

Unemployment Insurance - Institutional set-up in Viet Nam

Le Hai Anh – Viet Nam Social Security

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1. History of Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Viet Nam

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3. Unemployment Insurance Implementation

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HISTORY OF UI IN VIET NAM



Before 2006:

In 2002, UI was mentioned in the Labor Code for the first time

2006 - 2014:

In 2006, UI policy was established in Social Insurance Lav and was put into effect on January 1, 2009



From 2015 to day

In 2013, UI policy was revision in Law on Employment, was executed January 1, 2015



1. Coverage

Table 1. Extended Coverage of Unemployment Insurance in Viet Nam

Into effect	Employers	Employees
Jan.2009	Used number of regular employees: 10 or more	 Labor contracts or employment contracts of an indefinite term; Labor contracts or employment contracts of a definite term from full 12 months to 36 months;
Jan.2015	Used number of regular employees: 1 or more	Extended coverage of labor contacts on seasonal basis or a specific work with the period from full 03 months to 12 months



2.2. Contribuition rate

Table 2. Extended Contribuition rate of Unemployment Insurance in Viet Nam

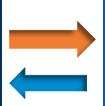
Contribuitions	Jan.2009	Jan.2015
Employees	1% the monthly salary	1% the monthly salary
Employers	1% of the monthly payroll for all covered workers	1% of the monthly payroll for all covered workers
Goverment	1% of the monthly payroll for all covered workers	Maximum 1% of the monthly payroll for all covered workers



2.3. Progression

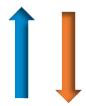
Employees

- Register to participate in UI
- Pay UI premium through employers



Employers

- Register to participate in UI
- Pay UI premiums and make monthly deductions from salaries of employees



Social Security Agencies

- To collect UI premium;
- Provide information annually on employesss' payment



Government

Provide if fund less than 2 times total cost last year



16.00 700,000 14.00 600,000 12.00 500,000 10.00 400,000 8.00 300,000 6.00 200,000 4.00 100,000 2.00 0.00

Figure 1. Trends of Insured Employees and Employers

Employees — Employers

Table 3. Trends of the coverage rate of the Employment Insurance by sex and age

Sex/Age	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	44,09%	44,54%	44,24%	44,65%
Female	55,91%	55,46%	55,76%	55,35%
Less than 20 years old	3,68%	3,04%	3,06%	2,78%
From 20-30 years old	30,93%	28,87%	28,15%	26,05%
From 30-40 years old	39,88%	40,66%	39,77%	39,60%
From 40-50 years old	19,55%	20,96%	21,97%	23,76%
From 50-60 years old	5,73%	6,20%	6,70%	7,37%
More than 60 years old	0,23%	0,27%	0,36%	0,44%



☐ Structure of the UI System



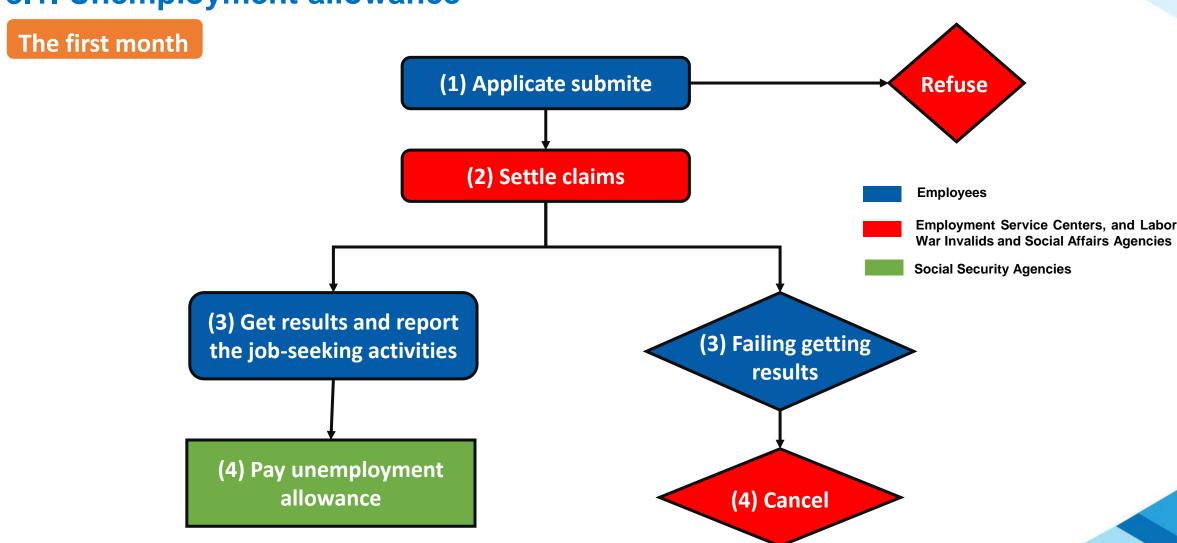


3.1. Unemployment allowance

- Monthly unemployment benefits: 60% of the average of monthly salaries or wages of 6 months immediately prior
- Duration for monthly unemployment benefits:
 - + 3 months for qualifying period of from 12 36 months;
 - + Plus one month for each additional 12 qualifying month;
 - + Maximum: 12 months
- Period of the entitlement: From the 16th day from the date of submitting a complete application

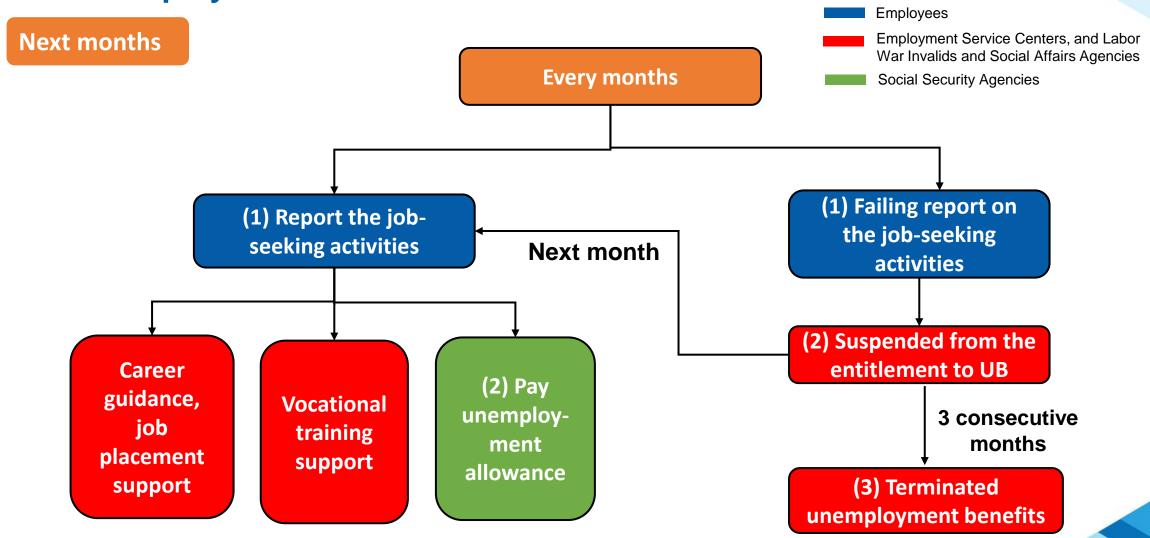


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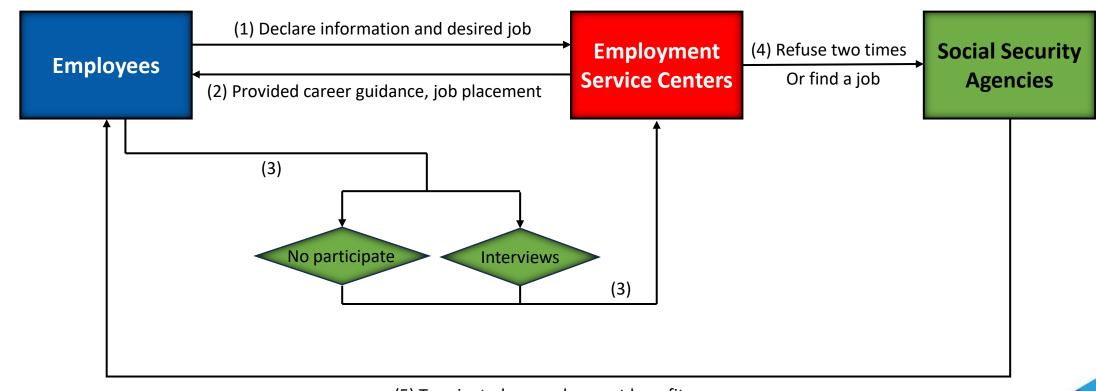




2. Career guidance, job placement supports

- Free-of-charge career guidance, job placement;
- Unlimited use

Progression



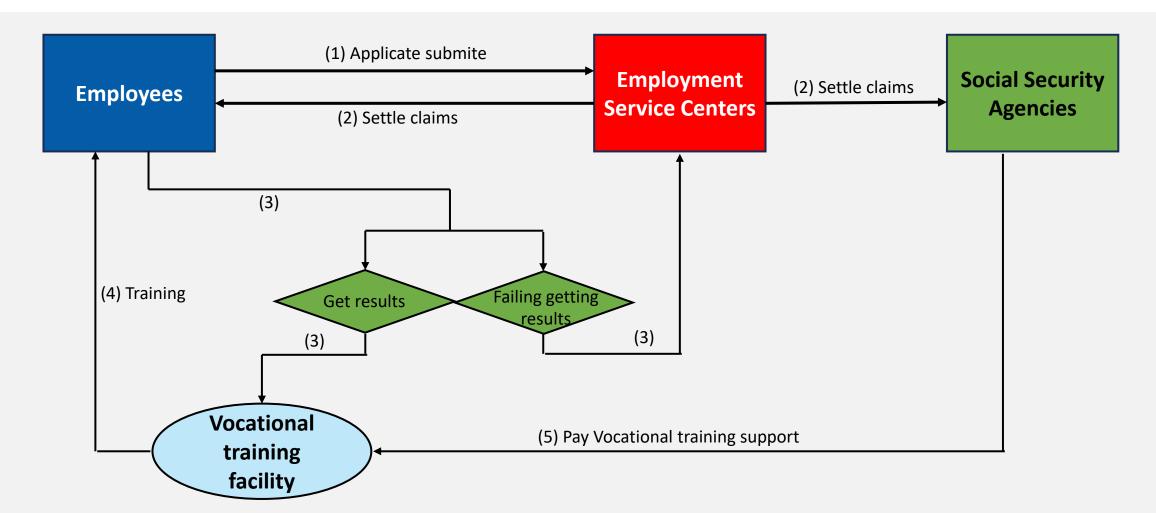
(5) Terminated unemployment benefits



3.3. Vocational training supports (VTS)

- Amounts of VTS: maximum 1.500.000 VNĐ/month;
- **Period:** Exceed 6 months

Progression



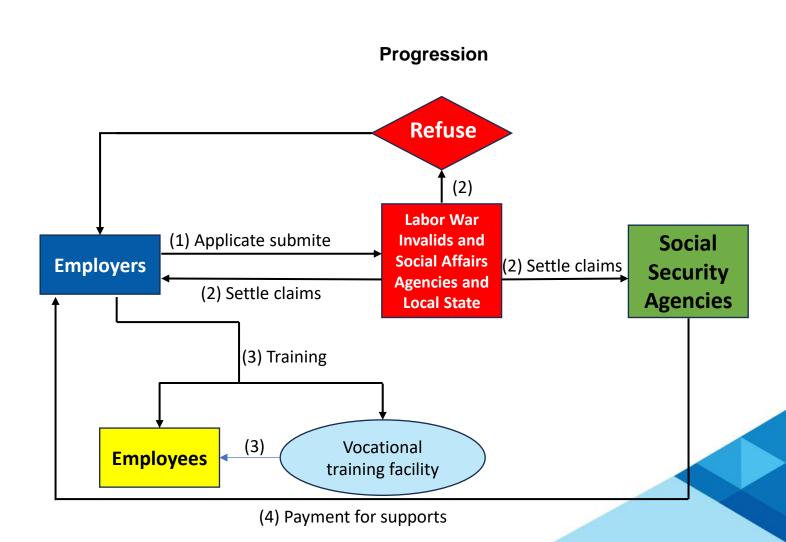
3.4. Supports for training, skills development for workers to retain employment

Beneficiary: Employers

Mounts of VTS: maximum
 1.500.000 VNĐ/month/employee

Period: Exceed 6 months

No employer has been paid since the policy came into effect.





The ratio of unemployment benefit recipients versus coverage is higher than the overall unemployment rate.

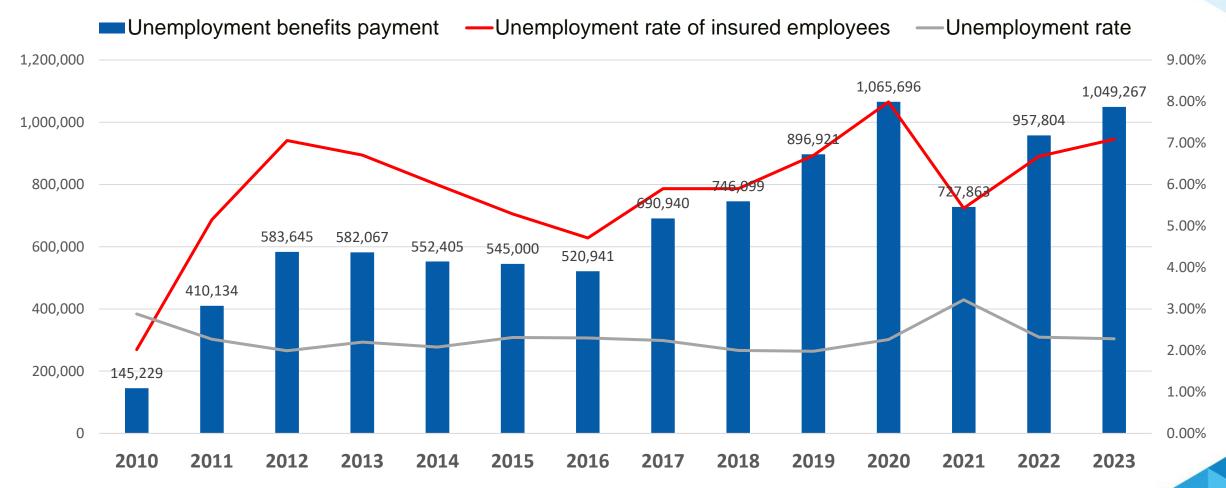
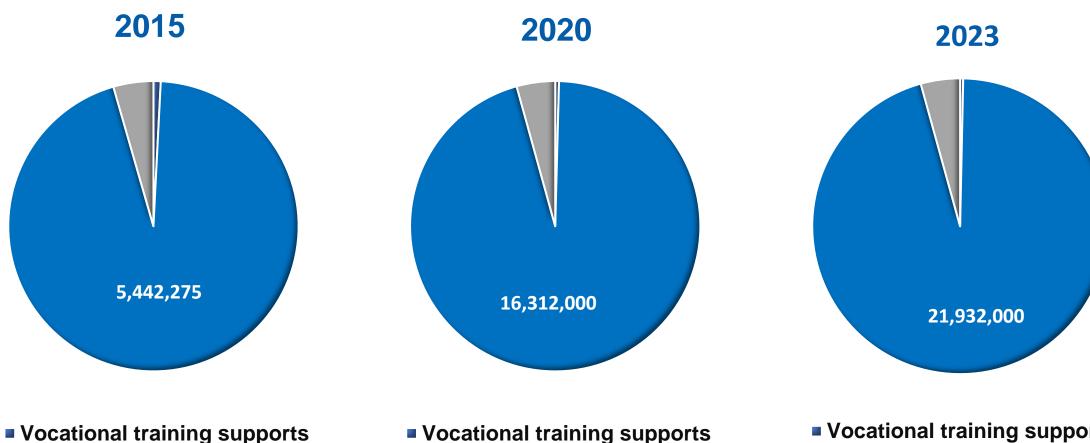


Figure 2. Trends of Unemployment benefits payment and Ratio of UB of UB receiving people to insured employees



Unemployment allowance account for 95% of total benefits expenditure.



Health insurance

Unemployment allowance

- Unemployment allowance
- Health insurance

- Vocational training supports
- Unemployment allowance
- Health insurance

Few people receive vocational training support, and there are no accurate statistics on the number of people who successfully find jobs through job counseling and referrals from employment service centers.

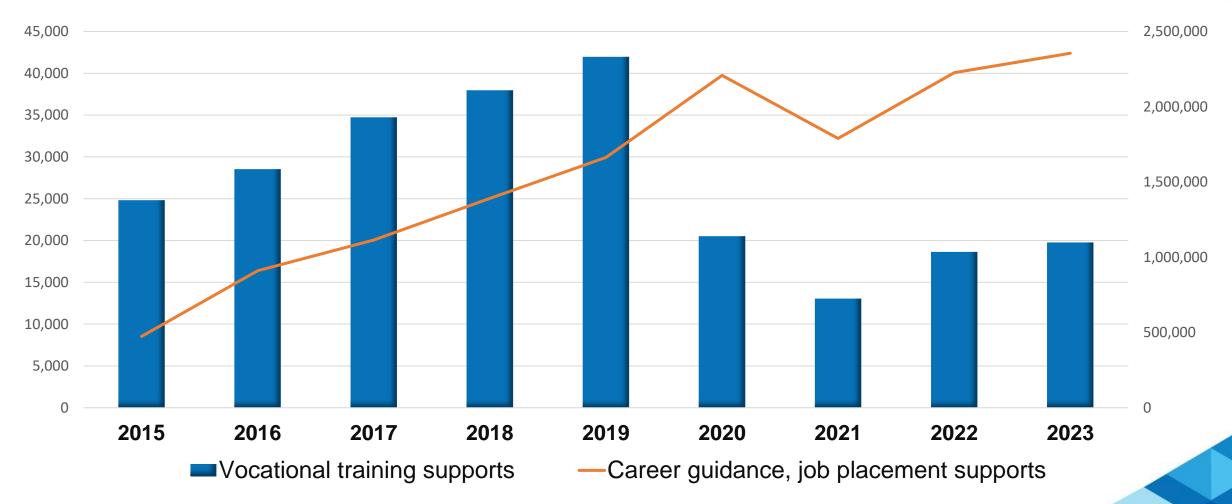


Figure 3. Trends os Career guidance, Job placement, and Vocational training Supports



Few people be terminated unemployment benefits because re-employment before end of entitlements

Table 4. Trends of the Suspension, Termination of unemployment benefits

Benefits terminated	2020	2021	2022	2023
 Unemployment benefits payment 	1.065.696	727.863	957.804	1.049.267
 Refuse two times the job recommended by Employment Service Centers without a valid reasons 	1	4	2	
• Find a job	42.983	26.109	29.292	27.923
 Fail to monthly report on job-seeking activities for 3 consecutive months 	288	224	324	742
 Suspended from the entitlement to unemployment benefits when failing to monthly report on job- seeking activities 	33.188	31.188	29.722	34.554

(Source: Viet Nam Social Sercurity)



Main Reasons of Challenges

(2) Labor market information is not yet connected and interconnected nationwide

(3) Employment service centers lack information on the labor needs of enterprises.

(1) There is no complete database on the employment status of workers.

Challenges

(4) Vocational training support programs have not been plentiful

CONCLUTIONS



□ Recommendations

Policy

Increasing the attractiveness of job retention support

Eliminate benefits for voluntary unemployment

Data base

Building and perfecting the database on employment status

Complete and connect labor market information

Implementation

Improve the quality of career guidance and job placement

Diversified training profession



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

Le Hai Anh – Viet Nam Social Security

Email: anhlh@vss.gov.vn