



# Tropical tuna social risk profile

Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous  
child labor risks

Vietnam, Fishing and Processing

Published June 9, 2022

SEAFOOD SOCIAL RISK TOOL V2

## **Disclaimer**

The Seafood Social Risk Tool has been prepared for information purposes only, and is not intended to constitute business, legal, market, financial or investment advice. The Seafood Social Risk Tool is designed to serve as an informational resource and does not override legislation or internal policies or procedures. It is recommended that all users of the Seafood Social Risk Tool seek independent legal advice. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation shall not be responsible to any party related to its use or interpretation of the information contained in the Seafood Social Risk Tool.

# Contents

About the Seafood Social Risk Tool .....	3
Overview .....	4
Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general...	4
Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country's seafood supply chain.....	4
Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain .....	5
Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain .....	6
Fishing .....	8
Processing and Trade.....	8
Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Vietnam .....	9
Vietnam: Country-level indicators .....	11
Vietnam: Seafood industry-level indicators.....	29
Vietnam: Fishing indicators .....	36
Vietnam: Processing indicators.....	43
References.....	46

# About the Seafood Social Risk Tool

The Seafood Social Risk Tool profiles seafood production systems around the world and identifies areas within those systems that are at higher risk of containing forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor to help businesses begin to focus their efforts to improve human rights and labor conditions.

The tool includes more than 80 indicators of risk based on publicly available evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor abuses in seafood supply chains as well as an analysis of information about risk factors correlated with these abuses. This information is packaged into risk profiles specified by species and country of origin designed to help businesses better identify the potential for human rights abuses in their supply chains so they can take the first steps toward improving conditions for seafood workers.

The Seafood Social Risk Tool has been prepared for information purposes only, and is not intended to constitute business, legal, market, financial or investment advice. The Seafood Social Risk Tool is designed to serve as an informational resource and does not override legislation or internal policies or procedures. It is recommended that all users of the Seafood Social Risk Tool seek independent legal advice. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation shall not be responsible to any party related to its use or interpretation of the information contained in the Seafood Social Risk Tool.

The Seafood Social Risk Tool was created in partnership with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Liberty Shared, and a team of human rights experts.

Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch program raises awareness of important ocean conservation issues and empowers seafood consumers and businesses to make choices for healthy oceans.

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is a US-registered nonprofit that operates globally to rebuild depleted fish stocks and reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming. The organization works by engaging fishery stakeholders and seafood businesses throughout the supply chain to promote the sustainable production of seafood.

Liberty Shared aims to prevent human trafficking through legal advocacy, technological interventions, and strategic collaborations with NGOs, corporations, and financial institutions globally.

To learn more about Seafood Watch, to view our seafood recommendations, or to view the Seafood Social Risk Tool, [visit SeafoodWatch.org](https://www.seafoodwatch.org).

## Overview

Tropical tuna is one of the most important fisheries in Vietnam. The Vietnamese tuna fishing fleet operates in the offshore area of Vietnam's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) situated within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.<sup>i</sup> Tuna fisheries are managed under the remit of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), of which Vietnam is a Co-operating Non-Member. Annual landings comprise more than 200 thousand metric tons (Mt).<sup>ii</sup> In addition, tuna ranks among the country's most valuable exports. According to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP), Vietnam's total tuna exports were valued at US\$649 million in 2020, accounting for an estimated 7.7% of Vietnam's total seafood exports worth US\$8.4 billion.<sup>iii</sup> Yellowfin tuna is targeted by a fleet of around 2,000 fishing vessels and is Vietnam's most important wild capture export product, with an export value of nearly US\$370 million.<sup>iv</sup>

## Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general

Vietnam is in the 'high human development' category of the Human Development Index.<sup>v</sup> The country has a relatively low poverty rate, high education rates, and has maintained positive economic growth despite the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>vi</sup> This good socio-economic performance, combined with the mostly outward migration of migrant workers, may help to lower risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor occurring in Vietnam. However, internal migrant workers may be more vulnerable to exploitation. Restrictions on the ability of Vietnamese citizens to change their place of permanent residence leave some internal migrants without the same rights and legal protections as other residents.<sup>vii</sup> Traffickers exploit Vietnamese citizens, including children, ethnic minorities, and groups from rural communities, in forced labor in multiple industries,<sup>viii</sup> and child labor is prevalent in the informal sector and rural areas of Vietnam.<sup>ix</sup> Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor is not effective. The general business environment suffers from a high risk of corruption among Vietnamese authorities, including in the judicial system and police, and there have been allegations of complicit Vietnamese officials facilitating human trafficking by accepting bribes from traffickers.<sup>x,xi</sup> Vietnam has remained on the Tier 2 Watch List of the US Department of States' Trafficking in Persons Report for the past three years, narrowly avoiding being downgraded in 2021 to Tier 3.<sup>xii</sup> Nevertheless, the country has demonstrated significant efforts to eliminate human trafficking, promote transparency in workers participation, and domesticate relevant international labor standards such as ILO Conventions No. 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining and No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour.

## Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country's seafood supply chain

Vietnam's 2018 National Child Labour Survey identified child labor in the seafood industry including child labor and hazardous child labor in fishing and fish farming, and child labor in fish processing.<sup>xiii</sup> But no direct

evidence was found during this assessment linking Vietnamese tuna fisheries or tuna processing with forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor. Nevertheless, there are several factors within the wider seafood industry and more specifically the tuna industry that increase the risk of labor exploitation in the Vietnamese tuna value chain. These factors include evidence of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Vietnam’s fishing industry, which may co-occur with labor violations; ineffective enforcement of fishing industry regulations; a reliance by tuna fishers on intermediary supply chain actors for financial credit; a lack of work contracts for tuna fishing crew members; and a lack of traceability and transparency in the country’s tuna industry; Notably, the small-scale nature of Vietnam’s tuna fishing industry and the presence of intermediary supply chain actors, specifically traders and middle-persons, in the tuna industry limits top-down oversight of fishing.<sup>xiv</sup> Furthermore, a reliance by fishing vessel owners on financial credit and supplies from those intermediary supply chain actors in advance of fishing trips suggests that they may be at an increased risk of debt bondage, although evidence of this happening was not found.<sup>xv</sup>

Limited information is available regarding key characteristics of the tuna processing workforce making it difficult to assess the risks of human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor in tuna processing. However, tuna imports used to supplement the domestic supply of raw materials to the processing industry increase the complexity of the supply chain and thus the risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor occurring in the supply chain, which vary by country of origin. Source countries for raw materials notably include China and the Republic of Korea,<sup>xvi</sup> which are associated with IUU fishing and allegations of human rights abuses in fishing.<sup>xvii,xviii</sup> Therefore, businesses are encouraged to undertake rigorous due diligence of their tuna supply chains in Vietnam to mitigate the higher risk associated with poor transparency in the tuna fishing and processing industries.

## Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

### Country-level indicators

- Human traffickers exploit both Vietnamese and foreign workers in multiple sectors. Vietnamese workers experience forced labor in the garment sector, gold mining, sex work, and domestic work.
- Hazardous child labor occurs in all three of Vietnam’s main economic sectors: agriculture, industry, and services.
- Forced labor and child labor are used in the production of garments and textiles, bricks, and agricultural commodities, among other goods.

### Seafood industry-level Indicators

- Evidence was found linking Vietnam’s seafood industry to hazardous child labor and indicators of forced labor, including debt bondage, and abusive living and working conditions.

### Fishing indicators

- No evidence was found linking the Vietnamese tuna fishing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of these abuses.

#### Processing indicators

- No evidence was found linking the Vietnamese tuna processing industry directly to human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of these abuses.

## Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

### Factors that increase the likelihood

#### Country-level indicators

- Vietnam has not ratified Protocol 29 to the Forced Labour Convention or the ILO Work in Fishing Convention 188.
- Lack of transparency and independence of Vietnam’s Judicial System; linkage between Judicial Systems and government officials.
- Limited legal protections for internal migrant workers.
- Vietnam has been on the Tier 2 Watch List of the US Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report since 2019.
- Enforcement of child labor laws is hindered by the difficult to reach nature of child labor, which predominantly occurs in informal sectors and rural areas.
- Vietnam’s overall score in the Basel Anti Money Laundering Index (AMLI) is 7.04/10, which positions the country in the high-risk rank.

#### Seafood industry-level indicators

- The Global Slavery Index identifies high risk factors for forced labor in fishing in Vietnam relating to the country’s “Wealth and Institutional Capacity” (GDP per capita, value landed per fisher, and unreported landings).
- No apparent legal impediments for seafood workers to access workers’ unions. However, access to trade unions is restricted generally and unions have historically been at risk of government interference.
- Implementation and enforcement of seafood industry regulations, including the use of portside inspections, by Vietnam is inadequate.

#### Fishing indicators

- Vietnam was cited by the European Commission with a “yellow card” in October 2017 for failing to adequately address illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- Limited information on the tuna fishing workforce in Vietnam was found.

- Use of a credit system between tuna fishers and traders and middle-persons and opaque pricing information exposes fishers to potential exploitation.

### Processing indicators

- No information on the tuna processing workforce in Vietnam was found.
- Due to a dependency on intermediary supply chain actors, there is a lack of top-down oversight of the supply chain by processors.
- The import of tuna for processing and subsequent re-export increases the complexity of the supply chain. The fishing industries in major source countries including China and the Republic of Korea are associated with IUU fishing and allegations of human rights abuses.

## Factors that decrease the likelihood

### Country-level indicators

- Vietnam has a 'High' Human Development Index value.
- Vietnam's status as mainly a sending country for migrants rather than a receiving country, and a relatively good acceptance of migrants among the population.
- Vietnam's recent ratification of ILO C98 relating to collective bargaining and the ratification of other relevant ILO Conventions e.g., C.29; C 105; C 138; C 182.
- Vietnam is an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country taking deliberate measures to end child labor and forced labor in the country
- Evidence of efforts to comply with US Department of State's suggestions regarding Vietnam's Tier 2 Watch List Status in the Trafficking in Persons report.

### Seafood industry-level indicators

- Changes to Vietnam's Labor Code 2019, effective January 2021, are expected to improve access to trade unions for all Vietnamese citizens, including seafood workers.

### Fishing indicators

- On average, tuna vessels spend less than thirty days at sea.
- Some evidence suggests crew members on tuna fishing vessels are often recruited through family ties rather than through recruitment agents.

### Processing indicators

- Vietnam's tuna processing sector primarily supplies tuna to the export market, indicating that there is likely to be heightened oversight of the sector by buyers in international markets.

# Fishing

Fishing and aquaculture are an important source of employment in Vietnam. An estimated four million people in Vietnam work in this sector, of which 1.8 million people work in marine fisheries, and an estimated ten percent of the population (approximately 8.5 million people) obtain their source of income directly or indirectly, from fisheries.<sup>xix</sup>

Tropical tuna is one of the most important marine fisheries in Vietnam, employing around 35,000 workers and generating significant earnings for the country, despite production being predominantly small-scale.<sup>xx</sup> The country's top tuna fishing province is Binh Dinh,<sup>xxi</sup> followed by Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa.<sup>xxii</sup> Other provinces where tuna is landed are Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, and Ba Ria - Vung Tau.<sup>xxiii</sup>

Tuna is targeted by Vietnam's offshore fisheries in the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).<sup>xxiv</sup> Vietnam fishes for tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean under the remit of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and is a Co-operating Non-Member of the WCPFC.

Vietnam targets skipjack tuna all year-round using gillnet and purse seine gear, and yellowfin and bigeye tuna from November to May using handline/longline, gillnet, and purse seine gear.<sup>xxv,xxvi</sup> Catches of skipjack tuna make up most of the catch at 87.4 thousand Metric tons (Mt), while catches of yellowfin and bigeye tuna amounted to 19.5 thousand Mt and 2.5 thousand Mt, respectively, in 2019.<sup>xxvii</sup>

## Processing and Trade

Seafood exports account for four to five percent of Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).<sup>xxviii</sup> The seafood processing industry comprises over 2,000 businesses including companies, co-operatives, and state-owned enterprises, as well as thousands of small, locally operating processors.<sup>xxix</sup>

Vietnam has a growing tuna processing and export industry.<sup>xxx</sup> Vietnam's domestic catch of tuna mostly supplies the export market. Tuna fishers sell their catch to traders and middle-persons who then sell the fish to processors and exporters.<sup>xxxi</sup> In addition, Vietnam imports tuna from China, the Republic of Korea, and other countries to supplement the supply of raw materials to the processing industry.<sup>xxxii</sup> In 2020, Vietnam imported over 50,000 Mt of frozen yellowfin tuna and over 22,000 Metrics tons of frozen skipjack, predominantly from Taiwan, China, and the Republic of Korea,<sup>xxxiii</sup> though it is unknown how much of this tuna was processed and re-exported. Imports for processing are particularly important during the fishing off-season around July to October.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

Vietnam's total tuna exports were valued at US\$675 million in 2018.<sup>xxxv</sup> Vietnam primarily exports fresh, frozen, and canned tuna. Yellowfin and bigeye tuna supply the frozen and fresh chilled markets, and skipjack tuna are mostly exported as canned products or pre-cooked frozen fillets.<sup>xxxvi</sup> According to VASEP, the top

exporting company of tuna was 'Highland Dragon Enterprise', based in Binh Duong Province close to Ho Chi Minh city, with an export value of US\$78.5 million in 2020.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Vietnam exports tuna to more than 100 markets around the world. Key export markets include the United States, the European Union (EU), the ASEAN Region, Israel, and Japan.<sup>xxxviii,xxxix</sup>

Although the EU remains one of Vietnam's main export markets for tuna, the country's overall fish exports to the region were adversely affected by the "yellow card" first issued by the European Commission to Vietnam in 2017 for failing to adequately address illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.<sup>xi</sup> However, the implementation of a Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Vietnam ('EVFTA') in August 2020 has resulted in increased exports of tuna to the EU since then.<sup>xii</sup>

## Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Vietnam

### Important Country-Specific Considerations

- Tropical tuna is one of the most important marine fisheries in Vietnam, employing around 35,000 workers and generating significant earnings for the country, despite production being predominantly small-scale.
- The country has a relatively low poverty rate, high education rates, and has maintained positive economic growth despite the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the mostly outward migration of migrant workers.
- Internal migrant workers in Vietnam may be more vulnerable to exploitation due to restrictions on the ability of citizens to change their place of permanent residence, which leaves some internal migrants without the same rights and legal protections as other residents.

## Suggested Due Diligence Priorities & Questions

### Worker Demographics and Migrant Labor

Limited to no information on worker demographics or migrant labor the tuna fishing and processing workforce was found in Vietnam.

1. What proportion of fishery employees are internal migrants or ethnic minorities?
2. Are fish workers legal permanent residents in their place of work?
3. What proportion of workers are considered low-skilled in the work environment?
4. What is the proportion of temporary and contract workers to permanent workers?
5. What is the proportion of women in the workforce? Are women in managerial roles?
6. What is the proportion of young workers (15-18 years old) in the workforce? What protocols are in place to protect young workers from workplace hazards?

### Compensation

The use of a credit system between tuna fishers and traders and middle-persons and opaque pricing information exposes fishers to potential exploitation.

1. Do you know how the workers are being paid? What payment structure is used to compensate fish workers (e.g., piece rate, fixed monthly salary, catch share)?
2. What is the frequency with which workers are paid?
3. How is payment transferred to fish workers (e.g., bank transfer, cash, in-kind)?
4. Do fish workers receive advance payments or loans?

### Complaints Mechanisms

The ability to form and join trade unions is only open to Vietnamese workers, excluding migrant workers. Furthermore, trade unions have shown a lack of independence from government interference.

1. What are the factors influencing fish workers' participation, or lack thereof, in trade unions? What are you doing to institutionalize worker organization and collective bargaining in your supply chain?
2. Do workers in your operation/supply chain have access to 3rd party monitors such as trade union representatives or onboard observers?

3. Are there procedures to document, track, and resolve workplace grievances and complaints?

### Processing Activities

Due to a dependency on intermediary supply chain actors, there is a lack of top-down oversight of the supply chain by processors, while the import of tuna for processing and subsequent re-export increases the complexity of the supply chain.

1. Do you know where processing companies are sourcing their tuna inputs? Is there traceability back to the vessel, and do you know what working conditions are like on the vessel?
2. Does the processing company own or control its suppliers? How do processing companies monitor working conditions in suppliers' operations?

## Vietnam: Country-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Poverty levels in a country	<p>Human Development Index</p> <p>HDI Value (2019): 0.704</p> <p>HDI rank (2019): 117</p> <p>Vietnam's HDI value for 2019 is 0.704 places it in the 'high human development' category and positions it 117<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries and territories. The rank is shared with Marshall Islands.</p> <p>Vietnam shows progress against each of the HDI indicators for income, health, and education from 1990 to 2019. Between 1990 and 2019, Viet Nam's HDI value increased</p>	<p><a href="#">UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Profile: Vietnam</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>by 48.2% from 0.483 to 0.704. However, when Vietnam's HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls to 0.588, a loss of 16.5% due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. The average loss due to inequality for high HDI countries is 17.9% and for East Asia and the Pacific it is 16.9%.</p>	
	<p>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line 6.7% (2018), showing improvement over the last decade from 17.2% (2012).</p> <p>Vietnam's poverty headcount ratio is lower than that of its neighboring countries, except for China and Malaysia.</p> <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China: 0.6% (2019)</li> <li>• Laos: 18.3% (2018)</li> <li>• Cambodia: 17.7% (2012)</li> <li>• Malaysia: 0.4% (2015)</li> <li>• Philippines: 21.6 (2015)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">World Bank</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnam data</a></p>
	<p>Global Hunger Index (2021):</p> <p>Vietnam ranks 61<sup>st</sup> out of 119 qualifying countries. With a score of 13.6 out of 100, Vietnam suffers from a level of hunger that is 'Moderate'.</p> <p>The situation in Vietnam's neighboring countries varies. While the Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia and Laos also have a 'Moderate' level of hunger, China scores a 'low' level of hunger (score &lt;5).</p> <p>Note: GHI is scored on a 100-point GHI Severity Scale, where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst (where ≥ 50 is 'extremely alarming').</p>	<p><a href="#">Global Hunger Index (GHI)</a></p>
<p>Country's position in the regional</p>	<p>Comparing HDI ranking to other countries in the region</p>	<p><a href="#">UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
economic power system	<p>Vietnam’s HDI is lower than neighboring countries China, Malaysia, and the Philippines, but higher than Laos and Cambodia.</p> <p><b>Vietnam</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.704  HDI rank (2019): 117/189</p> <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p><b>China</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.761  HDI rank (2019): 85/189</p> <p><b>Laos</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.613  HDI rank (2019): 137/189</p> <p><b>Cambodia</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.594  HDI rank (2019): 144/189</p> <p><b>Malaysia</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.810  HDI rank (2019): 62/189</p> <p><b>The Philippines</b>  HDI Value (2019): 0.718  HDI rank (2019): 107/189</p>	
	<p>Comparing its recent economic growth to the general economic growth rates in the region</p> <p>Vietnam’s GDP growth rate is higher than all neighboring countries except Cambodia.</p> <p><b>Vietnam</b>  GDP Growth (annual %): 2.906 (2020), down from 7.017 (2019)</p>	<p><u><a href="#">World Bank Databank figures on annual economic growth</a></u></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p><b>China</b> GDP Growth (annual %): 2.348 (2020), down from 5.95 (2019)</p> <p><b>Laos</b> GDP Growth (annual %): 0.503 (2020), down from 5.458 (2019)</p> <p><b>Cambodia</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -3.148 (2020), down from 7.054 (2019)</p> <p><b>Malaysia</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -5.647 (2020), down from 4.439 (2019)</p> <p><b>The Philippines</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -9.573 (2020), down from 6.119 (2019)</p>	
	<p>Migration data</p> <p>The net migration rate (immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 population) for Vietnam is -0.8 (2020).</p>	<p><a href="#">IOM Migration Data Portal</a></p>
	<p>Regional migration trends and patterns</p> <p>Economic reforms and the opening of Vietnam in 1986 led to an increase in internal and international migration. Since then, Vietnam has predominantly been a sending country for migrants emigrating in search of work or education. In 2014, an estimated four million Vietnamese people lived overseas, mostly in the United States. <a href="#">Migration Policy Institute, 29 April 2015</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Migration Policy Institute, 29 April 2015, 'From Humanitarian to Economic: The Changing Face of Vietnamese Migration'</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNESCO, February 2018, Overview of Internal Migration in</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Internal migration exceeds international migration, with internal migrants mainly flowing from rural to urban areas. <a href="#">UNESCO, February 2018</a></p> <p>Interprovincial migration increased from 1.3 million in 1989 to 3.4 million in 2009. <a href="#">Centre for ASEAN Studies, April 2012</a></p> <p>To a lesser extent, Vietnam is also a receiving country for foreign labor migrants, mostly from other Asian countries. <a href="#">Migration Policy Institute, 29 April 2015</a></p> <p>The top five countries of origin of migrant stock are (Report from 2013; no more recent data was found):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (11,278)</li> <li>• Myanmar (9,783)</li> <li>• China (8,639)</li> <li>• Indonesia (7,671)</li> <li>• Laos (4,284)</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">UNICEF Migration profile – Viet Nam</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Vietnam, Country Brief No. 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">Centre for ASEAN Studies (CAS), April 2012, Push and pull forces and migration in Vietnam, CAS Discussion paper No 80</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNICEF Migration profile – Viet Nam</a></p>
	<p>Known human trafficking routes</p> <p>Evidence found relating to human trafficking routes focuses on trafficking of Vietnamese migrants to different destination countries, including via long and dangerous overland or maritime routes.</p> <p>Among other destinations, Vietnamese people are trafficked to countries in East Asia and South-East Asia, and to a lesser extent, parts of Europe including the UK for forced labor.</p> <p>According to the US Department of State’s 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, an increasing number of human trafficking victims transited through Vietnam from Cambodia to China in 2020.</p>	<p><a href="#">Beadle, D. And Davison, L., 2019, Precarious Journeys, Mapping vulnerabilities of victims of trafficking from Vietnam to Europe.</a></p> <p><a href="#">IOM Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">US Department of State (USDOS), 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report</a></p>
Governance practices and systems in a	<p>WGI (2020) Percentile rank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voice and Accountability: 12.08</li> <li>• Political Stability and Absence of Violence: 44.81</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Governance Indicators (WGI)</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
country (measured through indexes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Effectiveness: 61.54</li> <li>• Regulatory Quality: 46.63</li> <li>• Rule of Law: 48.56</li> <li>• Control of Corruption: 42.31</li> </ul> <p>Vietnam ranks among the bottom half to lowest quarter for Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality, Control of Corruption. Vietnam ranks especially low on Voice and Accountability.</p> <p>Note: Percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank)</p>	
	<p>Corruption Perception Index (2021)</p> <p>Score: 39/100</p> <p>Rank: 87/180 countries and territories</p> <p>More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 on this year's CPI, with an average score of just 43. Vietnam's score of 39 places it below the average and positions it 87<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries and territories.</p> <p>Vietnam scores less than the regional average for Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>Vietnam scores higher than neighboring countries Cambodia, Laos, and the Philippines, which score 23, 30, and 33, respectively. Vietnam scores less than both China and Malaysia, with respective scores of 45 and 48, and less than the regional average of 45 for Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>Note: Scores based on a scale from 0 = Highly Corrupt to 100 = Very Clean.</p>	<p><u>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)</u></p>
	<p>Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index (2021)</p> <p>Vietnam is not included in the 2021 Basel AML Index. Results from the 2020 Index are given below.</p>	<p><u>Basel Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Index</u></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Rank: 12/141 countries</p> <p>Overall score: 7.04/10</p> <p>Vietnam performs worse than neighboring countries China (6.76/10), Malaysia (5.25/10), and Philippines (5.67/10), but performs better than Laos (7.82/10) and Cambodia (7.1/10).</p> <p>Note: Ranking is out of 141 countries; top possible score is 0 (low risk,), lowest score is 10 (high risk).</p>	
	<p>Global Rights Index (2021)</p> <p>Rating: 4 (Systematic violations of rights)</p> <p>Vietnam’s rating of 4 in the ITUC Global Rights Index is slightly better than the regional average ranking for the Asia-Pacific region of 4.17.</p> <p>Neighboring countries Malaysia, Cambodia, China, and Laos, and the Philippines are all rated 5 (No guarantee of rights). Additionally, the Philippines is listed as one of the “World’s ten worse countries for workers”.</p> <p>Note: Countries are ranked from 1 to 5+, where five plus corresponds to “no guarantee of rights due to the breakdown of the law” and 1 corresponds to “sporadic violations of rights”.</p>	<p>International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) <a href="#">Global Rights Index (GRI)</a></p>
<p>Education and general literacy levels in a country</p>	<p>Adult literacy rates, among the population aged 15 years and older (2019): 95.754%</p> <p>Adult female literacy rate (2019): 94.566%</p> <p>Adult male literacy rate (2019): 96.991%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (2018) 96.841%</li> <li>• Laos (2015) 84.661%</li> <li>• Cambodia (2015) 80.526%</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaysia (2019) 94.971%</li> <li>• Philippines (2019) 96.278%</li> </ul>	
	<p>Primary school completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2018): 110.021%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2018): 111.549%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2018): 108.637%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (2009) 98.295%</li> <li>• Laos (2020) 89.029%</li> <li>• Cambodia (2020) 92%</li> <li>• Malaysia (2019) 100.657%</li> <li>• Philippines (2019) 105.755%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>
	<p>Lower secondary education completion rates (2018): 97.663%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2018): 100.747%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2018): 94.779%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (2011) 99.515%</li> <li>• Laos (2020) 62.002%</li> <li>• Cambodia (2020) 58.158%</li> <li>• Malaysia (2019) 84.915%</li> <li>• The Philippines (2019) 83.088%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>
	<p>School enrolment, tertiary (2019): 28.64% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, female (2016): 31.717% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, male (2016): 25.529% gross</p>	<a href="#">World Bank: School Enrolment, Vietnam</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	Comparison to neighboring countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (2020) 58.42%</li> <li>• Laos (2020) 13.481%</li> <li>• Cambodia (2019) 14.739%</li> <li>• Malaysia (2019) 43.062%</li> <li>• Philippines (2017) 35.475%</li> </ul>	
Attitudes towards migrant workers in a country's population	Migrant Acceptance Index (2016) Vietnam: 6.08/9  Vietnam's score of 6.08 out of 9 indicates that people in Vietnam are more accepting of migrants than on average for all countries assessed. The Migrant Acceptance Index score for the world is 5.29/9  Note: Based on 138 countries surveyed in 2016; top possible score is 9.0.	<a href="#">Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index</a>
Legislation and regulation to protect migrant workers	Coverage of legal provisions under the labor laws  Vietnam has not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. <a href="#">UN Treaty Body Database</a>  Internal migrants are negatively affected by restrictions in the country's residential registration system, which only allows Vietnamese citizens to register one place of permanent residence. Citizens may only change their permanent residence status to a new district under a strict set of circumstances such as marrying into a family in the area. This inability to change their residence status means that some internal migrants are not afforded the same rights as formal residents and have limited legal protections. <a href="#">The Diplomat, 2017</a>  Protections for foreign migrants do not clearly align with those for nationals. Article 48 of the Constitution states "Foreigners residing in Vietnam must obey the Constitution and law of Vietnam; they shall receive State protection	<a href="#">UN Treaty Body Database</a>  <a href="#">The Diplomat, 08 April 2017, 'Vietnam's Left-Behind Urban Migrants'</a>  <a href="#">Viet Nam 1992 (rev. 2013), Constitution [English translation], Constitute Project</a>  <a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a>  <a href="#">Trinh, K.L, 2016, Work Related Rights of Foreign Migrant Workers in Viet Nam. Journal of Asian</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>with regard to their lives, possessions and legitimate interests in accordance with the provisions of Vietnamese law.” [English translation] <a href="#">Viet Nam 1992 (rev. 2013), Constitution</a></p> <p>Regulations restrict the use of foreign migrant workers in Vietnam. The Labor Code restricts recruitment and the positions that foreign workers may hold. Furthermore, the hiring of foreign migrant workers needs to be authorized by government authority, and those without a permit may be deported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 152 of the Labor Code states, “1. Enterprises, organizations, individuals and contractors shall only employ foreigners to hold positions of managers, executive directors, specialists and technical workers the professional requirements for which cannot be met by Vietnamese workers.”</li> <li>• “2. Recruitment of foreign employees in Vietnam shall be explained and subject to written approval by competent authorities.”</li> <li>• Article 153 states, “2. Any foreign employee working in Vietnam without a work permit shall be deported or forced to leave Vietnam in accordance with immigration laws.” <a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></li> </ul> <p>It is difficult for foreign migrant workers to be granted permanent residence. Foreign migrant workers are granted temporary resident cards for the duration of the work permit. Permanent residence status may only be granted in exceptional circumstances. <a href="#">Trinh, 2016</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Development, Vol 2, No 2.</a></p>
	<p>Access to social protection, health, and education</p> <p>Internal migrants that are unable to move their permanent residence status to a new district lack proper access to social benefits, healthcare, and education. <a href="#">The Diplomat, 2017</a></p>	<p><a href="#">The Diplomat, 08 April 2017, ' Vietnam’s Left-Behind Urban Migrants'</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lin, J., and Nguyen, M.T.N., 2021, The</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Despite improvements in the percentage of the population covered by social protections since 2005, permanent residents remain the most privileged, while few migrants can afford services like health insurance. <a href="#">Lin and Nguyen, 2021</a></p> <p>Although foreign migrant workers are now entitled to social protections relating to health, sickness, and injury, they are not entitled to join the unemployment scheme, leaving them vulnerable to financial difficulties if they lose their jobs. <a href="#">Trinh, 2016</a></p>	<p><a href="#">cycle of commodification: migrant labour, welfare, and the market in global China and Vietnam, <i>Global Public Policy and Governance</i></a></p> <p><a href="#">Trinh, K.L, 2016, <i>Work Related Rights of Foreign Migrant Workers in Viet Nam. Journal of Asian Development, Vol 2, No 2.</i></a></p>
	<p>Bilateral MOUs or other agreements specifically designed to protect migrant workers</p> <p>Unknown. Trinh (2016) states “...Viet Nam should try to promote different forms of social security cooperation, including entering into bilateral and multilateral social security agreements as one of the effective measures to protect the social security entitlements of foreign migrant workers in Vietnam...”.</p>	<p><a href="#">Trinh, K.L, 2016, <i>Work Related Rights of Foreign Migrant Workers in Viet Nam. Journal of Asian Development, Vol 2, No 2.</i></a></p>
<p>Ratification of relevant international conventions and domestication of conventions into a national legal framework (Forced labor, human trafficking, and</p>	<p>Convention No. 29 - In Force</p>	<p><a href="#">Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
hazardous child labor)		
	Convention No. 105 – In Force	<u>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</u>
	Convention No. 138 – In Force	<u>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</u>
	Convention No. 182 - In Force	<u>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</u>
	Protocol 29 – Not ratified	<u>Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P29)</u>
	Palermo Protocol - Ratified.	<u>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the ‘Palermo Protocol’)</u>
	Convention No. 188 – Not ratified	<u>ILO Convention 188 on Work in Fishing;</u>
	PSMA – Party to the PSMA.	<u>The FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)</u>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Domestication into national legislation</p> <p>Forced labor and human trafficking are prohibited in Vietnam. However, penalties for forced labor violations are not commensurate with the seriousness of the crimes. Article 150 of the penal code criminalizes labor trafficking of adults and prescribes penalties of five to 10 years' imprisonment and fines of 20 million to 100 million VND (US\$867 to US\$4,330). Article 151 criminalizes labor trafficking of children under 16 years and prescribes penalties of seven to 12 years' imprisonment and fines of 50 million to 200 million VND (US\$2,170 to US\$8,670).</p> <p>The minimum age for light work is 13 years, rising to 18 years for hazardous work.</p> <p>Convention No. 98: Vietnam's 2019 Labor Code incorporates the rights of employees to establish, join and participate in activities of trade union as well as the right of freedom of association.</p> <p>Minor employees: Vietnam's labor code regulates work minor employees can do and prohibits certain types of tasks that may be hazardous for minor workers. For example, Article 147 prohibits employees aged 15 to under 18 to works in offshore fishing.</p>	<p><a href="#">US Department of State (USDOS), 2021, Vietnam 2020 Human Rights Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></p>
Regulation of recruitment	<p>Country's government-sanctioned oversight mechanisms (regulations, accreditation schemes, inspection, etc.) of recruitment agents</p> <p>The Vietnamese government approved Decree No. 119 on 1 February 2015 (the most recent one concerning migrant workers). "The Decree is intended to regulate the handling of complaints and denunciations on a range of issues, including the dispatch of Vietnamese workers for overseas employment by recruitment agencies".</p>	<p><a href="#">ILO Vietnam, Migrant Workers, Regulation</a></p> <p><a href="#">VN Express International, 29 December 2020, 'Migrant workers need better protection at home and abroad'</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Vietnam’s revised Law on Contract-Based Vietnamese Overseas Workers, due to come into effect in January 2022, will regulate recruitment fees payable by Vietnamese migrant workers, including removing brokerage commissions payable to recruitment agents and service charges. In addition, the new law will help to regulate the risk of recruitment leading to forced labor. If found to be using deceptive means to recruit workers into exploitative labor, recruitment agencies may have their licenses revoked.</p> <p><b>Other examples of regulation on recruitment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 Law on Guest Workers:</li> </ul> <p>According to Article 1 of the 2006 Law on Guest Workers, this law regulates “activities of sending workers abroad under contract” as well as the rights and obligations of guest workers under contract; enterprises and non-business organizations sending workers abroad under contract; and organizations and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 34/2008/ND-CP: regulations on recruitment and management of foreign workers in Vietnam:</li> </ul> <p>Regulation under Decree 34/2008 applies to foreigners working in Vietnam and to enterprises and organizations in Vietnam that employ foreign workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021 TIP Report:</li> </ul> <p>Vietnam has regulation on recruitment of foreign workers and its labor code requires a working visa to hold employment in Vietnam. However, Vietnam has not been effective in addressing issues such as human trafficking according to the US Department of State.</p>	<p><a href="#">2006 Law on Guest Workers</a></p> <p><a href="#">Decree No. 34/2008/ND-CP on employment and administration of foreigners working in Viet Nam</a></p> <p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, hazardous child labor, migrant worker protections, recruitment and working conditions</p>	<p>Evidence indicates that Vietnam is making some efforts to enforce anti-trafficking, forced labor, and child labor laws but they remain inadequate. While there have been some indications of progress in recent years, concerns continue to be highlighted by observing authorities about Vietnam’s performance.</p> <p>Vietnam has remained on the Tier 2 Watch List of the US Department of States’ Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report for the past three years. The 2021 report states “The Government of Vietnam does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.” According to the report, the country avoided being downgraded in 2021 to Tier 3 (the worst ranking) because the government devoted resources to developing a written plan to bring the country into compliance with the TVPA’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.</p> <p>Among other efforts identified in the TIP report were an increase in prosecutions of traffickers and the publication for the first time of disaggregated data on trafficking cases. Vietnam also passed revisions to a law governing contract-based Vietnamese overseas workers (see Regulation of recruitment, above). Notably, the Vietnamese government increased its law enforcement budget during the reporting period but decreased the number of investigations and convictions of traffickers.</p> <p>The enforcement of child labor laws is hindered by the difficult to reach nature of child labor, which mainly occurs in informal sectors and rural areas according to the Vietnam National Child Labour Survey 2018. <a href="#">Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p> <p>According to the US Department of State’s 2020 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Vietnam, the government did not effectively enforce child labor laws and penalties are not sufficiently stringent. Nevertheless, the</p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Viet Nam, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p> <p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, Vietnam 2020 Human Rights Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">Alliance 8.7: Vietnam</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>government made efforts to prevent child labor, specifically targeting children in rural areas, disadvantaged children, and children at risk of exposure to hazardous work.</p> <p>Vietnam has also become a Pathfinder Country in the global Alliance 8.7, putting in place a national roadmap to eliminate forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor by 2030 and committing to accelerated action.<sup>xlii</sup></p>	
	<p>The Labor Inspection Convention No. 81 of 1947 is currently in force in Vietnam. This convention requires country members to maintain a system of labor inspection in industrial workplaces.</p> <p>Article 6 of ILO Convention 81 states the following: “The inspection staff shall be composed of public officials whose status and conditions of service are such that they are assured of stability of employment and are independent of changes of government and of improper external influences.” This article guarantees independence and impartiality of officers conducting the inspections.</p> <p>Updated version of the Vietnamese Labor Code: “Chapter XVI</p> <p>LABOR INSPECTION, HANDLING OF VIOLATIONS OF THE LABOR LAW” includes provisions on labor inspections. <b>Articles 214-217.</b></p> <p>Article 216 states: “Article 216. Rights of labor inspectorates Labor inspectorates may inspect and investigate places subject to inspection and falling within the scope of inspection as assigned to them under inspection decisions. For unscheduled inspection under decisions of competent persons in cases of emergency that pose threats to safety, life, health, honor or dignity of employees in the workplace, no advance notice is required.</p>	<p><a href="#">Vietnam Plus, 2016</a></p> <p><a href="#">Labor Inspection Convention No. 81 of 1947</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnam Law on Inspection</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Global Slavery Index</p> <p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Vietnamese Government’s response to Modern Slavery as B. The GSI methodology states a Government Response Rating of B indicates that: “The government has introduced a response to modern slavery with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalizes some forms of modern slavery (or has recently amended inadequate legislation and policies), a body or mechanisms that coordinate the response, and has policies that provide some protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There is evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalize and/or deport victims and/or facilitate slavery. Services may be provided by International Organizations (IOs)/NGOs with international funding, sometimes with government monetary or in-kind support.”</p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</a></p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Vietnam:  Est. no. of people living in modern slavery: 421,000.  Prevalence Index Rank: 77/167  Vulnerability to Modern Slavery: 41.49/100  Government Response Rating: B</p> <p>Note: The GSI ranks government responses from AAA (very comprehensive response) to D (very inadequate), and a higher rating on the GSI is assumed to mean lower risk by the SSRT.</p>	<p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index’s overall ratings</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</a></p>
	<p>Documentation from national labor inspection and other law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Domestic and foreign workers are exploited by traffickers in multiple sectors in Vietnam, and Vietnamese workers are exploited overseas. The Vietnam National Child Labour Survey 2018 found hazardous child labor in all three of Vietnam’s main economic sectors: agriculture (forestry and fisheries), industry (construction), and services. According</p>	<p><a href="#">ILO and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Viet Nam, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	to the <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report 2021</a> , forced labor and forced child labor occurs in the garment sector, brick factories, domestic service, gold mining, and was previously reported in agriculture.	<a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam</a>
	ILO  Comments from the ILO’s Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) include a request from the Committee to the Vietnamese Government to provide information on the implementation of the Penal Code with regard to sanctions for forced labor, noting that the Government had not reported on any cases since 2016.	<a href="#">Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2020, published 109th ILC session (2021)</a>
Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country	<p>General evidence from other sectors</p> <p>Vulnerable Vietnamese citizens, including children, ethnic minorities, and groups from rural communities, are exploited in forced labor in several industries in Vietnam including the garment sector, gold mining, sex work, and domestic work.</p> <p>Child labor is prevalent in the informal sector and largely occurs in rural areas of Vietnam, making it difficult for authorities to enforce child labor laws. The Vietnam National Child Labour Survey 2018 estimates that in 2018 around 520,000 children were engaged in hazardous child labor in all three of Vietnam’s main economic sectors: agriculture (forestry and fisheries), industry (construction), and services.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the percentage of children in child labor in Vietnam (5.4%) is marginally lower than the International Labour Organization (ILO)’s 2021 regional estimate for the Asia-Pacific (5.6%) and significantly lower than the estimate for Eastern and Southeastern Asia (6.2%).</p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Viet Nam, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO and Unicef 2021: Child Labour. Global estimates. Trends and the road forward</a></p>

Table 1: Vietnam - Country-level indicators

## Vietnam: Seafood industry-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>“Fish” is listed among the products produced by child labor in the US Department of Labor’s 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor Report. According to the report, evidence indicates that children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in fishing and fish processing in Vietnam. This listing is based upon the Government of Vietnam’s National Child Labor Survey 2012, the results of which were published in 2014, which states that an estimated 49,390 child laborers work in fishing in Vietnam. Of these, over 19,000 children worked in fishing for more than 42 hours a week and nearly 39,000 children working in fishing were involved in potentially hazardous work. In addition, the survey indicates that an estimated 15,720 child laborers are involved in the production, processing, and preservation of fish and fish products. Of these, over 11,000 children worked for more than 42 hours a week and over 13,000 were involved in potentially hazardous work.</p> <p><a href="#">2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor Report</a></p> <p>Vietnam conducted its second National Child Labour Survey in 2018. Working children aged 5-17 years (including those not engaged in child labor) were identified by the survey in all three of Vietnam’s main economic sectors: 60% in agriculture (forestry and fisheries), 15.6% in industry (construction), and nearly 23% in services. The survey findings indicates that over 21,700 children work in fishing, over 28,000 children work in aquaculture, and over 20,600 children work in fish processing. In all three types of work, the children were primarily male, aged 15-17 years. The survey found that a higher proportion of female children work in fish processing compared to fishing and aquaculture.</p> <p>Of the total number of children in child labor, more than 50% (more than 500,000 children) worked in the</p>	<p>US Department of Labor (USDOL): <a href="#">2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Viet Nam, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p> <p>EJF, 2019, <a href="#">Caught in the net Illegal fishing and child labor in Vietnam’s fishing fleet</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>agriculture sector. According to the updated survey, an estimated 16,154 child laborers work in fishing, 17,563 work in aquaculture, and 17,129 in fish processing.</p> <p>Thirty-five percent of children involved in hazardous work were engaged in agriculture (forestry and fisheries). Of the children involved in hazardous work, more than 12,000 children worked in fishing and nearly 15,000 children worked in aquaculture. <a href="#">Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings</a></p> <p>In a 2018-2019 survey of crew from 41 Vietnamese fishing vessels detained in Thai waters between late 2017 and early 2019, the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) found that 17% of vessels had at least one child working on board, with a total of 12 crew members under 18 years identified. The youngest child found on board was only 11 years. Although the children were often relatives of the vessel captain or a crew member, they were still expected to work. Many of the children that EJF spoke to said that they no longer attended school to support their families. <a href="#">EJF, 2019</a></p>	
<p>ILO indicators of forced labor and <a href="#">ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor</a></p>	<p>In the 2019 EJF report, '<a href="#">Blood and Water</a>', fishers on Vietnamese vessels detained in Thai waters “described long working hours on board, restricted access to food and water, and only receiving payment if the catch was good. During the monsoon months, boats would not be able to leave port at all, meaning that workers received nothing. Many of the individuals EJF spoke to also reported owing mounting debts to vessel owners or captains, a common indicator of debt bondage and forced labor.” (Pg. 14)</p> <p>EJF’s 2019 report “<a href="#">Caught in the net. Illegal fishing and child labor in Vietnam’s fishing fleet</a>” asserts that “Vietnamese Labor Code states that workers must receive agreed salaries and work set hours with established rest periods, however, as stated by 48 survey respondents they</p>	<p>EJF, 2019, <a href="#">Blood and Water: Human rights abuse in the global seafood industry</a></p> <p>EJF, 2019, <a href="#">Caught in the Net Illegal fishing and child labor in Vietnam’s fishing fleet</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>only receive payment ‘depending on the quantity of catch’. This could result in workers not being paid for several trips due to inclement weather, poor catches, or other complications.” Many of the individuals EJF spoke to also reported owing mounting debts to vessel owners or captains, a sign of debt bondage and an indicator of forced Labor.</p>	
<p>Fishing, aquaculture and processing regulations and policies</p>	<p>Labor-related fishing legislation</p> <p>Four pieces of legislation specific to fishers are identified in the ILO NATLEX database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation on the fishing ship registry and the fishing ships and crew registration (Decisions No. 494/2001/QD-BTS).</li> <li>• Joint Circular No. 6000/1999/TTLT/BGTVT-BTS guiding the implementation of Government Decree No. 72/1998/ND-CP on ensuring safety for fishermen and fishing means operating on the sea.</li> <li>• Decree No. 72/1998/ND-CP ensuring safety for fishermen and fishery means on the sea.</li> <li>• Directive No. 39-TTg of the Prime Minister on ensuring safety for fishermen and fishing facilities on the sea.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">ILO NATLEX database</a></p> <p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) for fishing – Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Fisheries Policy (catch outside EEZ, distant water fishing, and subsidies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Medium Risk.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wealth and Institutional Capacity (GDP per capita, value landed per fisher, and unreported landings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High Risk.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Other regulations and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fisheries sector strategies up to 2020 and visions to 2030 was adopted by the Primary</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">ILO NATLEX Database – Vietnam fishing</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018 - Fishing</a></p> <p><a href="#">European Parliament, 2018</a></p> <p><a href="#">FAOLEX DATABASE</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Minister at the Decision No. 1690/QD-TTg dated 16/9/2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 59/2005/ND-CP dated 04/5/2005 05 of the Government on production conditions and trading of some marine capture and trading fisheries and Decree No. 14/2009/ND-CP regarding the revision and supplement of some articles of Decree 59/2005/ND-CP. <b>This regulates conditions and procedures for entering the capture fisheries.</b></li> <li>• Decree No. 32/2010/ND-CP dated 30/3/20120 on the management of fishery activities of foreign fishing vessels in all marine areas of Vietnam. <b>This provides conditions and procedures for foreign fishing vessels doing fishing in Vietnamese waters.</b></li> <li>• Decree No. 33/2010/ND-CP dated 31/3/2010 on management of fishing activities of organizations and individuals in all marine areas of Vietnam. <b>This provides obligations and procedures for operating fishing in sea zones in Vietnamese EEZ.</b></li> <li>• Decree No. 52/2010/ND-CP dated 21/6/2010 on the import of fishing vessels. <b>This provides conditions and procedures to import fishing vessels from other countries into Vietnam.</b></li> <li>• Decree No. 31/2010/ND-CP dated 29/3/2010 on administrative violations in the fisheries sector, providing penalty and fines for illegal fishing practices.</li> <li>• Decree No. 107/2005/ND-CP dated 17/8/2005 regarding to organization and mechanism of the fisheries inspection force.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Decree No. 26/2019/ND-CP</a> of the Government regulating articles and measures to implement the Fisheries Law.</li> <li>• Article 147g. of the <a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a> prohibits work places for minor employees as follows: “An employer <b>must not employ a minor</b></li> </ul>	

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p><b>employee to undertake the following work: (...) offshore fishing”.</b></p>	
<p>Enforcement and implementation of industry-specific regulations and policies</p>	<p>Evidence of fishing vessels failing to comply industry-specific regulations suggests that implementation and enforcement by Vietnam is inadequate.</p> <p>The fishing industry is made up of mostly small fishing vessels that “escape regulation”. <a href="#">Seafish, 2020</a></p> <p>In a survey by EJF of Vietnamese vessels detained in Thai waters between December 2017 and July 2019, none of the 41 vessels surveyed carried copies of official vessel documentation such as the vessel fishing license, crew list or logbook, despite being required to do so by the revised Law on Fisheries 2017. Among vessels observed being detained, none indicated that they used catch documentation, making it difficult for authorities to verify catch or for downstream supply chain actors to verify the origin of the fish. Vietnam has been linked to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing by Vietnamese vessels operating in the Asia-Pacific. Meanwhile, evidence reported of child labor on board Vietnamese fishing vessels indicates that the Vietnamese Labor Code is not being successfully enforced. The use of implementation and enforcement measures like portside inspections is said to be “very limited” and portside checks are considered deficient. <a href="#">EJF, 2019</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Seafish, 2020, Seafood social profile Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">EJF, 2019, Caught in the Net Illegal fishing and child labor in Vietnam’s fishing fleet</a></p>
<p>Access to workplaces for third-party monitors (trade union representatives, on-board observers, etc.)</p>	<p>Unknown.</p> <p>While there are efforts to improve fisheries management through initiatives like Fisheries Improvements Projects (FIPs), there is no evidence of third party monitoring to combat forced labor, child labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor.</p>	

Indicator	Description	Sources
Worker access to a functional grievance mechanism	<p>Unknown.</p> <p>However, worker’s associations and trade unions are linked to government and government officers. Therefore, grievance mechanisms (if any) may lack transparency and independence from government.</p>	
Access to join a trade union	<p>There are restrictions around worker access to trade unions in Vietnam although the situation improved in 2021.</p> <p>The ability to form and join trade unions is only open to Vietnamese workers. Furthermore, trade unions have shown a lack of independence from government. Prior to January 2021, when the new labor code came into force, workers were unable to form or join trade unions independent of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor (VGCL), and unions were not protected from government interference. <a href="#">USDOS, 2021</a></p> <p>in July 2019, Vietnam took an historic step toward improving freedom of association and collective bargaining by ratifying the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), which requires Member States to protect worker organizations from anti-union discrimination and interference. These provisions were incorporated to Vietnam’s Labor Code in 2019. <a href="#">ILO, 26 July 2019</a></p> <p>The Labor Code 2019, effective January 2021, gave workers the right to join or form a representative organization of their choosing, independent of the VGCL; to promote and improve the effectiveness of representation; and to protect their rights and interests in accordance with ILO conventions and other international commitments. <a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS, 2021, Vietnam 2020 Human Rights Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO, 26 July 2019, ‘Vietnam ratifies the Collective Bargaining Convention’</a></p> <p><a href="#">Vietnamese Labor Code</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Participation in voluntary schemes and implementation of comprehensive corporate policies and strategies to combat forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>Evidence on this indicator is scarce. Even though fishery improvement projects are active in Vietnam, these initiatives have focused on environmental improvements and do not target directly (or prioritize) social aspects of tuna fisheries. These initiatives may, however, have positive social impacts on Vietnam’s tuna fisheries.</p> <p>In February 2020, the Vietnam Tuna Association (VinaTuna) and the international labor Organization (ILO) met to discuss improvements regarding social responsibility issues in tuna the supply chain in Vietnam. As a result of the meetings, “VINATUNA and ILO agreed that there would be technical/ professional support in the process of implementing the social responsibility status assessment in the skipjack tuna chain and implementing capacity building programs on social responsibility”.</p>	<p><a href="#">FisheryProgress, Vietnam yellowfin tuna – handline</a></p> <p>VINATUNA: <a href="#">Vietnam Tuna Association (VinaTuna). Improving Social Responsibility in Vietnam Tuna Industry</a></p>

Table 2: Vietnam - Seafood industry-level indicators

## Vietnam: Fishing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	No direct evidence was found linking Vietnamese tuna fisheries with forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	<p>Vietnamese tuna fishing vessel owners typically rely on credit loans and inputs such as fuel and ice from traders and middle-persons before each voyage and then sell their catch to those lenders, resulting in low price negotiation power for the fishers. Although no evidence was found of forced labor in the tuna fishery, this practice of credit raises concerns about the potential for debt bondage, which is an indicator of forced labor. Nevertheless, fishers do have the capacity to change which traders and middle-persons they partner with, suggesting a level of independence. <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a>, <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 17, No. 1 (2021)</a></p> <p>In addition, a value chain analysis of the tuna sector in Binh Dinh Province found that if the debt between the fishing vessel owner and intermediary advances to approximately US\$2,640 (60 million VND), the payment of advanced deposits will no longer be approved. While this could prevent the fishing vessel owner from gaining ever increasing debt, it could also put them into the position of being unable to afford the costs of fishing trips and to payback their debt. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a></p> <p>A 2020 study by the ILO of Vietnamese blue swimming crab fishers who rely on a similar practice of financial credit from supply chain intermediaries determined that the blue swimming crab fishery has a low to medium risk of debt bondage, noting that debt relationships can have a</p>	<p><a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p> <p><a href="#">‘Gender Analysis of the Tuna Value Chain's Purchasing Stage in the South Central Provinces of Vietnam-Case Study of Binh Dinh Province’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 17, No. 1 (2021)</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO, 2020, Study of the impact of intermediaries on environmental and social outcomes and worker vulnerability in small-scale fishing and aquaculture in Indonesia and Viet Nam. Jakarta: ILO</a></p> <p><a href="#">Centre for Marinelife Conservation and</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>negative impact on the income and economic situation of blue swimming crab fishers. <a href="#">ILO, 2020</a></p> <p>The small-scale nature of Vietnamese tuna fishing vessels raises concerns about the potential use of child labor on tuna vessels. Although reports of children on tuna vessels were not found, there is a risk of children helping family members out onboard and being exposed to hazardous conditions and/or missing school. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p>
Fishing Characteristics	<p>Thirty or more days at sea and the use of transshipment</p> <p>Reports vary but indicate that the average length of a tuna fishing trip is 17 to 25 days, with the shorter trips attributed to fishing trips for skipjack tuna and longer trips attributed to fishing trips for bigeye and yellowfin tunas. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a> ; <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that limited transshipment occurs in the Vietnamese skipjack tuna fishery. If the volume of fish caught exceeds the vessel capacity, other fishing vessels within the group or transshipment vessels may be used to transport the fish to port. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p>
	<p>Targeting overexploited stocks</p> <p>FishSource scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skipjack tuna – Western and Central Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current health - 10</li> <li>○ Future health – 10</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bigeye tuna – Western and Central Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current health – 9.9</li> <li>○ Future health – 8.5</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Yellowfin tuna – Western and Central Pacific Ocean</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">FishSource</a></p> <p><a href="#">Seafood Watch, Seafood Recommendations</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current health – 9 to 9.5</li> <li>○ Future health – 8.8 to 9.1</li> </ul> <p>Tropical tuna caught in the WCPO is rated by Seafood Watch as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bigeye <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Object associated purse seine – AVOID</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Yellowfin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Object-associated purse seine – AVOID</li> <li>○ Unassociated purse seines (non-FAD) – GOOD ALTERNATIVE.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Skipjack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Object-associated purse seine – AVOID</li> <li>○ Unassociated purse seines (non-FAD) – GOOD ALTERNATIVE.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Evidence of correlated practices	<p>IUU fishing</p> <p>No direct evidence was found linking Vietnamese tuna fisheries to IUU fishing practices. However, Vietnam’s seafood industry in general is linked to IUU fishing.</p> <p>The IUU Fishing Index gives Vietnam a score of 3.16 out of 5 (1 being the best, and 5 the worst) and ranks it 5<sup>th</sup> out of 152 countries and 5<sup>th</sup> out of 29 Western Pacific countries. Of the categories assessed, Vietnam scores least well against Coastal Vulnerability (score 4.75) due to the size of the country’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and agreement over maritime boundaries. <a href="#">IUU Fishing Index</a></p> <p>According to the EJF report, Blood and water, Vietnam’s overseas fishing fleets commonly comprise small vessels that are often not required to carry satellite tracking systems, which may facilitate their involvement in IUU fishing. Vietnamese fishing vessels have been detained in countries like Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, and even in farther locations like the Caledonia Islands. In 2016, the Indonesian authorities alone arrested 1,100 Vietnamese fishermen and over 50 Vietnamese vessels were arrested</p>	<p><a href="#">IUU Fishing Index</a></p> <p>EJF, 2019, <a href="#">Blood and Water: Human rights abuse in the global seafood industry</a></p> <p>European Commission, 23 October 2017, <a href="#">‘Commission warns Vietnam over insufficient action to fight illegal fishing’</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Fishing Watch, 13 March 2020, ‘Detecting Dark Fishing Activity in the North Natuna Sea’</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>for IUU fishing in Thailand’s waters between January and May 2018.</p> <p>“In April 2018 EJF joined Poseidon, a unremarkable looking vessel, on a routine mission to patrol the Gulf of Thailand. The trip lasted a total of three days due to Poseidon being able to catch five illegal Vietnamese trawlers in the space of 12 hours and within 14 nautical miles of each other”. <a href="#">EJF, 2019</a></p> <p>In October 2017, the European Commission issued Vietnam with a “yellow card” for failing to adequately fight IUU fishing. The yellow card status has not yet been revoked. Shortcomings identified at the time the warning was issued include “the lack of an effective sanctioning system to deter IUU fishing activities and a lack of action to address illegal fishing activities conducted by Vietnamese vessels in waters of neighboring countries, including Pacific Small Island Developing States”. <a href="#">European Commission, 23 October 2017</a></p> <p>More recently, Global Fishing Watch, a non-profit using satellite AIS data to detect IUU fishing, reports that in March 2020, Indonesian authorities seized five Vietnamese fishing vessels operating illegally in the North Natuna Sea. <a href="#">Global Fishing Watch, 13 March 2020</a></p> <p>Global Fishing Watch states that it is working with select flag States in Asia, including Vietnam, to enhance “their monitoring, control and surveillance efforts to increase accountability and improve management practices.” <a href="#">Global Fishing Watch, No date</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Global Fishing Watch, No date, Transparency Program – Asia</a></p>
	<p>Transshipment</p> <p>Vietnam is identified as destination port (where offloading and processing predominantly take place) for transshipment. While the article does not directly refer to Vietnam as a destination for transshipped tuna, it can be</p>	<p><a href="#">Pew: Transshipment in the Western and Central Pacific</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>implied that tuna is one of the main species being caught and transshipped as the WCPFC is the largest tuna RFMO.</p>	
	<p>Suspect or illegal flagging practices</p> <p>Vietnam is not listed as a flag of convenience (FOC) by the ITF's fair practices committee.</p> <p>No Vietnamese-flagged vessels are currently listed by Interpol.</p>	<p>International Transport Worker's Federation (ITF) <a href="#">Flag of Convenience FOC countries</a></p> <p><a href="#">Combined IUU Vessels List</a></p>
	<p>AIS dark spots to conceal criminal activities</p> <p>Evidence relating to tuna fishing vessels was not found, however, there is evidence to suggest that Vietnamese fishing vessels may have turned off their AIS to fish illegally in Indonesian waters. In 2020, Global Fishing Watch detected a Vietnamese fishing vessel operating illegally in Indonesia's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) in the east Natuna Sea. Satellite imagery showed that at least 15 other vessels were operating in the same area but were not transmitting AIS. An analysis by Global Fishing Watch of the vessel tracks and locations suggests that these 'dark' vessels were likely also Vietnamese fishing vessels.</p>	<p><a href="#">Global Fishing Watch, March 13 2020, 'Detecting Dark Fishing Activity in the North Natuna Sea'</a></p>
<p>Workforce Characteristics</p>	<p>The proportion of fishers that are migrant workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p> <p>No information was found for the tuna fishing industry. While it is known that fishing is one of the occupations in which migrant workers find jobs in Vietnam, the proportion of migrant workers in the tuna fishing sector is unknown. There are literature documenting Vietnamese fishermen onboard foreign vessels, but the proportion of migrant fishers in Vietnamese tuna fishing industry is unknown.</p>	<p><a href="#">Centre for Marineline Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>A high proportion of fishers from ethnic minority and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
Recruitment and Contracts	<p>Use of recruitment agents</p> <p>Unknown.</p> <p>No evidence was found of the use of recruitment agencies in tuna fishing. Some evidence suggests that an increasing demand for labor in the fishing sector has afforded fishers the advantage to select which vessel owners they work for, with family ties or benefits such as pay advances and the willingness of vessel owners to provide credit loans informing their selection.</p>	<p><a href="#">Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p>
	<p>Contract-and compensation-related regulations and practices</p> <p>Tuna fishing vessel owners often rely on credit loans from traders and middle-persons to finance each fishing voyage and then sell their catch to those lenders, resulting in low price negotiation power for the fishers when selling their catch. Fishers are reported to have little trust in the buying practices of traders and middle-persons, who are seen to be manipulating prices, and lack access to market information. Most fishers have verbal agreements with traders and middle-persons rather than formal written agreements. <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p> <p>Reports vary slightly but suggest that the profits from tuna fishing are split in approximately half, with around half the profits going to the ship owner and the remainder to the captain and crew. Vessel owners receive a higher proportion of profits from skipjack tuna fishing trips compared to bigeye and yellowfin tuna fishing trips, likely due to the greater investment required for skipjack tuna fishing. <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a>; <a href="#">Centre</a></p>	<p><a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p><a href="#">for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a></p> <p>According to one study, ship captains receive 1.5 times as much compensation as other crew members. Based on an average number of crew per vessel, it is estimated that each crew member receives 10.0%, 3,9%, and 6.0% of returns for longline/handline, purse seine, and gillnet fisheries, respectively. <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p> <p>According to a value chain analysis of the tuna industry in Binh Dinh Province, crew members do not sign work contracts with the vessel owners. The average income per capita from a fishing trip for yellowfin and bigeye fishers is approximately US\$308 (7 million Vietnamese Dong, VND) per person. The average income from a fishing trip for skipjack tuna is slightly higher at approximately US\$352 (8 million VND) per person. To attract laborers, vessel owners usually pay the workers an advance of approximately US\$132 to US\$220 (3 to 5 million VND) for each fishing trip. In the situation of profit losses from a trip, the vessel owners bear the costs including the advanced wages. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a></p>	

Table 3: Vietnam - Fishing indicators

## Vietnam: Processing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	None found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	None found.	
Processing Characteristics	<p>Processing stage</p> <p>The tuna industry carries out primary and secondary tuna processing, including production of canned tuna, in Vietnam.</p>	
	<p>Consolidation and vertical integration</p> <p>Limited information on the characteristics of Vietnam’s tuna processing industry was found. The country’s wider seafood processing industry comprises around two thousand small, medium, and large enterprises, as well as thousands of small locally operated processors producing traditional products. <a href="#">Seafish, January 2019</a></p> <p>Overall, there is a lack of vertical integration in the tuna processing sector. Due to the small-scale nature of the tuna fishing industry, tuna processors are reliant on intermediary actors to buy tuna from the fishing vessels to supply to the processors. <a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020</a>; <a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Seafish, January 2019, Vietnam Export Guide</a></p> <p><a href="#">Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam</a></p> <p><a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’,</a></p>

		<a href="#">Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a>
	<p>Domestic versus export</p> <p>Vietnamese tuna products are mostly exported. A small proportion goes to the domestic market.</p>	<a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a>
Workforce Characteristics	<p>Skilled versus low-skilled</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of women in the workforce</p> <p>No information on the proportion of women in the tuna processing workforce was found. Notably, most middle-persons and traders, who act as the intermediary between tuna fishers and processors/exporters, are women.</p>	<a href="#">‘Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam’, Asian Social Science, Vol. 16, No. 8 (2020)</a>
	<p>The proportion of migrant versus local workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of minority or indigenous workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of temporary and contract versus permanent workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>Workers’ origins</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	

	Migrant worker language (vs. dominant language in the industry)  Unknown.	
	GDP per capita of processing country and main worker source country  Unknown.	
	Legal presence (regularity) of migrant workers  Unknown.	
	The ability of migrant workers to change jobs  Unknown.	
Recruitment and Contracts	Use of contractors and recruitment agents  Unknown.	
	Compensation method  Unknown.	

Table 4: Vietnam - Processing indicators

# References

---

- <sup>i</sup> Seafish, January 2019, Export Guide: Vietnam. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=eba4aff1-4b7d-4cc3-904d-fd4069dcb331> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>ii</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, No date, Tuna sector profile: Characteristics of the Sector. Available at <https://seafood.vasep.com.vn/key-seafood-sectors/tuna/sector-profile> [Accessed on 21 July 2021].
- <sup>iii</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, No date, Fishery Profile. Available at <https://seafood.vasep.com.vn/why-buy-seafood/fishery-profile> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>iv</sup> WWF, No date, Fishery Improvement Projects: Vietnam Yellowfin Tuna. Available at <https://seafoodsustainability.org/portfolio/vietnam-yellowfin-tuna/> [Accessed on 21 July 2021].
- <sup>v</sup> United Nations Development Programme, 2021, UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Profile: Vietnam. Available at <https://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/VNM#> [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>vi</sup> World Bank, 2022, World Bank Open Data. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/> [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>vii</sup> The Diplomat, 08 April 2017, 'Vietnam's Left-Behind Urban Migrants'. Available at <https://thediplomat.com/2017/04/vietnams-left-behind-urban-migrants/> [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>viii</sup> US Department of State, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam. Available at [Vietnam - United States Department of State](#) [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>ix</sup> ILO and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Viet Nam, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings, Geneva: International Labour Organization. Available at [https://www.ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS\\_764357/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_764357/lang--en/index.htm) [Accessed on 10 October 2021].
- <sup>x</sup> US Department of State, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam. Available at [Vietnam - United States Department of State](#) [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>xi</sup> Gan Integrity, September 2020, Vietnam Corruption Report, Available at <https://www.ganintegrity.com/portal/country-profiles/vietnam/> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xii</sup> US Department of State, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam. Available at [Vietnam - United States Department of State](#) [Accessed on 06 April 2022].
- <sup>xiii</sup> International Labour Organization, 2020, Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2018: Key findings. Available at [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-hanoi/documents/publication/wcms\\_764357.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-hanoi/documents/publication/wcms_764357.pdf) [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xiv</sup> Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam. Available at [https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID\\_Oceans\\_MCD\\_Binh\\_Dinh\\_Vietnam\\_Tuna\\_VCA.pdf](https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID_Oceans_MCD_Binh_Dinh_Vietnam_Tuna_VCA.pdf) [Accessed on 04 August 2021].
- <sup>xv</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].

- 
- <sup>xvi</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xvii</sup> The Guardian, 13 June 2021, 'Why the world's most fertile fishing ground is facing a 'unique and dire' threat'. Available at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/14/why-the-worlds-most-fertile-fishing-ground-is-facing-a-unique-and-dire-threat> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xviii</sup> Environmental Justice Foundation, June 2020, Illegal fishing and human rights abuses in the Korean fishing fleet, Briefing. Available at <https://ejfoundation.org/reports/illegal-fishing-and-human-rights-abuses-in-the-korean-fishing-fleet> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xix</sup> FAO Fisheries & Aquaculture, Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles – Viet Nam. Available at <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/vnm?lang=en> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xx</sup> Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), "Analysis of the Tuna Value Chain In Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam," May 2020, [https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID\\_Oceans\\_MCD\\_Binh\\_Dinh\\_Vietnam\\_Tuna\\_VCA.pdf](https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID_Oceans_MCD_Binh_Dinh_Vietnam_Tuna_VCA.pdf) [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xxi</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, No date, Tuna sector profile: Characteristics of the Sector. Available at <https://seafood.vasep.com.vn/key-seafood-sectors/tuna/sector-profile> [Accessed on 21 July 2021].
- <sup>xxii</sup> Seafish, January 2019, Export Guide: Vietnam. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=eba4aff1-4b7d-4cc3-904d-fd4069dcb331> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Seafish, January 2019, Export Guide: Vietnam. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=eba4aff1-4b7d-4cc3-904d-fd4069dcb331> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxv</sup> Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, 2020, Tuna Fishery Yearbook 2019. Available at <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/wcpfc-tuna-fishery-yearbook-2019> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, 2020, Tuna Fishery Yearbook 2019. Available at <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/wcpfc-tuna-fishery-yearbook-2019> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Seafish and the Department for International Trade, January 2019, Vietnam Export Guide. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=EBA4AFF1-4B7D-4CC3-904D-FD4069DCB331> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xxix</sup> Seafish and the Department for International Trade, January 2019, Vietnam Export Guide. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=EBA4AFF1-4B7D-4CC3-904D-FD4069DCB331> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xxx</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].

- 
- <sup>xxx</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> International Trade Centre, 2021, Trade Map. Available at <https://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx> (Accessed on 29 July 2021).
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam. Available at [https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID\\_Oceans\\_MCD\\_Binh\\_Dinh\\_Vietnam\\_Tuna\\_VCA.pdf](https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID_Oceans_MCD_Binh_Dinh_Vietnam_Tuna_VCA.pdf) [Accessed on 04 August 2021].
- <sup>xxxv</sup> Seafish and the Department for International Trade, January 2019, Vietnam Export Guide. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=EBA4AFF1-4B7D-4CC3-904D-FD4069DCB331> [Accessed on 29 April 2022].
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), May 2020, Analysis of the tuna value chain in Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam. Available at [https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID\\_Oceans\\_MCD\\_Binh\\_Dinh\\_Vietnam\\_Tuna\\_VCA.pdf](https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/USAID_Oceans_MCD_Binh_Dinh_Vietnam_Tuna_VCA.pdf) [Accessed on 04 August 2021].
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, 27 July 2021, "VASEP releases the Poster "Panorama of Vietnam's seafood exports, 2016-2020". Available at <http://seafood.vasep.com.vn/total-seafood-trade/news/vasep-releases-the-poster-panorama-of-vietnams-seafood-exports-2016-2020-22160.html> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, 18 January 2021, "Vietnam tuna exports are not likely to recover in 2021". Available at <http://seafood.vasep.com.vn/key-seafood-sectors/tuna/news/vietnam-tuna-exports-are-not-likely-to-recover-in-2021-20951.html> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xxxix</sup> Nguyen Dang Hoang Thu, Cao Le Quyen, Le Thi Minh Hang, Nang Thu Tran Thi, and Philippe Lebaill, 2020, Social Value Chain Analysis: The Case of Tuna Value Chain in Three South Central Provinces of Vietnam. Asian Social Science; Vol. 16, No. 8. Available at <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/0/43314> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xl</sup> Seafish, January 2019, Export Guide: Vietnam. Available at <https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=eba4aff1-4b7d-4cc3-904d-fd4069dcb331> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xli</sup> Vietnam Association of Seafood Producers and Exporters, 24 November 2020, "After EVFTA took effect, Vietnamese tuna exports jumped". Available at <http://seafood.vasep.com.vn/key-seafood-sectors/tuna/news/after-evfta-took-effect-vietnamese-tuna-exports-jumped-16388.html> [Accessed on 29 July 2021].
- <sup>xlii</sup> Alliance 8.7 website, No date. Available at [https://www.alliance87.org/pathfinder\\_countries/vietnam/](https://www.alliance87.org/pathfinder_countries/vietnam/) [Accessed on 29 July 2021].