



Understanding the Phenomenon of Vietnamese Diaspora in Poland: Migration Networks Analysis

Mega Nisfa Makhroja¹, M. Aldi Ramdhani², Tara Febriani Khaerunnisa³, Yogi Febriantoni Saputra⁴

¹²³⁴ Department of International Relations, University of Mataram
mn.makhroja@unram.ac.id

Abstract. In comparison to other ASEAN countries, the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland is fast rising. Vietnam has had significant ideological ties to socialist bloc countries during the Cold War era. This has had a significant impact on the economy, social life, and culture to this day. The large number of Vietnamese immigrants to Poland prompted close cooperation between the two countries. Vietnamese companies dominate Asian markets. Vietnamese descendants have their own presence in politics as well; for example, Vietnamese is used as one of the official languages in Polish immigration paperwork. The high level of economic success prompted frequent migration from Vietnam to Poland. This has an economic impact as well as an educational impact, as many Vietnamese students prefer to continue their studies in Poland to obtain a higher quality of education. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland using migration network theory, with an emphasis on indicators from two networks, namely history and economics. This study is divided into various sections, which are as follows: a) Conceptual Discussion of Migration Network in the phenomena of international migration, b) History of the formation of the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland, c) Migration Network in Vietnamese migration to Poland, and d) Conclusion. The findings of this study help to understand the significance of network elements (both historical and economic) in the establishment of diasporas and their impact on the economies of both countries. Vietnam can be used as a best practice for ASEAN countries that are able to leverage international migration to build their national resilience as a result of this analysis.

Keywords: Vietnamese Diaspora, Poland, Migration Network

1 Background

The Vietnamese diaspora in Poland has grown significantly, which is unique compared to other ASEAN nations. This phenomenon can be attributed to a confluence of factors, including historical parallels in their colonial pasts and geopolitical alignments.¹ Both Vietnam and Poland share a painful history of colonization by foreign powers, which has had enduring effects on their socio-political landscapes. During the Cold War era, Vietnam and Poland found

¹ Brzozowska, Agnieszka, and Agnieszka Postuła. 2019. *Feel at Home. Vietnamese Immigrants in Poland*. Accessed by <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1206331219884499>
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1206331219884499>

themselves aligned ideologically, gravitating towards the communist bloc. This ideological affinity laid the foundation for a lasting influence on various facets of Polish society, from economic policies to cultural exchange².

The high level of economic prosperity in Poland has emerged as a significant catalyst for migration from Vietnam. The promise of better economic opportunities, combined with the appeal of a high-quality education system, has drawn Vietnamese students and professionals to Poland. This influx of talent has not only impacted the economic landscape but has also enriched the educational sector, contributing to a diverse academic environment³.

The Vietnamese community in Poland has faced discrimination and racism since its inception in the 1950s, which played a pivotal role in determining its social and economic status. Despite these obstacles, the Vietnamese community has shown remarkable resilience. Today, they are regarded positively in Poland and are often perceived as one of the largest minority groups, though precise data can be challenging to obtain. There exists a common misconception among the Polish public regarding the size and prominence of the Vietnamese community. Many believe it to be the largest foreign community in Poland, when, in fact, this distinction belongs to migrants from the former USSR. This discrepancy highlights the need for accurate data and a nuanced understanding of migration dynamics⁴. Poland's transition to a capitalist economy in the 1990s marked a significant turning point in its history. This transformation rendered Poland an attractive destination for Vietnamese immigrants, particularly small-scale entrepreneurs. The Vietnamese community has made substantial contributions to the immigrant economy, further solidifying their position within Polish society⁵.

Based on the background information, the paper aims to analyze "How to Understand the phenomenon of The Vietnamese diaspora in Poland based on Migration networks analysis?" using the lens of Migration Networks Theory.

2 Conceptual Discussion

2.1 Migration Networks Theory

Network Migration theory is a theory that is at the meso theory level. This theory reveals that migration occurs due to a network that causes international migration

² Nguyen, V. P. (2021). The Vietnamese people in Poland: From experiences in mobility within air travel to transnationalism. Malmö University accessed by <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1481001/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

³ Matusiewicz, Grażyna Szymańska. 2019. Vietnamese in Poland From Socialist Fraternity to the Global Capitalism Era

⁴ Bodziany, Marek. 2017. Vietnamese Immigrants in Poland-Three Decades Experiences. Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. Access by https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321796642_Vietnamese_Immigrants_in_Poland-Three_Decades_of_Experience.

⁵ Matusiewicz, Grażyna Szymańska

actions carried out by migrants from one country to another in the form of departure and return flows. In the process of international migration, network theory analyzes that there are ties or relationships between migrants that lead migrant behavior to carry out the migration process⁶. The theory states that network migration causes the tendency of migrants to migrate to certain destination areas so as to form migration patterns that are almost similar due to the interpersonal attachment of migrants, between migrants, non-migrants, origin and destination. In this study, the network is divided into three parts, namely material linkages, social linkages, and policy. These three forms of network influenced the international migration process of Vietnamese to Poland. Material linkages are links that are more in nature the attachment of the two countries due to material factors, such as economics (remittance). Meanwhile, social linkages are related due to cultural, religious, political, familial, colonial and historical factors. While policies are policies that support the existence of the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland. With this relationship, it will form a social system that connects people in the area of origin with the people of the destination area, or vice versa. These social systems form patterns in aspects of social life, politics, culture, and interactions between actors.

2.2 Literatures Review

The first literature is a journal entitled "Vietnam-Poland Relations in the New International Context" written by Quang Thuan Nguyen in 2007 published in the ACTA ASIATICA Journal. In this research the author explains the history of relations between Vietnam and Poland, where in February 1950, Poland established official diplomatic relations with Vietnam and continues to develop in the form of international cooperation such as cooperation in the fields of politics, social economy and culture. This literature provides information about the cooperative relations between the two countries, further strengthening relations between the two countries so that 40,000 Vietnamese people migrated to Poland and played an important role in Poland's socio-economic development and increasing trade economic relations between the two countries.

Another literature that we include on this research is 'Vietnamese Immigration in Poland: Issues of Education and Integration for Children?'⁷ by Khang Duy Nguyen and Van Thi Tuyet Phan. In this article, they mostly talk about how education for immigrants from Vietnam affect their future life. In Vietnamese perspective, education is always considered as important aspect in life. When they move to another country, the education must still going, but the issues get bigger than what they faced in their home country. Those issues most likely not properly recognized by Polish teachers, educators, and education policy makers. Vietnamese children who got education in Poland face the problems such as language barrier, stereotyping, and this

⁶ Thomas Faist.2000.The Volume and Dynamics of International Migration and Transnational Social Spaces. London : Oxford scholarshponline. Accessed <http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198293910.001.0001/acprof-9780198293910> [2 Juni 2022]

⁷ DuyKhang and Thị Tuyết Vân, "Vietnamese Immigration in Poland: Issues of Education and Integration for Children."

kind of movement from the whole new place and facing new people will lead them to conflicts of self-identification in the future. This literature showed how much these issues affect them in the smallest way and we use it to see different perspectives of how much it affects them in their personal area.

In economic perspective, we include literature 'The Vietnamese Entrepreneurs in Poland'⁸ by British Academy of Management. This literature showed us that Vietnamese who moved to Poland, would like to live and work there, but unfortunately, Polish reality does not make it easy for the immigrants. Cultural differences really make differences for how people treat each other. Young immigrants who speak Polish maybe got better access to job and make the local people saw them better than just people who moved to their country. But, how about people who are more likely comfortable in their bubble, people who just bring their physical things to new land, but also culture. These kinds of people got the idea of cities for tourists using ethnic cousins like mini towns of theirs, and in this mini town, they built their own kind of Vietnam but in different land and surrounded by different cultures. Immigrant entrepreneurship is a thing in every part of the world, including in Poland with their Vietnamese and this thing could be a valid occurrence for neighborhood and economy.

The next literature used by the author is a journal entitled "Capital investment of foreigner Vietnam to the economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" in 2016 written by Andrey E. Tyabaev, Svetlana F. Sedelnikova, Nguyen Th Hong Bach Lien, and Yaroslav N. Lopukhin⁹. In general, the journal owned by these four authors seeks to explore important issues related to the Vietnamese government's efforts to attract investment from Vietnamese emigrants from various different generations to support Vietnam's current economy. Vietnamese people who migrate abroad are usually known as the Vietnamese Diaspora (Viet Kieu). Apart from that, the authors also try to explain how the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have long been in contact with the Viet Kieu abroad and their organizations, especially those operating in the economic sector. Next, it explains the steps taken to encourage Viet Kieu investment in the country and the obstacles to investors in Vietnam's national economic sector. And the authors' findings show that Vietnam has gone through three major migration waves, and the emigrants have achieved great economic, scientific and technological success in their new countries. So they are deemed necessary to participate in economic projects, as well as the development of science and higher education. But the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are facing the challenge of developing an investment strategy that can attract the Vietnamese Diaspora without causing controversy between the old and new elites of the Vietnamese state.

The last literature used by the author is a journal written by Marek Bodziany entitled "Vietnamese Immigrants in Poland-Three Decades of Experience" which was

⁸ DuyKhang and Thị Tuyết Vân, "Vietnamese Immigration in Poland: Issues of Education and Integration for Children."

⁹ Andrey E. Tyabaev and others, 'Capital Investment of Overseas Vietnamese to the Economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam', *SHS Web of Conferences*, 28.SHS Web Conf. (2016) <<https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20162801105>>.

published in the *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 3, No 5 of 2017¹⁰. In general, Bodziany's writing attempts to depict the shared experiences of Polish and Vietnamese people living together in Poland for three decades. Their history of togetherness on Polish soil began in the 1950s, but a new chapter in mutual relations was the result of the expansion of Vietnamese immigrants in Polish territory after 1989 followed by the collapse of the Eastern Bloc. Currently, based on retrospective analysis, a number of questions arise regarding the reasons for Vietnamese immigration to Poland as well as regarding their existence in a foreign and culturally homogeneous environment. This research is interesting because this migration phenomenon refers to the ability of Vietnamese people to adapt both at the social and economic levels, although there is a paradox regarding the lack of connection between social and economic fields and the tendency for cultural assimilation. The results of this article discover a new life for Vietnamese people in Poland, built on the pillars of perseverance, courage and hard work. They managed to adapt to the law and political conditions, but still acted on the threshold of legality, respecting other nationalities and their culture but relatively resistant to the influence of the new state. This is a kind of phenomenon that shows the Vietnamese people, on the one hand, as a nation that is strong in surviving unfavorable social and political conditions.

3 Methodology

This research uses a qualitative analysis method with descriptive analysis. The data was collected with a literature review and field observation of Vietnamese Diaspora in Poland. The data analysis by mapping the network linkage of diaspora phenomenon and explaining the influence of each linkage.

4 Finding

4.1 Migration Networks of Vietnamese Diaspora in Poland

Policy Linkages

Vietnam and Poland established diplomatic relations in 1950, and in 1956, they signed the First Economic and Trade Agreement. However, the relationship between the two countries was not significant initially. It was only towards the end of the 1970s, especially after Vietnam became a full member of CAMECON in 1978, that the Vietnam-Poland relationship entered a new phase of remarkable development. The relationship between Vietnam and Poland from the establishment of official diplomatic ties between the two countries until the 1980s was based on the principles of proletarian internationalism characterized by mutual assistance and support. Since

¹⁰ Marek Bodziany, 'Vietnamese Immigrants in Poland-Three Decades of Experience', *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3.5 (2017), 586–608 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321796642_Vietnamese_Immigrants_in_Poland-Three_Decades_of_Experience>.

the 1990s, Vietnam and Poland have entered a new stage of bilateral relations based on market-oriented principles, equality, and mutual benefit¹¹.

During the Vietnam War, many Polish diplomats in North Vietnam collaborated with Italian diplomats in South Vietnam with the aim of seeking peace and ending the war. The first effort was the "Maneli Affair" carried out in 1963. The Maneli Affair involved proposals to end the war and ultimately build an alliance between North and South Vietnam. Poland's second effort was Operation Marigold in 1966. Janusz Lewandowski ICC met with the American ambassador to South Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and presented an offer to North Vietnam for peace talks on the condition that America would cease bombing attacks in North Vietnam first¹².

Poland's transition to a capitalist economy in 1990 and Vietnam's reforms in 1986 marked the beginning of relations between Vietnam and Poland. Poland then became an increasingly attractive destination for Vietnamese immigrants, particularly small business owners. This led to a larger influx of Vietnamese immigrants to Poland. The influx of Vietnamese to Poland is evidenced by the numerous Vietnamese restaurants in Warsaw, most of which serve authentic Vietnamese cuisine. This influx began with Vietnamese immigrants setting up bazaars in stadiums and selling affordable clothing and food in Poland¹³.

Social Linkages

The population of the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland is estimated at 25–30,000, which makes it the second largest immigrant group in Poland. The majority of Vietnamese in Poland live in the city of Warsaw and its surroundings, especially Lesznowola. Many factors lead immigrants from Vietnam to choose Poland for example: (1) relatively easy access, (2) relatively high standard of living, (3) security and (4) high level of education. However, perhaps the most crucial factor in encouraging Vietnamese immigrants to come to Poland is social ties, which allow newcomers to settle in established networks, which have been built since at least the 1970s¹⁴.

Vietnamese people value tradition and are deeply intertwined with their family's past and the rest of the nation, hence, hereditary status is important in their culture. Immigrants are forced to adapt quickly to their new environment. The Vietnamese are able to do it perfectly. Their tendency to stick to the group is helpful in this regard.

¹¹ QUANG THUAN NGUYEN, 'Vietnam–Poland Relations in the New International Context', *ACTA ASIATICA VARSOVIENSIA*, 20, 2007, 69
<[https://doi.org/10.1016/s0924-6509\(09\)70083-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0924-6509(09)70083-2)>.

¹² Christian F Ostermann and Series Editor, 'Poland and Vietnam , 1963 : New Evidence on Secret Communist Diplomacy and the " Maneli Affair " WORKING PAPER SERIES', 1963.

¹³ Aleksandra Grzymała-Kazłowska, 'The Role of Different Forms of Bridging Capital for Immigrant Adaptation and Upward Mobility. The Case of Ukrainian and Vietnamese Immigrants Settled in Poland', *Ethnicities*, 15.3 (2015), 460–90
<<https://doi.org/10.1177/1468796813518314>>.

¹⁴ Justyna Pokojaska, 'Participation of the Vietnamese Community in Poland in the Socio-Political Life at the Local Level : Present Situation and Prospects for the Future', *Central and Eastern European Migration Review*, 6.2 (2017), 163–75
<<https://doi.org/10.17467/ceemr.2017.21>>.

Arriving in Poland, they were immediately drawn into their cultural environment. A group helps them adapt to new conditions¹⁵.

Vietnamese communities are often portrayed by the media in Poland as isolated and very little is known of them. However, Halik and Nowicka's book entitled *Vietnam, Poland: integration or Isolation 2022* shows that the stereotype formed in Poland towards the Vietnamese community is not very strong. Poles prefer the Vietnamese diaspora to be a polite community, prone to avoiding conflict, refraining from criminal acts and hardworking and enterprising¹⁶.

The emergence of stereotypes regarding Vietnamese communities that are less integrated with local communities may be due to the model of large diaspora networks in one particular area. For example, the grouping of the main economic centers of the Vietnamese is located in Wólka Kosowska. The economic center of the Vietnamese diaspora is often referred to as a 'ghetto', the name for which Jewish villages used to be due to the large Vietnamese community in the area. This strategy may be true because Vietnamese (both at home and abroad) have a culture that prefers to deal with family, friends, and people or groups they know well (pro-partnership culture). For this reason, they usually go into business only when they know their future business partners well.

This model of Vietnamese diaspora that tends to be closed to outside groups also has an impact on their involvement in political and social activities in Poland. The Ukrainian diaspora in Poland is considered to integrate more quickly with the local population compared to the Vietnamese diaspora. However, after several years of successful business and social cooperation, the Vietnamese diaspora has become a recognizable part of the social landscape of Polish society. The level of social and political participation at the local level by Vietnamese people is also increasing, as seen through practical indicators such as cooperation with local educational institutions. Therefore, the Vietnamese community is considered to have transformed itself from a homogeneous group that is marginalized and independent to a socio-political group that is increasingly aware and active with other actors¹⁷.

During the Covid-19 pandemic in Poland, the Vietnamese community in Poland, namely Vietnamese *Graduates of Polish Universities and VIFON Vietnam* company provided large quantities of medical supplies from Vietnam to combat COVID-19 and donated these supplies to Polish hospitals. The aid included 4,100 COVID-19 tests, 1,000 protective suits for medical personnel and a large number of gloves. Not only that, Vietnamese people in Poland also provide two-layer protective equipment for hospitals and other public institutions, sewn by members of the Vietnamese community, as well as other protective materials such as gloves or disinfectants.

In addition, many Vietnamese restaurants give free food and drinks to hospitals as part of the #WNJestzWami (Vietnam with you) action. Disposable masks and protective gloves were also distributed on the streets. In addition, three informational

¹⁵ Agnieszka Brzozowska and Agnieszka Postuła, 'Feel at Home. Vietnamese Immigrants in Poland', *Space and Culture*, 25.1 (2022), 90–104 <<https://doi.org/10.1177/1206331219884499>>.

¹⁶ Ewa Grabowska and Grazyna Szymanska-Matusiewicz, 'How an Immigrant Buddhist Institution Negotiates Belonging in Poland: The Case of Thiên Phúc Pagoda', *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 0.0 (2022), 1–18 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/07256868.2022.2010677>>.

¹⁷ Pokojaska.

telephone lines for Vietnamese with low knowledge of Polish were also launched. The aid was organized by the Committee to Combat the Sars-Cov-2 Coronavirus, which was formed by four Vietnamese organizations: Association of Vietnamese in Poland, Buddhist Society in Poland, Association for Entrepreneurship Support in Wólka Kosowska 'Wólka Center' and Association of Vietnamese Entrepreneurs in Poland¹⁸.

The above organization is an organization formed by the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland. In addition to the four organizations, there are several other organizations such as the Association of Vietnamese Women in Poland. It was founded in 2002 by Vietnamese Women living in Poland. The aim was to provide support not only to the Vietnamese but also to the Poles through various activities. Some of its main activities include¹⁹:

1. Cooperation with other non-governmental organizations in Poland.
2. Pay attention to the high professional and ethical level among the members of the Association and their families.
3. Popularization of social rules focused on developing a legal culture and social activity in exploring Polish culture, history, and language.
4. Represent members and their families before the government and government organs.
5. Creating a positive image of the social role that people of Vietnamese descent have.
6. Protect Vietnam's laws and professional interests.
7. Maintain national traditions and develop integration between Vietnamese society and the European Union.
8. Organizing meetings, events, social life, humanitarian assistance and cooperation between the Vietnamese people and others.
9. Support and promote economic, scientific and ecological cooperation between Poland and Vietnam, as well as other countries.
10. Initiate and support all forms of education, especially promoting the success of Vietnamese children.

Material Linkages

In February 1950, Poland officially established diplomatic relations with Vietnam. As a follow-up, on February 7, 1956 the two countries signed the First Economic and Trade Agreement. At the initial stage, Vietnam-Poland relations were not so significant. However, towards the end of the 1970s, especially since Vietnam became a full member of COMECON, Vietnamese-Polish relations entered a new stage of remarkable development. COMECON was an organization to facilitate and coordinate the economic development of eastern European countries belonging to the Soviet bloc²⁰. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Poland until the 1980s was based on the principles of proletarian internationalism characterized by mutual assistance and assistance. Since the 1990s Vietnam and Poland have entered a

¹⁸ European Commission, 'The Vietnamese Community in Poland Supports Fight against COVID-19', *European Union*, 2020.

¹⁹ Zuzia Dłużniewska, 'Association of Vietnamese Women in Poland', *Warszawa Wielu Kultur*, 2016.

²⁰ Britannica The Editors of Encyclopaedia, 'Comecon', *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2019.

new stage of bilateral relations based on the principles of market power, equality and mutual benefit.

During the visit of Vietnamese Vice Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong to Poland on 28 to 31 September 1992, important agreements between the two countries were signed, namely: Investment Assistance and Cooperation Agreement, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and Income Tax Avoidance Prevention. In contrast, an official visit to Vietnam from 5 to 8 December 1995 by Polish Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Grzegorz W. Kolodko further encouraged cooperation between Vietnam and Poland. During the visit, both parties signed a Sea Transport Agreement. And an important milestone in relations between the two countries in the 1990s was the official visit to Poland by the then Prime Minister of Vietnam, Vo Van Kiet, from 20 to 22 May 1997. On this occasion, both sides affirmed that their bilateral relations are developing under favorable conditions.

Cooperation in Education, Training and Culture for example, Poland has trained more than 4,000 students and professionals; more than 3,500 Vietnamese skilled workers in the fields of coal industry, cart construction and ship building. Currently, Poland provides 10 scholarships for students and postgraduates until 2008 as a follow-up to a visit to Vietnam by the Prime Minister of Poland in January 2005. Vietnam has funded 6 Polish interns for 10 months. Vietnam expects an agreement between the two countries on mutual recognition of education degrees. Both sides want to increase tuition education and training activities.

In addition, Poland has also assisted Vietnam in training students in music activities and cultural literature. The translation associations of the two countries also maintain close contact and continue to cooperate. The highest cooperation results have been achieved in the areas of historical heritage restoration, education, vocational training, assignment of professionals and experts to work in Vietnam, employment of Vietnamese manpower and provision of financial support (e.g. USD 1 million for the restoration of Hue Fortress, Cu Chi Tunnels and Cham Tower). Poland was also one of the countries that wrote off long-standing debts to Vietnam and provided soft credit to Vietnam's shipbuilding and energy industries²¹.

and energy industries.

Vietnam-Poland enjoy the potential for mutually beneficial relations, not only in the fields of economy, trade, investment, science and technology, military technology but also in the fields of culture and education. During his visit to Poland, then-Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung reiterated that Poland is Vietnam's number one trading partner in Eastern Europe. The two countries actively promote cooperation in various profitable fields, such as shipbuilding, mining, agricultural production and processing. The two sides also discussed ways and means to further strengthen bilateral relations in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, tourism, cultural, science and technology, education and training, defense and in matters related to the Vietnamese community in Poland. The two Prime Ministers reached high-level agreements on all bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual concern²².

Since the arrival of Vietnamese to Poland in the 1950s, which was originally a study agreement between the two countries, many Vietnamese have decided to stay

²¹ NGUYEN.

²² NGUYEN.

and settle there. The settlement of Vietnamese people also influenced economic development, especially in the fields of trade and culinary. The influence exerted by the Vietnamese for the increase in Poland's GDP became something serious to discuss. Their ingenuity and tenacity are mainly when it comes to business and running a company.

Talking about character, Vietnamese people in their home country have a standard that running a business is a must. Even when they work in an office or with a permanent position, after their working hours are over, they mostly do other jobs such as trading or the culinary world. Small businesses in Vietnam are run without proper permits. Dining places are opened in each house, food is stored in the same place as family food. These small businesses are very mushrooming in Vietnam and are a natural thing. The character of Vietnamese people who from childhood already understand the business world and ways to make money also makes it when moving to a country across the ocean, independence in making a living and ingenuity to do it is still being done. Furthermore, the culture of working for Vietnamese people seems to be part and close to themselves. There is no 'holiday' to make money. Their focus and awareness of commitment, especially to family²³.

In Vietnamese, the word piracy for time is not clearly defined. The small traders discussed above, often just run their business without future prospects or long-term planning. The business will last a long time if future plans are laid out as well as possible. In Polish, time piracy is clearly defined and this affects the mindset of the importance of future plans. This also affects the perception of Vietnamese people in Poland in seeing things, especially business so that it can be long-term.

Good cooperation is also the main capital for the Vietnamese people. Their organized and numerical presence in Poland makes them very organized and able to communicate with each other. Support between Vietnamese people in other countries is also a good capital for the sustainability of a community. The support provided is not just empty support, but provides the necessary capital or business funds. Ethnic minorities that strengthen each other are important factors so that mutual survival is guaranteed. The root of their strong binding nature comes from Confucian teachings that seek to promote mutual economic benefit and minimize bad competition. The economy, they believe, will move in a better direction if it is done by working together and supporting each other.

The culinary world became the mainstream of many Vietnamese businesses in Poland. In one of the journals of the International of Environmental Research and Public Health issued a journal entitled 'Food Neophobia and Consumer Choices within Vietnamese Menu in a Polish Cohort Study, Vietnamese food became one of the attractions. Food Neophobia is described as a condition that makes a person want to try food that is foreign to him, and Vietnamese food is one of them. Vietnamese food is very much different from Polish food in general. This journal takes seriously and presents a table of food lists, research respondents, and responses related to that food²⁴.

²³ Conference Proceedings, About Bam, and The British, 'Bam 2013', 2013.

²⁴ Dominika Guzek, 'Food Neophobia, Familiarity with French Cuisine, Body Mass, and Restaurant Food Choices in a Sample of Polish Women', 19 (2022), 1–17.

With this, it can be seen that many Poles feel attracted to Vietnamese food not only because of the interest in new foods, but also the success of Vietnamese people in peddling their food so that it gets the attention of local people. This much-engaged culinary business has received serious attention from the public. The 'Little Hanoi' restaurant in Warsaw also received many amazing reviews and proves that Vietnamese food holds a special place in the hearts of Polish people²⁵.

4.2 The Role of Migration Networks Toward Origin and Host Countries

The main impact of networks for both countries is dominance in the economic aspect. On the other side, we didn't denied that social and cultural aspects also influence, but the original other aspects (Social and Relatives) support economic aspects

Home Country

During the reforms, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) began to understand that the overseas diaspora had an influence on Vietnam's national interests. Therefore, the country's leaders changed their attitude towards the Vietnamese immigrants back then. The country's attitude towards relations with the Viet Kieu (Vietnamese diaspora) is getting better and more active. The government states that their citizens abroad as an integral part of the Vietnamese nation should keep in touch with their homeland and take active efforts in the economic life of the country, especially in the field of investment.

During the reforms, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) began to understand that the overseas diaspora had an influence on Vietnam's national interests. Therefore, the country's leaders changed their attitude towards the Vietnamese immigrants back then. The country's attitude towards relations with the Viet Kieu (Vietnamese diaspora) is getting better and more active. The government states that their citizens abroad as an integral part of the Vietnamese nation should keep in touch with their homeland and take active efforts in the economic life of the country, especially in the field of investment.

Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Thanh Son noted an increase in remittances from Viet Kieu. Since 1999, the amount of foreign currency transferred has risen by 20% per year. In 2001, when the government abolished the 5% tax on Viet Kieu remittances, it caused an annual increase of 35-40%. According to data from the State Bank of Vietnam in 2014, the Vietnamese Diaspora transferred about \$12 billion of money to Vietnam or 8% of the country's GDP²⁶.

This trend has been since 2002, when capital inflows from the Vietnamese diaspora in major industrialized countries to Vietnam have continued. In 2004, inflows reached US\$1.25 billion. In 2006, the figure was 3.95 billion, and at the beginning of 2008, it was already 5.15 billion, which accounted for 7.72% of Vietnam's GDP. In 2015, the volume of investments has reached \$13-14 billion in more than three thousand projects. Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, Vietnam rose one notch to become the

²⁵ Immigrant Cuisine in Warsaw: From Pol-Viet to Georgian Bread. 2020. Diakses dari <https://culture.pl/en/article/immigrant-cuisine-in-warsaw-from-pol-viet-to-georgian-bread>

²⁶ Andrey E. Tyabaev and others, 'Capital Investment of Overseas Vietnamese to the Economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam', *SHS Web of Conferences*, 28 (2016), 01105 <<https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20162801105>>.

8th largest recipient of remittances in the world with inflows of US\$18.1 billion in 2021, accounting for 4.9% of its GDP while last year it amounted to US\$17.2 billion, according to the latest World Bank data²⁷.

This is inseparable from the measures and legal framework established by the Vietnamese government in facilitating diaspora communities abroad. Such as issuing Decree No. 170/1999/QĐ-TTg, dated August 19, 1999, and its Amendment No. 78/2002/QĐ-TTg, dated June 17, 2002. Its main purpose is to facilitate remittances from Vietnam abroad, guarantee the interests of senders and receivers and expand remittance forms²⁸. In addition, some other efforts are:

1. In November 1999, Viet Kieu acquired the rights to invest in Vietnam.
2. In September 2007, overseas ethnic Vietnamese and their immediate families were granted visa exemptions.
3. Starting November 2008, Viet Kieu can retain citizenship of their country of permanent residence when applying for Vietnamese citizenship.
4. Since June 2009, Viet Kieu has the right to acquire real estate and land, starting its own company under the provisions of the Law on the Promotion of Domestic Investment. In addition, national business owners have profit tax breaks (20% less tax than other overseas investors) as well as tax breaks for profit repatriation.

According to a survey by the Central Institute for Economic Management, about 57% of the total number of remittances fell on the US Diaspora section in 2010-2012; another 8.4% came from Canada; 6% from Germany; and 4% from France. Almost 16% of remittances from overseas Vietnam are invested in business and 20% in real estate. On July 1, 2015, the housing law allowed non-residents and Viet Kieu to buy houses and land in Vietnam. This started the real estate market. Remittances in this area are expected to increase significantly in the near future.

From a broader perspective, the increase in remittances is the result of a marked improvement of the country's remittance policy through a variety of new, open and flexible mechanisms, which allow recipients to receive foreign currency, deposit foreign currency in their savings accounts, withdraw both principal and interest in foreign currency, transfer foreign currency abroad upon approval imigrasi dan selling foreign currency in banks at an exchange rate close to the market²⁹.

Host Countries

Vietnamese in Poland can be characterized as a migrant group with a high level of ethnic cooperation and also self-organization. In addition to being culturally conditioned, the level of social trust and ethnic cooperation was also, to a large extent, an effect of the activities of Vietnamese leaders in Poland³⁰.

²⁷ Ngoc Mai, 'Vietnam Stays Firm in Top 10 Remittance Recipients in 2021 with US\$18.1 Billion', *Hanoi Times* (Hanoi, November 2021).

²⁸ Consular Department - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, *Review of Vietnamese Migration Abroad* (Ha Noi: Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, 2012).

²⁹ Consular Department - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam.

³⁰ Grzymała-Kazłowska, Okólski, and Migration Research.

Poland offered some job or small-scale entrepreneurial possibilities for foreigners in the 1990s and, to some extent, in the 2000s. Trade, the traffic of goods imported from Asian countries, the establishment of businesses in the catering or construction industries and sometimes positions of interest to those who are highly skilled, are all examples of factors that encourage migrants, especially Vietnamese to work in Poland. These opportunities stem primarily from the deregulation and liberalization of the Polish economy after 1990, as well as from a relatively wide tolerance of informal economic activity. The labor market in Poland, in general, employs foreigners who violate the law claimed to exceed the number of registered foreign workers by about tenfold³¹.

5 Conclusion

The increasingly rapid development of the Vietnamese and Polish diaspora has had a significant impact on diplomatic relations between the two countries. Since the cooperative relationship between Vietnam and Poland in the political, economic, social and cultural fields has had an impact on the development of the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland, especially the migration of Vietnamese people to Poland, it has been very influential in the process of the Vietnamese diaspora to Poland.

The Vietnamese diaspora model which tends to be closed to outside groups also has an impact on their involvement in political and social activities in Poland, resulting in the emergence of Vietnamese communities in Poland. This is a fact that the existence of network elements (both historical and economic) is able to form a diaspora and its impact on the economies of both countries. Vietnam can be used as a best practice for ASEAN countries that are able to utilize international migration to build their national resilience.

References

1. <https://phmuseum.com/projects/ba-lan-the-story-of-the-vietnamese-diaspora-in-poland>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnamese_people_in_Poland
3. <https://www.economist.com/europe/2019/04/27/vietnamese-migrants-are-thriving-in-poland-and-the-czech-republic>
4. <https://www.new-east-archive.org/features/show/11951/vietnamese-diaspora-poland-photography>
5. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1481001/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
6. <http://www.ceemr.uw.edu.pl/vol-4-no-1-june-2015/editorial/vietnamese-communities-central-and-eastern-europe-part-global> E.M. Clarke, E.A. Emerson, Design and synthesis of synchronization skeletons using branching time temporal logic, in: D. Kozen (Eds.), Workshop on Logics of Programs, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 131, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1981, pp. 52–71. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BFb0025774>

³¹ Marta Kindler and Monika Szulecka, ‘The Economic Integration of Ukrainian and Vietnamese Migrant Women in the Polish Labour Market’, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 39.4 (2013), 649–71 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2013.745244>>.

7. J.P. Queille, J. Sifakis, Specification and verification of concurrent systems in CESAR, in: M. Dezani-Ciancaglini and U. Montanari (Eds.), Proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Programming, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 137, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1982, pp. 337–351. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-11494-7_22
8. C. Baier, J-P. Katoen, Principles of Model Checking, MIT Press, 2008.
9. M. Kwiatkowska, G. Norman, D. Parker, Stochastic model checking, in: M. Bernardo, J. Hillston (Eds.), Proceedings of the Formal Methods for the Design of Computer, Communication and Software Systems: Performance Evaluation (SFM), Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2007, pp. 220–270. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-72522-0_6
10. V. Forejt, M. Kwiatkowska, G. Norman, D. Parker, Automated verification techniques for probabilistic systems, in: M. Bernardo, V. Issarny (Eds.), Proceedings of the Formal Methods for Eternal Networked Software Systems (SFM), Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2011, pp. 53–113. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-21455-4_3
11. G.D. Penna, B. Intrigila, I. Melatti, E. Tronci, M.V.
12. DuyKhang, Nguyễn, and Phan Thị Tuyết Vân. “Vietnamese Immigration in Poland: Issues of Education and Integration for Children.” *Problemy Wczesnej Edukacji* 35, no. 4 (2016): 127–0. <https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0009.7639>.
13. Proceedings, Conference, About Bam, and The British. “Bam 2013,” 2013.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

