

***Viet Nam under the Universal Periodic Review
Third Cycle***

***Migrant workers,
Human trafficking,—————
Adverse effects of Foreign Direct
Investment, and
Freedom of expression***

Submitted by

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環境法律人協會	Environmental Jurists Association
台灣人權促進會	Taiwan Association for Human Rights
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Covenants Watch

Established on December 10 2009 in Taiwan, the Covenants Watch is an umbrella organization of human rights groups, lawyers and scholars to monitor the implementation of human rights obligations under international human rights treaties and strengthen human rights mechanisms, including a Paris Principles-compliant National Human Rights Mechanism and a separate human rights office in the administrative branch.

Environmental Jurists Association

The Environmental Jurists Association was established on January 30, 2010. The association's objective is to bring together lawyers concerned with legal institutions and issues relating to environmental protection, to advance discussion and carry out legal action on issues related to environmental public interest, and, in conjunction with other organizations and individuals concerned with the environment, develop connective networks and interactive platforms for discussion, so as to participate remoulding the environment at the community and national level, contribute to international collaborations and ensure a sustainable balance between natural ecology, economy and the human environment that is fair and just, in keeping with the times.

Taiwan Association for Human Rights

Founded in 1984, the Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR) is one of the most important and oldest human rights NGOs in Taiwan. TAHR has participated in many important democratic and human rights movements in Taiwan and has advocated for the Taiwanese government to implement international human rights conventions and incorporate international human rights standards in its domestic legislation.

Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Brides Office

VMWBO is a non-governmental organization based in Taoyuan, providing Vietnamese migrant workers and brides with legal assistance and shelter. The Hope Workers' Center and VMWBO are sister organizations, both founded by Columban priests and guided today by the Hsinchu Catholic Diocese.

A. Protection of migrant workers: corresponding to Recommendations 143.215 and 143.18

1. Viet Nam migrant workers are forced to pay extremely high brokerage fees both in Viet Nam and in destination countries. It has been claimed by many workers from Viet Nam that they had to work several years just in order to pay back the brokerage fees.
2. This practice directly forced migrant workers and their families into indebtedness and poverty, and indirectly caused migrant workers to work under unfair conditions and had to risk illegal means of evading the debt and even become a form of human trafficking.
3. Taiwan has been one of the major destinations for migrant workers in Asia and hosts at least 185,600 migrant workers and 103,000 immigrants from Vietnam as of May 2018.
4. According to the statistics of Taiwan Ministry of Labor in July 2017, Viet Nam ranked the highest among undocumented workers in Taiwan (25,966 from Viet Nam out of a total of 52,000 undocumented workers).
5. There is likely a collaboration between the broker companies in Taiwan and the Labor Agencies in Viet Nam, ignoring the upper limit in brokerage fee of 4,000 US Dollars set by Viet Nam Ministry of Labor. Surveys in Taiwan found the brokerage fee to range between 5,000 and 10,000 USD, averaging 7,500 USD.
6. The brokerage fee is shared between the agencies in Taiwan and Viet Nam, and sometimes flows back to the employers, forming streams of undocumented cash transfer.
7. We urge the government to continue its effort regarding accepted recommendations of the previous cycle: Recommendation 143.215: Combat poverty among migrant workers (Kyrgyzstan); and Recommendation 143.18: Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Egypt)/Consider acceding to ICRMW (Algeria).

B. Protection against human trafficking: corresponding to Recommendation 143.124.

8. According to the report on May 27 2017, Taiwan National Immigration Agency (NIA) officials broke up a child-smuggling ring where forged documents were allegedly used to bring Vietnamese children into Taiwan to work on farms in the nation's central and southern regions.¹
9. Investigators found that at least 17 Vietnamese children were involved in the case. Eleven of them, three boys and eight girls between the ages of 5 and 13, had been brought into the nation to live with people posing as their parents. Seventeen couples, comprised of Taiwanese men and Vietnamese women, were arrested. NIA officials said the people obtained forged birth certificates produced in Vietnam at a cost of US\$3,000 to US\$7,000 each. They then used the forged documents to apply for Republic of China passports for the

¹ <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/front/archives/2017/05/27/2003671368>

children at Taiwan's representative office in Ho Chi Minh City.

10. Some of the children were working on the farms and tea plantations owned by the couples. NIA Taichung City Specialized Operation Brigade Captain Lin said the children were brought to Taiwan using fake documents to be exploited as child labor, but the suspects denied the accusations. Most of the children were actually the children of the relatives or neighbors of the Vietnamese women in Taiwan.
11. Some of the couples told police that the children were being taken care of, denying accusations of child labor. "In Vietnam, these kids live in poverty. There is no work for them to earn money for their family. Here in Taiwan, they say they are happy to live with their aunts and uncles, because they can help with farm work and they eat well. The kids have said they want to stay in Taiwan, and they do not want to go back to Vietnam," one of the couples said.
12. Yunlin District Prosecutors' Office Officials intended to press charges of breaches of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and the Passport Statute Enforcement Regulations.
13. It is important to identify whether there are other similar cases and to ensure that such practice is prevented from happening.
14. In view of the current event, we urge the government to double its efforts regarding accepted recommendations of the previous cycle, but broadening its scope of action to cover small-scale operations in addition to organized crimes. In reference to 143.124. Undertake measures targeted at vulnerable groups, particularly children, in order to prevent trafficking in human beings for labour and sexual exploitation (Republic of Moldova).

C. Business and Human Rights: Adverse effects of Foreign Direct Investments

Mass fish deaths in central Viet Nam in April 2016

15. Taiwan ranks as the 4th largest foreign investor in Vietnam and the Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation is the largest foreign direct investment in VN.
16. Formosa Steel is believed to cause the mass fish death along the central coastline in April 2016. Formosa Steel was blamed for pollution and decimated livelihoods in coastal fishing communities in central Vietnam. However, the results of environmental and toxicological investigation were not disclosed, and the health and economic impact on local communities of the alleged pollution was either not conducted or not released. As a result, the health and environmental effects of Formosa Steel and other foreign investment remains unknown.
17. The firm was fined \$500 million over the disaster, but it was given a green light to restart operations. The process of negotiation between the government and Formosa Steel was in a black box, and there was no observable role of the judiciary system. Anger persisted in coastal communities, and protests continued in the following months. Some disputes

focused on the \$500 million, which some local residents thought should be used for compensation of health and income losses but were disappointed by the outcome.

Crackdown of dissidents and human rights defenders: related to Recommendations

18. It sparked a series of large-scale demonstrations that led to violent crackdowns and arrest of human rights defenders in the following months, which without a doubt constituted arbitrary detention and thus seriously violated its obligations under ICCPR. Human rights defenders arbitrarily arrested, prosecuted and given hefty prison sentences.
19. For example, police in the central province of Nghe An detained activist Hoang Duc Binh in May 2017 on charges of "causing public disorder and abusing his democratic freedom to infringe upon the state's interests". Binh, 34, was accused of organizing fishing communities, provoking local fishermen and Catholics to stage regular protests including a demonstration outside a police station.
20. Nguyen Van Hoa, 22, was convicted of spreading anti-state propaganda on social media between 2013 and 2017 by the People's Court in Ha Tinh province of Vietnam on Nov. 27, 2017. He was accused of he publishing several videos and interviews aimed at triggering local protests. Nguyen will first serve seven years in jail, after which he will be placed under house arrest for three additional years.² Please refer to Annex A for a more detailed list of human rights defenders arrested and convicted.
21. A worrying new development: the Vietnamese government adopted a cybersecurity law in June 2018. The law requires internet service providers such as Facebook, Google and other global technology firms to store locally "important" personal data on users in Vietnam and open offices there. Obviously it's a new attempt of the VN government to further tighten control of the internet and global tech companies operating in VN and a further crackdown on dissent.
22. This Formosa Steel incident points to the responsibilities of both governments. On the part of Taiwan government, there should be stricter regulations on foreign investment. For example, human rights impact assessment, including the procedures and substantive contents, should be promulgated to evaluate potential risks and damages of business activities. For example, article 6.3 of the "Regulation for foreign investment by corporations" stipulates that foreign investment shall not violate international treaties, but the actual mechanism of safeguarding and auditing is not clear. The Invest Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs should take definite moves. Human rights impact assessment should be a mandatory step in the evaluation for all international trade and investment agreements.
23. The government of Viet Nam should establish clear procedures in its review of foreign investment, safeguards to prevent adverse health effects, and, in case of incidents, the processes of investigation and compensation arrangements. These procedures and criteria

² <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/3307939>

should be made aware to the public to allow meaningful monitoring and participation. The government of Viet Nam should also respect the freedom of its residents in expressing their opinions and to hold peaceful assembly and demonstration. The instillation of human rights standards into the judicial system is of paramount importance.

Forced eviction and relocation

24. Before the marine pollution occurred, inhabitants of Dong Yen (Đông Yên), a village of fishermen located on the seashore and northern side of Formosa Ha-Tinh Steel plant (hereafter Formosa), have been asked to move away. Under pressure and promises of more comfortable living conditions, a majority of them (around 4,200 people) have done so. They were split in two communities along the 1A road, south of the plant: 1,500 in Xóm Ngâm (around the new Dong Yen parish church) and 2,700 in Dong Son (around Hoàn Sơn church).
25. But 180 families (around 800 people) have refused this relocation. Until January 2016, they were cut access from electricity and water, and their children were requested to go to school as far as 20 kilometers away without public transport. These families still live in a battlefield-like landscape, around the destroyed houses of those who were relocated. Interviews conducted with four families suggest that the entire community is nevertheless determined not to abandon their homes despite of evictions threats.
26. Regarding the 180 families still living in the seashore of Dong Yen, if forced evictions were to occur, we warn that such land-grabbing would violate article 11 of the ICESCR, which emphasizes “the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions,” and specifically, the right to adequate housing that is interpreted as “the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity” by the OHCHR Committee.
27. Regarding the relocated families, the government should hew to General Comment No. 7: “States parties shall also see to it that all the individuals concerned have a right to adequate compensation for any property, both personal and real, which is affected.” State parties are obligated “to the maximum of [their] available resources, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement or access to productive land, as the case may be, is available.”

Annex A: List of people arrested in relation to the Formosa marine disaster
(at June 7, 2018)

Name	Occupation	Age	Residence	Charge	Relation to the Formosa Marine disaster or other elements	Verdict	International news (in English)	Local news and other sources in Vietnamese
1. Nguyễn Ngọc Như Quỳnh - Mẹ Năm (“ Mother Mushroom”)	Blogger and coordinator of the Vietnamese Bloggers Network	39	Khanh Hoa Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda (Art.88 of the Penal Code).	Prominent ties with the protests against Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Company.	10 years	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/2/nguyen-ngoc-nhu-quynh https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jul/09/mother-mushroom-how-vietnam-locked-up-its-most-famous-blogger https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/12/world/asia/vietnam-arrest-blogger-mother-mushroom.html? r=2 https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa41/6706/2017/en	http://nhandan.com.vn/chinh-tri/item/33288802-vi-sao-nguyen-ngoc-nhu-quynh-bi-khoi-to-va-xet-xu.html https://nld.com.vn/thoi-su/tuyen-y-an-10-nam-tu-voi-nguyen-ngoc-nhu-quynh-20171130122758258.htm https://vnexpress.net/tin-tuc/phap-luat/ba-nguyen-ngoc-nhu-quynh-bi-tuyen-y-an-10-nam-tu-3677953.html
2. Nguyễn Văn Hoá	Reporter	23	Ha Tinh Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.88)	Live broadcast of peaceful protests in October 2016 nearby Formosa Ha Tinh plant. Has assisted the fishermen’ families in demanding compensation and justice.	7 years	https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/27/world/asia/vietnam-nguyen-van-hoa-blogger.html https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/36/nguyen-van-hoa	https://news.zing.vn/nguyen-van-hoa-linh-7-nam-tu-post799397.html http://vietnamnet.vn/vn/phap-luat/ky-su-phap-dinh/phat-nguyen-van-hoa-7-nam-tu-toi-tuyen-truyen-chong-nha-

								nuoc-413293.html
3. Trần Thị Xuân	Freelance journalist	42	Ha Tinh Province	Attempt to overthrow the people's government. (Art.79 of the Penal Code) (People charged with Article 79 can face the death penalty if convicted)	Active in raising money for charitable causes and spoke out against Formosa after the marine disaster.	9 years	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/8/tran-thi-xuan https://www.ucanews.com/news/catholic-woman-arrested-for-subverting-the-state-in-vietnam/80581	http://baohatinh.vn/binh-luan/tran-thi-xuan-hoat-dong-lat-do-chinh-quyen-nhan-dan-nhu-the-nao/142419.htm https://baomoi.com/ca-ha-tinh-doi-tuong-tran-thi-xuan-nhan-170-trieu-dong-tu-to-chuc-phan-dong/c/23705833.epi http://anninhthudo.vn/phap-luat/chan-tuong-tran-thi-xuan-ke-bi-bat-ve-hanh-vi-hoat-dong-nham-lat-do-chinh-quyen-nhan-dan/745363.antd
4. Hoàng Đức Bình	Environmental blogger	35	Nghe An Province	Resisting persons on public duty (Art. 257); Abusing democratic freedoms to	Friend of Catholic priest Father Nguyen Dinh Thuc, Song Ngoc Parish, Nghe An Province. Has covered news on the Formosa environmental	14 years	https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/profile/hoang-duc-binh https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/32/hoang-duc-binh https://www.hrw.org/news/	https://news.zing.vn/lien-quan-vu-formosa-hoang-duc-binh-linh-14-nam-tu-post817841.html http://baonghean.vn/xet-xu-hoang-duc-binh-va-nguyen-nam-phong-178484.html

				infringe upon the interests of the State (Art.258).	disaster, has supported the Catholic community of Nghe An province to request compensations for the marine disaster.		2018/01/24/vietnam-crackdown-rights-activists https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/02/07/asia-pacific/vietnam-jails-activist-livestreaming-pollution-march	http://congannghean.vn/an-ninh-trat-tu/201802/tuyen-phat-hoang-duc-binh-14-nam-tu-nguyen-nam-phong-2-nam-tu-780109
5.Nguyễn Nam Phong	Driver	38	Nghe An Province	Resisting persons on public duty. (Art.257)	Driver of Father Nguyen Dinh Thuc, Song Ngoc Parish.	2 years	https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/01/24/vietnam-crackdown-rights-activists https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/02/07/asia-pacific/vietnam-jails-activist-livestreaming-pollution-march	https://news.zing.vn/lien-quan-vu-formosa-hoang-duc-binh-linh-14-nam-tu-post817841.html http://baonghean.vn/xet-xu-hoang-duc-binh-va-nguyen-nam-phong-178484.html http://congannghean.vn/an-ninh-trat-tu/201802/tuyen-phat-hoang-duc-binh-14-nam-tu-nguyen-nam-phong-2-nam-tu-780109
6.Lê Đình Lượng	Veteran	53	Nghe An Province	Activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration. (Art.79)	Attended protests against Formosa.	Pending	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/18/le-dinh-luong https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/subversion-07272017165736.html	http://vietnamnet.vn/vn/pha-p-luat/cong-an-nghe-an-bat-khan-cap-ong-le-dinh-luong-386052.html https://www.voatiengviet.com/a/bat-le-dinh-luong-vietnam-tran-ap-tieng-noi-tranh-dau/395871.html
7.Trần Thị Nga	Bloggers and human rights activists, vice president	41	Ha Nam Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.88)	Attended protests against Formosa.	9 years	https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/12/20/vietnam-drop-charges-against-activist-tran-thi-nga	http://vietnamnet.vn/vn/pha-p-luat/ky-su-phap-dinh/tran-thi-nga-bi-9-nam-tu-toi-tuyen-truyen-chong-pha-nha-

	of Viet Labor						https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/tran-thi-nga-arrested https://www.reuters.com/article/us-vietnam-dissident/vietnam-jails-dissident-nine-years-for-propaganda-against-state-idUSKBN1AA09S?il=0 https://advox.globalvoices.org/2017/07/27/vietnamese-activist-tran-thi-nga-sentenced-to-9-years-for-propaganda	http://vietnamnews.vn/politics-laws/380867/nine-year-jail-term-for-woman-accused-of-anti-state-propaganda.html#CvV77i5FgIHe7q5l.97
8. Trần Hoàng Phúc	Student at the Law University, Ho Chi Minh City, and member of the Youth Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative	20	Ho Chi Minh City	Conduct of anti-state propaganda (Art.88).	Intended to give a letter about the Formosa disaster to President Barack Obama during his visit to Ho Chi Minh City.	6 years	https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2017/11/03/free-vietnams-political-prisoners http://www.vietnamhumanrightsdefenders.net/2017/07/03/vietnam-officially-announces-arrest-of-young-activist-tran-hoang-phuc-charging-him-with-conducting-anti-state-propaganda https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/blogger-detained-07052017151657.html	http://anninhthudo.vn/phap-luat/khoi-to-tam-giam-doi-tuong-co-hanh-vi-tuyen-truyen-chong-nha-nuoc/733561.antd http://vntb.org/tran-hoang-phuc-gia-danh-bo-doi-xuc-pham-chu-tich-ho-chi-minh-la-ai.html http://www.danchuvn.com/2017/07/tran-hoang-phuc-la-ai.html https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_tjv7_tUKo
9. Nguyễn	Citizen	37	Nghe An	Violated the	Has been supporting the	5 years	https://vietnamprisoners.info	https://vtc.vn/moi-ra-tu-mot-

Văn Oai	journalist		Province	terms of his probation term and resisted a person on public duty. (Art.257 and 304)	victims of the Formosa disaster, in Quang Binh Province.		o/prisoner/35/nguyen-van-oai https://rsf.org/en/news/rsf-calls-release-vietnamese-blogger-about-go-trial https://www.asiasentinel.com/politics/jailed-vietnam-nguyen-van-oai-rising-crackdown https://www.hrw.org/vi/news/2018/01/14/313592 https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/nguyen-van-oai-arrested	thanh-nien-tiep-tuc-lai-pham-toi-chong-nguoi-thi-hanh-cong-vu-d350877.html
10.Nguyễn Trung Trục	Freelance journalist	44	Quang Binh Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.79)	Attended protests against Formosa.	Pending	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/17/nguyen-trung-truc https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/arrests-o8042017162337.html	http://vietnamnet.vn/vn/pha-p-luat/ho-so-vu-an/bat-nguyen-trung-truc-ve-hanh-vi-hoat-dong-nham-lat-do-chinh-quyen-388602.html https://tintaynguyen.com/bat-nguyen-trung-truc-ve-hanh-vi-hoat-dong-nham-lat-do-chinh-quyen/394392
11.Nguyễn Trung Tôn	Pastor	46	Thanh Hoa Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.79)	Attended protests against Formosa.	12 years in prison, 3 years of house arrest	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/13/nguyen-trung-ton https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/nguyen-trung-ton-arrested-anti-state-activities	http://vntb.org/muc-su-nguyen-trung-ton-da-nen-nguoi-phu-nu-nao-o-nghe.html https://thongtinchongphando.com/muc-su-nguyen-trung-ton-vua-bi-bat-la-ai

							https://www.amnestyusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/ua_a20417.pdf	
12.Hồ Văn Hải	Physician, Blogger	54	Ho Chi Minh City	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.88)	Has posted online comments about political corruption, called for a boycott of the elections and for the government's accountability over the Formosa marine disaster.	4 years in prison, 2 years of house arrest	https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/trial-02012018125824.html https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/20/ho-van-hai http://vietnamrightnow.com/2016/11/another-blogger-arrested https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA4151042016ENGLISH.pdf	https://nld.com.vn/thoi-su-trong-nuoc/co-quan-dieu-tratam-giu-ong-ho-van-hai-2016110223265718.htm https://vnexpress.net/tin-tuc/phap-luat/facebooker-ho-hai-bi-tuyen-bon-nam-tu-3706996.html
13.Nguyễn Việt Dũng	Engineer	32	Nghe An Province	Conduct of anti-state propaganda. (Art.88)	Had been active in supporting the victims of Formosa victims in their legal claims for compensation.	7 years in prison, 5 years of house arrest	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/19/nguyen-viet-dung https://www.thevietnamese.org/2017/11/timeline-the-formosa-environmental-disaster http://www.vietnamhumanrightsdefenders.net/2018/03/27/vietnam-drop-charges-against-rights-activist http://www.vietnamhumanrightsdefenders.net/2017/09/27/leader-of-unregistered-republican-party-of-vietnam-kidnapped-while-taking-lunch-in-home-province	https://vov.vn/phap-luat/chong-pha-chinh-quyen-nhan-dan-nguyen-viet-dung-lanh-7-nam-tu-giam-750301.vov http://plo.vn/phap-luat/phat-tu-nguyen-viet-dung-toi-tuyen-truyen-chong-nha-nuoc-764992.html

14. Nguyễn Văn Đức Độ	Electrician	43	Ho Chi Minh City	Activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration. (Art.79)	Has joined protests against China's activity in the South China Sea and protests against the Formosa marine disaster. Alleged ties with the Coalition for Self-determined Vietnamese People.	Pending	https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/6/nguyen-van-duc-do http://www.vietnamhumanrightsdefenders.net/2017/12/19/nguyen-van-duc-do-claims-he-is-wrongly-charged-with-subversion/	http://vntb.net/nguyen-van-duc-bi-bat-tam-giam-vi-co-lien-quan-den-chuc-lien-minh-dan-toc-viet-nam-tu-quyet.html
15. Lưu Văn Vịnh	Pro-democracy activist	51	Ho Chi Minh City	Activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration. (Art.79)	Had participated in peaceful demonstrations on several issues including the South China Sea disputes and the Formosa marine disaster. He is also a founder of the Coalition for Self-determined Vietnamese People	failed to prosecute	https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA4151042016ENGLISH.pdf https://vietnamprisoners.info/prisoner/5/luu-van-vinh http://www.vietnamhumanrightsdefenders.net/2018/03/24/hcm-citys-court-rejects-to-prosecute-pro-democracy-activist-luu-van-vinh-requesting-further-investigation-on-case-of-subversion	http://trandaiquang.org/bat-khan-cap-doi-tuong-luu-van-vinh-cam-dau-to-chuc-phan-dong-lien-minh-dan-toc-viet-nam-tu-quyet.html http://nguyentandung.org/bat-khan-cap-doi-tuong-luu-van-vinh-cam-dau-to-chuc-phan-dong-lien-minh-dan-toc-viet-nam-tu-quyet.html
16. Bạch Hồng Quyền	Blogger, Vietnam Path Movement's member	29	Ha Nam Province	Has caused public disorder. (Art. 245)	Has covered the news about the Formosa disaster. Under surveillance since he allegedly organized, on April 2017, a march to mark the one-year anniversary of the Formosa waste spill. On May 2017, the authorities launched a manhunt to arrest him.	Hiding	https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/bach-hong-quyen-targeted-coverage-formosa-waste-spill-protests	http://vietnamnet.vn/vn/pha-p-luat/ho-so-vu-an/truy-na-doi-tuong-cam-dau-vu-tu-tap-o-tru-so-huyen-loc-ha-ha-tinh-372449.html
17. Thái Văn Dung	Farmer and human rights	30	Nghe An Province	Failed to comply with	Has helped organizing protests against Formosa	Hiding	http://www.vietnamhumanrights.net/website/170515_RF	https://chantrioimoimedia.com/2017/05/20/cuu-tnlt-thai-

	activist			his sentence from an earlier prison term under Article 304 of Vietnam's penal code.	after the outbreak of the marine disaster. Has "fled his residence," thus violating his terms of probation.		A.htm https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/arrest-05152017165544.html	van-dung-toi-da-chuan-bi-san-sang-cho-lan-bi-bat-thu-hai/
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This table was prepared by Paul Jobin and Chee-Wei Ying (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei), based on information collected in Vietnam and web analysis with the assistance of Nguyen I.

Annex B

Recommendation accepted in the 2nd UPR cycle	Implementation
143.18. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Egypt)/Consider acceding to ICRMW (Algeria);	Not implemented
143.74. Respond positively to the requests of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression for a visit (Mexico);	Retrogressively implemented
143.124. Undertake measures targeted at vulnerable groups, particularly children, in order to prevent trafficking in human beings for labour and sexual exploitation (Republic of Moldova);	Not fully implemented
143.133. Take the necessary measures to guarantee its citizens' right to equality before the law, to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and to a fair and public trial, as well as the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention (Canada);	Retrogressively implemented
143.144. Further implement measures aimed at promoting freedom of expression and association and freedom of the media in line with the most advanced international standards (Italy);	Retrogressively implemented
143.145. Take all necessary action to respect and promote the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in line with its international human rights obligations (Lithuania);	Retrogressively implemented
143.146. Actively promote steps to guarantee freedom of expression, as well as the freedom and independence of the press, including on the Internet (Japan);	Retrogressively implemented
143.147. Ensure that Viet Nam complies with its international obligations regarding freedom of expression, religion and assembly (Belgium);143.148. Allow bloggers, journalists, other internet users and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to promote and protect human rights specifically by ensuring that laws concerning the Internet comply with the freedom of expression and information (Netherlands);	Retrogressively implemented
143.149. Protect and guarantee respect for freedom of information and expression, particularly for journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders, and undertake a review of legislation governing the press to ensure its compliance with international standards (Luxembourg);	Retrogressively implemented
143.158. Take the necessary measures to protect freedom of expression and press freedom, including through the Internet (Brazil);	Retrogressively implemented
143.159. Undertake measures enabling unrestricted access and use of the Internet to all citizens and undertake measures to guarantee the freedom of opinion and expression to everyone, as well as the freedom of press and media in the country (Estonia);	Retrogressively implemented

143.164. In line with its previous commitments, take all measures to ensure that freedom of expression, including on the Internet, is fully guaranteed in law and practice by bringing its legislation in line with the obligations of Viet Nam under ICCPR (Hungary);	Retrogressively implemented
143.165. Create conditions favourable to the realization of freedom of expression, both online and offline, freedom of association, and freedom of religion and belief (Poland);	Retrogressively implemented
143.167. Ensure a favourable environment for the activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other civil society actors (Tunisia);	Retrogressively implemented
143.171. Fulfil its obligation under ICCPR and fully guarantee the freedom of assembly and freedom of expression on the Internet as well as offline to all its citizens (Germany);	Retrogressively implemented
143.172. Take measures to ensure freedom of association, peaceful assembly and demonstration (France);	Retrogressively implemented