



e l e k t r o n

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PROPOSALS OF THE FTE OF MEXICO

8. Unemployment, underemployment, outsourcing

ABSTRACT: The capitalist crisis is increasing the poverty of millions of human beings who can not sell their productive capacity. Unemployment leads to poor conditions that the unions should fight.

1. Introduction

The ability to work is performed only practicing the process work itself. But the relationship between work ability and work is not always present. For workers is a cruel fate that their ability to work is nothing if they can not sell.

Unemployment means not only a painful situation for the workers but the emergence of new trends in conformation class. In one hand, the wage ratio has spread among the economically active population with a growing trend to proletarianization of broad social layers. Moreover, the production cycle of the workers has been transformed by the change in age structures, and the massive incorporation of women, youth and children into the labor market. The absolute number of employees has increased but is located in different strata.

Only a small part manages to sell their labor power in unequal conditions. A growing proportion of the economically active population is non-salaried. Many are in open unemployment, underemployment or others in the "contracted" in precarious conditions.

The competition to sell the work force is still facing employees with the growing

reserve army. But even today there is an army of waste, by discrimination, social mobility and the disqualification of work.

Unemployment is projected as a constituent part of capitalist development, which means continued pressure on wage levels and a change in its structure.

Unemployment manifests the contradictions of the movement of the workforce. That is, if the workforce doesn't achieves to sell itself, if the productive consumption stage of the workforce is not done, this contradicts the need for workers to continue, but under new conditions, its production; What it transforms the socialization of the vital "cycle" both for the unemployed and the whole class.

2- Unemployment, underemployment, outsourcing

According to the United Nations Organization (UNO), the number of unemployed in the world is at its highest level ever with 211 million, while the creation of employment stagnated for over a decade. This level of unemployment is

2011, elektron 11 (8) 2, FTE in México equal to 6.5 percent of the global workforce.

Unemployment rates in all G20 countries between 5 and 25 percent, with an average of 7.8 percent. In mid 2010, unemployment was 70 percent above pre-crisis levels in high-income countries (excluding Europe) and 30 percent higher than in Europe. In these countries the youth unemployment rate is on average double the overall unemployment rate: 19 percent.

For the International Labor Organization (ILO), the report "Global Employment Trends", the number of unemployed will go to 228 million in 2010. The economic crisis could lead to 50 million unemployed between 2007 and 2010. The world youth unemployment rate in 2009 reached 13.4%, with 82 million unemployed young people in the world and each year 45 million young people enter the labor market.

Millions of people are losing their jobs every day and many others survive in underemployment, in the "informal economy" represented by trade and small-scale services, and even street-market. This includes youth and children.

In recent years has increased precarious work represented by "outsourcing" or outsourcing of services by contractors or subcontractors, in the financial, accounting, marketing, human resources, administrative and other ancillary activities, spreading rapidly to production, transportation, distribution, sales and supplies. Activities include consulting, maintenance, manufacturing, information technology, training, surveillance, security, design and construction, in virtually all industrial sectors.

Industry outsourcing in Latin America represents 4% of world market and is growing faster than any other region in the world. In Europe has also growing 10% While in Asia, India accounts for 33%, as well as the United States of America.

For workers, the "outsourcing" means precarious work, low wages and lack of social security, while making invalidating the union and contractual rights and incorporates a greater division between the same classes.

3- Conclusions

More than half of workers in the world - 50.6% - are in vulnerable jobs.

In Latin America the proportion of people self employed or who works in family businesses was 32 percent in 2009. It increased in the region what the UN called "poor workers", those who have jobs, but earn less than US\$ 1.25 a day.

PROPOSAL

The FTE of Mexico presents to the 16th World Trade Union Congress the following proposal:

- 1- The WFTU calls its members to combat unemployment, underemployment, and outsourcing, promoting the integration of work processes and its implementation by direct administration, the organization of non-salaried workers and the struggle for collective contracting to work under reasonable working conditions.

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