THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION FROM POST-SOVET STATES ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract: The Russian Federation is one of the countries with the largest population migratory movements in the world. Due to the demographic collapse, in order to maintain the state’s economic development, it is necessary to bring workers from other countries, especially from the post-Soviet region. This situation has an impact on the Russian national security system.

Keywords: immigrants, post-Soviet states, national security system, Russian Federation

INTRODUCTION

The Russian Federation belongs to the group of countries with the largest migration flows, both in terms of immigration, where she is second only to the United States, and emigration – she is ranked third, just behind China and India. The vast majority of immigrants come from the former Soviet Union countries – 9 out of 10, which allows to consider their arrivals in Russia in terms of post-imperial migrations [3].

Migration has always played an important role in Russia. Without settlers from other regions of the country, but above all from outside, it would not have been possible to colonize a huge territory, especially Siberia and the Far East. The situation with the settlement of fertile steppes of the southern European part of Russia – in the basins of Don and Kuban as well as Ukrainian lands. The dominant groups of non-Russian migrants were Germans and Poles. When there was lack of voluntary settlers, forced colonization was carried out, and the culmination of this type of action took place in the Stalinist period. At that time, a policy was implemented involving the resettlement of entire nationalities, among others, Germans from the Volga region to Siberia and to Kazakhstan or Koreans from the Vladivostok area to Central Asia.

Against the background of post-Soviet states, Russia is an attractive place to live, hence it is a natural destination for people who know the Russian language and are well versed in Russian culture, although these are no longer the necessary conditions for migration. All the titular nations of the former union republics have their powerful diasporas in Russia. The purpose of this article is to show the impact of immigration from post-Soviet countries (excluding Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia) on the Russian national security system. To this end, the first part introduces the phenomenon of external migration in Russia, with special emphasis on the former
USSR member states. The second part discusses an important term from the point of view of this study – national security system. Finally, the following sections present the impact of this migration on selected subsystems of the national security system, selected on a subject basis – political security system, safety and public order system and social security system.

I. PROCESSES OF EXTERNAL MIGRATION IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of nation states on its ruins, the process of immense migration flows began. After 1991, migrations so far treated as internal population movements within the borders of the USSR have turned into international migrations. Soviet and post-Soviet migration processes at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s – according to Wlodzimierz Marciniak, the current ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Moscow – can be classified in three groups: 1) repatriations to the historical homeland; 2) migrations caused by armed conflicts and ethnic conflicts; 3) repatriations of deported peoples [12].

It is estimated that after the collapse of the USSR, 54-65 million people found themselves outside the borders of their native republic. Most of them were Slavs, including 25 million Russians and 7 million Ukrainians, some of whom – especially those living in insular diasporas, mainly in the cities located in the Caucasus and Central Asia – wanted to come back to their country. The Soviet authorities supported the migration processes, as they sought to strengthen control and integration on the whole country scale, and the Russian-speaking population served this purpose perfectly. Russians often formed the political, scientific and cultural elite of many union republics, and their status changed dramatically after 1991 when a policy aimed at giving priority to national languages evolved in most of the republics. This factor, as well as the deterioration of the economic situation in countries of settlement, lay at the root of the repatriation to the historical homeland not only of Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, but also Germans and Jews who began to leave the USSR at the turn of the 70s and 80s. Nowadays, activities directed to ethnic Russians are an element of the migration policy of the Russian Federation, which will be discussed in the further part of the article.

Since the turn of the 80s and the 90s, the post-Soviet territory has become an arena for seven important regional armed conflicts (Abkhazia, Chechnya, Donbas, Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, South Ossetia and Tajikistan) and at least several dozen short-term ethnic and ethno-religious disputes. They also resulted in some population movements, whose main beneficiary was Russia. Based on the data from early 1996, there were 327.4 thousand refugees, 560.3 forced migrants and 133.2 thousand internally displaced people. However, the last number does not include 446 thousand Chechens who, having left their homes, did not leave the borders of their native republic [15].

The last category is the repatriation of members of nations deported during the Stalinist period, starting from the first action of this type including 60,000 Poles from then Belarus and Ukraine, which was carried out in 1936. In total, at least 3.1 million people were forcibly deported before Stalin's death, and the largest group punished this way were Germans (1.2 million all together), including 366 thousand taken away from the Volga region alone in September 1941. The Chechens and Ingushes, Koreans, Crimean Tartars and Mesquitian Turks should not be forgotten.
Russia is certainly not a beneficiary of this process, because the Germans have not returned to the Volga and the Koreans to the Far East, both choosing emigration to Germany and Korea, but a number of deportees or their descendants have come back to the North Caucasus.

Nowadays, the migratory movement of a commercial nature prevails, with the migration directions remaining unchanged. In order to regulate the phenomenon in June 2012, President Vladimir Putin signed the “Conception of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period to 2025”. The authors of the document, guided by pragmatism, pointed to the fact that migration processes play a key role in the socio-economic and demographic development of the country (point 6), putting emphasis not only on the influx into Russia of the most desirable highly qualified employees (point 8) and students, but also cheap workforce. Attention was paid to the need to develop a system of incentives for people wishing to permanently stay in the Russian Federation (point 7) and simplifying entry procedures regarding employment, registration of residence and receiving medical care by immigrants, as well as developing and implementing comprehensive integration programs that would prevent isolation of diasporas and tension in relations with other social groups (point 17), including learning the Russian language and culture still in their homelands. Among the goals of the Russian migration policy the following were indicated: a) guaranteeing the national security of the Russian Federation, maximum protection, comfort and prosperity of the population; b) stabilization and increase of the number of permanent residents of the Russian Federation; c) support for the Russian economy by workforce provision, modernization, innovative development and increase in the competitiveness of its industries (point 21) [9].

The group preferred in the migration processes are ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation [10]. The above-mentioned Conception refers to the compatriots at many points, but they are also the beneficiaries of the “State Program for Assisting Compatriots Residing Abroad in Their Voluntary Resettlement in the Russian Federation”, approved by President Vladimir Putin in June 2006 [31]. In September 2012, Putin signed the new version of the program, with unlimited implementation time. People involved in the project, along with their family members, have various types of support, including material support, the scale of which depends on the place they intend to resettle. The highest support is enjoyed by those who want to live in priority regions, which in 2014-2015 included: Buryatia, Khabarovsk Krai, Kamchatka Krai, Primorsky Krai, Zabaykalsky Krai, Amur, Irkutsk, Magadan, Sakhalin oblasts and the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. According to official data, 557 thousand compatriots and their family members participated in the Program in the years 2011-2016 [19].

Table 1. Basic information about the migration situation in the Russian Federation in the period of January 2015 – November 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of information</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foreigners entering the Russian Federation</td>
<td>17,333,777</td>
<td>16,290,031</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including: counted as compatriots and members of their families</td>
<td>183,146</td>
<td>146,585</td>
<td>109,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including: registered in the migration</td>
<td>14,086,490</td>
<td>14,377,084</td>
<td>14,590,229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN SCIENCE AND RUSSIAN STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Polish literature is dominated by a subject approach in defining the national security system. It is considered in terms of institutions that participate in its functioning. "Dictionary of Terms in the Field of National Security" defines it as an internally coordinated set of organizational, human and material elements aimed at counteracting all threats to the state, in particular political, economic, psychosocial, ecological and military [20].

In turn, Zdzislaw Nowakowski, Hieronim Szafran and Robert Szafran define it as the general objectives of protecting national interests and interrelated public administration bodies as well as state, social and other organizations, together with their forces and resources, along with citizen associations participating in the creation of national security in accordance with the Constitution and conceptual assumptions and legal norms regulating relations in the security sphere [16].

Characterization of the national security system extremely frequently begins and ends with a reference to the definition that first appeared in the "National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland" of November 2007. It describes the national security system in terms of institutions located in it, not in a systemic way. This subjective understanding – according to Point 83 of the Strategy – distinguishes all bodies and institutions that belong to the legislative, executive and judiciary authorities, including the Parliament, the President of the Republic of Poland, the Council of Ministers and central government administration bodies, responsible for security in the light of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and relevant laws. In addition, mention is made of the key importance of armed forces, as well as government services and institutions obliged to prevent and counteract external threats, ensure public safety, carry out rescue operations, protect people and property

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1 As of December 31, 2015, December 31, 2016 or November 30, 2017.
in emergency situations, and to a lesser extent – local governments and other entities, including armaments producers [24].

The current “National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland” of November 2014 recognizes the national security system in more general terms and emphasizes its complexity to a greater extent, which is reflected in Point 15: (...) it includes forces, means and resources designated by the state to carry out tasks in this area [national security – author’s note], properly organized, maintained and prepared. It consists of a management subsystem and executive subsystems, along with operation subsystems (defense and protection) and support subsystems (social and economic) [25].

In turn, Art. 6 of the “National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020” approved at the end of December 2015 includes the term “system of ensuring national security”, emphasizing also its subjective dimension: (...) the entirety of state authorities, local government bodies and tools at their disposal, implementing state policy in the sphere of national security assurance [33].

In contrast to Polish solutions, the term that is the subject of this analysis is reflected in Russian normative acts. One of the five chapters of the no longer valid Act “On Safety” of March 1992 was titled “Security System of the Russian Federation”. Particular attention should be paid to Art. 8: The security system consists of legislative, executive and judiciary bodies, state, social and other organizations and associations, citizens who take part in ensuring security in accordance with the law, as well as legislation regulating relations in the sphere of security [34].

The next article describes the basic functions of the security system: a) identifying and predicting internal and external threats to vital interests of security facilities, implementing a number of operational and long-term measures for their prevention and neutralization; b) creating and maintaining forces and means to ensure security; c) managing forces and resources that ensure safety in normal and extraordinary conditions; d) implementing a system of measures to restore normal functioning of security facilities in regions that have suffered as a result of an emergency situation; e) participating in security arrangements outside the Russian Federation in accordance with international agreements and agreements concluded or recognized by the Russian Federation [34].

In December 2010, the State Duma adopted a new act “On Safety”, in which there is no concept of “national security system” or a related one. However, Art. 2 states that the basic principles of ensuring security include – apart from observing and protecting human and civil rights and freedoms, legality, priority of precautionary measures or cooperation of authorities with associations, international organizations and citizens – systemicity and complexity of using state authority by federal organs, state authority bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, other state bodies, local government bodies, measures of political, organizational, socio-economic, informational, legal and other character to ensure security [7].

Two terms can be found in the Russian literature of the subject: “national security system” ("система национальной безопасности") and "system of ensuring national security ("система обеспечения национальной безопасности"). Regularly both terms are treated as synonymous, but some scientists see differences in their meaning. “National security system” is a combination of elements falling within the scope of security (national interests, threats and factors for security of the individual, society and state as well as their interactions) and its types. Therefore –
according to the subject of security – one can distinguish personal, public and state security; according to levels – local, national, regional and global security; according to the sphere of security – political, economic, social, spiritual, informational security, etc. The national security system is characterized by the state of protection of national interests against internal and external threats [18].

The national security system of Russia constitutes a set of interrelated functional elements which construct a unified systemic whole. The state, being a complex system created by a differentiated society, integrates within its framework a number of subsystems in which the formation of threats is possible, both for the sphere of relations and security of the state as a whole. There is no general agreement as to which specific subsystems are part of the national security system [30]. In this work, attention is paid to systems of political security, security and public order and social security.

On the other hand, “system of ensuring national security” puts emphasis on the organizational structure ensuring national security, including a set of entities involved in the protection of national interests, as well as political, economic, legal and other support for their activity. The aforementioned “National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020” captures it this way. “System of ensuring national security” is a mechanism that enables transformation of a national security policy adopted by the state into coordinated actions of individual departments, public organizations and citizens on the basis of existing legislation. The existence of such an efficient system allows to achieve the objective of ensuring national security – an optimal level of protection of national interests for a certain historical period in which there are real opportunities for optimal functioning and sustainable development of the individual, society and state [18].

III. IMMIGRATION FROM POST-SOVIET STATES AND RUSSIAN POLITICAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Last year, the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation has been reformed. The Federal Migration Service has been dissolved, an institution established in 2004 as a federal executive body, whose tasks included implementation of state policy in the sphere of migration, fulfilling the functions of law enforcement bodies, control, supervision and provision of public services in the sphere of migration, subordinated directly to the government of the Russian Federation. Its functions have been taken over in April 2016 by the General Administration for Migration Issues within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation [14]. Thus, the official subordination of the heads of institutions dealing with the migration phenomenon has changed. In Russian solutions in the field of the functioning of the national security system, the Ministry of Internal Affairs belongs to those institutions of the executive branch over which the president of the Russian Federation exercises direct control. Other institutions that belong to this category include, among others: 1) Ministry of Civil Defense, Extraordinary Situations and Liquidation of Natural Disasters; 2) Ministry of Defense; 3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 4) Ministry of Justice; 5) Federal Security Service (FSB); 6) Foreign Intelligence Service [32].

At the end of 2016, Minister of Internal Affairs Vladimir Kolokoltsev claimed that the situation in Central Asia creates conditions for the penetration into Russia of representatives of international terrorist and extremist organizations. The reform of
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The Ministry of Internal Affairs, together with the FSB and the National Guard, in the course of a large-scale operation, stopped participants and heads of the terrorist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (Hizb-ut-Tahrir al-Islami) who were citizens of the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) [13].

The Federal Security Service plays an important role in the functioning of the Russian political security system – in the context of the discussed thread – both as a whole and through the prism of the activity of the Border Service within its framework. The FSB is a special service that was established in April 1995 with the transformation of the Federal Counterintelligence Service. Despite the fact that counterintelligence has remained a key branch of the activity, practically from the beginning the spectrum of its interest has also been intelligence in the post-Soviet area, although in normative terms the Foreign Intelligence Service is authorized to this type of action [2]. In addition, the FSB focuses on, among others, the fight against terrorism and political extremism, as well as participation in the procedure of granting Russian citizenship, regulation of entry into and out of the country, stay of foreigners and prevention of illegal immigration. On many occasions, the FSB managed to disclose full-time collaborators of the special services of a number of states, who under the guise of economic migrants carried out diversionary operations, also in the North Caucasus [17].

The Border Service, established as the Federal Border Service in 1993 on the basis of the Border and Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, operates within the FSB. In July 2003, the Federal Border Service ceased to function as a separate structure, and its competences were taken over by the Border Service as part of the FSB. In 2005, its units underwent a demilitarization process, becoming a civilian body [2].

An important problem in the context of external migration in the Russian Federation is widespread corruption. According to the Corruption Perception Index for 2016 by the organization Transparency International, Russia was ranked 131st out of 176 included in the study. For comparison, Poland was listed over 100 places lower, on the 29th position [4]. What is interesting for this article, attention should be paid to the corruption of public administration officials and functionaries of security and public order bodies who, in return for a material or other advantage, frequently withdraw from preventing illegal immigration and illegal employment or fighting false registration in so-called rubber apartments.

IV. IMMIGRATION FROM POST-SOVIET STATES AND RUSSIAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER SYSTEM

In April 2016, another executive body was formed, subordinated directly to the president – National Guard, which is formally a military federal service [6]. It was established on the basis of the Border and Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including the Special Rapid Response Squad (SOBR) and the Special Purpose Police Unit (OMON). The main tasks of the new formation consist of: 1) participation in the protection of public order and ensuring public safety; 2) ensuring territorial integrity and defense of the Russian Federation; 3) development and implementation of regulations regarding: activities of the National Guard troops, weapons trade, private security services and protection of public administration
offices; 4) control of activities in the field of protection of public administration offices, with the exception of the Ministry of Defense [6].

The presence of immigrants is related to the danger of crime on their part, including organized crime. It is estimated that although foreigners commit a small percentage of registered crimes, this phenomenon is particularly visible and stigmatized [11]. In the period from January to November 2017, immigrants committed 37.9 thousand crimes, which accounted for 3.7% of the total number of crimes investigated [23], wherein it is worth noting that in big cities – Moscow and Saint Petersburg, this percentage is several times larger. It should be noted that in 2003 this coefficient was 2.7% for the whole country [21], while in 2010 – 3.4% [22]. The number of crimes committed on foreigners is also gradually increasing. This year, 19.8 thousand were committed, which is already a record result, and together with those committed in December, it may very likely mean a two-fold increase compared to 2003. Detailed information is included in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of registered crimes committed by and/or on foreigners in the period of January 2003 – November 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of registered crimes committed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By foreigners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>40,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>48,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>51,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>53,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>50,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>53,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>57,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>48,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>44,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>46,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>45,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>48,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>43,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>37,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In the Russian nomenclature, the term “ethnic criminal group” is used to describe a criminal group created, directed and made up by people of non-Russian ethnic origin. The largest ones are groups composed of representatives of the Transcaucasian countries and Russian citizens from Chechnya, Dagestan or Ingushetia. When characterizing Azeri ethnic criminal groups, it should be noted that they are not homogenous, and their size and scope of activity is broad and diverse: metal theft, theft of petroleum products directly from pipelines, gambling, prostitution, drug trafficking and property extortion, which prevails. Representatives of this nationality are eager to cooperate with the Police, they
willingly report on their own compatriots for their own benefit, but they are very often emotionally unrestrained, two-faced and work in a conspiratorial way.

In addition to the Azeri group, the largest ones include Tajik criminal groups, whose members participated in three out of five actions classified as acts committed by ethnic criminal groups. They specialize in drug trafficking and crimes against property. The socio-economic situation in their homeland favors the constant influx of new members to Tajik criminal groups.

The oldest, in turn, are Georgian ethnic criminal groups as part of them even have a Soviet origin. They are characterized by the concentration of activities on extortion, economic crime (illegal business) and illegal alcohol production.

Armenian ethnic criminal groups are also known for their diverse criminal activity, in which the following are dominant: theft of means of transport, extortion (in large part from their own compatriots), economic crime (illegal entrepreneurship), crime in relation to property, including robberies, thefts and frauds. Furthermore, drug trafficking, illegal trade in alcohol products as well as illegal trade in precious metals and stones. These groups are usually small, counting from 8 to 20 members [1].

In the Police structures, mainly in large cities, there are special units that deal with criminal groups composed by people of non-Russian ethnic origin. After the events at the Khovanskoye Cemetery in Moscow in May 2016 when it came to a fight between immigrants from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on one side and Russian citizens from Chechnya and Dagestan on another, it was decided to strengthen the structures that take action regarding “ethnic criminal groups”. In a sort of battle for spheres of influence in the Russian capital, from one hundred to half a thousand people participated according to different assessments, three people died, fifty were detained and fourteen arrested. At the beginning of September 2016, it was reported that the existing department dealing with the problem of “ethnic criminal groups” will be divided into two separate ones, which in turn will be strengthened – the first for immigrants from Central Asia and the second for immigrants from the Caucasus [27].

V. IMMIGRATION FROM POST-SOVIET STATES AND RUSSIAN SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Interestingly for the subject matter, the issue regarding access to the Russian labor market by immigrants is of key importance. Citizens of post-Soviet countries have been divided into several categories. The first one includes citizens of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, who are not subject to the visa requirement, and also have free access to the labor market on an equal footing with citizens of the Russian Federation. The second group consists of citizens of states not involved in the visa traffic who are obliged to purchase a migration patent in order to gain access to the labor market. Their price depends on the oblast in which the person concerned wishes to take up employment – the highest in Moscow and Saint Petersburg and the lowest in the Far East, constituting the income of the subjects of the Russian Federation. This category concerns citizens of Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The third category are compatriots – ethnic Russians, taking part in programs for voluntary return to the Russian Federation. The implementation of the “State Program for Voluntary Resettlement to the Russian Federation of Compatriots
Living Abroad” is handled by the General Administration for Migration Issues and the authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation participating in it, which at the moment account to 42.

The legal situation of the inhabitants of areas occupied by pro-Russian separatists in the east of Ukraine is special. According to Decree No. 74 of President V. Putin of February 2, 2017 “On Recognition in the Russian Federation of Documents and Vehicle Registration Plates Issued to Ukrainian Citizens and Stateless Persons Permanently Residing in Certain Districts of Ukraine’s Donetsk and Lugansk Regions”, the principle of visa-free travel applies to them, but at the same time there are no grounds to apply privileges on access to the Russian labor market to this category of people. This means that the regulations of the Federal Law No. 115 of July 25, 2002 “On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation” applies to them, and in particular:

1) Art. 13 (4) – a foreigner has the right to work, provided he or she is of legal age and in possession of the appropriate permit or patent;
2) Art. 131 – a foreigner who came to the Russian Federation on the principle of visa-free movement, may take up employment upon a patent;
3) Art. 13 (4)(1-12) – the procedure for obtaining a patent does not apply to foreigners:
   a) who have a permanent or temporary residence permit;
   b) participating in the government program for the promotion of voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad and members of their families resettling to the Russian Federation [8];
   c) who work in diplomatic missions and foreign consular institutions or international organizations in the Russian Federation, as well as those working as housekeepers of those people;
   d) employed by foreign legal entities (producers or suppliers), performing installation (supervisory) jobs, maintenance and warranty services as well as post-warranty repairs of technical equipment delivered to the Russian Federation;
   e) who are journalists accredited in the Russian Federation;
   f) studying in the Russian Federation in professional educational institutions or universities and working during the holidays;
   g) studying in the Russian Federation in professional educational institutions or universities and working in their time off from studies in those institutions, business entities or business partnership entities created by budgetary or autonomous educational institutions in which they study;
   h) invited to the Russian Federation as teaching and research staff, to participate in research or teaching activities in state-accredited educational programs of higher education, science academies or their regional offices, national research centers, public research centers, other scientific organizations with scientific councils established in accordance with Russian legislation, or in other scientific or innovative organizations according to criteria and (or) a list approved by the Russian government, or as teaching staff to teach in other organizations involved in educational activities, with the exception of teaching classes in clerical educational institutions;
i) invited to the Russian Federation to conduct business or humanitarian activities or to undertake teaching activities, and, additionally, employed in state-accredited educational programs of higher education, with the exception of clerical educational institutions;

j) who came to the Russian Federation for a period of not more than thirty days in order to conduct creative activities (organization and management on the basis of civil law contracts for consideration of events when a foreign creator publically performs works of literature, art or folk art);

k) invited to the Russian Federation as medical, pedagogical or scientific personnel in the event when they are invited to take appropriate actions on the territory of an international medical cluster;

l) who are accredited employees of legal persons accredited in the territory of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the procedure established for foreign legal persons, based on the reciprocity principle, in accordance with international agreements binding on the Russian Federation;

m) conducting professional activities in the matter and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Part Four of Art. 63 and Art. 348 (8) of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation;

n) recognized as refugees in the territory of the Russian Federation – until loss or deprivation of the refugee status;

o) who have been granted temporary asylum in the territory of the Russian Federation – until loss or deprivation of the temporary asylum.

As mentioned in the first part of this article, immigrants are necessary for modern Russia to reduce the labor demand and to stop unfavorable demographic processes [29]. In addition, the part of immigrants that undertake legal employment pay contributions that account for 20% of their income to the Pension Fund, which fund the current benefits of Russian pensioners, as well as to the Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and the Social Insurance Fund. Nevertheless, the reform of the Russian pension system came into force this year, based on a gradual increase in the age of ending professional activity from 60 to 65 for men (in 2031) and from 55 to 60 (in 2031) and to 63 (in 2040) for women.

On the other hand, there are opinions that in a while the authorities of Tajikistan may request transfers of social security contributions for the work of their citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation [5], which would then pose a challenge for the Russian economic security system.

Certain entities of the Russian Federation introduce their own projects aimed at the inclusion of immigrants in the host society by, inter alia, improving living and working conditions. This kind of initiative came from, for example, the authorities of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District and oil mining and gas companies operating in the area [28].

CONCLUSION

Ze względu na wielkość i charakter imigracji z państw postradzieckich jej wpływ na system bezpieczeństwa narodowego Federacji Rosyjskiej jest znaczący. Biorąc pod uwagę ograniczenia w rozmiarach tekstu uwaga została skoncentrowana na systemie bezpieczeństwa politycznego, systemie bezpieczeństwa i porządku.
Due to the magnitude and nature of immigration from post-Soviet states, its influence on the national security system of the Russian Federation is significant. Taking into consideration the limitations in the size of the text, the attention was focused on the political security system, the security and public order system and the social security system, pointing to changes within them, above all in the institutional dimension. Of course, the immigration phenomenon may also create challenges for other subsystems of the Russian national security system, such as – due to the powerful financial transfers made by guest workers – to the economic security system.

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WPŁYW IMIGRACJI Z PAŃSTW POSTRADZIECKICH NA SYSTEM BEZPIECZEŃSTWA NARODOWEGO FEDERACJI ROSYJSKIEJ

Streszczenie: Federacja Rosyjska należy do państw o największych ruchach migracyjnych ludności na świecie. Ze względu na zapaść demograficzną, aby zachować rozwój gospodarczy kraju należy sprowadzać pracowników z innych państw, zwłaszcza z obszaru postradzieckiego. Taka sytuacja nie pozostaje bez wpływu na rosyjski system bezpieczeństwa narodowego.

Słowa kluczowe: imigranci, państwa postradzieckie, system bezpieczeństwa narodowego, Federacja Rosyjska