

IMMIGRATED WORKERS IN VIETNAM

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The globalization has led to an increase in number of immigrated laborers. According to a report from the Ministry of Labor, Ward Invalids and Social Affair, Vietnam has sent workers to work overseas for 30 years and this process can be divided into 02 stages as follows:

Stage I. Labor cooperation (from 1980 to 1990), sent labor to work in the Soviet Union and some former Eastern European socialist countries; some Middle East and African countries.

In this stage, the sending of workers overseas tends to offset the labor shortage in the receiving countries, at the same time is an environment for training the human resources to serve the development of Vietnam. As a result, after 10 years, Vietnam sent nearly 300,000 workers to work oversea. Through this process, the technical qualification of laborers has been improved. Since returning to the country, this labor force has become the core force in developing the economy in the early renovation of the country.

Stage II. Supply laborers by contract (from 1991 to present): Send laborers to work overseas by labor supply contracts to partners in countries and territories with demand for using Vietnamese laborers.

Since 1991, the sending of Vietnamese laborers to work overseas has turned to operate under the market regime. The State mainly performs the functions of managing and granting license for eligible enterprises in accordance with the provisions of the law to send laborers to work overseas. Enterprises which send laborers to work oversea directly seek for and exploit labor markets. To date, Vietnam has 196 enterprises granted with license to operate in the field of sending workers to work oversea with a total of ^{500,000} ~~300,000~~ Vietnamese laborers working in 40 countries and territories and 30 different occupations. At present, Vietnamese laborers mainly work in Taiwan, Korea Republic, Japan and Malaysia. (500.000)

II. Effectiveness of sending workers to work with definite term overseas

Firstly, generate employment and income for laborers and make contribution to the economic growth for both Vietnam and the laborer receiving countries.

Secondly, reduce the employment generation pressure in the country.