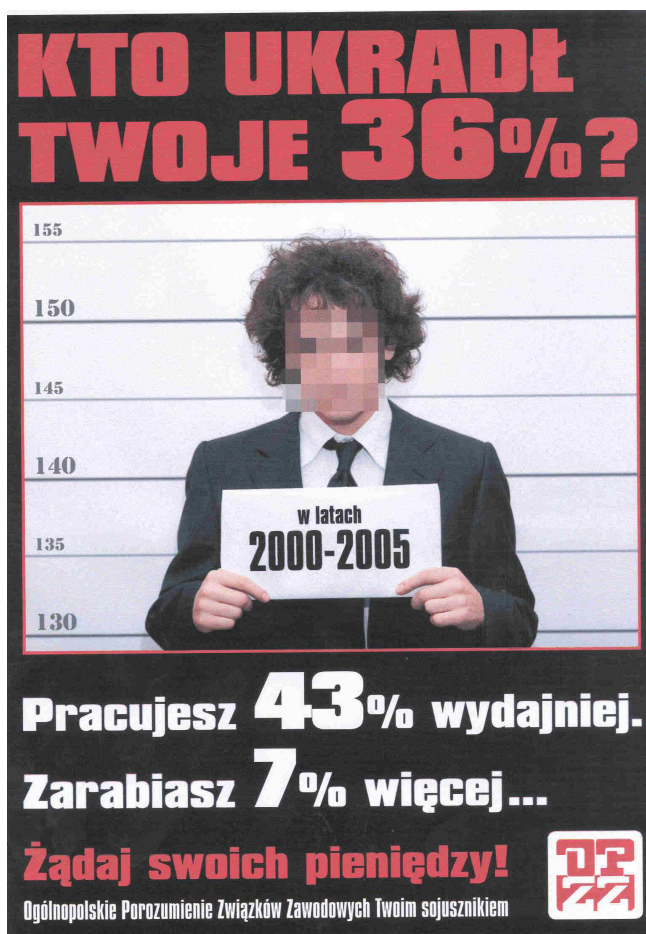


## **Presentation of OPZZ campaign**

1. In 2006, during negotiations on wage increase rate in tripartite commission, the OPZZ proposed: (1) no less than 4.3% wage increase rate for total and (2) no less than 4.5% wage increase rate for employed in state-owned public sector in 2007. The government was against the OPZZ suggestions offering 0% (stability) for total and 3.4% for state-owned public sector. The 100 largest company-level trade unions affiliated to the OPZZ sent letters, faxes and e-mails to Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Ministry of Finance but that pressure had no influence on government's decision. The wages rate proposed by the government was adopted.
2. In January 2007 the OPZZ sent a letter to Prime Minister Jarosław Kaczyński demanding decent wages, and increasing both minimal wage rate (in 2007 ca. 250€ gross) and wage increase rate.
3. In March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007 the OPZZ begun nationwide wage increase campaign: 'Who stole your 36%???'. We were based on statistical data which shown that during 2000-2005 in Poland the efficiency rate increased 43%, but the wages increased only 7%. 36% is the gap between 43% and 7%. The posters (see below) were circulated to over 15.000 local trade unions. The billboards were put up in main cities and in Warsaw metro as well. This action did not change government statement on wages rate, however had important impact on company-level and local trade unions negotiation capacity.



4. In 2007, during negotiations on wage increase rate in tripartite commission, the OPZZ proposed: (1) no less than 10% wage increase rate in entire national economy, (2) no less than 11% wage increase rate for employed in state-owned public sector in 2008. The government was against the OPZZ suggestions offering 2.3% for state-owned public sector.
5. The OPZZ was demanding also minimum wage rate increase, relating it to European standards – 50% of average wage.
6. In 2007 the OPZZ held another campaign: 'We fight for decent wages', which was focused on the wage differences in the EU with consideration the lowest in Poland. We circulated posters (see below) which shown wage differences in Europe with indication the low wage rate in Poland.



7. In 2007 and 2008 there were many disputes related to wages: (1) teachers (their wages are decreased in 2008), (2) in health care system (particularly nurses and midwives but also physicians) (3) customs officers. The OPZZ was actively involved in all of them.