



elektron

Bulletin of the **ENERGY WORKERS' FRONT**, of **MEXICO**

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<http://ftemexico.blogspot.com> | *Volume 11, Number 9, January 9, 2011*

16th World Trade Union Congress, 6-9 April 2011, Athens, Greece
PROPOSALS OF THE FTE OF MEXICO

9. The migrant workers

ABSTRACT: In defense of labor rights, social and political, migrant workers are not invisible or nonexistent. With an increasing rate of global migration, they have the right to life and the international recognition of their rights.

1. Introduction

The migration occurs throughout the world for economic, social and political reasons. Forced migration is part of the movement of the workforce. This displacement phenomenon occurs mainly by the need to sell the workforce, usually in exchange for minimum conditions of survival.

Migrants are the group that suffers more intolerance by language reasons, access to the justice system, education and political and cultural integration of the countries they emigrate.

In terms of labor, migrant workers engaged in various sectors of production, trade and services, usually by low-skilled labor and underpaid sometimes precarious, especially among agricultural workers and ethnic groups. However, migration rates has grown and diversified to include more and younger graduates, women and even children. Migration is also multicultural and multiethnic.

Many migrants are undocumented and are constantly repressed by governments and states. A common feature is the lack of

labor, union and political rights. Migration is a synonym for discrimination and exploitation. However, there is fight in such difficult conditions.

2- The phenomenon of migration and migrant's response

2.1 Increasing migration

The International Organization for Migration estimates that the number of international migrants is increasing and, at present, would be 214 million people; the 3.1% of world population, 49% were women.

Six of every 10 living in developed nations and nearly all come from poor and backward countries. The largest flow of people the world has as a starting point somewhere in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ultimate goal is to reach the United States, while the second occurs from Africa to Europe. The common denominator in all cases is an attempt to escape poverty and exclusion in their place of origin.

2011, elektron 11 (9) 2, FTE in México

Remittances sent by migrants in 2009 amounted to 414 million dollars. There are also 27.1 million internally displaced in the world and 15.2 million refugees.

The capital and policies of the neoliberal states is people expelling. World Bank estimates that during 2010, Mexico is the country with the largest migration in the world with 11.9 million (10.7% of the total Mexican population), of which 11.6 million are headed for the United States; followed by India with 11.4 million, Russia with 11.1 million and China with 8.3 million.

2.2 Rights of migrants

In transit to the north, thousands of migrants face kidnappings, extortion and even death. Criminal gangs trafficking and smuggling undergo violent men, women and children, recruiting them in areas of extreme poverty. At the same time, migrants face police and soldiers in the host states where migrants are also expelled and repressed.

In such difficult conditions, migrant workers bring their cultural roots. Through community organization, clubs and networks, emotional and solidarity supports are created among migrants, who are not only undocumented, but criminalized by this condition. These forms of organization are guarantee for the survival out of their places of origin and also for the defense of their rights.

In crisis, migrants are also participants in the class struggle. In 2006, the United States Latino immigrants went on strike on 1st May, recovering the symbolic date of proletarian struggle.

Millions of migrants in more than over a hundred U.S. cities stood a great potential, revealing to the world that the class struggle is present in the bowels of the

monster. In Europe, discontent and protest of migrants has also come to light.

With huge organizational and political problems, mostly lacking basic social rights, migrant workers constitute a sector of the working class that is part of contemporary challenges.

The movement of migrants transcends national identity, stirs up the unity of the marginalized and the emergence of a social struggle that should be supported.

3- Conclusions

Public policies and international treaties on migration are not exclusive ways. But the main thing is the social organization and struggle. Otherwise rights are not conquered or respected by any state. Even less, when governments choose to fight the migration through militarized border walls and complacency with human trafficking.

The first right of migrants is the right to life expressed in work, health, education, housing and social security, without discrimination or xenophobia, or servitude or criminalization. That is, the right to human dignity of migrants and their families, internationally recognized labor rights and the rights to the exiled population and refugees.

PROPOSAL

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

1. The WFTU calls its members to fight for union rights, social and political rights of migrant workers in the world, supporting their protests and strikes jointly, fighting for human dignity.