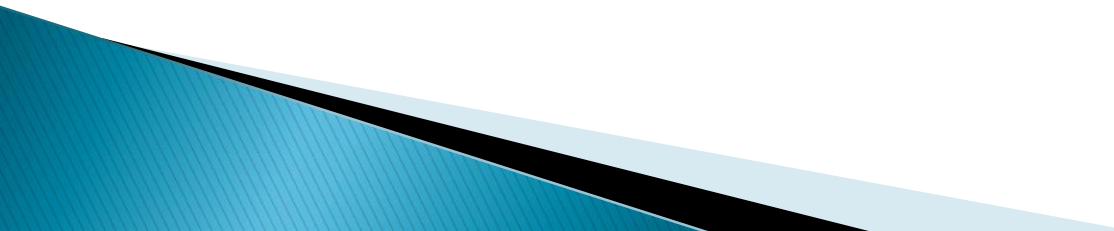


# Trade unions – cooperatives

## Similarities and differences

- ▶ Protection and promotion of members' economic and social interest;
  - ▶ Voluntary adherence and resignation
  - ▶ Democratic management and control
  - ▶ Membership education and training
- 

# Trade unions – cooperatives

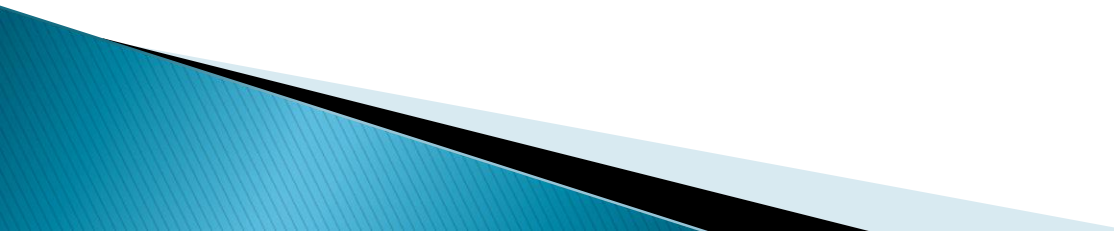
## Similarities and differences

- ▶ Members' fees
  - ▶ Factors of success:
    - Membership training
    - Numerical strength
    - Militancy
    - Membership discipline and loyalty
  - ▶ Action based on the antagonism employers–workers
- ▶ Members shares
  - ▶ Factors of success:
    - Membership training
    - Quality and continuity of the economic action
    - Management skills
    - Membership participation
  - ▶ Action based on the suppression of social antagonism

Revendicative approach

Direct economic management & responsibility

# Trade unions and coops

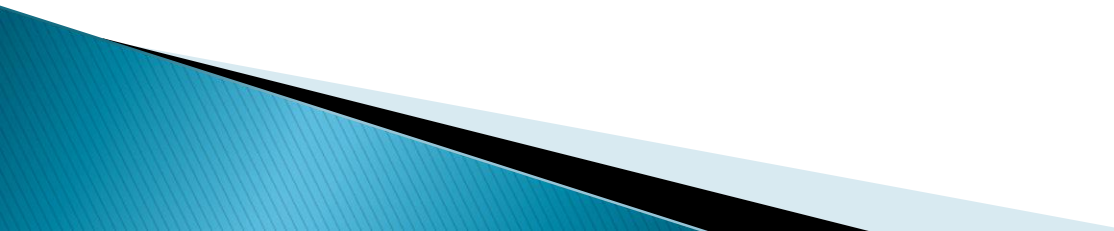
- ▶ To provide services to members:
    - Consumer cooperatives
    - Housing cooperatives
    - Savings and credit unions
    - Health insurance
    - Life insurance
    - Education services
  - ▶ To help preserve/create jobs: worker coops
  - ▶ To provide support to self-employed workers: producer coops
- 

# SFP-ACTRAV Labour Union Services Study

Results

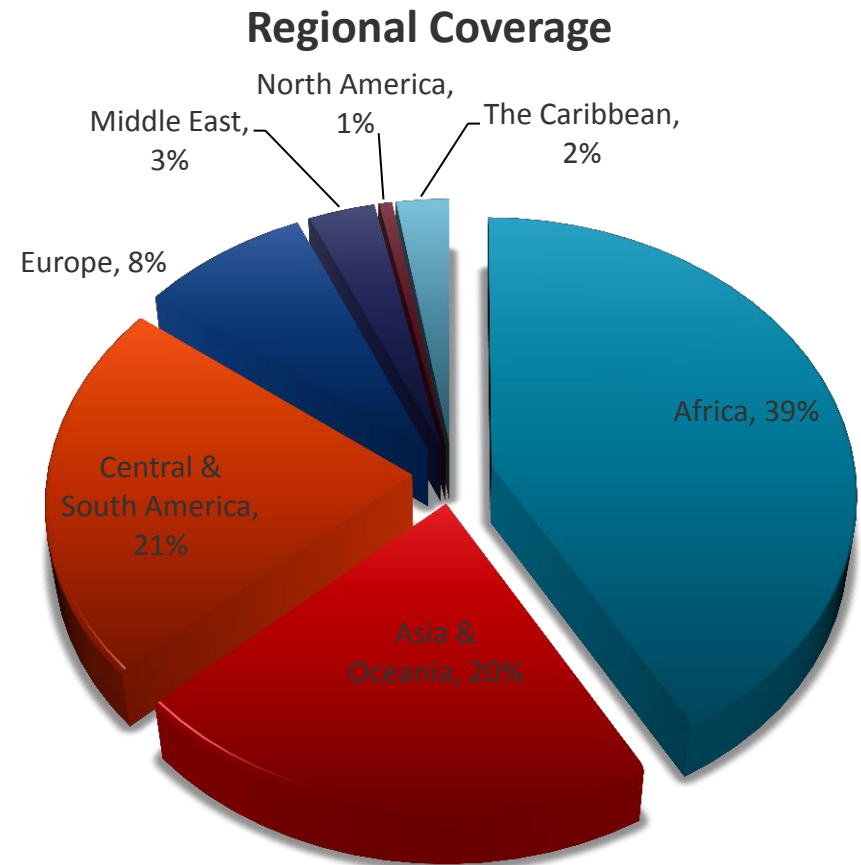
# Survey Aim:

To identify :

- ▶ What services trade unions are facilitating
  - ▶ What services unions would like to provide in future
  - ▶ The gap in between provision and interest in supplying such services in future
  - ▶ If and where there is a need/desire for external help or potential partnerships
- 

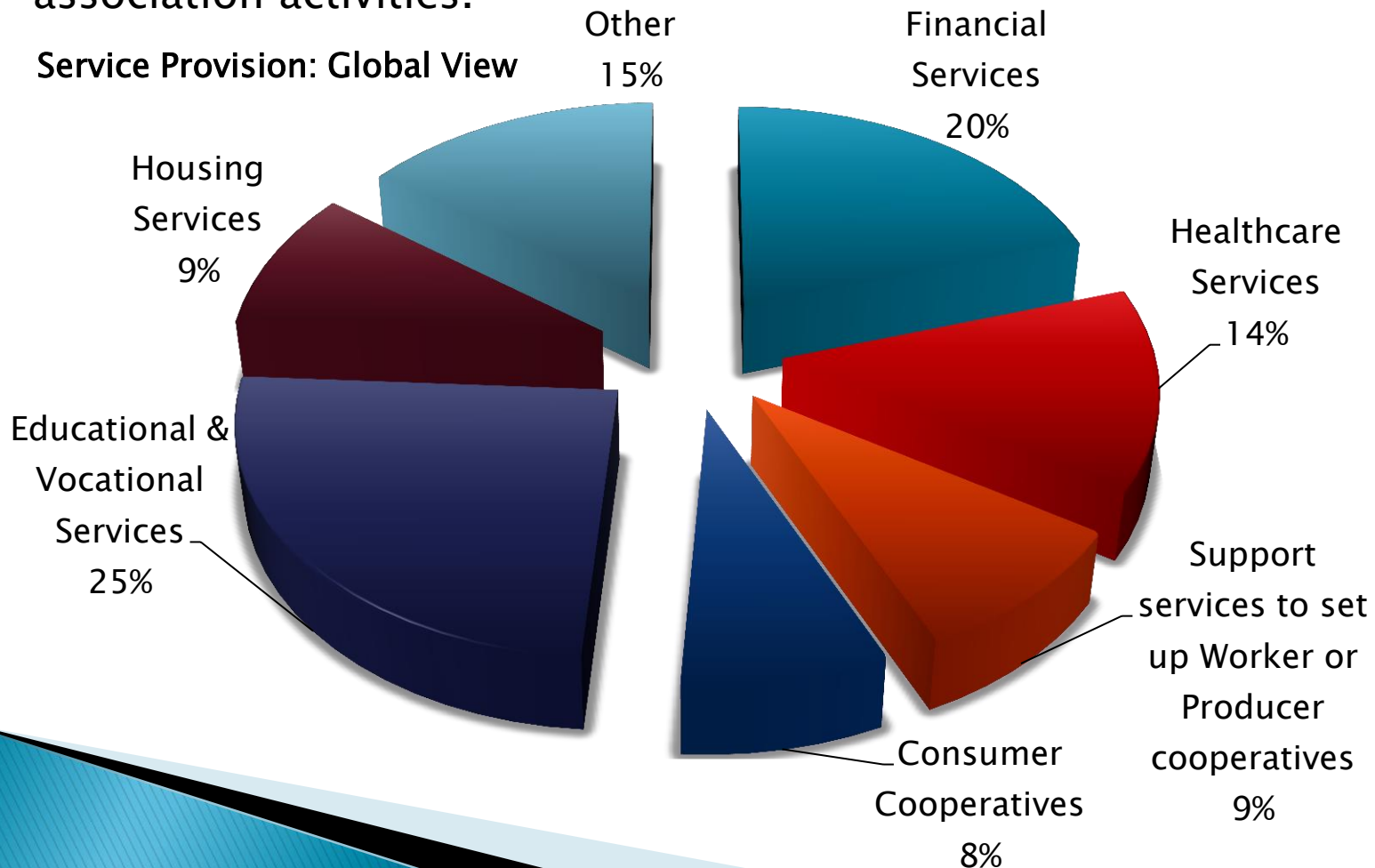
# SAMPLE INFORMATION:

<b>Respondent organizations</b>	166
<b>Countries</b>	109
<b>Regions covered</b>	Africa, Asia & Oceania, Europe, Middle East, Caribbean, Central & South America, Caribbean, North America



# GLOBAL TRENDS: Provision

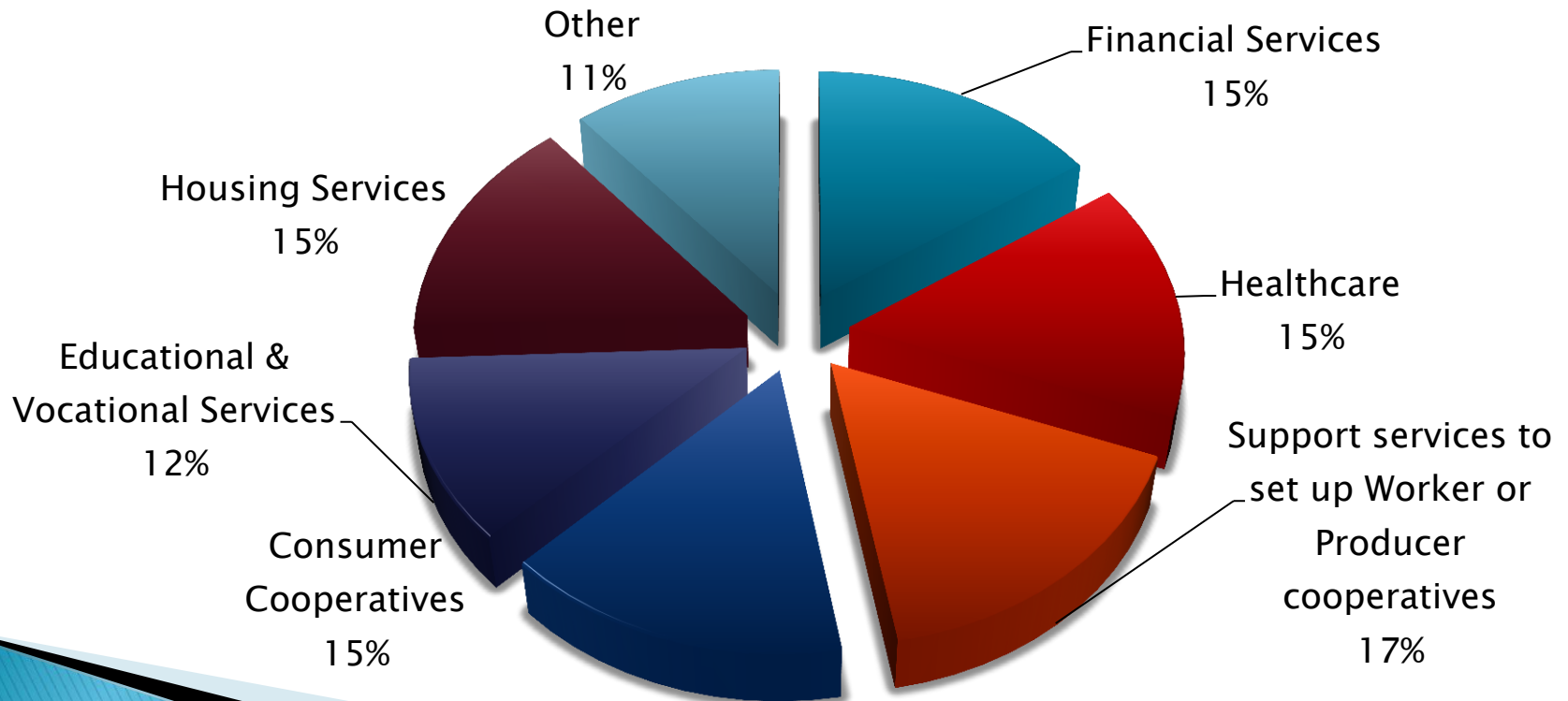
- ▶ Out of 166 labour organizations featured, 77.1% provide services outside of their core collective bargaining and freedom of association activities.



# GLOBAL TRENDS: Interest

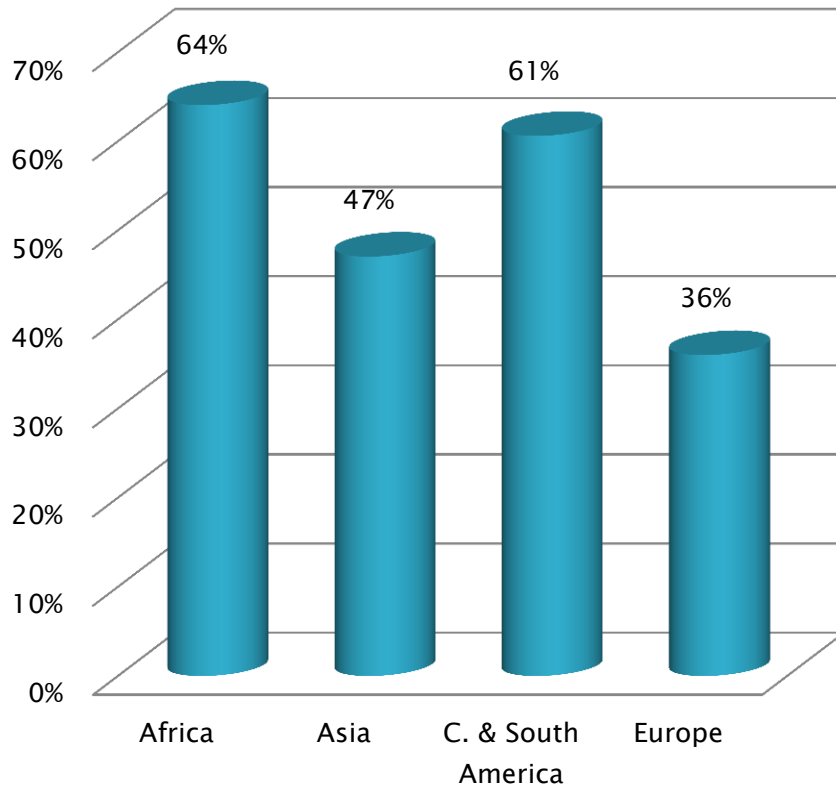
- ▶ Out of 166 labour organizations respondents, 92% are interested in providing services outside of their core collective bargaining and freedom of association activities.

Interest in providing these services : Global view





# Trade Unions and Local Economic Development



Unions creating & maintaining Jobs through:

- vocational training
  - supporting cooperatives
  - facilitating access to low interest loans for workers' needs
- Africa and Central and South America are by far the most active (60% of respondents)

# Trade Unions and Local Economic Development

- ▶ **Impact: 87% report a positive impact**
  - increase their membership
  - integrate informal workers
  - maintaining or creating jobs
  - improving access to certain goods and services

# Trade Unions and Local Economic Development

## ► Challenges:

- lack of financial resources (76%)
- market conditions (57%)

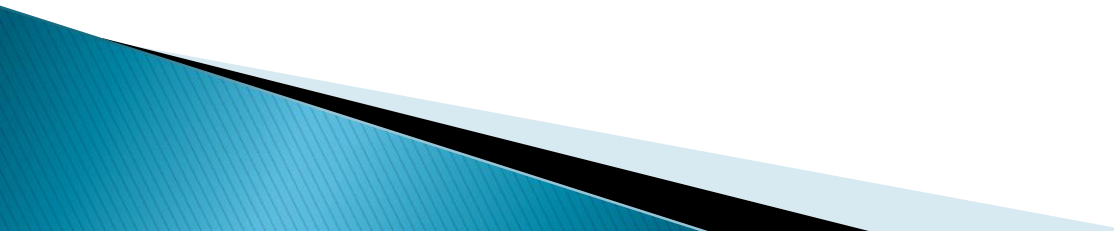
## **Not a significant problem**

- internal resistance within the organization (33%)
  - government interference (40%)
- 

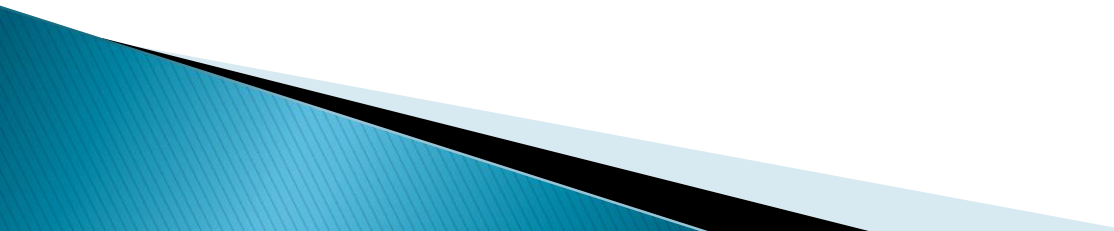
# Role of Trade Unions and services:

- ▶ Providing services are part of the trade union's mission:
  - YES: 25%
  - NO: 15%

## Trade Unions and cooperatives:

- ▶ 85% of all unions stated that it was important for labour organisations to work with cooperatives to improving standards of living
- 

# Conclusions of survey

- ▶ Financial (53%) and Educational services (66%) are the most provided worldwide
  - ▶ Interest for future provision is:
    1. Supporting Worker/Producer Cooperatives (74%)
    2. Financial services(70%)
    3. Consumer cooperative (69%)
    4. Healthcare (69%)
- 

# Migrant Domestic workers?

- ▶ What are the needs?
- ▶ What are the constraints?
- ▶ What is the capacity of social actors?

