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Proposals of the FTE of MEXICO

13. Worker's health

ABSTRACT: Health is closely linked to the work process, has a social character and is also an expression of the worker's exploitation. Capitalism can not solve the health problems of populations.

1. Introduction

In the nexus biopsychic (health / disease process) biological processes and human psychic can only be understood in its historical context. Being a social right, health is considered by capitalism as a business. The healthcare market has become one of the most important on the planet, with several key players that make up the medical-industrial complex, composed of producers of technologies and inputs to health services, the pharmaceutical industry, the insurance industry and financial and direct producers of services in private hospitals or clinics who use more sophisticated and effective technologies, increasing the gap between high scientific development and lack of access to very large segments of the population.

The calamity is summarized in increasing inequity, change of power within health, sanitary and epidemiological impact, environmental degradation and transnationalization of health services.

Globalization produces an inequitable distribution of risk and vulnerability to various infectious diseases, increased by the worsening of inequality in access to health services, resulting in profound ecological changes caused

by neoliberal deregulation, a fact that extends to animal health and increased risk of zoonoses and other pandemics, like avian flu.

Trade liberalization is relevant to health services, which tend to become luxury items for the poor and more consumer goods for the rich. The neoliberal processes of health sector reform promoted by multilateral financial institutions, foundations and mechanisms have been introduced for the "privatization" of health and social security through the development of private managers to manage pension funds, with the creation of companies that manage risks working for companies raising funds and in some cases workers.

Its objective is to privatize the management of economic resources and incorporate the dynamics of capital accumulation and private sector to convert the "repository and guardian of the funds, and intermediary between the individual and the institutions providing health services.

2- Health and life dynamics

More than 800 million people suffer from malnutrition, where about 100 million school-age children, of whom 60 million are girls not

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attending school and more than one billion people live on less than \$ 1 a day. In low income countries no more than 35 percent of women in rural areas have access to health services at work.

Technological development that has prevailed in the globalized world has brought negative consequences to society in general due to military use, the ecological impact, and new health problems have been generated at the level of the working population between others.

The social consequences of this economic development model, in addition to raising capital, producing poverty, unemployment, flexibility and job insecurity have impacted very negatively on the health of workers by increasing the number of injured workers and occupational ill workers.

In 2010, the International Labor Organization (ILO) reported worldwide, 2 million work-related deaths, 271 million labor accidents and 160 million occupational diseases each year. An additional problem is the massive inclusion of children in the labor force, completely unprotected.

There are serious cases, such as mariners and miners but the deteriorating health of workers is widespread, including mental health workers and seniors.

The situation is aggravated by the trend towards a reduction of pensions and retirement.

In 2010, the ILO reported that only 20 percent of the global population of working age has effective access to social security systems, and most recipients are men.

In high-income countries, 75 percent of the population aged 65 years or older received some kind of pension while in low-income

countries, less than 20 percent of seniors receive benefits on retirement matters.

3- Conclusiones

Most of the work force around the world has no access to occupational health services, only 10 to 15% of the global workforce has access to some kind of occupational health service.

The main problem of the absence of occupational health services is the continued presence of hazards in the workplace, such as noise, toxic chemicals and dangerous machinery, leading to a huge burden of death, disability and disease.

Also psychosocial risk factors at work, such as stress and violence have begun to be one of the most important issues in developed countries and increasing in other countries.

All this has a strong causal relationship with the capitalist model.

PROPOSALS

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

- 1- The WFTU calls for workers to fight for the right to health, physical and mental, for the preservation of the vital dynamics of men, women, youth and children.
- 2- The WFTU calls to the practice of social medicine, including occupational medicine, in all branches of production, by united organization at all levels and the challenge to the conventional practice of the health / disease process.
- 3- The WFTU calls for health workers to the united combat and the development of a solidary medical practice.

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