

Socio-economic Situation of Vietnam in the Context of the Development of New Forms of Migration

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Abstract

Authors analyze migration and tourism in the context of social and economic development of Vietnam as these processes objectively influence the social and economic situation in Vietnam: Vietnam is on the fourteenth place in the world on population, being one of the most densely populated countries of Southeast Asia, possesses unique climatic conditions, rich stories, the convenient transport geographical position. Vietnam is the labor-surplus country and considerable part of the labor traditionally exports abroad. Vietnam actively develops. In it the middle class that is ready to train children abroad forms and wants to travel abroad as tourists. Vietnam becomes more and more active participant of migratory processes and the popular tourist direction in the global economy. The authorities of Vietnam pay considerable attention to the relief of passport and visa formalities for foreign citizens, first, of tourists. Economic migration from Russia is followed by capital export, which is put in business and economy of Southeast Asia, first, to Vietnam and Thailand. From 1990th to this region the flow of tourists and migrants from Russia considerably increased, many of which opened the business afterwards here, constantly live or regularly come, buy real estate, open shops, the enterprises, and restaurants. There are new forms of social and economic adaptation of Russians in the countries of this region result. In some Southeast Asian countries, "the Russian presence" becomes not only noticeable but also dominating. So, today Vietnam activates policy on the attraction of the foreign investments where it considers the Russian investments as a priority. Researchers note, that in the beginning of the second decade of the XXI century are available two determining tendencies in world society as the new directions of modeling of methodology of public strategic planning: 1) increase of uniformity of the world; 2) the parallel strengthening of its complexity and even diversity caused by effect of hashing of diverse components of the general world space by means of the intensified migratory flows (Ryazantsev et al. 2014; Shakleina & Baykov, 2014; Ryazantsev et al. 2015 a; Ryazantsev et al. 2015 & Karepova et al. 2015).

Keywords: Vietnam, emigration, immigration, tourism, migration policy.

1. Introduction

The first Russian publications about Vietnam appeared in the XIX century; they represented transfers from foreign publications in mass media. In addition, a bit later, since the middle of the XIX century, essential part of works publications, first, made already the Russian officers, travelers researchers who made the trips to the different countries and regions as the Russian state interests began to extend and in the countries of Southeast Asia.

Promoting of the Vietnamese subject in the Russian society arose thanks to the fictionalized sketches "French in Kokhinkhin" of K. M. Stanyukovich who upon termination of Sea military school in St. Petersburg lived two months in Saigon and described the stay in the Vietnamese city during war with French. Also devoted to Saigon howl works and V. V. Krestovsky who wrote three sketches devoted to Vietnam: "From Singapore to Saigon", "Saigon", "From Saigon to Hong Kong". These first sketches are interesting to that show nature, life and life of simple Vietnamese, open their character during colonization of Vietnam (Sokolov, 2007). Travel in itself expands consciousness and aggravates feelings therefore the person expands the internal card of the attitude therefore travel and tourism were always demanded methods for expansion of consciousness of the European person, helping to understand the variety of the world.

Today the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the country that totals about 91 million people. Vietnam is located in Southeast Asia, and it possesses unique climatic conditions, rich stories, the convenient transport geographical position. The country is on the fourteenth place in the world on population, being along with Singapore and Philippines of one of

the most densely populated countries of Southeast Asia. A total number of the manpower in 2013 made 53,3 million people. Annually from 2000 to 2013 the number of the manpower of Vietnam increased on average by 1 million people that was approximately twice higher than growth rates of a total number of the population. Vietnam is the labor-surplus country and considerable part of the manpower traditionally exports abroad. Vietnam actively develops. In it the middle class that is ready to train children abroad forms and wants to travel abroad as tourists. Vietnam becomes more and more active participant of migratory processes, and also the popular tourist direction in the global economy.

2. Materials and Methods

According to statistical data in the international migratory exchange Vietnam is more sending (sending) migrants country. Scales of legal immigration from Vietnam for the last five years remained stable and made from 80 to 88 thousand people (tabel 1). Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Macau were the main countries of emigration of the Vietnamese citizens traditionally. In recent years, migration to the Gulf States – the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Brunei became more active. Migration to Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation is opposite reduced. So, according to Russian Federal Border Service, from Vietnam to Russia in 2014 75 840 people drove (more precisely than crossings of border of Russia), and according to Rosstat, same year 49 thousand tourist trips from Vietnam were made.

Table 1 – Emigration from Vietnam abroad, one thousand people (data of the International Labour Organization)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General emigration, including	87,0	73,0	85,5	88,3	80,3
Distribution of emigrants on the floor					
-men	58,4	51,0	57,0	56,3	53,5
- women	28,6	22,0	28,5	32,0	26,8
Distribution of emigrants over the countries of leaving					
- Taiwan	31,6	21,7	28,5	38,8	...
- Republic of Korea	18,1	7,6	8,6	15,2	...
- Malaysia	7,8	2,8	11,7	10,0	9,3
- Japan	6,1	5,5	4,9	7,0	...
- Saudi Arabia	3,0	2,5	2,7	3,6	...
- Laos	3,1	9,1	5,9	4,3	6,2
- Cambodia	0,8	1,8	3,6	2,8	5,2
- Macau	3,0	3,3	3,1	2,0	...
- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2,8	4,7	5,2	1,2	...
- Brunei	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
- Singapore	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
- Qatar	1,6	0,1	0,3	...	...
- Czech Republic	1,4	0,1	..	...	...
- Other countries	6,9	13,7	10,6	3,3	59,4

Several categories provide the migratory flow from Vietnam. First, it is *temporary labor migrants* who go abroad for work. This migratory flow fixes and regulates the Ministries of Labour, disabled veterans and social protection of the population of Vietnam. In the majority legal labor migrants went for work to Malaysia (34%), Taiwan (27%), the Republic of Korea (14%), Qatar (7%), Japan (5%), Macau (3%), other countries (11%). In recent years also the flow of the Vietnamese labor migrants to the Gulf States becomes more active.

First of all, as materials for research comparativists comparisons with the data of different services of statistics, conclusions received earlier by other Vietnam Veda, and also the predictive models constructed on the basis of comparison and the analysis of empirical data served.

3. Results

That Vietnam causes features of modernization of Vietnam did not complete still industrialization process therefore we observe the process of technology updating of different spheres of the economy with the support of the foreign investments here. At the same time traditionally attractive sphere, there is the tourism that was, and there is the important part of the Vietnamese economy. Only for the last five years the level of tourism grew by 63% (Redkina, 2015, p. 192),

and the national administration on tourism of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam developed the long-term plan of diversification of the tourist sphere that caused the permanent growth of the flow of tourists to the country. So in 2014 Vietnam accepted record number of foreign tourists – 7,9 million guests from around the world that is 4% more, than in 2013 (compare: 7,6 million people). At the same time, the Russian travelers in 2014 were 22,4% more that makes 364,9tys.chelovek. In general Vietnam declared 2015 National year of tourism.

Vietnam becomes more and more popular country for immigration. According to the World Bank in 2010 to Vietnam about 70 thousand people, including 63% - the man drove 2010. According to data from the International Labour Organization in 2013 more than 52 thousand foreign citizens worked at the Vietnamese labor market (table 3). Mainly it is labor migrants from the neighboring states of Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar), and also citizens of Japan, Korea, the USA, the countries of Europe which worked in the foreign and joint companies, the international organizations. Now in Vietnam more than 3,2 thousand economic projects with the foreign investments with the general capital of 5,7 billion dollars of the USA are implemented.

Table 2 – Labor immigration to Vietnam foreign citizens, one thousand people (data of the International Labour Organization)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General immigration, including	46020,2	47069,2	48012,0	49493,7	50678,6	51422,4	52207,8
- occupied on hiring	...	...	...	...	...	...	19503,3
- occupied in the household	...	...	...	...	...	...	8962,3
- selfemployed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23742,2

In recent years, Vietnam actively accepts foreign tourists. Actively developing tourist infrastructure, the country could increase the number of foreign tourists sharply. From 2000 to 2012 the number of the driven foreign citizens was tripled almost and driven with the tourist purposes – by 4,5 times (figure 1). Especially rough growth of number of tourists was in 2009-2012 – the period of active social and economic growth. The main flow of foreign tourists to Vietnam comes from Europe, the countries East and Southeast Asia, the USA.

For Russian citizens, Vietnam also becomes more and more popular direction for tourism. Against increase in the general flow of the Russians who drove to Vietnam from 2012 to 2014 more than 6 times (these are 370 thousand people), the flow of tourists increased for the same period even more considerably – by 24 times (277 thousand people). As a result, Vietnam in the rating of the most popular tourist directions of Russians rose from the 42nd in 2012 to the 15th place in 2014.

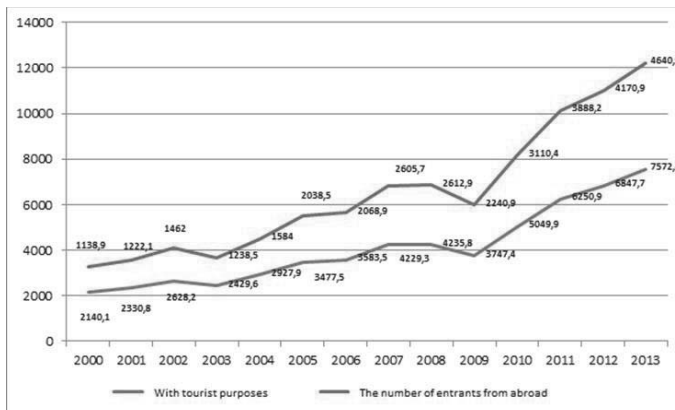


Figure 1 – Dynamics of entry of foreign citizens into Vietnam in 2000-2013, thousands of people

3.1 Visa regime concerning foreign citizens in Vietnam and concerning the Vietnamese citizens abroad

The mode of entrance and stay of foreign citizens not only is the important element of migration policy but also stimulates

tourism development, causes the investment climate and promotes the social and economic development of the country. The authorities of Vietnam pay considerable attention to the relief of passport and visa formalities for foreign citizens, first of all, of tourists.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has the visa regime of entrance for citizens of the majority of the countries of the world. The visa to Vietnam is not necessary only to citizens of the countries of ASEAN (Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Brunei) – for them there is the visa-free entrance for a period of up to 30 days; the countries of Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland), the Republics of Korea and Japan – for them visa-free entrance is possible for a period of up to 15 days.

The visa is also not necessary to citizens of the Russian Federation for the visit of Vietnam for the term of no more than 15 days regardless of the purpose of the visit. Thus the following requirements shall be observed: 1) availability of the valid international passport issued by competent authority of the Russian Federation which validity period shall expire not less than in three months after entrance on the territory of Vietnam; 2) availability of the return ticket or ticket for departure to the third country; 3) the driving Russian citizen shall not treat category of persons, entrance with which on the territory of Vietnam it is prohibited by the legislation of SRV; 4) from the moment of the last departure from Vietnam shall pass not less than 30 days (the condition is entered since January 1, 2015). For exceeding of the term of stay without visa over 15 days or for violation of validity period of the visa, the Vietnamese laws provide the penalty of 5 US dollars in size per every day.

Longer term of stay in Vietnam demands the visa. The visa to Vietnam in Russia can be received in Moscow, Yekaterinburg and Vladivostok. The Vietnamese visas are issued for the term of one, three, six months, one year and happen single and repeated. Residents of Yekaterinburg, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg, Tyumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo, Ulyanovsk, Samara areas, the Perm, Altai and Krasnoyarsk regions, Republics of Bashkortostan and Udmurtia can address for visas in Consulate General of Vietnam in Yekaterinburg. Inhabitants of Seaside, Khabarovsk regions, Amur areas can receive the visa in Consulate General of Vietnam in Vladivostok.

At entry into Vietnam through the airports of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang, the visa it is possible to receive directly at the airport on the arrival. For this purpose, the special letter of understanding ("Approval Letter") or permission to receipt of a visa is required. It is issued by Management of immigration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam according to the appeal of the inviting Vietnamese party (firm, organization, the citizen). This document also became available to foreigners online, through the Visa Approval Service service. The invitation is shown in point of border control and with it is possible to receive the visa directly on the arrival. For citizens of the Russian Federation the visa on the arrival is free, for citizens of the majority of other countries the cost of the visa makes 25 US dollars (single, monthly), 50 US dollars (repeated, on one, three, six months) and to 100 US dollars (repeated, annual).

According to agreements on the development of tourism in the ASEAN countries with the purpose of simplification of movement of tourists receipt of the Vietnamese visa in these countries much easier and quicker.

If the Russian citizen after entrance on the territory of Vietnam needs to remain for the term of more than 15 days, in the presence of the written petition of the Vietnamese organization, the organization or the individual in the Ministry of public safety or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the question of issue of the exit visa or increase in term of stay in the territory of Vietnam can be considered depending on the purpose of prolongation of term of stay in Vietnam. Prolongation of the visa is performed through departments of the Ministry of public safety in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and some other the cities. The visa is usually prolonged for 30 days, and collecting makes 20 US dollars. Also there is the possibility of receipt of "the returnable visa" ("Re-Entry Visa") in case of need of escape from Vietnam in the presence of the single visa (the price from 20 to 25 US dollars).

Citizens of Vietnam require the visa to entry into the majority of the countries. The visa policy of the Russian Federation is "asymmetric": though Vietnam since 2009 unilaterally canceled visas to short-term trips of the Russian citizens, Russia did not cancel the visa to the Vietnamese citizens. Without visa to Russia entrance of the Vietnamese citizens only according to diplomatic and service (official) passports is possible. The cancelation of the visa-free regime favorably affected the increase in the flow of the Russian tourists, facilitated entrance to businessmen and scientists to Vietnam. The Russian migration policy considers Vietnam as "the migration-dangerous country" so far. It is reflected in visa procedures: Vietnamese need to receive the Russian visa only on the basis of the invitations issued through FMS by the inviting organization or the person. In case of involvement of the Vietnamese labor migrants, the employer needs to receive the quota of the right of the attraction of foreign labor power, but the procedure is strongly bureaucratized, opaque and expensive.

For the Russian Federation Vietnam traditionally was the important supplier of labor power. Following the results of 2014 it took the tenth place in the list of supplying countries of foreign labor power (figure 2). The last agreement between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Russian Federation on the temporary labor activity of the Vietnamese citizens

was signed on August 18, 2003. The attempt to enter the Vietnamese temporary labor migration into the organized bed became its unconditional benefit. Also, this agreement also took the important step concerning the legalization of the numerous category of the Vietnamese undocumented migrants in Russia. It acknowledged legality of stay of the citizens of Vietnam who arrived under the agreement of April 2, 1981 on condition of their registration in Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and receipt of the work authorization in the Russian Federation. An important part of the agreement is a determination of independence of finding of work as the Vietnamese citizen in the territory of Russia (article 2 of the protocol of the Agreement). However, as the lack of the agreement it is possible to consider the absence of the list of specific regions, the industries and the number of labor migrants from Vietnam necessary for the economy of Russia.

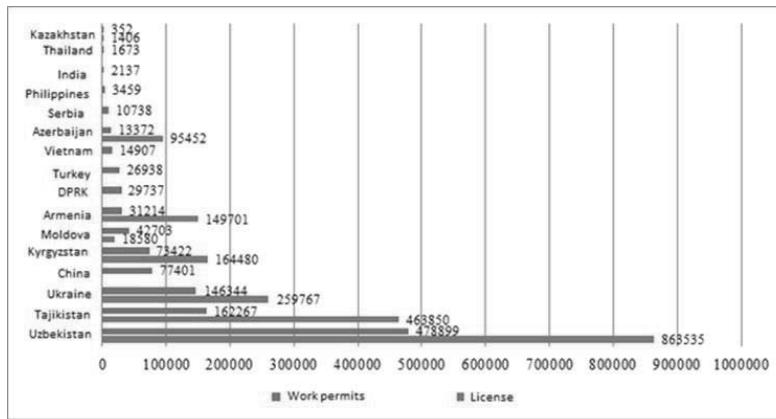


Figure 2 – Number of migrant workers in the Russian Federation in countries of origin and types of allowing documents in 2014, the person (Data of FMS of Russia)

As a result, despite the availability of the agreement on labor migration, the inflow of labor migrants from Vietnam to Russia for the 2000-2010th years steadily decreased (table 2.). The peak of an absolute number of the Vietnamese workers fell on 2009 when about 98 thousand work authorizations in the Russian Federation were issued. In 2004 Vietnamese made 10% of all foreign workers in the Russian labor market. In 2011-2013, the number of documentary Vietnamese labor migrants was reduced to 10-12 thousand people. It was caused by the crisis phenomena in the Russian economy, and also toughening of the Russian migration policy. In 2014, the number of the work authorizations issued to citizens of Vietnam in the Russian labor market made about 15 thousand, including about 3,7 thousand Vietnamese citizens got the work authorization as highly qualified specialists.

Table 3 – Migration of citizens of Vietnam to the Russian Federation (Data of FMS of Russia, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Rostourism)

	Labor migration			Educational migration, thousands of students	Tourism, thousands of entrances
	Work authorizations, thousands of units	% of total number	Highly qualified specialists, thousands of permissions		
2002	13,3	6,2	...	...	...
2003	35,2	9,3	...	...	...
2004	41,8	9,1	...	...	...
2005	55,6	7,9	...	...	37,0
2006	69,1	6,8	...	4,9	37,0
2007	79,8	4,6	...	4,6	38,0
2008	95,2	3,9	...	4,0	59,0
2009	97,5	4,4	...	...	41,0
2010	46,0	2,5	...	...	51,0
2011	11,0	0,6	...	3,6	...
2012	12,1	0,6	...	...	...
2013	10,3	0,5	...	2,9	...
2014	14,9	0,3	3,7	...	...

Primary branches of employment of the Vietnamese citizens in Russia in 2014 were the service industry (about 40%), and also trade and construction (approximately on 10%). The most part of officially registered Vietnamese workers works in Moscow (3,7 thousand), the Moscow region (2,7 thousand), Tula region (1,5 thousand), the Vladimir region (1,2 thousand), Sverdlovsk region and Khabarovsk Krai (on 1 thousand), the Ryazan and Pskov areas (on 0,5 thousand) and some other regions. As a rule, it is young people from the northern provinces of Vietnam which work in Russia from three to five years and then return home.

Secondly, *"business migration"*, *"investment migration"* and *"commercial migration"*. Enterprising Vietnamese businessmen and businessmen will quite actively emigrate to the USA, Australia, the countries of Europe and Asia for business development and entrepreneurship. Vietnamese opened many enterprises and the companies outside Vietnam. In the Russian Federation, the Vietnamese entrepreneurs and businessmen opened sewing productions, construction companies, the agricultural enterprises, restaurants. They actively use general work of the Vietnamese workers.

Thirdly, *educational and educational migration*. The government of Vietnam in the organized order actively ships on training and training outward students, graduate students, doctoral candidates, trainees, scientists. Till 1990th years, the main countries of appointment were the USSR and Eastern Europe – partners in the socialist block. After the 1990th years, the geography of training of the Vietnamese citizens is essential extended. Now the significant amount of the Vietnamese students is trained in the USA, Canada, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia. In the Russian Federation in 2013 only about 3 thousand Vietnamese citizens that were trained, then at the time of the USSR much less.

Fourthly, *marriage immigration and traffic (trafficking in women)*. Very many Vietnamese women marry foreign citizens and leave the permanent place the residence to China, Taiwan, Japan, the Republic Korea. The third part of the migratory flow from Vietnam is the share of women. Often women from Vietnam become the victims of human trafficking, get to slavery, are exploited by the husbands or organizers of the traffic, get to prostitution and the sphere of entertainments, are exposed to violence in the family or the sphere of sexual services.

Fifthly, *migration for the purpose of a reunion of families*. This type of migration is connected with the interlacing of personal and economic motivation. The numerous Vietnamese diaspora attracts new migrants from Vietnam. For example, in the USA there is the special immigration program of a reunion of families that Vietnamese actively use. Even during the Vietnamese war from the American soldiers many children in Vietnam were born. Under the American laws, they have the right to citizenship of the USA. It serves the main for migration through reunion of families.

Sixthly, *forced migration*. At different times, emigrants from Vietnam were considered by the number of host countries as refugees. In total within organized programs about 2 million Vietnamese received the status of refugees in the USA, Australia, Canada, Japan and countries of Western Europe. In the short term, there is the significant risk of emergence of forced ecological migration from some provinces of Vietnam in connection with global climate change.

Sevently, *departures with the tourist purposes*. The number of the tourists leaving out of borders of Vietnam from 2000 increased more than by four times (figure 3). Economic development and forming of the middle class in Vietnam strengthens tourism of the Vietnamese citizens abroad. In 2013 to the Russian Federation from Vietnam drove 81 thousand people, including 6,4 thousand Vietnamese arrived with the tourist purposes. Following the results of 2014 the number of the Vietnamese citizens who drove to Russia made about 76 thousand people. The significant amount of Vietnamese also travels to the countries of Southeast Asia, Europe, Australia, USA, and Japan.

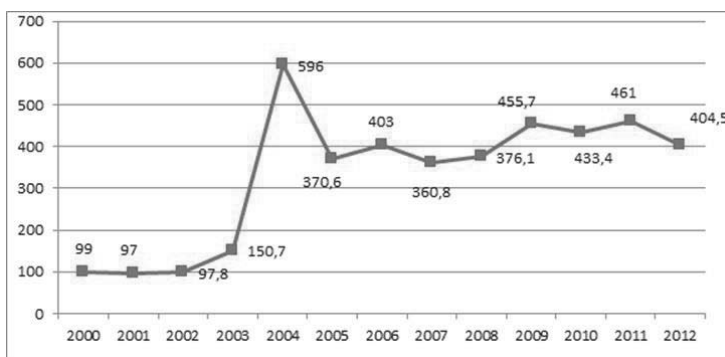


Figure 3 – Dynamics of departures with the tourist purposes from Vietnam in 2000-2012, thousands of people

The analysis of materials shows the need of improvement of the mechanism of regulation of migratory Russian-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Russian flows as Vietnam is one of the leading strategic partners of Russia in Southeast Asia. The Russian Federation quite well helped Vietnam with the material plan. The total amount of investments makes about two hundred thirty million dollars. Between two countries progress in the relations is visible, for example, sea transportations, production and processing of seafood, and also the rubber industry, all this develops. In total such projects about 40, now this figure promptly increases in quantity.

We export cars, automotive equipment, fertilizers, the equipment, and metals; from Vietnam consumer goods and food (tea and rice, coffee, pepper and spices, vegetable oil), products of art activity, textile products and footwear are imported. Annual purchases of the Vietnamese coffee, by 3.2 times – seafood, by 2.9 times, by 1.4 times – tea and natural rubber increase. At the same time, reserves of mutual trade allow to expect its more dynamic development in the forthcoming years.

It is also possible to pay attention to culture, science and education. Different contracts are implemented in the field of technology transfer.

4. Discussion

Modern researchers of Vietnam emphasize that Vietnam be in the situation of the civilization choice (Murasheva, 2011) in this connection the Vietnamese researches receive poly variable character (Kobeleev, 2011). Vietnam became the certain megatrend for the Russian and foreign scientists where new models of the social and economic choice (Hyong Lang, 2014; Clowns, 2014; Novakova, 2014 & Marchenko 2011). Vietnam is unique because it is the only state that could finish in Asia the status of the divided country and recover the territorial integrity. The Vietnamese society corresponds to the axis "the family – the village – the state", or "the house – the community – the country", thus, the family is the lower link in hierarchy of the Vietnamese society, at the same time making its basis. In our opinion, exactly this circumstance promotes the growth of tourist attractiveness of the country in the opinion of foreign tourists, and also promotes preserving of identity with the assistance of Vietnamese in migratory processes.

Global crisis directly touched on the issue of economic growth, foreign trade and investments therefore in the conditions of Southeast Asia the countries put the main objective – preserving of economic growth and strengthening of attention to the social sphere.

5. Conclusion

At the beginning of the XXI century, the place and the role of the Russian-Vietnamese cooperation in system of the international relations in the Pacific Rim underwent the new "reading" answering to new realities of the world. Their new model based on the dominant of national interests, mutual respect of the way of socio-political development chosen as both countries, accounting for multivector character of foreign policy of Vietnam and Russia, refusal from the sputtered out and historical resource of stamps and mechanisms of interaction was created. Vietnam in itself small, the territory is much less, than the territory of the Russian Federation, but at the moment Vietnam and Russia moved to one level on population. About forty years ago in the Russian Federation the population was exactly four times more, than the population of Vietnam, now this difference was reduced exactly twice. As the United Nations predicts, somewhere in forty years in both countries there will be the equal number of people, the approximate quantity them will be 125 million. For several years Russia and Vietnam have good close relations, two countries approached among themselves. Vietnam supports communications not only with our country but also with the CIS countries, such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan.

Also there is the interest in the friend the friend, as representatives of different regional integration groups. Vietnam is the part of ASEAN (Association of the states of Hugo – East Asia). We are very interested in contact with this association. Vietnam considers us a little, on the other hand. The Russian Federation interests the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as the country having the market of the former Soviet Union. If Vietnam is included in the Customs Union, it can quite become the link between Association of the states of Hugo – East Asia and the Russian integration consolidation.

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