



Countries with the most numerous Vietnamese Diasporas

- 1) USA (approx 2,2 mil)
- 2) Cambodia (approx 600 ths.)
- 3) Japan (approx 370 ths.)
- 4) France (approx 350 ths.)
- 5) Australia (approx 300 ths.)
- 6) Canada (approx 240 ths.)
- 7) Taiwan (approx 200 ths.)
- 8) Germany (approx 170 ths.)
- 9) South Korea (approx 170 ths.)
- 10) Malaysia / Czechia (approx 70 ths.)
- 11) UK (approx 60 ths.)
- 12) Poland (approx 50 ths.)

- 1) Cambodia (approx 3,69 %)
- 2) Australia (approx 1,2 %)
- 3) Taiwan (approx 0,84 %)
- 4) USA (approx 0,67 %)
- 5) Canada / **Česko (approx 0,65 %)**
- 6) France (approx 0,52 %)
- 7) North Korea (approx 0,33 %)
- 8) Japan (approx 0,29 %)
- 9) Malaysia (approx 0,22 %)
- 10) Germany (approx 0,2 %)
- 11) Poland (approx 0,13 %)
- 12) UK (approx 0,09 %)

Vietnamese migariton to the world

- Overseas diasporas have developed complex social networks linking Vietnam and destinations
 - facilitating the flow of information
 - reduction of migration costs (economic, social, emotional)
 - creating incentives for migration

The most common reasons:

- Economic migration
- Family migration (reunification, marriage migrace, international adoption)
- study

There are about
500,000 VN
guestworkers in
the world

Top 10 destinations of Vietnamese labour migration (2012-2016)

Table 3. Top 15 receiving destinations for Vietnamese workers, 2012–2016

	Destination	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China	30,533	46,368	62,124	67,621	68,244	274,890
2	Japan	8,775	9,686	19,766	29,810	39,938	107,975
3	Republic of Korea	9,228	5,446	7,242	6,019	8,482	36,417
4	Malaysia	9,298	7,564	5,139	7,454	2,079	31,534
5	Saudi Arabia	2,360	1,703	4,191	4,125	4,033	16,412
6	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,195	4,860	200	- 1	1	11,256
7	Cambodia	5,215	4,250	50	-	-	9,515
8	Macao Special Administrative Region of China (SAR)	2,304	2,294	2,516	493	266	7,873
9	United Arab Emirates	1,731	2,075	831	286	616	5,539
10	Algeria	38	158	547	1,963	1,179	3,885







Why and when did Vietnamese come to Czechoslovakia?

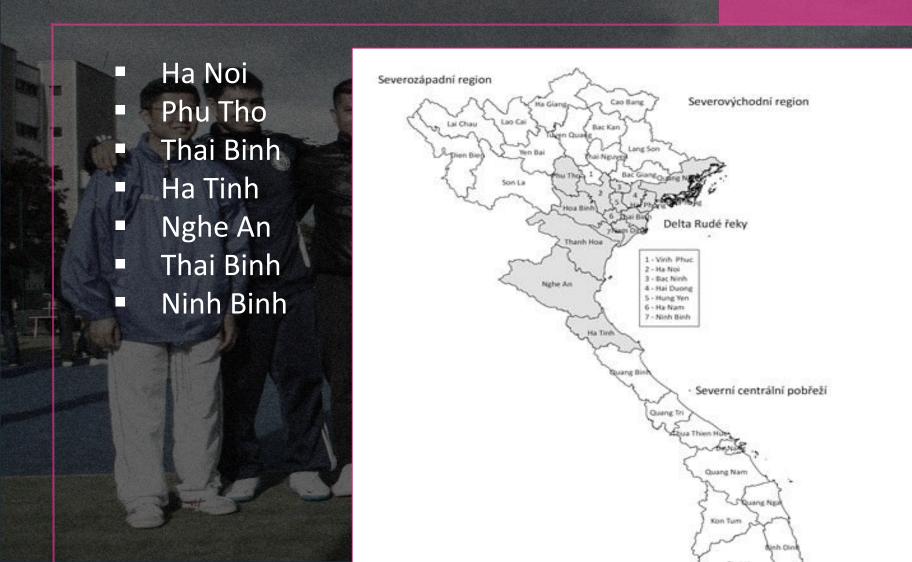


Where do Vietnamese migrants

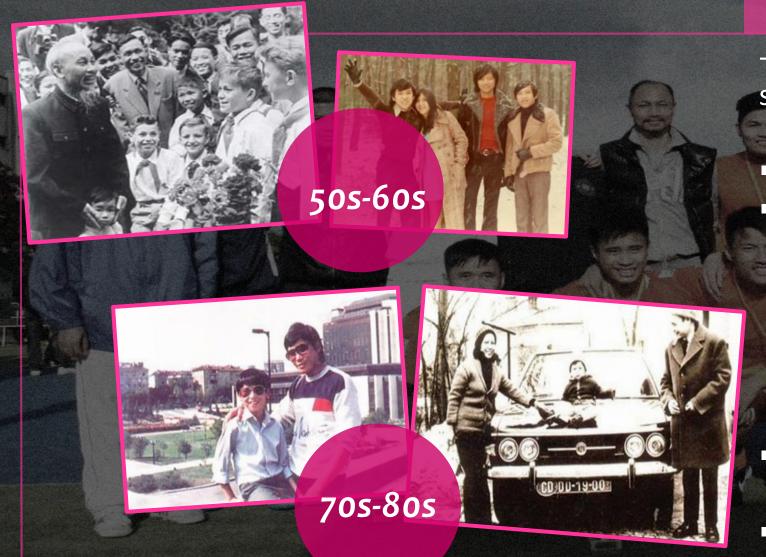
in Czechia come from?



Where do Vietnamese migrants in Czechia come from?



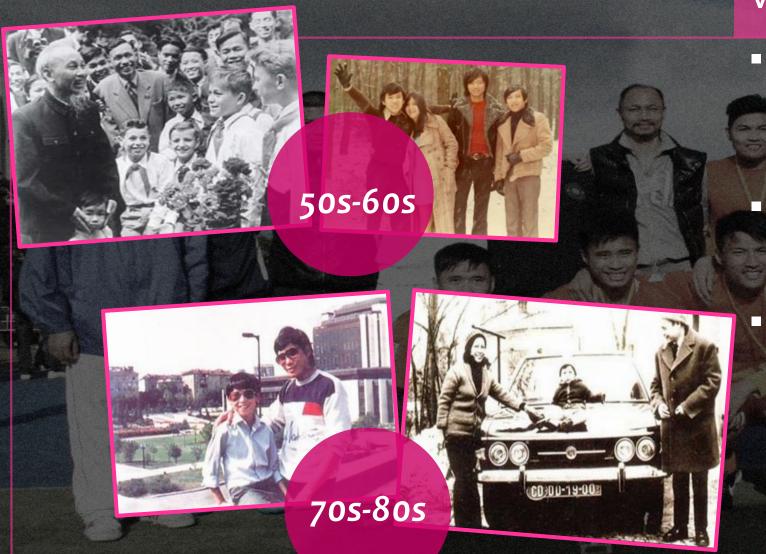




Vietnamese in CSSR

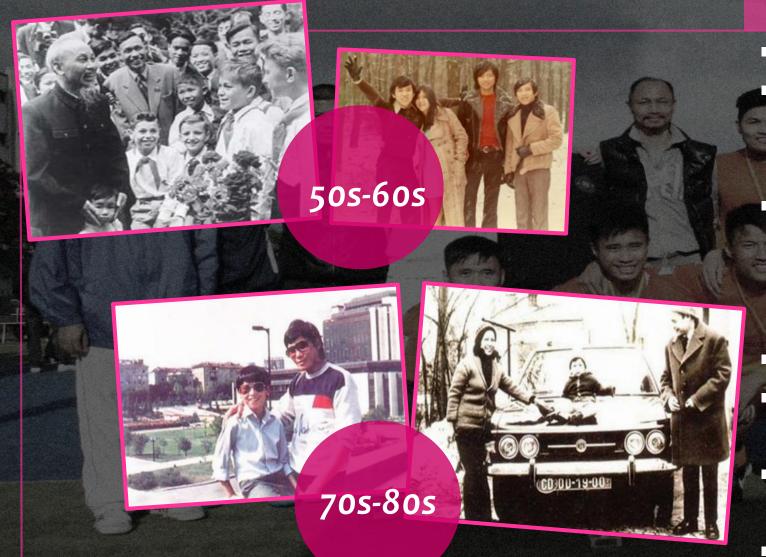
Socialist mobilities – statesponsored migration

- 1950s children
- 1967-1973 > trainees and apprentices (approx. 2,100 persons) > main goal = acquiring of cadres and "socialist workers"
 - Education in field specified by DRV
- 1973-1979 > apprentices and apprentice-workers, or students
- goal > raising their qualification



Vietnamese in CSSR

- 1980 -1989> almost exclusively migrant workers (called traneeworkers)
 - Between 1984 and 1986 programmes were stopped
 - During the 1980s development of black market and informal economy activities

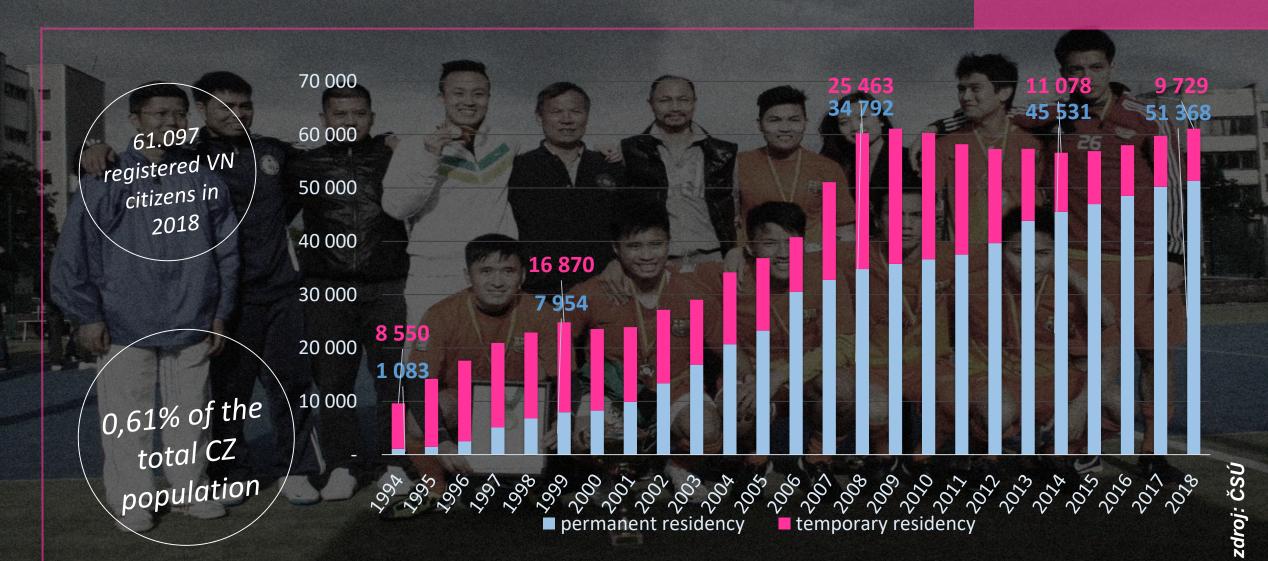


Vietnamese in CSSR

- Temporary migration
- Only one person from a family prevention to family life and settlement
- Emancipation of workers (mainly women) throughout the 1980s (strikes, protest, "illegal" pregnancy and childbirth
- Employees
- Close contact with Czechs and Slovaks
- Good knowledge of CSSR geography
- Free time credit

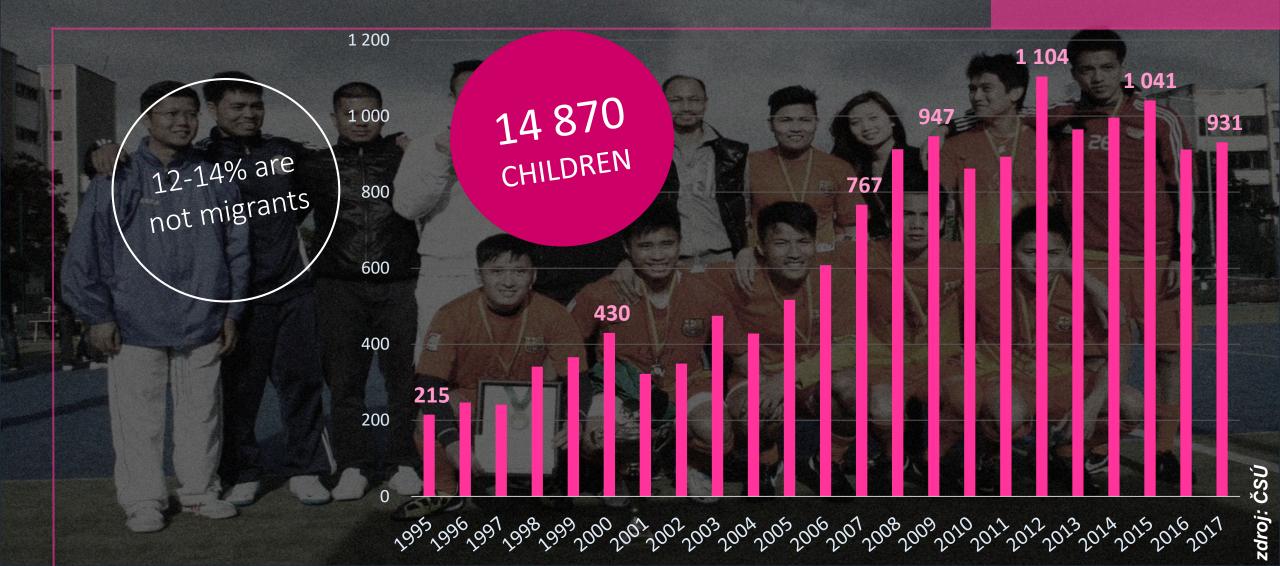
THE DEVELOPMEN OF VN CITIZENS IN CZ

1994 - 2018



VIETNAMESE CITIZENS BORN IN CZECHIA

1995 - 2017



- From employment to self-employment
 business as a strategy to keep legal
 residence permit
- Beginnings of internal diversification
- > Petty traders > towards majority
- > Others > inwards the community > <u>dich</u> <u>vu and wholesale</u>
- > In the end of the 1990s > first elites (euro millionaires)
- >>> creation of highly competitive intragroup relationships



End of the 1990s and early 2000s:

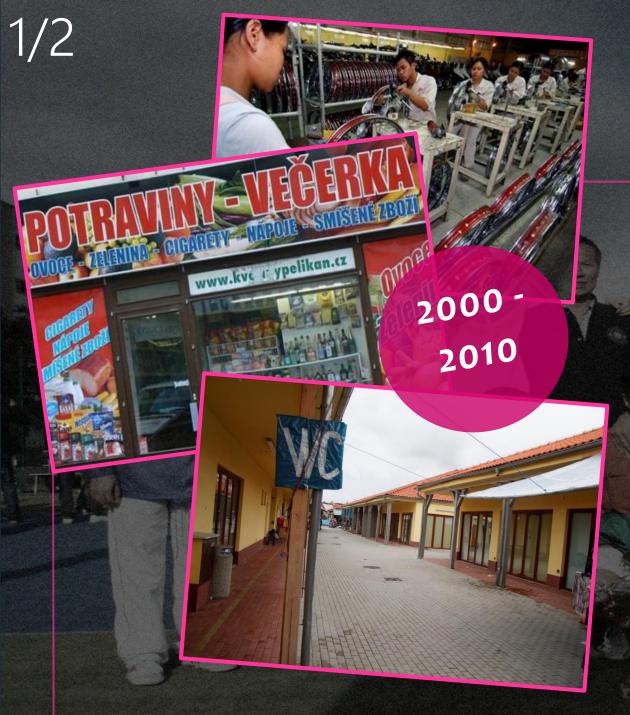
- With increasing economic stability > emergence of family migration
- Transformation of business strategies>
 - Investments > from stalls to regular shops

Maximizing of economic profit > no free time > Vietnamese perceived as a closed community



- Development of widespread criminal activities of violation of the law
 - Counterfeiting and sale of consumer goods
 - Counterfeiting and sale of alcohol and tobacco products
 - Tax cuts
 - Money laundering
 - Smuggling (people, goods)
 - Organized crime and modern slavery
 - Bribes
- occurrence of social pathological phenomena (gambling, drug abuse)
- Or from the majority perspective of unacceptable behaviour (dogs meat consumption)





- Decline of stall sales // investment into markets
- Transition from stalls to regular shops
- Transition from consumption goods to grocery stores
 - New recruitment campaigns in Vietnam > new labour migration to factories
- First gastro business > as "Chinese fast foods"



- Gradual disintegration and internal diversification of the Diaspora according to the>
 - Length of stay
 - Socioeconomic status
 - education
 - Languages proficiency
 - Contact with majority
- Formation of the diaspora

- 2008 = economic recession
- Migrant workers lost their jobs becoming homeless, irregular or just somewhere disappeared
- In 2009 = launching of the programme of voluntary returns >
 Vietnamese were not interested
- Public moods towards Vietnamese = worsened
- Second generation faced open racism and discrimination (labour market, real estate market)
- Change >>> 2015

²⁰08. ²⁰¹⁵

Zdroj: Zprá





- Anchoring of the diaspora > give up "the myth of return"
- Increase of visits in Vietnam
- Rarely also return migration

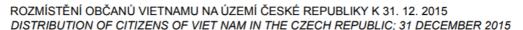
 continuing internal differentiation of the diaspora > increase of the share of 1.5and second-generation adults

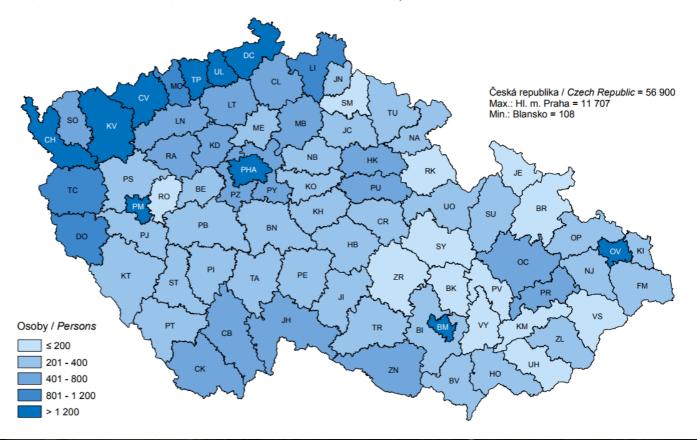






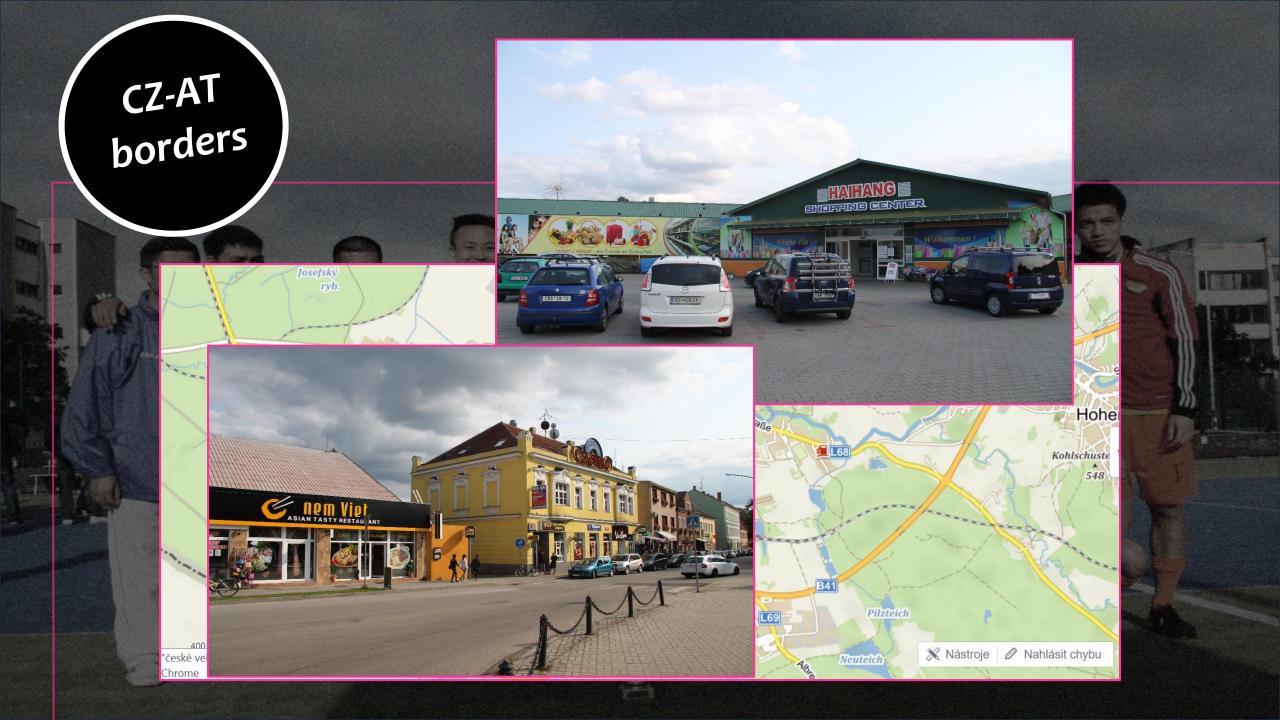
Where do VN live?







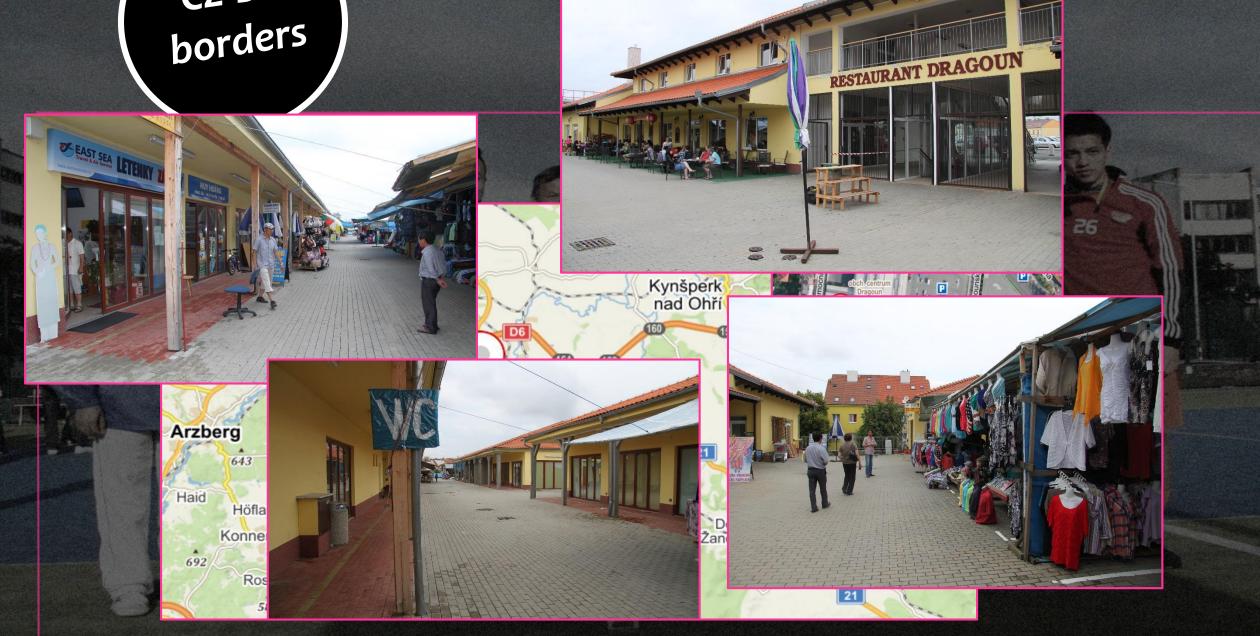








cz-DE borders



cz-DE borders





