

**Question for written answer E-009595/2015
to the Commission**

Rule 130

Pablo Iglesias (GUE/NGL), Tania González Peñas (GUE/NGL), Lola Sánchez Caldentey (GUE/NGL), Estefanía Torres Martínez (GUE/NGL), Miguel Urbán Crespo (GUE/NGL), Javier Couso Permuy (GUE/NGL), Stelios Kouloglou (GUE/NGL), Jan Keller (S&D), Dario Tamburrano (EFDD), Kostas Chrysogonos (GUE/NGL), Fabio De Masi (GUE/NGL), Maria Grapini (S&D) and Tibor Szanyi (S&D)

Subject: Job insecurity

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently called on Spain to raise VAT rates and make dismissal of employees less costly, among other measures. A large number of legislative reforms have been carried out in Spain under the umbrella of flexible employment contracts. Official figures confirm that far from being a job creation tool, the most recent labour reform has turned out to be an efficient weapon of mass job destruction, aggravating the social crisis affecting the lives of millions of people in Spain. For instance: 92 % of the employment contracts signed in 2014 were for short-term posts and, of these, 40 % ran for less than one month; since 2011, 1.3 million full-time jobs and 667 000 permanent jobs have been lost. Nor should we forget that nowadays 65 % of people without work and at risk of poverty will not escape that poverty when they find a job.

Does the Commission agree with the IMF's recommendations? Does it believe these measures will serve to create good quality, stable employment and cut poverty rates? Does it consider that these measures will pose an immediate and obvious risk of yet more sectors of Spanish society falling into greater poverty?