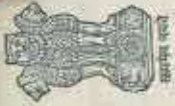
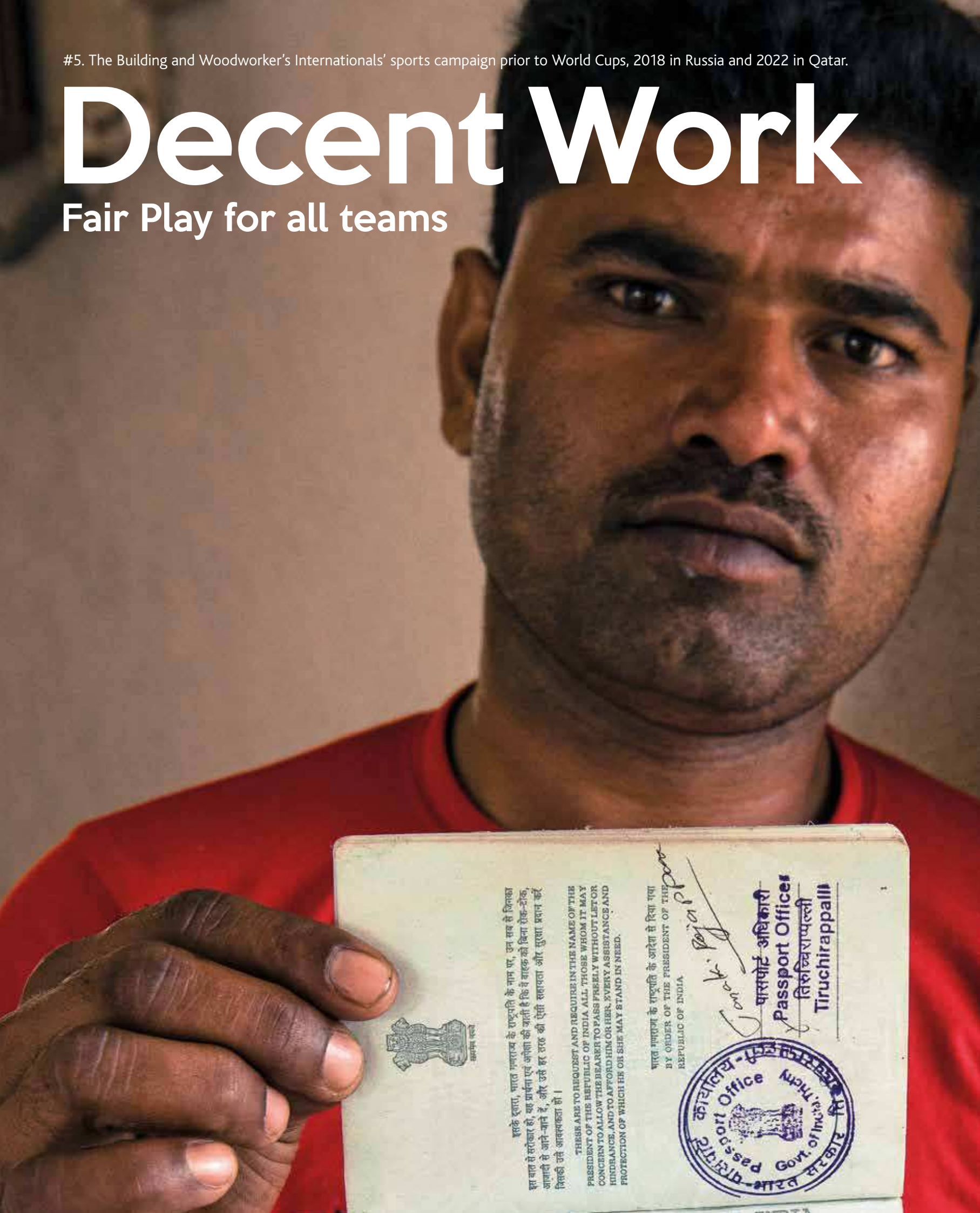


#5. The Building and Woodworker's Internationals' sports campaign prior to World Cups, 2018 in Russia and 2022 in Qatar.

Decent Work

Fair Play for all teams



इसके द्वारा, भारत गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर, उन सब से जितना
आवश्यक हो, यह प्रार्थना एवं अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे बालक को बिना रोक-टोक,
आवादी से आने-जाने दें, और उसे हर तरह की ऐसी सहायता और सुरक्षा प्रदान करें
जिनकी उसे आवश्यकता हो।

THESE ARE TO REQUEST AND REQUIRE IN THE NAME OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN TO ALLOW THE BEARER TO PASS FREELY WITHOUT LET OR
HINDERANCE, AND TO AFFORD HIM OR HER, EVERY ASSISTANCE AND
PROTECTION OF WHICH HE OR SHE MAY STAND IN NEED.

भारत गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से दिया गया
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Sanku. Rajarajap

पासपोर्ट अधिकारी
Passport Officer
तिरुचिरापल्ली
Tiruchirappalli



**THE MEN IN FIFA MEET
BEHIND CLOSED DOORS**





NO GAMES WITHOUT UNION AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS

The Executive Committee of FIFA, the world organisation and power centre for football, met on December 2, 2010. The 22 men on the committee chose Russia to host the 2018 FIFA World Cup, while the 2022 World Cup was awarded to Qatar.

The men in FIFA meet behind closed doors. This is why we don't know how the two host countries were picked. What we do know is that the World Cup is about money, lots of money. Sponsorship agreements, media rights and governments that grant FIFA and sponsors exemption from taxation and give them other exclusive rights are decisive factors.

Global sports events like World Cups are a source of dreams. A sole roll by Neymar, a free kick by Pirlo or a spectacular save by Neuer will encourage millions of young people to try again and again to copy what they have seen in World Cup stadiums.

Other dreams also come to life, such as dreams of a job and improved living conditions. Millions of migrant workers from Central Asia are making their way to Russia to help build the facilities for the 2018 World Cup. The workers on construction sites in Qatar come from Nepal, India, the Philippines, Bangladesh and other South Asian countries.

On the pages to follow, Said, a reinforcer from Tajikistan, will talk about working on the Zenit Arena in Saint Petersburg. And Subramanian Velu from southern India describes how he was lured to the construction boom in Qatar. They are building the arenas of dreams. But they are also working with their lives at stake and without rights. This is true in Qatar, for example, where at least 1,400 migrant workers have lost their lives since FIFA decided to award the World Cup to the country. Or in Russia where at least 70 workers died during preparations for the Winter Olympics in Sochi.

Since the arrangements for the 2010 World Cup in South Africa, BWI, Building and Wood Workers' International, has presented a list of demands to FIFA and other athletic organisations. In our opinion, it is obvious that Fair Play should be applied to all teams, including the work teams on construction sites.

Our demands are simple. FIFA, IOC and other global athletic organisations must take their share of responsibility and place demands on the host countries. We demand that human rights, as formulated by the United Nations, be respected in all aspects of global sports events.

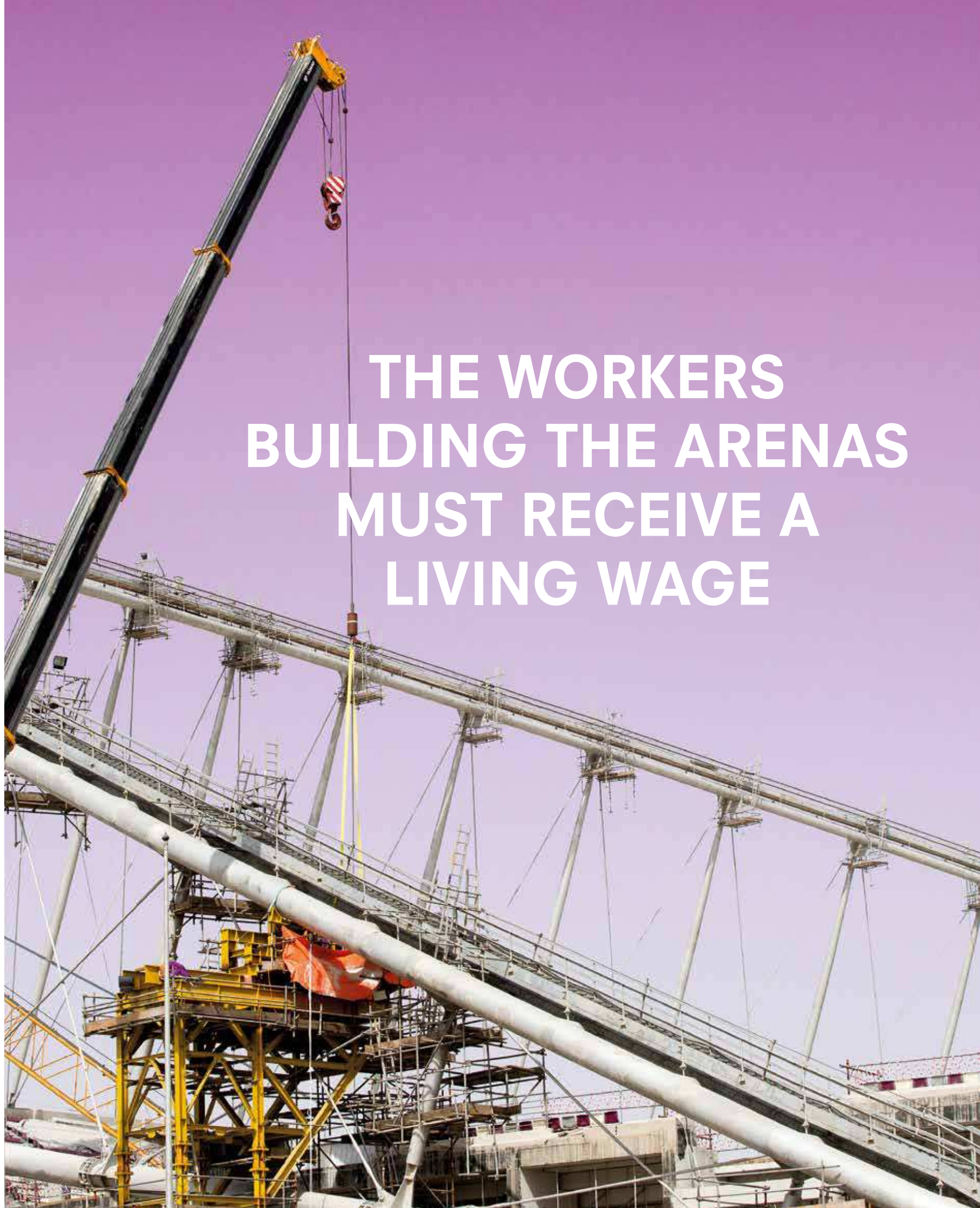
- **Forced labour and slave-like dependencies on the employer, such as the case in Qatar, must stop.**
- **Employees must be allowed to organise themselves in trade unions.**
- **Minimum standards for housing, hygiene facilities, food and drinking water must be set and supervised during all stages of the subcontracting chains.**
- **The workers building the arenas must receive a living wage.**

The profit-seeking sports organisations set detailed demands on the host countries as regards exemption from taxation, exclusive rights for sponsors and other benefits. However, they stubbornly refuse to require that fundamental human rights be observed in working life. At the moment, they are sacrificing thousands of human lives in Russia and Qatar.

Our demands are not only directed towards the host countries and the global sports organisations. Global construction giants are attracted by the enormous investments. Almost all of the world's 25 largest construction giants are working in Qatar. French Vinci is building the metro. American Bechtel built the airport. British Balfour Beatty, German Hochtief, Austrian Strabag and Spanish FCC, and Korean, Chinese and Japanese construction companies are all taking part in the hunt for profit.

Building and Wood Worker's International demands that big business respect the agreements that many of the companies have signed. They must provide working conditions that correspond to the UN's International Labour Organization's (ILO) guidelines.

The construction workers of the world demand Decent Work and Fair Play. No World Cup or Olympics without union and other human rights!



THE WORKERS
BUILDING THE ARENAS
MUST RECEIVE A
LIVING WAGE



RUSSIA

- 142 million inhabitants.
- Life expectancy: 70 years.
- Area of 17 million square kilometres, largest in the world.
- Vladimir Putin was elected President in 2012 for a six-year term. Putin's party, United Russia, dominates parliament, called the Duma.
- Unemployment: 5.8 percent (2013).

The Russian Federation, Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union, has organized 30 percent of the construction workers.



“IT’S CHAOS IN THERE, IT’S BEEN LIKE THAT ALL ALONG”

The World Cup stadium in Saint Petersburg is situated on Krestovsky Island and has a view over the Gulf of Finland. To go from the construction site to the metro station, you have to walk one kilometre and cross a park.

Most building workers who exit the turnstile in the blue fence surrounding the work site are in a hurry to get home. But Natalia takes the time to chat with us.

“It’s chaos in there. It’s been like that all along.”

She provides service to the construction workers and meets many of them every day.

“They are upset about most things, especially the shortage of water and the fact that too many workers have to share facilities for showering and washing.

Natalia has worked at the site since the beginning. She has witnessed all the delays and changes revolving around this billion-dollar construction project. The arena was scheduled to be opened in 2008. According to the latest information, it will be inaugurated in 2017 for the FIFA Confederations Cup.

Not too many workers leave the site in the evening. The majority of the over 2,000 workers there also live within the fenced-in area.

“They come from southern Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan,” says Natalia.

According to the building workers’ union, half a million migrant workers are active in the Saint Petersburg region. Only one out of five workers has a work permit. Their vulnerability is being exploited by their employers.

“They live in those barracks over there,” continues Natalia, pointing to one of many two-story rows of sheds for lodging the workers, which can be seen over the fence.

Bunk beds can be glimpsed through the windows. A few of the people living in the barracks crack a window open. They tell us that they are Uzbeks. That is all they will tell us.

Said, a reinforcer, tells us a little more while walking to the metro.

“There are four people to a shed. There are four beds and one heater. Twenty people share the shower, toilet and cooking facilities.”

According to the Russian building workers’ union, arranging living accommodations for workers at sites is not permitted. But they noted at the same time that the former Soviet law which forbids this has been abolished. A new law is in progress, but at the moment, it is not illegal.

Said, who hails from Tajikistan, is dissatisfied with the living conditions but says they will have to do.

“I’m here for the money. My wages aren’t so bad.”

Said earns 40,000 roubles a month, about 605 euro after taxes. To make that amount of money, he has to work 50 to 60 hours a week. There is a wide gap between wages. Natalia earns 260 euro a month.

BWI has interviewed 14 of the workers building the arena. Their monthly wages averaged 460 euro. This is the average for the industry in Saint Petersburg.

The construction site is messy and dark. Transstroy, the main contractor, is using approximately 80 major subcontractors, but has not kept track of the number of subcontractors hired in contract chains below the first link.

Alexander Tanasi, Vice President of the regional branch of the construction workers’ union, does not exactly know how many workers are involved at the arena site and it is somewhat unclear if any of the participating companies have collective agreements.

“But we are currently negotiating an agreement for the industry in the region. We will push hard to ensure that it applies to several of the companies operating here,” he says.



ARENAS 2018

Eleven cities in Russia will be staging matches when the country hosts the 2018 World Cup. In October 2014, President Vladimir Putin said that Russia will invest USD 16 billion to prepare for the event. Transport links, airports, metros and railways will be built in addition to stadiums.



But the experience from Russian's preparations for the Winter Olympics has raised fears about working conditions. At least 70 construction workers died at Olympic sites. This appalling figure has been officially confirmed according to Boris Soshenko, President of the Russian Federation, Construction and Building Materials Union.

The city of Sochi normally has 10,000 construction workers. However, close to 100,000 workers were involved in construction projects during the years before the Olympics. Migrant workers from Central Asia and the Balkans were attracted by promises of fair wages, which in many cases turned out to be worthless. There are many testimonies about fake contracts, unpaid wages and punishment inflicted on those who dared to protest. Unscrupulous employers were backed by government authorities and purchased guard services from private security companies.

BWI, Building and Wood Workers' International, is very concerned that this problem will surface again during preparations for the FIFA World Cup in Russia. A plan has been devised together with the Russian Federation to organize workers, get agreements signed and monitor labour conditions.

According to the ILO office in Moscow, there were 14 million migrant workers in Russia in 2012. Half of them worked in the construction industry. Many travel to the host cities hoping to find work.

ARENAS AND CAPACITY:

LUZHNIKI STADIUM, MOSCOW

81 000 spectators.

OTKRITIE ARENA, MOSCOW

46 000 spectators.

ZENIT ARENA, SAINT PETERSBURG

69 000 spectators.

KAZAN ARENA, KAZAN

46 000 spectators.

CENTRAL STADIUM YEKATERINBURG

45 000 spectators.

FISHT OLYMPIC STADIUM, SOCHI

47 000 spectators.

SAMARA STADIUM, SAMARA.

45 000 spectators.

VOLGA ARENA, NIZHNY NOVGOROD

45 000 spectators.

STADIUM, KALININGRAD

45 000 spectators.

POBEDA STADIUM, VOLGOGRAD

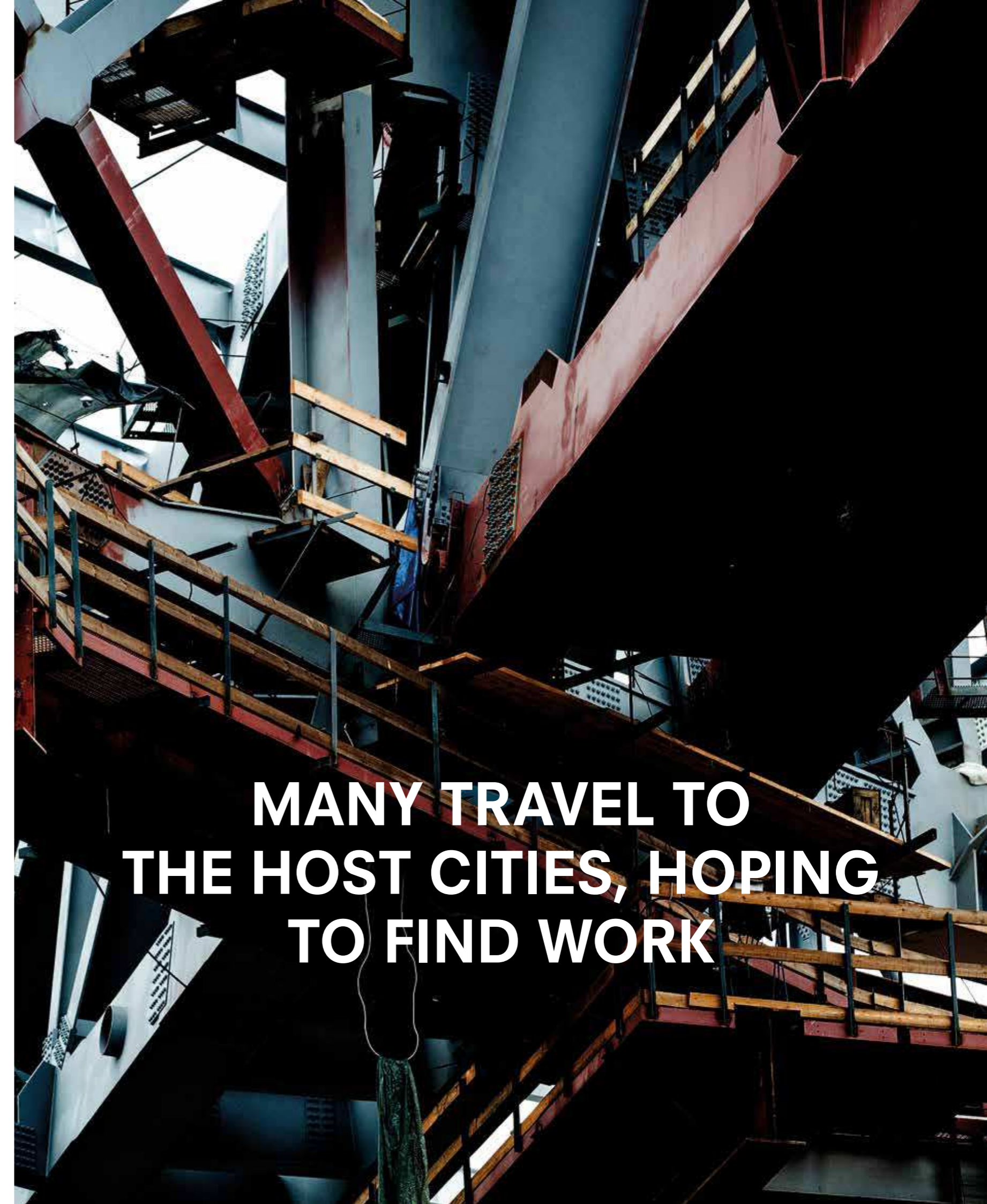
45 000 spectators.

LEVBERDON ARENA, ROSTOV ON DON

45 000 spectators.

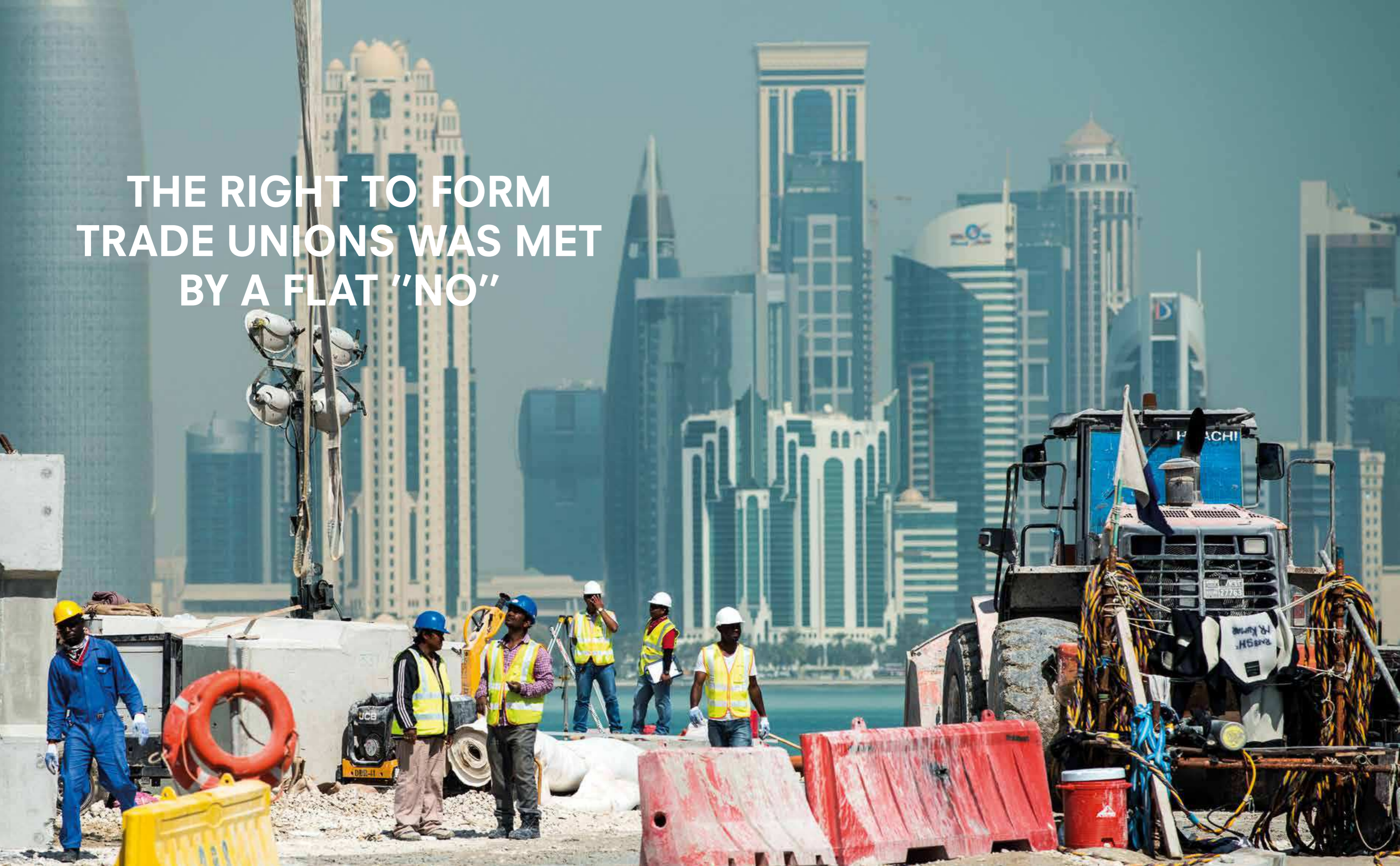
YUBILEYNIY STADIUM, SARANSK

45 000 spectators.



MANY TRAVEL TO THE HOST CITIES, HOPING TO FIND WORK

THE RIGHT TO FORM
TRADE UNIONS WAS MET
BY A FLAT "NO"





INDIA

- 1.23 billion inhabitants.
- Life expectancy: 67.8 years.
- Area of 3,287,264 square kilometres.
- World's biggest democracy. The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has been in power since the 2014 election. Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister.
- Unemployment: 8.8 percent (2013).
- The trade union movement is split based on religion and political lines. In Chennai several construction unions, that organise migrant workers, have formed a federation.



“I WAS PROMISED FAIR WAGE AND A DRIVER’S LICENSE”

Subramanian Velu, 33 years old, only has one suitcase on his luggage cart. It is early on a Tuesday morning. He makes his way through the crowd of people outside the arrival hall at Chennai’s airport. This morning, three planes from Gulf states have landed in Chennai, a city in southern India with eight million residents. Families are reunited, and many of the people returning have heavily loaded luggage carts from years of working abroad.

“Finally home; now I am happy again,” says Subramanian.

Six months ago, in June 2014, he flew from this airport to Doha in Qatar. He left his wife Telvi and two daughters, Sarani, 2 years old, and Akashiya, 1 year old, at home in the village, which is a six-hour bus trip from Chennai. He had his passport and a two-year visa that would allow him to work as an electrician at a company called Beacon Projects.

The agent who organised his visa had promised that he would be able to work as a driver; he has eleven years of experience as a lorry driver. The employer was also supposed to pay for him to get an international driving licence, which was the decisive factor when the family decided he should go.

He paid four months of his salary for the required documents and the promise of a job and international driving licence. He borrowed the money from a loan shark at a five percent interest rate a month.

“I had a permanent job and a decent monthly salary of 25,000 rupees (367 euro). I wasn’t desperate. With the international driving licence, though, I would be able to get a better job. And I trusted my contacts, one of which is relative who was working in Qatar,” Subramanian says.

There are thousands of officially registered agents in India. Most of them are private operators, but in several states such as Tamil Nadu, for example, government authorities run their own agencies. Tamilnadu Manpower Corporation, TMC, is to support migration; labour is an important export item for the state’s finances. It is also charged with maintaining organisational efficiency. Thus far, however, the scope has been modest. In 2014, TMC brought about 220 contracts. This is a mere drop in the bucket of migrant workers.

“Employers do not request labour from us since they know we control the terms,” explains K. langoyan, who is head of the state agency.

“Employers would rather use one of the innumerable illegal agencies.”

It was this type of illegal agency that organised Subramanian’s contract for a payment of 1.470 euro. Many sources say this is a normal fee. According to official statistics, almost one million Indians travelled abroad to work in 2012. The number has increased since then, and at least as many travel on a tourist visa to work illegally. According to the Indian embassy in Qatar, around half a million Indians were working in Qatar at the end of 2014/beginning of 2015.

The driving force for migrant workers is poverty and dreams of a better life. The people working at Chennai’s construction sites have frequently moved from northern India to the more prosperous south where Chennai is located. One of them is Rubni, a day labourer, 21 years of age. She earns 1.5 euro a day loading bricks. The room where she lives with her husband and two children has an earth floor and costs ten days’ work a month. Rubni dreams of being able to give her children a better life. Moving to where the jobs are is a method she has already tried. Migration, both within the country and abroad, is a natural option in India.

In the Kalpakam fishing area south of Chennai, the traditional coastal fishing is dying out. Russian and Malaysian fishing fleets have cleared the sea farther out from land. Fishing families are now sending their sons to the Gulf states.

“Fishing wasn’t enough, so I decided to send Sinakumar away to work in spite of his father’s tears,” says the mother in a fishing family that lives on the beach in Kalpakam.

Sinakumar has now worked abroad for almost ten years, in Qatar amongst other places. When he left the first time, his wife, Bhubanishwari, was pregnant. Sinakumar has missed almost all of his daughter’s childhood so far. However, both he and his family believe it has been worth it. The money he has earned has allowed his family to build a stone house and his sister to marry.

“THE PROMISES HAD NO VALUE IN QATAR”

When Subramanian Velu landed in Qatar, nothing was as he had imagined.

“The agent promised 1,500 riyal (370 euro) a month. In reality, I only received 900 riyal a month, a little more than half of what I earned at home,” he says.

“And the international driving licence never materialised; instead, I started driving a bus between the camp and various construction sites on the second day.”

Beacon Projects, the employer, turned out to be a staffing agency for the construction industry. They took his passport at the airport. It was hot during the summer, and temperatures over 40 degrees were not unusual. The camp, which was located north of Doha, had neither electricity nor air conditioning. He shared his room with four other people from India.

“I drove the bus for three months. At that point I was paid in cash. Then, however, the bus was no longer needed. I started working as a helper to the carpenters at the construction site and did not receive any more wages.”

Subramanian's story is just one of many. There are approximately 1.5 million migrant workers in Qatar working for the upcoming major sport events. They come from Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Many of them talk about how they have been tricked into slave-like conditions, with help from the country's system for managing migration.

Two Indians who are working at Doha's metro construction site – Chandran, 34 years old, and Hussain, 36 years old – are examples. They live with 2,500 other men in a camp in a fenced area, just over an hour north of Doha.

Every morning at five o'clock, six days a week, more than 20 Tata buses rumble by the guard out through the gates. The buses return at six in the evening the same way. Dinner is at half past seven.

“We are off on Fridays, and can get our passports to leave the camp,” says Hussain.

Their employer, QDVC, is a consortium, in which French Vinci is one of two partners.

The two metro construction workers have better circumstances than most. Their employer is a major builder of a prestigious project. The wages, however, are too low – “what kind of dreams are possible for 1,200 riyal (300 euro) a month” – and the Kafala system, which gives the employer all of the power, has to change. They are planning to start a trade union, even though doing so is prohibited.

Twelve painters from Nepal live in Al Khor, which is slightly closer to Doha. Five of them live in one room, and seven in another. They share a shower and a toilet.

“We do not have drinking water. We go to the mosque in the area to fill our water bottles. The Qataris there treat us very badly,” one of them says.

They are expected to take care of food, washing and sleeping between half past seven in the evening and five in the morning. A third of their salary goes to food; they send the rest home to their families in Nepal. They are concerned about the health risks. The only protection they have against chemicals is a simple paper mask.

Lotus Trading leases barracks for housing in a walled area on the outskirts of Doha in the East Industrial Area. This is where the carpenters employed by Medtel live. One of them hurt his back while working. He has a doctor's certificate stating that he cannot continue working as a carpenter. His employer, which has his passport, will not accept his resignation.

“They say I have to go to work since my contract is for two years,” he says.

“If I quit anyway, they are threatening not to sign my departure visa. They are also saying that they will not pay for my trip home and that I will not be paid the wages they owe me.”

The over 250 Medtel carpenters work in Doha's city centre. The workers say that the employer does not treat them like human beings; rather, they are treated more like machines. One of them says that a bus load of Nepalese workers that arrived on a late flight from Kathmandu was taken directly to work in the morning, without being given any food.

The stories are similar, no matter where they come from. What makes the workers so helpless is the Kafala system. They are not allowed to protest when they are subjected to worsened contract terms, withheld wages, long working hours, hard work in the unbearable summer heat, poor camps, shortage of food and water and hazardous work environments. They lack human rights.

After working months without being paid, Subramanian Velu turned to the Indian embassy in Doha for help. The National Domestic Workers Movement, a support organisation for migrant workers, took on his case.

After months of uncertain waiting and living off charity, he finally got his passport. However, to get his passport back, he had to sign a paper stating that he did not have any claims on the company. He is now returning home with empty pockets and an unpaid debt for the agent's fee.

He is happy, though, as he pushes his luggage cart out of Chennai's arrival hall. All that is left now is a six-hour bus ride home to Telvi, Sarani and Akashiya.



“WE ARE OFF ON FRIDAYS,
AND CAN GET OUR
PASSPORTS TO LEAVE
THE CAMP”

**THE SPONSOR KEEPS
THE PASSPORT UNTIL
THE WORKER,
WHO HAS A KIDNEY
DISEASE, IS READY TO
PASS AIRPORT SECURITY**





QATAR

- 2.3 million inhabitants, of which 278,000 are Qataris.
 - Life expectancy: 78 years.
 - Area of 11,586 square kilometres.
- Emir Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani is the absolute ruler. The throne is inherited.
 - Unemployment: 0.3 percent (2013).
- According to law, migrant workers are not allowed to form or join trade unions.



QATAR VENTURING ON THE OLYMPICS

There is an Olympic torch in front of Khalifa International Stadium, which is one of Qatar's stadiums for the 2022 FIFA World Cup and where the World Championships in Athletics will be held in 2019. It is 300 metres tall and contains a luxury hotel, amongst other things.

The torch tower indicates a certain amount of confidence on the part of Qatar's ruling family, Al Thani. As absolute ruler in the richest country in the world calculated per inhabitant, it was decided to build the Olympic torch before the voting was complete. The country is used to getting what it wants.

Despite two applications, however, Qatar has not been awarded the Olympic Games. While waiting to be able to light the torch in reality, the ruling family's own construction company, Midmac, is rebuilding the Khalifa International Stadium for the World Championships in Athletics.

The stadium is found in Aspire Zone, which is an area that has been built like an Olympic park. Qatar's academy for young football talent is located here. Recruits are sifted out in academies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The aim is to build a powerful national team for the 2022 World Cup.

Qatar is spending 220 billion dollars on building stadiums and facilities for fans and players, as well as roads and railways. An entirely new satellite city is built north of Doha called Lusail, where the final arena, Lusail Iconic Stadium, is situated. In addition to Khalifa International Stadium, six arenas are being built in Doha and one each in Al Khor, Ash Shamal, Umm Salal, Al Rayyan and Al Wakrah.

Qatar is roughly as large as one-fourth of the Netherlands. According to the business journal BQ Magazine, just over 2.3 million people lived in the country in October 2014. Twelve per cent of them, 278,000, are Qatari. Almost nine out of ten inhabitants are migrant workers.

A balancing act is required for the Qataris to maintain power. International companies are offered profits, but only under strict control. Imported labour is attracted by promises of high wages, but becomes powerless in the Kafala system.

Kafala means sponsor – without permission from a Qatari sponsor, it is impossible to enter or leave Qatar. A conflict with a sponsor can be devastating. Changing sponsors during a contract term is prohibited and a revoked ID card means a person's stay in Qatar becomes illegal.

After extensive international criticism, Qatar promised in May 2014 to make the system less severe. There has been very little progress. A report from Amnesty International in November 2014 establishes that very little has transpired.

Exit permits: Despite promises that the Ministry of Interior would take over responsibility for the exit visas from sponsors, nothing has happened.

Possibility to terminate a contract: Nothing has happened.

Cash wages: In July 2014, legislation was announced that was supposed to prohibit cash wages. In spite of this, regular wages being paid to bank accounts is very unusual.

Health risks on the job: The number of accidents and deaths caused by a combination of heat, stress, insufficient health care and poor diet continues to rise. The countries from which the most migrant workers come are India, with half a million, and Nepal with just over 400,000. In 2014, 279 Indians died in Qatar, which is 38 more than in 2013. Approximately 30 of the deaths were caused by occupational accidents. 157 Nepalese died during the first ten months 2014. This means that the death rate has also risen greatly among migrants from Nepal. At least 34 Nepalese died in occupational accidents in 2014. According to Amnesty, promises for improvement have not been kept.

Right to form trade unions: Demands from the UN, global trade unions and others have been met with a flat "no" from Qatar.

Nizar Kochery, a lawyer who works to help migrant workers in Doha, summarised the situation in February 2015.

"Some things have improved at major companies. However, the problem of subcontractors taking advantage of the migrants' weak position has instead grown".

Qatar's organisation responsible for implementing the World Cup have produced a policy for worker welfare. FIFA has stated that it is satisfied with the commitment, but it is not clear to what extent the World Cup organisation has ensured that the demands are put into practice.



**AT LEAST 1,400
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
HAVE DIED IN QATAR**



SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY – MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO BYGGNADS’ INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

Do you believe in the importance of construction workers in other countries obtaining better conditions? Help by contributing. As a donor to Byggnads’ International Solidarity Fund, you support the trade union struggle on behalf of construction workers who work for events such as the FIFA World Cup in Russia and Qatar – where the conditions for workers are catastrophic.

Your support will help the people working for the World Cup in Russia through our cooperation with union organisations in Russia and in the countries from which the migrant workers originate, such as Serbia and Tajikistan. We provide them with the resources needed to organise and negotiate for better conditions.

Workers in Qatar are prohibited from organising themselves into trade unions, so we have provided support to what are known as support groups. These groups are formed by the migrant workers themselves, and the aim is to provide advice and assistance to colleagues who have encountered agents, job brokers or employers who have broken the rules in the native country or in Qatar.

BWI, Building and Wood Workers’ International, is also running a project to design direct membership to BWI. The membership will be unlimited and will eventually force employers in Qatar to the negotiating table.

As a member of Byggnads, you already contribute to international trade union work, but as a direct donor to Byggnads’ International Solidarity Fund, you can contribute even more. The struggle for fair conditions for all construction workers in the world needs your help, and your contribution means BWI can continue providing and developing support to help establish and fortify trade unions.

It is a matter of life and death for many people. In Qatar between 2010 and March 2014, there were at least 1,400 construction worker deaths. New figures from India’s and Nepal’s embassies demonstrate that the death rate among migrants from these countries, from which most migrant workers come, increased during the remainder of 2014.

Everyone dreams of a better life. But for many people, those dreams are being crushed right now in Russia and Qatar.

Together we can make a difference! Everyone is entitled to fair conditions. Your contribution makes a difference. Make your contribution to Byggnads’ International Solidarity Fund using postgiro number 30200-0, or set up an automatic direct debit (“autogirering”) from your account with your bank.

Keep the dream alive!



CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN WORLD CUP COUNTRIES AND IN SWEDEN

	RUSSIA*
Net wages**	2.50 euro per hour
Number of times wages are sufficient to cover the minimum cost of living	4.5 according to the norm; 0.7 according to the union
Maximum number of legal weekly work hours	40 hours
Total number of fatal accidents in the construction industry	68 members in unions; one out of 10 victims were union members
Number of fatalities per 100,000 employees	23
Percentage that are union members	About 10 percent
Monthly cost of living	348 euro
A typical grocery bag contains:	
Chicken, 1 kilo	2.05
Bananas, 1 kilo	0.83
Rice, 1 kilo	0.67
Sunflower oil, 1 litre	0.97
Toilet paper, 4 rolls	1.24
All five goods	5.76

*Prices in the table have been recalculated into euro using the exchange rate effective on March 10, 2015.
After taxes are deducted. *All figures about death rates in this material are collected from the embassies of India and Nepal in Qatar.

	QATAR*	INDIA, TAMIL NADU*	SWEDEN*
Net wages**	2.59 (Nepalese) to 4.32 (Philippines) euro per hour	0.51 (non-skilled worker) to 1.11 euro per hour	15.24 euro per hour
Number of times wages are sufficient to cover the minimum cost of living	0.17 respectively 0.28 compared to the average wage in the private sector in Qatar	0.5 to 0.9	1.8
Maximum number of legal weekly work hours	48 hours	48 hours	40 hours
Total number of fatal accidents in the construction industry	Official information not available***	230	7
Number of fatalities per 100,000 employees	Over 55****	7.6 official figure; at least 15 according to the trade union	7
Percentage that are union members	No migrant workers are organised	About 65 percent, according to the trade union	68 percent
Monthly cost of living	About 630 euro for one room and kitchen	About 30 euro	795 euro
A typical grocery bag contains:			
Chicken, 1 kilo	7.59	1.91	3.91
Bananas, 1 kilo	1.64	0.37	2.72
Rice, 1 kilo	1.01	0.68	2.93
Sunflower oil, 1 litre	1.26	1.42	3.25
Toilet paper, 4 rolls	2.78	1.41	3.04
All five goods	14.28	5.79	15.85

****Refers to deaths among Indian and Nepalese migrant workers according to the Indian and Nepalese embassies. Most of the deaths are due to heart problems, malnutrition and suicide. Approximately ten of the 55 was reported as occupational accidents.

