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Justice for the selected ones

MONTENEGRO LIVED TO SEE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE DAY POUNDED BY THE WAVE OF STRIKES AND MASS WORKERS' DISCONTENT



If, by any chance, living could be possible off the law or political parties programs, the miners of Nikšić would have spent the previous night in their homes, with families. However, they are hungry in the pit, trying to fight for what they are, according to the Constitution of Montenegro, guaranteed - the basic conditions for life.

They are not alone. The workers of Duvankomerc decided for a similar form of protest. Until yesterday they starved within their company, whose premises are only a street away from a magnificent building under construction, another symbol of the emerging new business-elite. For the severance payments that they agreed with the Government the workers of the cigarette manufacturers, among which some with higher education, they can buy around four square meters of apartment in the neighborhood. They should be satisfied, because a citizen with the average income for the same four squares must work more than two years.

In a country on whose roads we can see ferraris and bentleys it is difficult to count up the companies whose workers are on strike. In recent times they all use a maxim about such a situation - in which they have found themselves with their families because of the collapse of their companies - being regular. The right to material provision of the family, according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in January had 13,198 families or 40,465 members, i.e. every 17th citizen of Montenegro. Unemployment has been rising for some twenty weeks already, and is now almost 12 percent. A one member family that has no monthly income receives €60 from the state, two members one about 72, three members 87, four member family about 103, while families with five or more members receive about 115 euros.

According to the study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) titled “National Human Development Report 2009” – it cannot be said that the economic development of Montenegro was made inclusive for all people. In the zone of absolute poverty, measured by the

United Nations criteria, in Montenegro there are around 11 percent of citizens. If the poverty threshold lifted up for half, the entire 28 percent of citizens of Montenegro will be in this zone, which means that more than a quarter of the population lives just a little above the absolute poverty line. This rate is particularly high among pensioner (15.7 percent) and Roma population (36 percent).

In comparison with the previous research of this organization, conducted in 2004, the number of the poor slightly decreased. Trend is stable, it was emphasized in the study, despite the fact that the figure that most clearly shows how rich some society is, GDP (gross domestic product) in the same period has increased significantly. Ratio of the average consumption of the richest 10 percent of the population and average consumption of the poorest 10 percent shows, says the study, that Montenegro has a very high unevenness of 9.8 compared with 6.0 from 2004. The poor, however, still remained poor, and did not benefit from the economic progress of society.

Development has brought new status symbols, cars, yachts, locked flats and business premises, but not an opportunity for the most vulnerables to “pull themselves out” from such a position. - Montenegro spends on social protection about 1.8 percent of GDP, countries in the region 3.4 percent, and members of the European Union, 2.5 percent of GDP. Montenegro, therefore, is below the regional and European average regarding spending on social protection. During this year, due to the impact of the crisis, it is to be expected that the level of social spending will increase, for the simple reason that the percentage of older workers who remain out of work increases, while most of these workers is heavily in debt and overloaded with loans - says Professor of Faculty of Economics Milivoje Radović.

Social welfare is not, Radović thinks, the only way for society to fight against poverty. - In this area there are two groups of instruments of economic policy. The first is the one that includes passive measures in the field of social policy and labor market, i.e. the implementation of active social policy towards the most vulnerable layers of population, so as to achieve as much as possible for the poorest with limited resources. Another group of instruments would include active measures, primarily in the field of labor market policy, as well as instruments of fiscal and monetary-credit policy, which final result will be a higher level of employment, sustainable economic growth and development and lower levels of poverty – Radović emphasized.

The easiest way for the state - translated into the language of "ordinary" people - to approach the ideal of social justice in order to encourage economic development, job creation for those who can and want to work. In Montenegro, these days there are strike on all sides because the job posts are mostly being shut down. Unemployment growth rate in recent months shows that for the poor and vulnerable who wish to work there simply isn't work.

- UNDP's reports on poverty from 2004 and 2009 enable qualified sociologists or journalists to think about the situation in the society beyond the propaganda and rhetoric of the Podgorica and Brussels ministers or commissioners. All that every day we hear about the impressive "success", "growth" and "progress" applies to a portion of the population. To those five up to ten percent of the richest and most powerful. As in physics applies the law of gravity, so in politics we have stratification, or as Marxists say -class division. We have a fusion between the private and public authorities, embodied in the most powerful man in the system, and his friends and godfathers. They do now block any positive change and serious debate on this topic. Silence on this topic is

also shameful. This is a problem from which all arises because the mass poverty is the source of many troubles - says Law School professor Milan Popović.

The twentieth century has shown that it is naive to believe that a large number of poor will lead to dissatisfaction, revolution and finally social justice, says Popović. However, the existing economic elite will, according to him, hardly be able to take society forward.

-On a similar question once Leopold Maurer said that we should look to the future. I do not agree with him. It is very unlikely that the elite that was formed within the gray zone, crime, monopoly, which therefore is not made based on the cult of work, the Protestant ethic of capitalism, can pass by on "the other side." This elite is constituted as an untouchable power, which extends parasitism, destruction and aggression - Popovic said and added that taxation of extra profit for the capital gained in recent decades should be implemented, but that this process was blocked by the current authorities.

The fact is, says the Secretary General of the Union of Free Trade Unions sekretar Srđa Keković that the gap between the rich and poor deepens. The people who are in all societies in the middle class, such as education and health care workers, university professors and others, here have fallen to the bottom.

- The requirement for elementary social justice is to create a transparent tax system. In countries such as Norway, every citizen can see what and how much other citizen has. We have people who have gained millions of property which is visible, and we do not know how and whether they paid tax. Those who have more must pay more. A citizen of Montenegro cannot live happily if their child has fruit to eat, and the child of their neighbor doesn't. The people in vulnerable categories should be given money that will help them live until they are enabled to ensure the existence of the labor market - says Keković.

Montenegrin workers are victims of bad government actions in the economy, especially when it comes to privatization. Negligence that the government has shown towards privatization is not accidental, says Keković, but points to the "appetites" of some people who were involved in this process.

- The Privatization Council announced that it will review whether purchase contracts are respected, recognizing in this way that the state had a nonchalant attitude toward these proceedings. We say that it is better late than never, so we perceive this story as positive. For many things it is too late, but there is still a lot on the list for privatization. We expect that both unions will be invited to participate in the proceedings in which privatization contracts will be examined, to see what can be fixed, to save the substance and what can be saved. It is important to maintain social peace, because '89. not brought anything good - says Keković.

Regarding the prospects that this year brings progress to Montenegro on the path to social justice, Srđa Keković says:

- It is incredible that a naturally rich state, such as Montenegro, cannot achieve the average European citizen standard. Many workers do not receive salaries for years, companies are closing, we have got failed strategic partners. This year everything will "catch up to us". If institutions find the answer to what is happening, and that is the awakening of the workers, tensions will tamp down. Otherwise, we are terrified of what can happen.

Socially sensible government and hungry workers

Nikšić Bauxite Mine worker Marko Nikolić, a miner, requires social justice with colleagues twice already in a strange place. Deep in the ground, without water, food and light he is trying to find a "light". For now, as he said, he is hardly succeeding, but he will not give up. The miners are stable, he says, and if needed, they will go deeper into the ground.

Nikolić remembers the time when social justice was not imaginary, when he knew that he really lived in such a country.

He finds it difficult, he says, that today he cannot have fun with his company as they used to, but much more difficult for him is that he cannot even buy a kilo of fruit to his children.

- Most citizens of Montenegro are in debts. Neither I am the exception. No salary, a man somehow has to feed his family, provide them a decent life. Take a loan, get into debt thinking - the firm will stand back on its feet, and soon we will return what we took. But when you come to such a firm, with such an owner, then nothing is possible except the fall - Marko says while preparing to leave to see colleagues to whom these days the pit Biočki Stan is their second home. In Bijelo Polje almost all factories are closed today, and in those that are privatized employees are brought to the edge of existence, while the majority is in the Labor Bureau.

Member of Strike committee of the Shoe factory AD "Lenka" Gorica Leković believes that there is no social justice in Montenegro, and daily protests speak in favor of it.

- The state has launched a privatization project, and it is the one who should take care to implement it in the interests of the working class not to make it a model of disintegration - Leković estimated.

Similar view was shared by the president of the Strike committee of former military industry factories AD "Prva petoljetka" Živana Šebek. She states that social justice in terms of the working class does not exist.

- As soon as we were terminated from our jobs and the factory ceased to operate, social justice disappeared. To regain lost trust jobs must be created. That would contribute to the suspension of protests because the factories would create income - Šebek said, adding that during the privatization very little care was taken of workers.

The workers of the bankrupt Podgorica Duvankomerc, mostly women, almost did mark International Day for social justice with the hunger strike. Only a day earlier, a five-day struggle for workers' rights ended - the payment of overdue wages and social care program for workers. At the mention of social justice, the workers of Duvankomerc only smiled.

- I'm an old worker, working 37 years in Duvankomerc. Once in the past, I could not spend my salary. Today I have to go on hunger strike for the miserable 150 euros. Today we are all pensioners in my family, because nobody works - says the worker Milanka Radović to the Vijesti.

Ljubinka Dragojević adds to her story, and she has worked with Duvankomerc for 44 years.

- For all those years I used only 15 days of sick leave when I operated appendix. For almost a year I have not been receiving salary and I am a tenant, although eight years ago I got a confirmation for obtaining an apartment - Dragojević said, adding that the building in which 32 workers of the Podgorica Tobacco Plant should be placed, has not yet been built.

- We cannot collect our salaries, despite the legally binding court decision, which says enough about the system that we live in. When such verdicts and decisions are not enforced, what do we left, who to complain to? - Dragojević asks and tells about the conditions under which she currently works.

- The kiosk where I work has been recently constructed, although it is far from satisfactory, I must not complain. I have colleagues who work in dilapidated kiosks, no heating in winter and similar, which is why their health is undermined. That can be hardly compensated to them for health cannot be bought with money – Dragojević added.

The hunger strike at Duvankomerc was ended Friday, through an agreement of the Union and sectoral ministers to pay the two remaining salaries by Tuesday, and by the end of April severances should be paid for workers who wish to leave the company.

- By accepting the request of the Union the Government proved itself socially sensitive - said Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Milutin Simović with a smile, after a meeting with representatives of the starving workers of Duvankomerc.

The Minister, however, did not tell why "socially sensitive" government allowed workers of Duvankomerc, and many other companies around Montenegro to come into a situation to go on hunger strike to get what they earned long ago.

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Pravda za odabrane

MEĐUNARODNI DAN SOCIJALNE PRAVDE CRNA GORA DOČEKALA U TALASU ŠTRAJKOVA I MASOVNOM NEZADOVOLJSTVU RADNIKA



Da se, kojim slučajem, može živjeti od zakona ili od programa političkih partija, nikšićki rudari bi prošlu noć proveli u svojim domovima, uz porodice. Ovako, gladuju u jami, pokušavajući da se izbore za ono što im je, po Ustavu Crne Gore, garantovano - osnovne uslove za život.

Nijesu sami. Na sličan vid protesta odlučili su se i

radnici Duvankomerca. Do juče gladovali su u krugu svog preduzeća, čije prostorije samo ulica dijeli od velelepne zgrade u izgradnji, još jednog nastajućeg simbola nove biznis-elite. Za otpremnine koje su dogovorili sa Vladom, radnici ovog proizvođača cigareta, među kojima ima i visokoobrazovanih, mogu kupiti po oko četiri kvadrata stana u susjedstvu. Treba da budu zadovoljni, jer građanin sa prosječnim primanjima za ista četiri kvadrata mora raditi više od dvije godine.

U zemlji na čijim se drumovima mogu vidjeti „ferariji“ i „bentliji“ ne mogu se nabrojati preduzeća čiji radnici štrajkuju. U posljednje vrijeme redom koriste doskočicu da im je takvo stanje, zbog situacije u kojoj su se sa porodicama našli zbog propasti svojih preduzeća, redovno. Pravo na materijalno obezbjeđenje porodice, prema podacima Ministarstva rada i socijalnog staranja, u januaru je imalo 13.198 porodica ili 40.465 članova, odnosno svaki 17. građanin Crne Gore. Nezaposlenost raste već dvadesetak sedmica i sada je gotovo 12 odsto. Jednočlana porodica koja nema prihode mjesečno od države dobija 60, dvočlana oko 72, tročlana 87, četvoročlana oko 103, a porodica sa pet i više članova oko 115 eura.

Po studiji Programa Ujedinjenih nacija za razvoj (UNDP) pod nazivom „Nacionalni izvještaj o razvoju po mjeri čovjeka 2009“- ne može se reći da je ekonomski razvoj Crne Gore bio po mjeri svih ljudi. U zoni potpunog siromaštva, mjereno kriterijumima Ujedinjenih nacija, u Crnoj Gori živi oko 11 odsto građana. Ako se prag siromaštva podigne za pola, u toj zoni će se naći čitavih 28 odsto građana Crne Gore, što znači da više od četvrtine stanovništva živi samo malo iznad granice apsolutnog siromaštva. Ova stopa je posebno visoka među penzionerskom (15,7 odsto), kao i romskom populacijom (36 odsto).

U odnosu na prethodno istraživanje ove organizacije, sprovedeno 2004. godine, broj siromašnih se neznatno smanjio. Trend je stabilan, ističe se u studiji, uprkos činjenici da se brojka koja najjasnije pokazuje koliko je neko društvo bogato, BDP (bruto domaći proizvod) u istom periodu značajno povećala. Količnik prosječne potrošnje najbogatijih 10 odsto stanovnika i prosječne potrošnje 10 odsto najsiromašnijih pokazuje, piše u studiji, da Crna Gora ima izrazito visoku nejednačenost od 9,8, u poređenju sa 6,0 iz 2004. godine. Siromašni su, ipak, ostali siromašni, i nijesu imali koristi od ekonomskog napretka društva.

Razvoj je donio nove statusne simbole, automobile, jahte, zaključane stanove i poslovne prostore, ali ne i priliku najugroženijima da se “iščupaju” iz takvog položaja.

- Crna Gora troši za socijalnu zaštitu oko 1,8 odsto BDP, zemlje regiona 3,4 odsto, a članice Evropske unije 2,5 odsto BDP. Crna Gora se, dakle, nalazi ispod regionalnog i evropskog prosjeka povodom izdvajanja za socijalnu zaštitu. Tokom ove godine, usljed uticaja krize, za očekivati je da će se povećati nivo socijalnih izdvajanja, iz prostog razloga što se procenat starijih radnika koji ostaju bez posla povećava, a istovremeno je najveći dio tih radnika prezadužen i opterećen kreditima- kaže profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta Milivoje Radović.

Socijalna davanja nijesu, smatra Radović, jedini način da se društvo bori protiv siromaštva.

- U ovoj oblasti postoje dvije grupe instrumenata ekonomske politike. Prva je ona koja obuhvata pasivne mjere na polju socijalne politike i tržišta rada, tj. sprovođenje aktivne socijalne politike prema najugroženijim slojevima stanovništva, kako bi se sa ograničenim sredstvima za najsiromašnije postiglo što više. Druga grupa instrumenata obuhvatila bi aktivne mjere,

prevashodno na polju politike tržišta rada, kao i instrumente fiskalne i kreditno-monetarne politike čiji će konačni rezultat biti viši nivo zaposlenosti, održivi privredni rast i razvoj i niži nivo siromaštva - ističe Radović.

Država će se, prevedeno na jezik „običnih“ ljudi, najlakše približiti idealu socijalne pravde, tako što će podstaći privredni razvoj, otvaranje radnih mjesta za sve koji mogu i žele da rade. U Crnoj Gori se ovih dana štrajkuje na sve strane jer se radna mjesta uglavnom zatvaraju. Rast nezaposlenosti u posljednjih nekoliko mjeseci svjedoči da za siromašne i ugrožene koji žele da rade jednostavno nema posla.

- Izvještaji o siromaštvu UNDP-a iz 2004. i 2009. godine omogućavaju kvalifikovanom sociologu ili novinaru da razmišlja o stanju u društvu izvan propagandne retorike podgoričkih i briselskih ministara ili komesara. Sve ono što svakog dana možemo da čujemo o impresivnom „uspjehu“, „rastu“ i „progresu“, važi za jedan dio stanovništva. Za onih pet do deset odsto najbogatijih i najmoćnijih. Kao što u fizici važi zakon gravitacije, tako u politici imamo stratifikaciju, ili kako kažu marksisti- klasnu podjelu. Imamo fuziju između privatne i javne vlasti, oličenu u najmoćnijem čovjeku sistema i njegovim prijateljima i kumovima. Oni do danas blokiraju bilo kakvu pozitivnu promjenu, kao i ozbiljnu debatu na ovu temu. Čutanje na ove teme je, takođe, sramno. Ovo je problem iz koga sve proističe, jer je u masovnom siromaštvu izvor mnogih nesreća - ističe profesor Pravnog fakulteta Milan Popović.

Dvadeseti vijek je pokazao da je naivno vjerovati da će veliki broj siromašnih dovesti do nezadovoljstva, revolucije i na kraju socijalne pravde, ističe Popović. Ipak, postojeća ekonomska elita će, po njemu, teško uspjeti da povede društvo naprijed.

-Na slično pitanje jednom je Leopold Maurer odgovorio da treba gledati u budućnost. Ne slažem se sa njim. Vrlo je malo vjerovatno da elita koja je konstituisana u svojoj zoni, na kriminalu, monopolu, koja dakle nije stvorena na kultu rada, protestantskoj etici kapitalizma, može preći “na drugu stranu”. Ta elita se konstituisala kao nedodirljiva moć, koja produžava parazitizam, destrukciju i agresivnost - ističe Popović i dodaje da treba sprovesti oporezivanje ekstra profita za kapital stečen posljednjih decenija, ali da je taj proces blokirala aktuelna vlast.

Činjenica je, kaže generalni sekretar Unije slobodnih sindikata Srđa Keković, da se jaz između siromašnih i bogatih produbljuje. Ljudi koji se u svim društvima nalaze u srednjem staležu, poput prosvjetnih i zdravstvenih radnika, univerzitetskih profesora i drugih, kod nas su pali na dno.

- Uslov za elementarnu socijalnu pravdu jeste da se stvori transparentan poreski sistem. U zemljama poput Norveške svaki građanin može vidjeti šta i koliko ima drugi građanin. Mi imamo ljude koji su stekli milionsku imovinu koja je vidljiva, a ne znamo kako i jesu li platili porez. Oni koji imaju više, moraju i platiti više. Ne može građanin Crne Gore živjeti srećno ako njegovo dijete ima da jede voće, a dijete njegovog komšije nema. Treba dati ljudima iz kategorije ugroženih novac koji će im pomoći da žive dok im se ne omogući da na tržištu rada obezbijede egzistenciju - ističe Keković.

Crnogorski radnici su žrtva loših poteza vlasti u privredi, posebno kad su u pitanju privatizacije. Nemar koji je vlast pokazala prema privatizacijama nije slučajna, kaže Keković, već ukazuje na “apetite” nekih ljudi koji su bili uključeni u taj proces.

- Savjet za privatizaciju je najavio da će preispitati da li se poštuju kupoprodajni ugovori, čime

priznaju da je država imala nehajan odnos prema ovim postupcima. Mi kažemo da je bolje ikad nego nikad, tako da tu priču doživljavamo pozitivnom. Za mnoge stvari je kasno, ali ima još dosta toga na listi za privatizaciju. Očekujemo da oba sindikata buti pozvana da učestvuju u postupku u kome treba preispitati privatizacione ugovore, da vidimo što se da ispraviti, da spasimo supstancu i ono što se može spasiti. To je važno da bi se sačuvao socijalni mir, jer '89. nije ništa dobro donijela - kaže Keković.

O izgledima da ova godina donese Crnoj Gori napredak na putu ka socijalnoj pravdi, Srđa Keković kaže:

- Nevjerovatno je da prirodno bogata država, kao što je Crna Gora, ne može postići prosječan standard evropskog građanina. Mnogi radnici godinama ne primaju plate, firme se zatvaraju, dobili smo promašene strateške partnere. U ovoj godini nas sve „stiže“. Ako institucije nađu odgovor na ovo što se dešava, a to je buđenje radnika, smiriće se tenzije. U suprotnom, strah nas je što se može desiti.

Socijalno senzibilna Vlada i gladni radnici

Radnik nikšićkog Rudnika boksita Marko Nikolić, rudar, već dva puta sa kolegama na čudnom mjestu traži socijalnu pravdu. Duboko u zemlji, bez vode, hrane i svjetla on pokušava da pronađe „svjetlost“. Za sada mu to, kako reče, teško polazi za rukom, ali ne odustaje. Rudari su postojani, kaže, znaju, ako treba, da odu još dublje u zemlju.

Nikolić se sjeća vremena kada socijalna pravda nije bila misaona imenica, kada je znao da zaista živi u takvoj zemlji.

Teško mu pada, kaže, to što danas ne može sa društvom da „merači“ kako je znao i umio, ali mnogo teže mu je to što ne može djeci da kupi ni kilogram voća.

- Većina građana Crne Gore je zadužena. Ni ja nijesam izuzetak. Plata nema, a čovjek nekako mora da prehrani porodicu, obezbijedi im pristojan život. Uzme kredit, zaduži se, misleći-ponovo će firma stati na noge, pa će se brzo vratiti i to što se uzelo. Ali, kada dođete u ovakvu firmu, sa ovakvim vlasnikom, onda ništa nije moguće osim propasti- kaže Marko dok se sprema da ode kod kolega kojima je ovih dana jama Biočki stan na Seocima drugi dom.

I u Bijelom Polju su gotovo sve fabrike ,danas su zatvorene, a u onima koje su privatizovane zaposleni su dovedeni na ivicu egzistencije, dok se najveći broj nalazi na Birou rada.

Član Štrajkačkog odbora fabrike obuće AD „Lenka“ Gorica Leković, smatra da ne postoji socijalna pravda u Crnoj Gori , a u prilog tome navodi svakodnevne proteste.

- Država je lansirala projekat privatizacije i ona je ta koja treba da vodi računa da treba da bude sprovedena u interesu radničke klase, a nikako da bude model njenog rasula-ocijenila je Leković. Slično mišljenje dijeli i predsjednica Štrajkačkog odbora bivše fabrike namjenske industrije AD „Prva petoljetka“ Živana Šebek. Ona navodi da socijalna pravda u pogledu radničke klase, uopšte ne postoji.

- Čim su nam ugašena radna mjesta i fabrike prestale da rade, nestalo je i socijalne pravde. Da se povрати izgubljeno povjerenje moraju se otvarati radna mjesta. To bi doprinijelo i obustavljanju protesta jer bi se u fabrikama stvarao dohodak-kazala je Šebek i dodala da se tokom privatizacije veoma malo vodi računa o radniku.

Međunarodni dan socijalne pravde radnici podgoričkog Duvankomerca u stečaju, pretežno žene, umalo nijesu obilježili štrajkom glađu. Samo dan ranije, okončana je petodnevna borba za radnička prava – isplatu zaostalih zarada i socijalni program za zbrinjavanje radnika.

Na pomen socijalne pravde, radnica Duvankomerca se samo osmijehnu.

- Ja sam stari radnik, 37 godina radim u Duvankomercu. Svoju platu nekad nijesam mogla da potrošim. Danas moram za bijednih 150 eura da štrajkujem glađu. Danas smo svi u familiji penzioneri, jer niko ne radi – kaže radnica Milanka Radović „Vijestima“.

Na njenu priču se nadovezuje Ljubinka Dragojević, koja u Duvankomercu radi 44 godine.

- Za sve te godine iskoristila sam jedino 15 dana bolovanja kad sam operisala slijepo crijevo. Skoro godinu dana ne primam platu i podstanar sam, iako sam prije osam godina dobila rješenje za stan – rekla je Dragojević, dodajući da zgrada u kojoj je 32 radnika DKP-a trebalo da bude smješteno, još nije izgrađena.

- Naša primanja ne možemo naplatiti, uprkos pravosnažnim sudskim presudama, što dovoljno govori u kakvom sistemu živimo. Kad se takve presude i odluke ne sprovode, šta nam preostaje, kome da se žalimo? – pita Dragojević i priča o uslovima u kojima trenutno radi.

- Kiosk u kojem radim je novije gradnje i, iako je to daleko od zadovoljavajućeg, ne smijem se žaliti. Imam koleginica koje rade u trošne kioske, bez ikakvog grijanja zimi i slično, zbog čega im je i zdravlje narušeno. To im teško ko može nadoknaditi jer se zdravlje ne može kupiti novcem – dodala je Dragojević.

Štrajk glađu u Duvankomercu okončan je u petak, dogovorom Sindikata i resornih ministara da se do utorka isplate dvije zaostale zarade, a do kraja aprila dio otpremnina za radnike koje žele da napuste firmu.

- Vlada se, prihvatanjem zahtjeva Sindikata, pokazala socijalno senzibilnom – sa osmijehom je izjavio ministar poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede Milutin Simović, nakon sastanka sa predstavnicima izglednijih radnika Duvankomerca.

Ministar, međutim, nije saopštio zašto je „socijalno senzibilna“ Vlada dozvolila da radnici Duvankomerca, ali i brojnih drugih firmi širom Crne Gore, dođu u situaciju da moraju štrajkovati glađu da bi dobili ono što su davno zaradili.

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