

# **International Workers' Association**

**IWA-AIT.ORG**



**General information and statutes**



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# GENERAL INFORMATION

## **Who we are**

The International Workers' Association (IWA) is an anarcho-syndicalist federation founded in 1922. It seeks to organize workers into combative syndicalist organizations engaged in workplace struggles and grassroots organization, without union bureaucrats, parties or the state, to defend the rights and new conquests of the working class, towards a social revolution.

The IWA unites organizations with similar aims throughout the world with a final goal of establishing a libertarian communist society.

The IWA is independent of the bosses, employers' organizations, political parties and state institutions and does not receive any form of subsidies.

## **What we do**

The IWA sections are involved in a wide range of activity, including workplace solidarity and union organizing, training and advice for workers, campaigns involving outsourced, temporary and seasonal workers, organizing among migrant workers, anti-militarist campaigns, international solidarity campaigns, community organizing and the promotion of self-managed cooperatives.

## **Principles of Organisation and action**

Among the defining principles of anarcho-syndicalism and the IWA are:

- Direct action
- Direct democracy and Federalism
- Solidarity and Mutual Aid
- Internationalism
- Independent financing
- Rejection of capitalism and the state

## **Direct Action**

The IWA's basic method is direct action, which means that people organize and take action themselves, as a means of struggle and solving their problems. Direct action means collectively deciding and acting, without intermediaries. In workplace conflicts, common forms of direct action include strikes, boycotts, protests, etc.

The use of direct action promotes self-organization and initiative, equality and solidarity among people. It is also a way to refuse the power of institutions which seek to maintain the position of those in charge. Through direct action, workers take control of their own struggles and in the process they develop a range of skills which will be useful in developing the basis of the future libertarian communist society.

## **Federalism and Direct Democracy**

The IWA consists of member Sections which are independent but have to abide by the accepted principles and decisions. There is a recallable Secretariat, which helps coordinate the activities of the International but has no executive powers. The decision-making within the IWA is federalist and each Section has one vote.

The IWA functions on the basis of direct democracy, rotation of duties and recallable delegates. The decisions

are taken at the base by the members, who mandate delegates to represent their agreements to others, for example, at the regional, confederal or international level. The delegates serve only as “spokespeople” for their members, interpreting the opinions of the group. If they do not express the agreed opinions or they abuse their positions, they can be recalled at any time.

## **Solidarity and Mutual Aid**

In the IWA we support struggles in the workplace and community. Solidarity and mutual aid reflect the idea that we need to work together, not compete and stand against each other. Today we help somebody, tomorrow they can help us. Without solidarity, neither small victories nor wider social changes are possible.

## **Internationalism**

The struggle for the liberation of the working class from capitalism and the state can only be international. We reject the ideas of national interests in favour of international solidarity.

In concrete practice, the IWA Sections support the local struggles of the other Sections. This is particularly well seen in struggles with multinationals or companies with business interests in various countries as we may confront them in different locations simultaneously.

## **Independent financing**

The IWA is financed from its members’ dues. We do not accept subsidies from business, political parties or the state, or any institutions dependent on them.

## **Rejection of Capitalism and the State**

The IWA is independent - financially, politically and organizationally - of political and business interests. That is because the fight against capitalism and the state must be fought in a way that strengthens grassroots self-organization and doesn't allow these interests to have influence over our struggles. Labour and capital have nothing in common. The IWA is against all forms of collaboration between workers and bosses through such bodies as works councils and other state corporate schemes.

In workplace struggles, the immediate goals may relate to concrete material demands but the ultimate aim of the International is to replace capitalism and the state with a more equal and self-organized society.

## **Aims**

Our practice is to promote organization from below, without leaders, with decision-making being as direct as possible. Our goal is to spread these practices through every level of society, so that people will be able to directly manage both the production and distribution of goods and to coordinate for their mutual support and benefit.

The names for the organizational units proposed can vary: some speak of communes, some of collectives, some of self-managed workplaces and communities but the idea is the same. The workplaces, communities, regions etc. would act in federations, with the units having open and free assemblies where decisions are made. The agreements are carried by delegates mandated to represent one unit to the others. Such representatives are

rotated and recallable; their function is to carry forth or implement the decisions made, not to rule or decide for others.

Furthermore, our goal is to ensure that access to products and services is as just and equal as possible by eliminating the sources of accumulated wealth, possession and power, such as capitalism and the state. Capital is oriented on profit, leading to systematic pressure to lower wages, increase the workload and working hours. The role of the state is to guarantee the functioning of capitalist relations and manage the society through its institutions, laws, courts and repressive forces.

We aim for a society where work is freed from capital and the state. The goal of the IWA is a society based on human needs and not on profit – a libertarian communist society. Practicing the basic principles of anarchosindicalism represents a concrete way to work towards this goal.

## **Brief History**

The IWA was founded in Berlin in December 1922. It marked an important break in radical labor from the Bolsheviks, Social Democrats and other forces, rejecting union centralism, parliamentarianism, militarism and nationalism. It originally comprised unions from Germany, Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and France and from Spain, which joined a year later.

In the 1920s, many of the sections participated in great struggles but also suffered repressions from the state. In the 1930s, the Spanish Revolution took place in Spain,

where the local section of the IWA, the CNT, struggled for the social revolution, organizing rural and workplaces collectives on a large scale, until crushed by the brutal violence of the fascists. Many people from the IWA from other countries fought side by side with them in solidarity. As fascism and totalitarian regimes spread, the IWA sections were repressed on a large scale, outlawed and many of their members murdered.

In the 1950s, the IWA began to revive itself. The CNT in France was active in reorganizing the international. New organizations joined and some older Sections reactivated themselves. In the 60s and 70s, FORA in Argentina came back to life. The death of Franco saw the reemergence of the CNT in Spain. Soon after, FAU from Germany and the NSF from Norway were reorganized, In Italy, USI, which had never ceased to exist, managed to transform itself as an active union and the British section of the IWA, which had been in decline, also went through changes and later became the Solidarity Federation. A section from Portugal, AIT-SP was admitted in the 90s and later, the COB from Brazil also joined.

The regime changes in the old eastern block led to the formation of new anarcho-sindicalist groups in those countries. New sections like KRAS in Russia, PA in Slovakia and ASI in Serbia joined the IWA and the ZSP from Poland joined later.

## **Organisations**

Our international has 15 Sections. They are:

**AIT-SP**

Associação Internacional dos Trabalhadores  
– Secção Portuguesa  
Portugal

**ASF**

Anarcho-Syndicalist Federation  
Australia

**ASI**

Anarho-Sindikalistička Inicijativa  
Serbia

**CNT-AIT**

Confédération Nationale du Travail  
France

**CNT-AIT**

Confederación Nacional del Trabajo  
Spain

**COB**

Confederação Operária Brasileira  
Brazil

**KRAS**

Konfederatsiya Revolyutsionnykh Anarko-Sindikalistov  
Russia

**NSF**

Norsk Syndikalistisk Forbund  
Norway

**OLS**

Örestad Local Samorganisation  
Sweden

**PPAS**

Persaudaraan Pekerja Anarko Sindikalis  
Indonesia

**PA**

Priama Akcia  
Slovakia

**SF**

Solidarity Federation  
United-Kingdom

**ULET**

Unión Libertaria y del Trabajo  
Colombia

**WAS**

Wiener ArbeiterInnen-Syndikat  
Austria

**ZSP**

Związek Syndykalistów Polski  
Poland

**There are also 6 Friends of the IWA:****MK**

Mapagpalayang Kapatiran,  
Philippines

**MEM**

Muktivadi Ekta Morcha  
India

**Organise!**

Irelande

**SO**

Solidaridad Obrera  
Chile

**WSF**

Workers Solidarity Federation  
Pakistan

**WSA**

Workers Solidarity Alliance  
United States

**There are two Contact/Initiative****ASC**

AnarchoSyndChina  
China

**ASN**

Anarcho-Syndicalistisches Netzwerk  
Germany

You can see the contact forms of each Section or Friend Group of the IWA on the website: **[iwa-ait.org](http://iwa-ait.org)**

# IWA STATUTES

*This version of the Statutes was approved by the XXVIII Congress of the IWA on December 9-10, 2022 in Alcoi, Spain.*

## **I - Introduction**

The history of humankind is formed by the struggle between the exploiters and the exploited, which is currently manifested in the attacks of Capitalism and the State on the working class in all areas of life.

Capitalists, managers and politicians are organizing themselves to advance their interests as much as possible. If we want to stand up against them, advance our own interests and build the society which we desire, we have to overcome the weakness and disorganization of the workers' movement.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to organize ourselves in a fighting structure which unites all revolutionary workers from all over the world. The actions of such an organization have to show that it is capable of overcoming Capitalism and the State.

A movement for emancipation built in this way cannot accept the line of action urged by those currents of the workers' movement that aspire to a harmony between capital and labour, desiring an international peace with Capitalism and incorporation into the State. Neither can it accept those currents that propagate the existence of the state or the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is contrary to our goal of a society based upon the greatest possible liberty and well-being for all.

Against the offensive of Capital and politicians of all hues, all the revolutionary workers of the world must build a real International Workers' Association, in which, each member will know that the emancipation of the working class will only be possible when the workers themselves, in their capacities as producers, manage to prepare themselves in their political-economic organizations to take possession of the land and the factories and enable themselves to administer them jointly, in such a way that they will be able to continue production and social life.

Considering this perspective and goal, the duty of the workers is to participate in all actions that lead towards a revolutionary transformation of society, always striving to move towards our final goals. We must make our strength felt through this participation, always striving to give our movement, through organization, action and propaganda, the necessary means to supplant our adversaries. Similarly, wherever possible, we must realize our social system through models and examples, and our organizations must exert, to the limits of their possibilities, the greatest possible influence on other tendencies in order that they can be incorporated into our struggle, which is the common struggle against all statist and capitalist adversaries, always keeping in mind the circumstances of place and time, but remaining faithful to the goals of the movement for workers' emancipation.

## **II - The principles of anarcho-syndicalism**

1. Anarcho-syndicalism, basing itself on the class struggle, aims to unite all workers in combative economic organizations, which fight to free

themselves from the double yoke of capital and the State. Its goal is the reorganization of social life on the basis of Libertarian Communism via the revolutionary action of the working class. Since only the economic organizations of the proletariat are capable of achieving this objective, anarcho-syndicalism addresses itself to workers in their capacity as producers, creators of social wealth, to take root and develop amongst them, in opposition to the modern workers' parties, which it declares are incapable of the economic reorganization of society.

2. Anarcho-syndicalism is the staunch enemy of all social and economic monopoly, and aims at its abolition by the establishment of economic communities and administrative organs run by the workers in the field and factories, forming a system of free councils without subordination to any authority or political party, bar none. As an alternative to the politics of State and parties, anarcho-syndicalism posits the economic reorganization of production, replacing the rule of man over man with the administrative management of things. Consequently, the goal of anarcho-syndicalism is not the conquest of political power, but the abolition of all state functions in the life of society. Anarcho-syndicalism considers that along with the disappearance of the monopoly of property, must come the disappearance of the monopoly of domination; and that no form of State, however camouflaged, can ever be an instrument for human liberation, but that on the contrary, it will always be the creator of new monopolies and new privileges.

3. Anarcho-syndicalism has a two-fold function: to carry on the day-to-day revolutionary struggle for the economic, social and intellectual advancement of the working class within the limits of present-day society, and to educate the masses so that they will be ready to independently manage the processes of production and distribution when the time comes to take possession of all the elements of social life. Anarcho-syndicalism does not accept the idea that the organization of a social system based exclusively on the producing class can be ordered by simple governmental decrees and maintains that it can only be obtained through the common action of all manual and intellectual workers, in every branch of industry, by self-management of the workers, such that every group, factory or branch of industry is an autonomous member of the greater economic organism and systematically runs the production and distribution processes according to the interests of the community, on an agreed-upon plan and on the basis of mutual accord.
4. Anarcho-syndicalism is opposed to all organizational tendencies inspired by the centralism of State and Church, because these can only serve to prolong the survival of the State and authority and to systematically stifle the spirit of initiative and the independence of thought. Centralism is an artificial organization that subjects the so-called lower classes to those who claim to be superior, and that leaves in the hands of the few the affairs of the whole community - the individual being turned into a robot with controlled gestures and movements. In the

centralized organization, society's good is subordinated to the interests of the few, variety is replaced by uniformity and personal responsibility is replaced by rigid discipline. Consequently, anarcho-syndicalism bases its social vision on a broad federalist organization; i.e., an organization stemming from the bottom up, the uniting of all forces in the defense of common ideas and interests.

5. Anarcho-syndicalism rejects all parliamentary activity and all collaboration with legislative bodies; because it knows that even the freest voting system cannot bring about the disappearance of the clear contradictions at the core of present-day society and because the parliamentary system has only one goal: to lend a pretense of legitimacy to the reign of falsehood and social injustice.
6. Anarcho-syndicalism rejects all political and national frontiers, which are arbitrarily created, and declares that so-called nationalism is just the religion of the modern state, behind which is concealed the material interests of the propertied classes. Anarcho-syndicalism recognizes only economic differences, whether regional or national, that produce hierarchies, privileges and every kind of oppressions (because of race, sex and any false or real difference), and in the spirit of solidarity claims the right to self-determination for all economic groups.
7. For the identical reason, anarcho-syndicalism fights against militarism and war. Anarcho-syndicalism advocates anti-war propaganda and the replacement

of standing armies, which are only the instruments of counter-revolution at the service of capitalism, by workers' militias, which, during the revolution, will be controlled by the workers' unions; it demands, as well, the boycott and embargo of all raw materials and products necessary for war, with the exception of a country where the workers are in the midst of social revolution, in which case we should help them defend the revolution. Finally, anarcho-syndicalism advocates the preventive and revolutionary general strike as a means of opposing war and militarism.

8. Anarcho-syndicalism recognizes the need of a production that does not damage the environment, and that tries to minimize the use of non-renewable resources and uses, whenever possible, renewable alternatives. It does not admit ignorance as the origin of the present-day environmental crisis, but the thirst for earnings. Capitalist production always seeks to minimize costs in order to get more earnings to survive, and it is unable to protect the environment. To sum up, the world debt crisis has sped up the tendency to commercial harvest to the detriment of subsistence agriculture. This fact has produced the destruction of the tropical forest, starvation and disease. The fight to save our planet and the fight to destroy capitalism must be joint or both of them will fail.
9. Anarcho-syndicalism asserts itself to be a supporter of the method of direct action, and aids and encourages all struggles that are not in contradiction to its own goals. Its methods of struggle are: strikes,

boycotts, sabotage, etc. Direct action reaches its deepest expression in the general strike, which should also be, from the point of view of anarcho-syndicalism, the prelude to the social revolution.

10. While anarcho-syndicalism is opposed to all organised violence regardless of the kind of government, it realizes that there will be extremely violent clashes during the decisive struggles between the capitalism of today and the free communism of tomorrow. Consequently, it recognizes as valid that violence may be used as a means of defense against the violent methods used by the ruling classes during the struggles that lead up to the revolutionary populace expropriating the lands and means of production. As this expropriation can only be carried out and brought to a successful conclusion by the direct intervention of the workers' revolutionary economic organizations, defense of the revolution must also be the task of these economic organizations and not of a military or quasi-military body developing independently of them.
11. Only in the economic and revolutionary organizations of the working class are there forces capable of bringing about its liberation and the necessary creative energy for the reorganization of society on the basis of libertarian communism.

### **III - Name of the International Organization**

The international bond of struggle and solidarity that unites the anarcho-syndicalist organizations of the world is called the International Workers' Association (IWA).

## **IV – Goals and Objectives of the IWA**

The IWA has the following objectives:

1. To organize and press for revolutionary struggle in all countries with the aim of destroying once and for all the present political and economic regimes and to establish Libertarian Communism.
2. To give the economic unionist organizations a national and industrial base and, where that already exists, to strengthen those organizations which are determined to fight for the destruction of capitalism and the State.
3. To prevent the infiltration of any political parties into the economic unionist organizations and to resolutely fight every attempt by political parties to control unions.
4. Where circumstances demand it, to establish through a course of action that is not in contradiction with a., b., and c., provisional alliances with other proletarian, union and revolutionary organizations, with the objective of planning and carrying out common international actions in the interest of the working class. Such alliances must never be with political parties, i.e., with organizations that accept the state as system of social organization. Anarcho-syndicalism rejects the class collaboration that is characterized by the participation in committees organized under state corporate schemes (for example, in union elections for enterprise committees) and by the acceptance of subsidies, paid union professionals and other practices that can spoil anarcho-syndicalism.

5. To unmask and fight the arbitrary violence of all governments against revolutionaries dedicated to the cause of the Social Revolution.
6. To examine all problems of concern to the world proletariat in order to strengthen and develop movements, in one country or several, which help to defend the rights and new conquests of the working class or to organize the revolution for emancipation itself.
7. To undertake actions of mutual aid in the event of important economic struggles or critical struggles against the overt or covert enemies of the working class.
8. To give moral and material help to the working-class movements in each country in which the leadership of the struggle is in the hands of the national economic organization of the proletariat.

The International intervenes in the union affairs of a country only when its affiliated organization in that country requests it or when the affiliate violates the general principles of the International.

## **V - Conditions of affiliation**

The following can affiliate to the IWA:

- National Anarcho-Syndicalist Organizations that do not belong to any other international. In every case only one section will exist in each country. The affiliated sections have to ratify the Principles, Tactics and Aims of the IWA, and send a copy of its Statutes and Principles to the Secretariat. The Secretariat will inform sections of the origin of the contact or contacts that have applied to affiliate.

- Minorities of Revolutionary syndicalists organized inside other national organizations affiliated to other trade union internationals.
- Union organizations, crafts, industrial or general that are independent or affiliated to national organisations that do not belong to the IWA, which accept the Declaration of Principles and Goals of the IWA.
- Every organization of anarcho-syndicalist propaganda that accepts the Declaration of Principles and Goals of the IWA and that works in a country where there is no national organization affiliated to the IWA.

Since the IWA only consists of legal or illegal sections, with direct connection within the respective countries, the only groups that can be recognized as Sections of the IWA are those exiled groups that can give clear evidence to the Secretariat that they are authentic representatives of organizations that act and work in the respective countries.

In any case only one Section will be able to exist for each country.

The following types of behaviour may lead to disaffiliation or suspension:

- Failure to comply with the Principles, Tactics and Aims of the IWA.
- Failure to pay affiliation fees. If a Section fails to pay its fees for a year, the Congress will have to consider the Sections' disaffiliation.
- If a Section does not attend meetings and Congresses of the International, nor responds to requests for contact by the Secretariat nor by the Sections, without explanation.

Affiliation and disaffiliation takes place at IWA Congress. A Section may disaffiliate itself from the IWA in the period between Congresses.

Suspension can be agreed during a Plenary or Congress based on a previous motion, or by referendum if a Plenary or Congress agrees.

A Section can be suspended for reasons of non-compliance with the Statutes or action against the agreements of Congress or the interest of the IWA. To be accorded by a motion and decision of the Sections.

Membership may be suspended because of a split or confusion as to whether a Section still remains, pending an investigation by a commission.

If a Section is not in good standing (fails to pay its dues for a year), but the Congress decided not to disaffiliate it, the Section may be suspended.

Suspension means that the Section does not have voting rights at Congresses, Plenaries or in referenda, nor the right to submit motions. It maintains the same rights as Friends of the IWA to receive documents, attend all Congresses and to give opinions.

If a Section remains suspended for some period of time, Congress may decide to change its status to Friends, upon such a motion.

## **VI – The International Congresses**

The International Congresses of the IWA are held every third year.

The Secretariat shall sufficiently in advance of the Congress ask the Sections for issues or suggestions to be dealt with by the Congress. The Secretariat shall then draw up the Agenda, which together with the motions that have been presented, shall be sent to the affiliated organizations at least six months before the Congress starts. Each Plenary or Congress is recorded and minutes are produced as faithfully as possible. The Minutes are subject to the approval of the Sections.

The agreements and resolutions adopted by the International Congresses are binding for all affiliated organizations, except when those organizations, by a resolution of a National Congress or by referendum, reject the agreements of the international Congress.

At the request of at least three national affiliated Organizations, an international agreement can be submitted for revision by a general referendum within all Sections.

In the international referendums and Congresses, every Section has one vote, and it is recommended that unanimity be sought before one proceeds to the voting.

## **VII – International transfers**

Every member of an organization affiliated to the IWA that has paid all his/her affiliation fees, but who resides in a country other than the one in which s/he became affiliated, should no later than one month after his/her arrival carry out his/her transfer to the corresponding organization of the national organization affiliated to the

IWA. This transfer must be approved by the said national organization without an entry registration contribution.

In the case of a forced massive exile, the affiliation is voluntary if there exists an affiliation to an exiled organization recognized by the IWA.

## **VIII – The secretariat**

To coordinate the international activities of the IWA, to obtain and to organize accurate information regarding the propaganda and the struggle in all of the countries, to implement in the best manner the resolutions of the international Congresses and to take care of all of IWA's work, a Secretariat is elected consisting of at least three persons, from one or more Sections. The Section(s) holding the Secretariat is (or are) chosen by the Congress or by international referendum. Usually, the Secretariat is held by one Section but this task may be shared. The Secretary General, Treasurer and any other members will be chosen by those who hold the Secretariat. The members of the Secretariat shall distribute the tasks and work amongst themselves. They may also delegate certain tasks to other Sections.

Members of political parties may not hold any responsible positions in the IWA.

The Secretariat is elected as indicated above for the period from one regular Congress to the next. The same Section(s) should only serve two terms consecutively. The Section(s) holding the Secretariat should rotate. The Secretariat may return to a Section which previously held it only after some period of rotation.

In the event of extraordinary circumstances where the Congress fails to elect a new Secretariat, it must agree on measures to be taken.

The Secretariat shall not take a salary or any personal payments for fulfilling its mandate.

The Secretariat shall provide periodic financial reports to the IWA. It is responsible for the distribution of written communication to all the Sections and Friends and for keeping proper records thereof. It must make a written report about its activities during the period between Congresses and Plenaries. The report must be presented sufficiently in advance to allow the affiliated Sections to acquaint themselves with it before the holding of the Congress and Plenary. At the same time, an administrative-economic report shall be presented and sent to the Sections. The Congress and Plenary shall name a commission which during the Congress and Plenary shall carry out an inspection of the accounts.

#### Vice-Secretariat

A Vice-Secretariat is also elected by Congress or by referendum. The Vice-Secretariat is only mandated to serve as a replacement for the Secretariat, in case it becomes totally inoperable or is recalled by the Sections. It is not mandated to represent the IWA or fulfill any other functions, unless these are tasks delegated by the Secretariat.

#### Recallability

The Secretariat may be recalled upon a referendum of the Sections of the IWA. In order to initiate the referendum, at least three Sections of the IWA must support a motion.

Upon the motion supported by three Sections, a referendum must be announced immediately and the Sections have 90 days to vote.

In the event that the Secretariat does not commence the referendum process within one week (from the time the third Section supported the motion), the Vice-Secretariat should do so.

Should the Secretariat be recalled, the Vice-Secretariat should assume its role until the next Congress is held.

In special circumstances, the Vice-Secretariat must replace the Secretariat:

- In cases of political repression, arrest, war or other force majeure events which make the execution of the position impossible. In these cases, the Secretariat is not considered recalled, but replaced. If it is possible and feasible, the Secretariat may be later transferred back to that Section.
- If the Secretariat has not functioned for a period of time over three months, not answering correspondence, calls or producing bulletins, or if it has failed to properly convoke the Congress or Plenary, without reason or agreement, causing it to be postponed for more than three months, the Vice-Secretariat should assume the functions of the Secretariat to ensure the proper functioning of the IWA.

Upon assumption of these duties, the Vice-Secretariat should inform the Sections and motion to recall the Secretariat by the referendum process described above.

## **IX – Finances**

To allow the IWA to carry out and to strengthen its international activities and to give its written propaganda a solid foundation; to allow it to publish its periodic publications at regular intervals; to allow it to participate in all manifestations of the life of the anarcho-syndicalism in the different countries; to make it capable to promote the ideas of anarcho-syndicalism in countries where our ideas and tactics are scarcely represented; and, finally, to allow the IWA to respond satisfactorily and immediately to the calls for solidarity that it may receive, every member of an organization affiliated to the IWA shall pay monthly, as an international affiliation fee, the amount of one US dollar (1 US\\$\$) or the equivalent amount in national currency, taking into consideration the exchange value in the countries concerned.

For those Sections that are in a difficult situation, the dues are established in agreement with the rest of the IWA.

Every affiliate Section shall decide by itself the procedure to be followed to receive the affiliation fee from their members. The IWA has a special seal for stamping the membership card for those Sections that would like to do so.

The affiliate Section shall send to the IWA the stipulated affiliation fee on a quarterly basis.

## **X – Publications**

The Secretariat publishes:

- A publication that should be published as frequently as possible. It is desirable that all newspapers published by organizations affiliated to the IWA or sympathising with it, should reserve a special space on its pages for information from the IWA, for calls for international solidarity and for general propaganda.
- Propaganda leaflets, aimed principally at where our movement does not have any national affiliate organization.
- All other publications, periodical or not, that the Congress may decide.

## **XI – Other**

- Whenever possible, the Association's resources, should be self-managed by the organization. If something has to be leased or subscribed, it should always prioritize affinity with the principles, tactics and aims of those who have the resources, which should be of a self-manageable form.
- It is necessary to provide ourselves with the resources for when the states and the corporations of capital confront the trade unions with censorship, blockades and espionage.
- The federalism and autonomy of the Sections must be respected. Their own data is and will be theirs.
- Neutral formats should be used in the documents that are shared and the designs that are saved.
- The use of free technologies should be prioritized as much as possible.



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# The IWA in the World

