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**RECRUITING CHANNELS AND
DELIVERY METHODS IN THE
RUSSIAN LABOR MIGRANTS AND
VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING
(RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH
PROJECT ADSTRINGO)**

REPORT: “TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR LABOUR EXPLOITATION AND IRREGULAR LABOUR MIGRATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: FORMS, TRENDS AND COUNTERMEASURES”

This research was conducted at the initiative of the Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings (TF-THB) of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation as part of the “ADSTRINGO: Addressing trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation through partnership, enhanced diagnostics and improved organizational approaches” project by the Centre for Social Demography and Economic Sociology at the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences from January to July 2013.

Methodology of Research

Firstly, the **statistical method**, which included gathering and processing statistical data regarding human trafficking offences, use of slave labour and human smuggling provided by the Russian Ministry of Interior and the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the years 2009-2012; data from the Russian Federal Migration Service concerning the quantity and structure of permits for work in the Russia issued to foreign citizens, and also data concerning the number and breakdown of Russian citizens employed abroad between 2006 and 2012.

Secondly, the **sociological method**, which included 18 interviews with experts, including government employees, employees of law enforcement agencies, embassy representatives, employees of international organizations, employees of NGOs, managers of companies which provide employment services, trade union leaders, academics, etc.

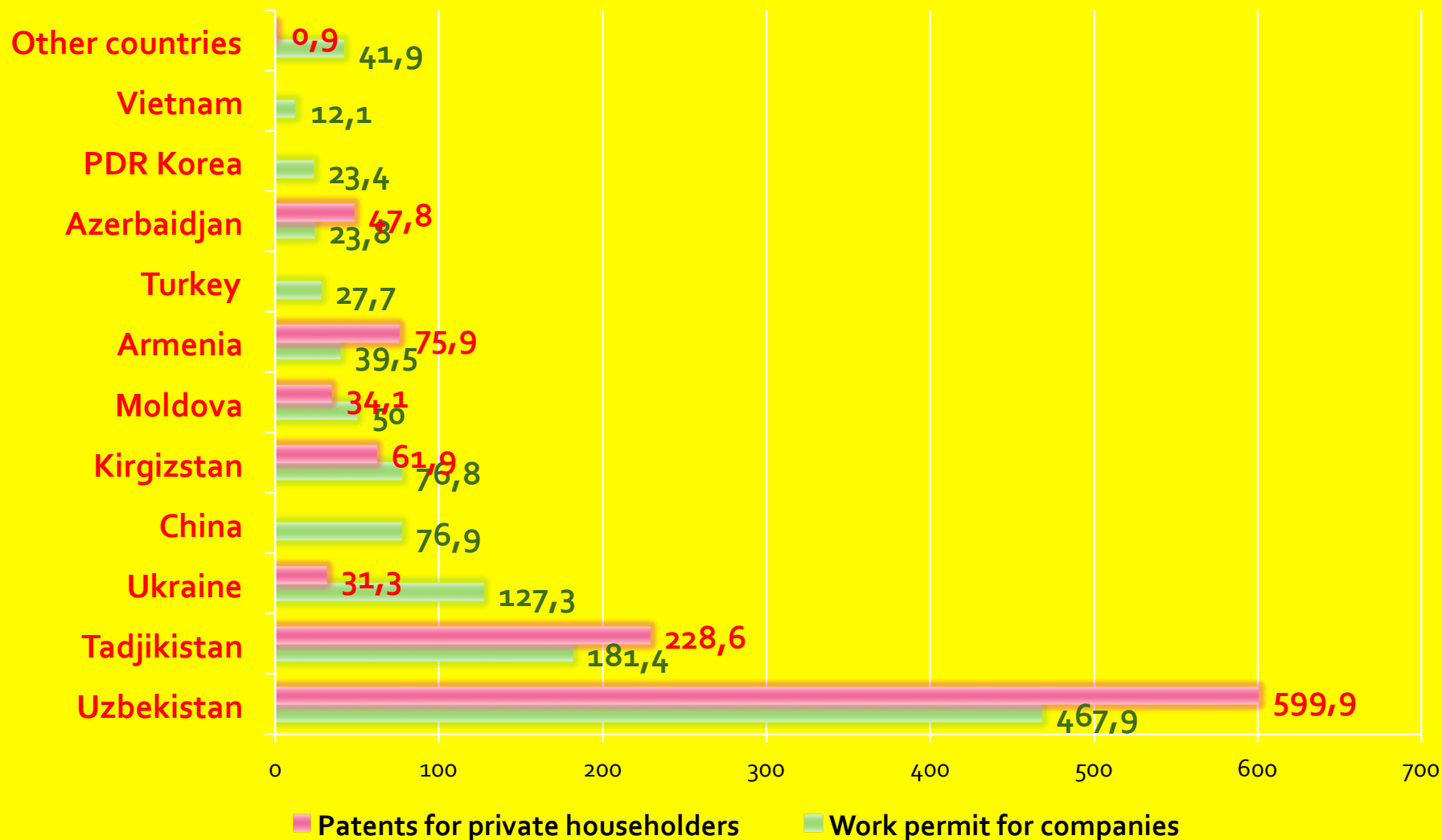
In addition, 35 interviews with human trafficking victims or their representatives (parents/relatives) were conducted personally by the author or obtained from the database of the Moscow office of the IOM between January – June 2013. For this, the author expresses sincere thanks to the staff at the IOM's office in Moscow. The interviews conducted for the study were anonymous. The names of the interviewees have been changed, because human trafficking poses significant risks to the safety of victims, particularly before investigations are complete. For this reason, it was not possible in principle to use some interviews in this report, so as not to endanger the lives of some individuals.

Thirdly, the **cartographic method**, which entailed preparing a number of graphical materials, cartograms and diagrammatic representations relating to human trafficking and irregular migration. These were used to develop a typology of regions of the Russia in terms of the proportion of labour emigrants within the workforce.

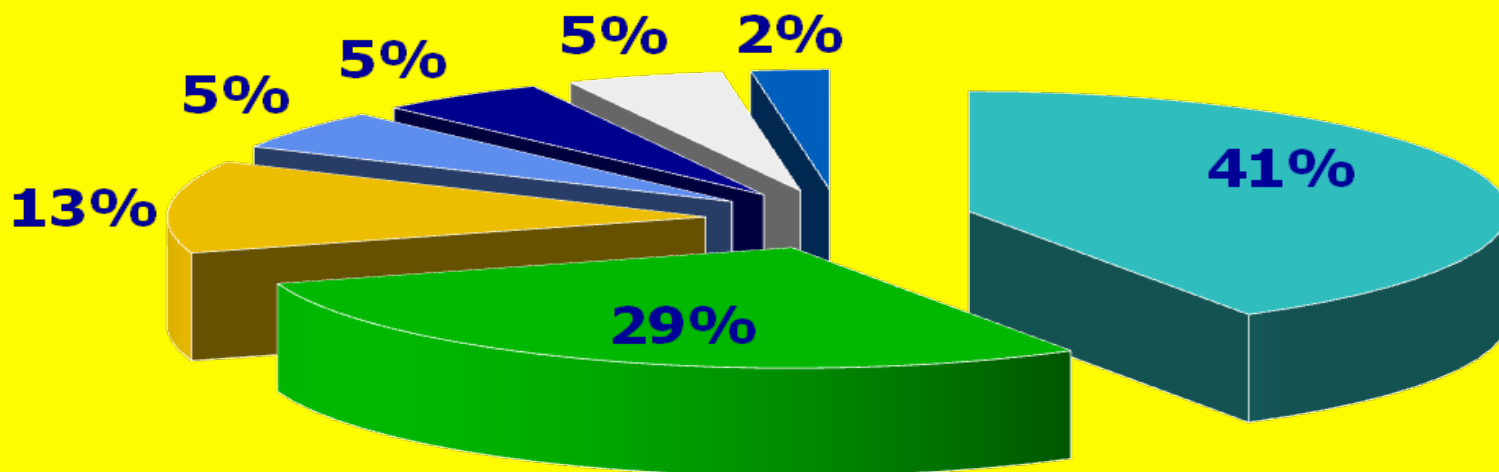
Fourthly, the **analytical method**, which entailed analysing and reviewing legislation within the Russian Federation, intended to combat human trafficking for forced labour and irregular migration. Previous research conducted by international organizations and research institutes between 2000 and 2010 was also analysed.



Ten largest sending countries of migrant workers into Russia in 2012, thousand



Sectors of Russian economy where are working migrant workers, %



■ Building

■ Industry

■ Transport and Communications

■ Forestry

■ Wholesaling and Retailing, Catering

■ Agriculture

■ The General Commerce

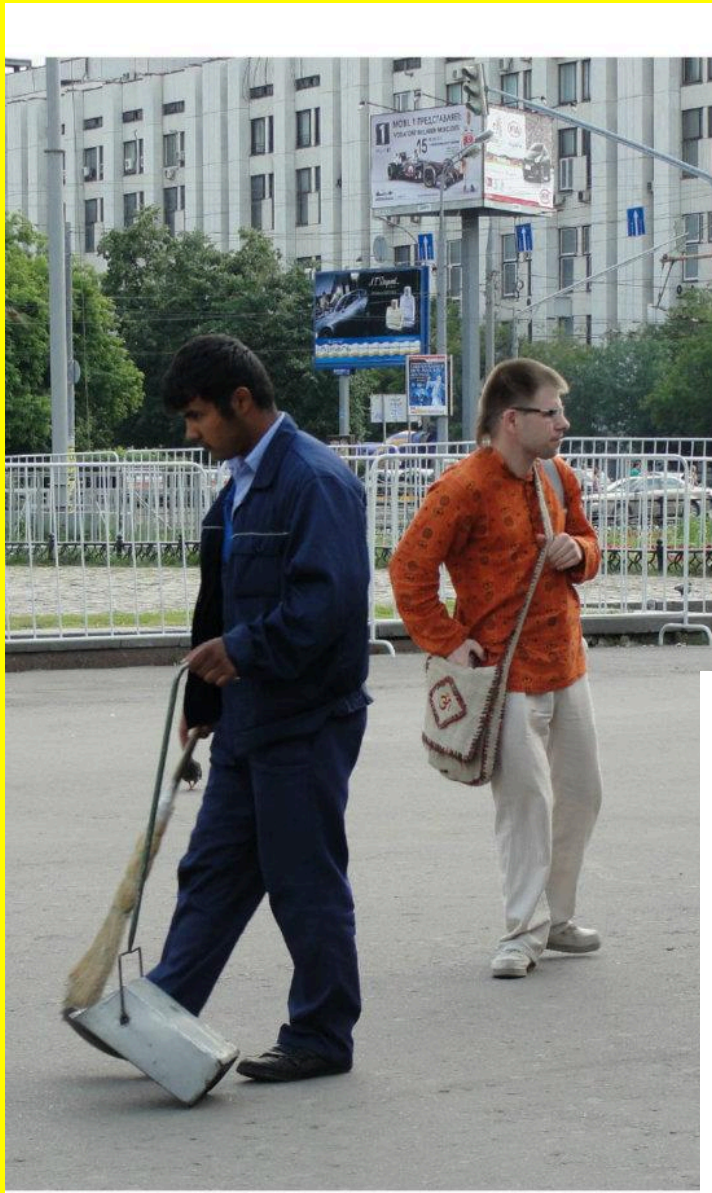
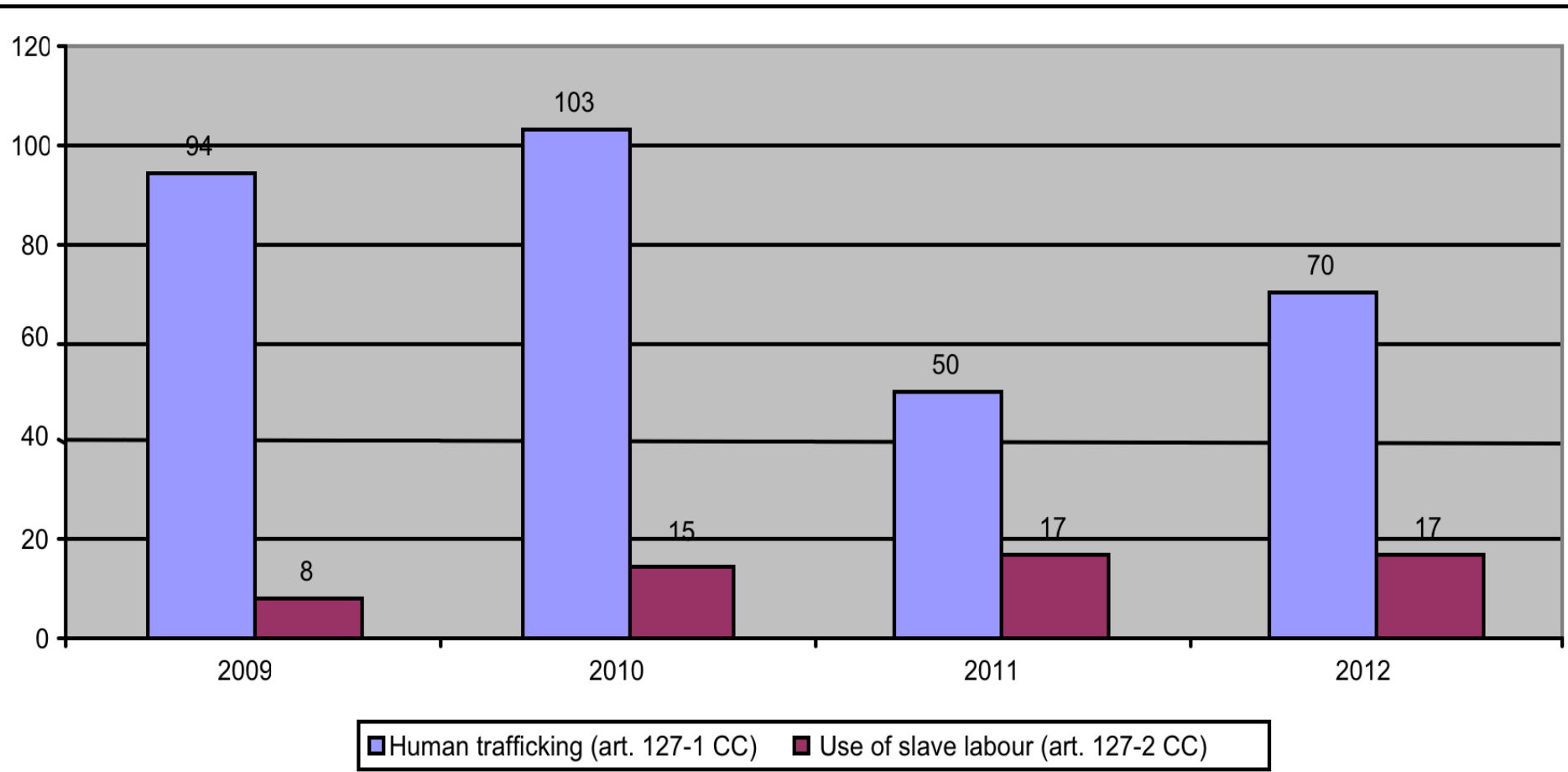






Fig. 1. Number of recorded human trafficking and labour exploitation offences in the Russian Federation in 2009-2012, %

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Russia.



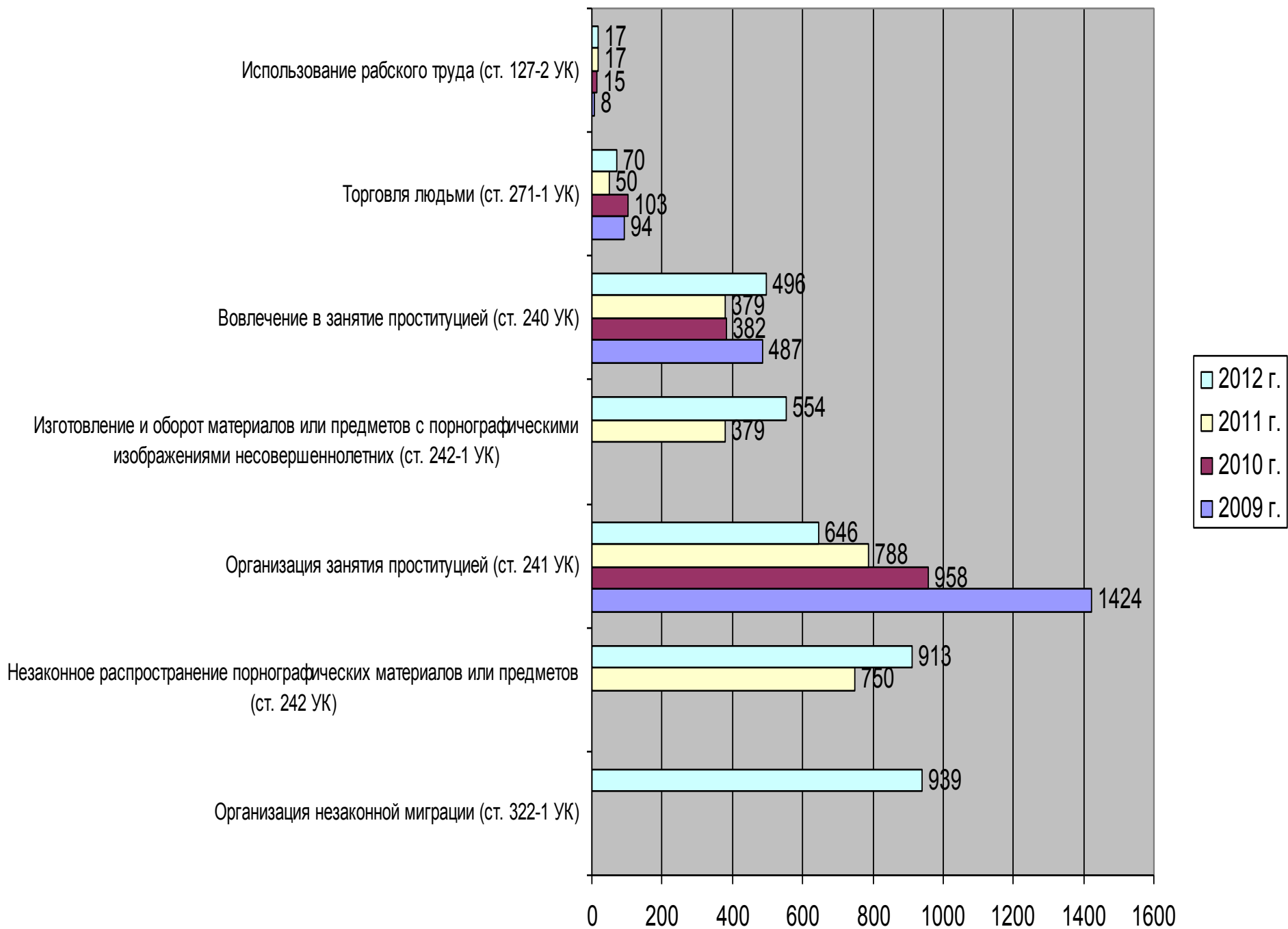
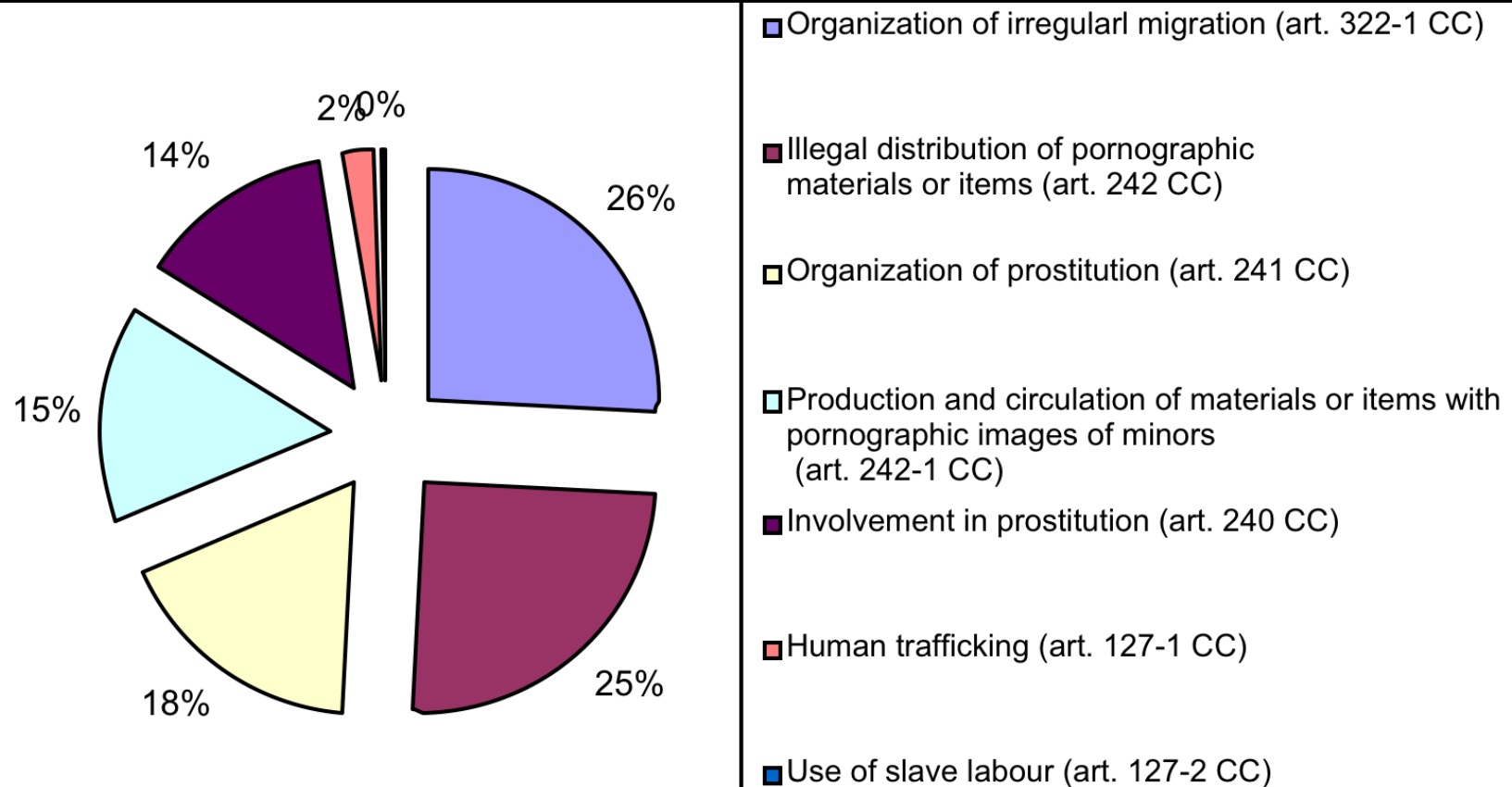


Fig. 2. Breakdown of recorded offences in the field of human trafficking and organization of irregular migration in 2012, %

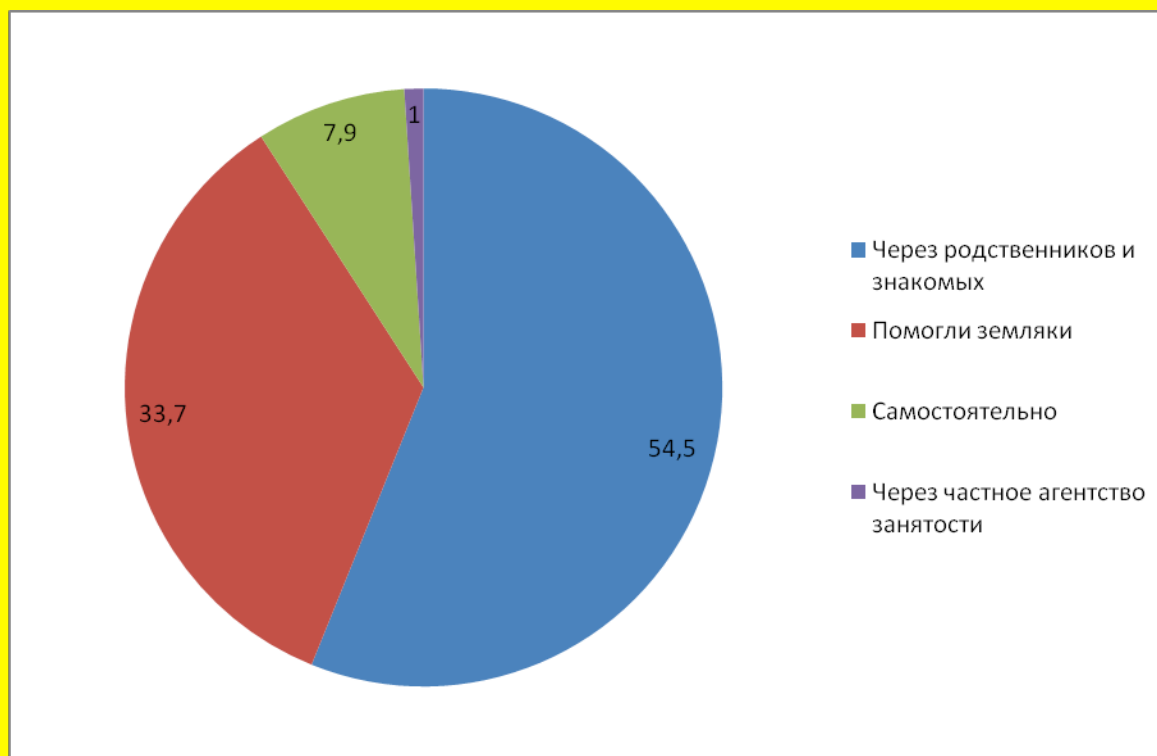
Source: Ministry of Interior of the Russia



Example 1. Rise in the number of human trafficking offences in the Russian Federation (interview with an expert who works for the Investigations Committee of the Russian Federation).

The “Human trafficking” article was added to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in 2003. We began recording crimes under this article. They came third after the sale of narcotics and weapons. On 27 December 2009, the article was expanded to include persons in a situation of dependence. In 2012, 70 human trafficking offences were recorded in Russia and 57 people were arrested. The victims were mainly women and female minors. 90% of cases were related to sexual exploitation. Deception of victims and violence towards them are typical features of these offences. Cases include the following stages: recruitment – transportation – exploitation. We also investigate offences connected with slave labour, involvement in prostitution and production of pornographic materials. We use new ways of tackling offences: 1) active investigation (recruitment, enquiries, observation); 2) non-active investigation (depending on whether the victim wishes to identify the offence and the offender); 3) immediate response (comprehensive investigation, questioning all suspects). there needs to be a baseline figure here

Способы поиска работы в России рабочими-мигрантами из Таджикистана и Кыргызстана, занятыми в жилищно-коммунальном секторе города Москвы (результаты опроса мигрантов) (2010 г.)



Expert assessments of methods used to recruit foreign citizens for the purposes of human trafficking and irregular migration in the Russian Federation expressed in points (10 points – maximum, 1 point – minimum)

Recruitment methods	Prevalence	Risk of being drawn into human trafficking and irregular migration	Average score
Recruitment by network structures	9.0	8.0	8.5
Recruitment by private individuals	8.0	8.0	8.0
Independent recruitment	4.0	5.0	4.5
Recruitment by firms, agencies	3.0	4.0	3.5
Recruitment by state structures	3.0	1.0	2.0

Example 2. Recruitment by network structures of labour migrants in Uzbekistan to work in Russia (press report).

Migrants are generally recruited to work in Russia by ethnic Uzbeks who came from Uzbekistan during the Soviet era. Having arrived from Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Kaluga Oblast or Ivanovo Oblast, an Uzbek gathers together good carpenters and cooks (childhood friends, neighbours and relatives) and takes them to rural areas of Russia to build cottages or cowsheds on collective farms or cook plov. He houses them in a building or hut which is under construction and feeds them; he pays them for their work when it is completed or monthly. A year later, the worker returns home and along the way he pays off Uzbek police officers, who see every person travelling from Russia as a kind of cash cow, arranges a celebration, and prepares to start earning once again a month later. Plov is a dish in which rice is cooked in a seasoned broth. In some cases, the rice may also attain its brown color by being stirred with bits of cooked onion, as well as a large mix of spices.



Example 3. Recruitment of labour migrants for exploitation in brick factories in Dagestan (media report).

In 2012, the “Alternativa” young people’s movement began actively researching working conditions at business premises in Dagestan. As a result, on 12 October 2012 it was announced that five people – two woman and three men – had been freed. The slave-owners forced the girls into prostitution and the men worked at a factory. Their working day began at 5:30am and ended at 10pm, and each evening the men were given 100 grams of spirits. They slept six to a room in rooms with an area of 4 square metres. How do people end up in this situation? The most common way is when people are approached at a railway station by other children who talk to them at length and offer to help them with work, saying that they will earn a lot, go swimming at the seaside and eat fruit! Later, they put them on a bus and they arrive in Dagestan, where they are told that money has been paid for them and they must work until it has been repaid. Girls or women – here the author uses men and not boys – were the children female and the males were adult?

Undocumented migrants-workers from Central Asian find a job places on the Yaroslavl's highway in Moscow



Example 4. Owner of a company that hires workers coming to Russia: Experience of work and situation of employment companies in Tajikistan (interview)

About 30 companies in Tajikistan currently recruit labour for Russian businesses. Last year, my firm arranged for a total of 100-150 people to be employed in Russia. We prepare the workers before sending them to Russia: we explain Russian laws, help them to take their medical and process their documents. I think there is clearly a shortage of employment firms in the countries of Central Asia; they can't cater to all migrant workers. For example, the number of labour migrants from Sughd Province was around 155,000, but only 1,600 people were employed through firms. This is just 1% of the migrants who found employment abroad. It must be pointed out that many firms do not actively seek new employers in Russia and do not work together with initial vocational training institutes.



Example 5. Caretaker from Tajikistan: Paying to work (interview)

I work as a caretaker in the Severnoye Butovo district. I had problems when I looked for work. I approached a company; they promised to help me and asked me for 1,000 roubles. I paid them. They sent me to housing services and utilities and I was given a job as a caretaker. After five days, they told me “your work is bad, we’re going to take on another worker”. After that I approached an acquaintance, she said she would get me a job on condition that I paid her 2,000 every month. I agreed, and each month I paid her. I also had to pay the employer for getting permission for me to work. But I don’t have a document. I lost my passport long ago, but if I want to go back to my home country, I’ll get a certificate from the consulate and I’ll go home, it doesn’t matter when. If the police stop you, they ask for money whether you have a document or not. I live with other caretakers in a flat, it has everything necessary, we eat well.



**Thank you very much for
attention**