

# OPEN MEDIA HUB

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**Story Title:** Georgian Migrants in Russia

**Story Duration (MM:SS):** 8:13

**Country of Production:** Georgia

**Organization Name:** JRC

**Organization URL:** [http://jrc.ge/?page\\_id=206&lang=en](http://jrc.ge/?page_id=206&lang=en)

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## **Story Description:**

The story is about Georgian citizens who migrated to Russia. It shows the reasons for the high range of migration and the causes. Also, audience can see in which conditions Georgian citizens are living in Russia. Story covers mass deportation of our citizens from Russian in 2006, when 4 500 persons where deported in Inhuman conditions and 2 of them died. Main character of our story was pregnant and unfortunately she lost her unborn baby.

**Story Summary:** Despite violent deportation from Russia, which took place 11 years ago, there is high rate of migration to Russia still. Main reason is big employment market, understanding of the Russian language and religion.

**Story Language:** Georgian

**Dateline:** Tbilisi, Georgia - 29/07/2017

**Restrictions:** None

**Journalist's Text:**

The footage depicts the 2006 developments. In the wake of Georgia-Russia tensions, the Russian Government carried out a massive deportation of the Georgians. In autumn 2006, the Russian officials forced about 4 500 Georgian citizens to leave the country, 2 of them lost their lives. A decade later, experts assess the development as Russia's retaliation for Georgia's drive for political independence.

00:00:03 sec. – 2006 year (the text over the picture on the left)

00:00:19 sec. about 4500 deportees

00:00:26-36 sec. two people die.

00:00:50-56 sec. the text in the left upper corner: "archive"

00:00:50 sec. ITV Ms. Lia Shioshvili, a deportee from Russia

"I was 9 months pregnant, expecting my fifth child. I was ordered to leave the country when both the air and marine traffic was blocked".

00:01:05 sec. Journalist's text

The person we are talking about experienced all the hardships of the deportation. She, her husband and four children had been living in Russia for 8 years. At the time of deportation, she was expecting the fifth child. Unfortunately, the unborn baby died apparently as a result of the stress.

00:01:26 ITV Ms. Lia Shioshvili, a deportee from Russia

"I bought transit railway tickets for Baku from where I could go back home. After traveling for 2 days, we were refused to cross the Russian border into Dagestan. All the Georgians on the train were set down. Left in the street, I had to put the baby on a bag to change its diapers. I put it to sleep in the same manner. We somehow got the food. Afterwards, we rented a room in a kind of cellar. Apart from mine, there were some other kids there. We spent 14 days in Dagestan. Then a Georgian Consulate

**representative arrived from Moscow. He supplied us with the documents and accompanied us to the border.”**

01:49- 02:21 sec. The text over the frames on the left upper corner – **reconstruction**

02:30-02:51 sec. The text over the frames on the left upper corner – **reconstruction**

**00:02:52 sec. Journalist’s text**

**The case of the Georgians mass deportation from Russia was accepted by the European Court of Human Rights. Layer of The 42 Article and GYLA defended the Georgians’ interests.**

**00:03:10 sec. ITV Mr. Nikoloz Legashvili, Executive Director of The 42 Articles of the Constitution**

**“Virtually all the state apparatus worked against the ethnic Georgians. The Police stopped them in the streets, they were persecuted by the Court and Immigration Service. Facts of inhumane treatment were reported during the deportation. Their trials lasted but 10 min. There was neither an interpreter nor lawyer and, they weren’t given right to appeal.”**

**00:03:20- 00:03:31 sec. The text over the frames: Mr. Nikoloz Legashvili – the Georgians’ deportation took place in the most severe conditions.**

**00:03:32-39 sec. The text over the frames: Their right to a fair trial was violated.**

**00:03:42 – 00:03:56 text over the frame – 2008 Gori, Georgia**

**00:03:44 Journalist’s text**

For all the political tensions, especially in the wake of the 2008 war, the number of those seeking jobs in Russia is still high. It was due to a grave financial situation that Ms. Nino Kiladze’s family decided to immigrate to Russia years ago. Now a Russian citizen she still dreams of coming back home.

**ITV 00:04:11- Ms. Nino Kiladze – a Georgian residing in Russia**

**“Knowledge of Russian language was one of the key factors in the decision making. I knew that I was going to find my place in Moscow and keep up the children at least. Other Georgians arrived too.**

Although they have no documents, they work. They even worked at the time of the Georgians' deportation. They are employed at restaurants mostly in the kitchen or as waiters. The Georgians find it especially hard to live abroad. It's really tough. All the Georgians are more or less patriots."

00:04:10-00:04:53 - The text over the frame: **Moscow**

00:04:25- 00:04:33 The text over the frame: **Nearly everyone can find a job in Russia even without documents.**

00:04:38 – 43 The text over the frame: **Most of the young people are waiters at the Georgian restaurants, while the older men are taxi drivers.**

00:04:55 Journalist's text

Labor immigration to Russia started in the 90's right after the collapse of the USSR. Regardless of the political tensions, the geography, knowledge of the Russian language, a vast labor market and the religion are the key factors prompting the Georgians to immigrate to Russia.

00:05:14 ITV Ms. Natia Kvitsiani, local coordinator of the International Organization for Migration:

"Due to the corruption, there is a bigger chance in Russia to get the documents for a bribe."

00:05:24 Journalists text

How many Georgian emigrants are there in Russia? It's a tough question since there are no precise figures available in Georgia. On the grounds of the 2014 census, the National Statistics Service gave away rough figures. The census covered 82% of the Georgian territory since the occupied regions were inaccessible. As of 5 November 2014, the Georgian population was 3 713 804, i.e. 15% less YOY. The special questionnaires contained questions about immigrants, whose number reportedly was 88.500 people but those are only the legal emigrants. The fact is that when asked, the people avoided giving away the information about their family members illegally living abroad. The census showed that most of the emigrants – 21.7% lived in Russia.

**00:05:49 – 00:06:00** Statistical data appear against the blue background of the frames.

**2014 – 3.713.804 citizens;**

**2015 – 4.371.535 citizens;**

**00:06:10 – 00:06:23** Statistical data appear against the blue background of the frames.

**Immigrants – 88 500 citizens;**

**Male – 45,4%**

**Female – 54, 6%**

**00:06:34** Journalists text

**Large annual remittances to Georgia also testify to a number of the Georgians in  
Russia.**

**00:06:42-57** Statistical data appear against the blue background of the frames

**2016 year**

**Russia - \$37.700**

**USA - \$11.002.2**

**Italy - \$9.948.6**

**00:06:58- 00:07:12**

**2015 year**

**Russia - \$43.987.6**

**Italy - \$9.096**

**USA - \$8.265.2**

**00:07:13 – 00:07:26**

**2014 year**

**Russia - \$72.636.7**

**Greece - \$18.617.5**

**Italy - \$10.574.7**

**00:07:28 ITV Mr. Gia Nodia, political expert**

**“Remittances from Russia largely exceed those from the other countries. A person migrating to Russia should be aware of the risk not only of deportation for legal reasons as is the case in Europe, but for political ones, as well. There is actually no rule of law in Russia. So, the Georgians working in Moscow, St-Petersburg or let’s say Omsk, are an easy prey.”**

**00:07:34- 00:07:40 “archive”:** on the left upper corner of the frame.

**00:07:49 – 00:07:54 “archive”:** on the left upper corner of the frame.

**00:07:59 – 00:08:10 ITV Ms. Lia Shioshvili, a deportee from Russia**

**“I haven’t attempted to go back to Russia since the deportation and I don’t think I’ll ever want to go away.”**

**00:08:12 –**

**00:08:25 the final**

**caption:**

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