

NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
and
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)

VIET NAM

RATIFICATIONS

Convention No. 138	24 June 2003
Convention No. 182	19 December 2000

- 1) *Country Overview*
- 2) *Order No.10/2013/TT-BLDTBXH, list of work and workplaces prohibited for minors, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs. Hanoi, May 6th, 2013.*

Original Language: Vietnamese

[Full Official Text in Vietnamese \(📄 on line\)](#) – Full Official Text in English – ILO Summary

Parts I and II determining hazardous work **in which employment of young persons is prohibited.**

- 3) *Interministerial Order No.09/TT-LB dated 13 April 1995*
Original Language: Vietnamese – ILO Summary
- 4) *CEACR, 2013 Observation, Convention No. 138; 2013 Direct Request, Convention No. 182*
- 5) *CRC, Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Aug. 2012*

VIET NAM

Country Overview

International Conventions and selected Laws on child labour and education		Working children by sector, aged 5-14 years
C138, Minimum Age	✓	<p>Sources: Viet Nam, Household Living Standard Survey 2004</p>
C182, Worst Forms of Child Labour	✓	
CRC	✓	
General Minimum age for admission to employment*	15	
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18	
Compulsory Education Age**	15	
List of hazardous work ¹	Yes	
Free Public Education ***	Yes	
<p>(*)Sections 6 and 120 of the Labour Code, the employment of persons under the age of 15 years are prohibited, which is in conformity with the minimum age of 15 specified by the Government at the time of ratification.</p> <p>(**)According to section 26 of the Law on education of 2005, primary education lasts for five years starting from the age of 6, and secondary education starts at the age of 11 years and lasts for four years. Accordingly, compulsory education is completed at the age of 15 years, which is in line with the minimum age for admission to employment specified by the Government.</p> <p>(***)According to article 59 of the Constitution of Viet Nam, education is a right and obligation of citizens, and elementary education is mandatory and free.</p> <p>¹The list of hazardous work includes: Operate the fibre sizing, Agricultural tractor, Processing of coffee export, Working in fermented tobacco kilns, ovens cigarettes, Direct contact (including production, packaging, dispensing, spraying, sterilization warehouse) with chemical pesticides, herbicides, anti-termites, rat, mosquito chlorinated organic and Some chemicals can cause cancer.</p>		

Circular 10/2013 / TT-BLĐTBXH portfolio of work and workplaces prohibit employers as minors by the Minister of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR -
COMMERCIAL MILITARY AND
SOCIAL**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

No: **10** / 2013 / TT-BLĐTBXH

Hanoi, on 10 May 06 in 2013

CIRCULAR COMMITTEE OF THE LIST OF PROHIBITED AND WORKPLACE EMPLOYER IS JUVENILE

Pursuant to Labor Code January 18 06 2012;

Pursuant to Decree No. 106/2012 / ND-CP of December 20, 2012, defining the functions, tasks, relationships and there u organization of the Ministry of Labour, War Ball and Social nh;

At the request of the Department of Labor Safety Department;

Minister of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs issued Circular prescribes the list of the jobs and work both m employers are not minor,

Article 1.

1 Issued attached herewith the list of jobs and workplaces prohibit employers are minors (hereinafter referred to as juvenile labor).

2 This circular applies to all businesses, agencies, organizations, cooperatives, households, individuals hiring, employers under the labor contract (hereinafter referred to as the employer).

Article 2.

1 The employer is responsible for reviewing the work and the workplace, employees are working minors; not arranged juvenile labor jobs or work according to the list issued together with this Circular.

2 Department of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs is responsible for:

a) Coordinate with the Department of Health, Local Labor Union urging regularly inspect and supervise the implementation of this Circular;

b) To enhance detection and timely handling of cases of violation of the provisions of the law for employers minor;

c) Every year, aggregate and report to the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs on the implementation of this Circular together with the report on work safety, occupational health in the area.

Article 3.

1 This Circular takes effect from 01 May 2013 08.

2 annul the Inter-ministerial Circular No. 09 / TT-LB dated 13 May 04, 1995 the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs - Health regulations for hazardous working conditions and the work bans Employers minors.

3 In the course of implementation, if any difficulties arise, they should be reported to the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs for consideration and settlement. /.

Recipients:

- Secretariat of the Party Central Committee;
- Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister;
- Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies attached to the Government
- Office of the Party Central Committee and the Committee of the Party;

**KT. MINISTER
DEPUTY Bui Hong Linh**

- ONA;
- Office of the General Secretary;
- Office of the President;
- People's Procuracy Supreme
- The Supreme People's Court;
- State Auditor;
- Central Authority of the union possible;
- People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities;
- DOLISA provinces, cities under Central Government;
- Gazette
- legal documents Inspection Department (Ministry of Justice);
- The Electronic Public Information Government;
- Website MOLISA;
- The relevant unit of MOLISA;
- Note: VT, Department of Health and Safety (30 copies).

LIST

JOB AND WORKPLACE EMPLOYER IS PROHIBITED MINORS (*issued Circular s stain 10/2013 / TT-BLDTBXH 10 months 06 days in 2013 by the Minister of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs*)

I. LIST OF BOW I WORK

In addition to the workplace specified in points a, b, c, d, Clause 2, Article 165 Labour Code of 2012, prohibits employment of minors in the workplace, workplace as stipulated in Clause 1 Articles 163 and e, Clause 2, Article 165 as follows:

- 1 Exposure to the elements sanitation workers do not meet standards, hygiene standards allowed under the provisions of the current law: electro-magnetic, vibration, noise, temperature, silica dust, dust containing silica, cotton dust, asbestos dust;
- 2 Exposure to these substances, radiation; radiation by X-rays and other harmful rays do not meet standards, hygiene standards allowed under the provisions of existing laws;
- 3 Exposure to the elements causes an infectious disease;
- 4 Hours on 04 hours / day in cramped work space, cramped, should work when kneeling, lying down, crouched bent;
- 5 In high or higher than 3 m rope suspended above the working platform; steep mountainous terrain in 30⁰.

II. LIST OF WORK

In addition to the workplace specified in paragraph 4 of Article 163 and point a, b, c, d, e, f, Clause 1, Article 165 Labour Code of 2012, prohibits employers minor jobs according in Clause 1, Article 163 and Article 165 paragraph 2 g as follows:

No.	Name of work	Characteristics go In order mv E working conditions of the job
1	Direct heating, pouring and transporting liquid metal, mold removal cleaning product molded in the oven: - Electric arc furnace (regardless of capacity).	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.

	- Steel furnace. - Steel furnace. - Blast Furnace. - Rotary Kiln bilo iron.	
2	Hot-rolled metal.	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.
3	Directly heating ferrous metal ores (copper, tin, lead, mercury, zinc, silver).	Frequently affected by noise, dust and vapors, toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.
4	Combustion and coking oven.	Effect of heat, dust, noise and CO, CO ₂ exceeded permissible standards.
5	Furnace steam locomotives.	Effect of heat, dust, noise, toxic gas exceeded permissible standards.
6	Boiler operation.	Very dangerous job, often exposed to high temperatures.
7	Operating system and load modulation acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine and LPG.	The work is dangerous, exposure to toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.
8	Operating system cold (ice, frozen).	Hard work, labor cramped posture, working in cold environments.
9	Operate metalworking machines in forging, pressing, stamping, cutting steam, compressed air or electric.	Hard work, very hot thermal effects of radiation, the concentration of CO, CO ₂ , SO ₂ and noise exceeded permissible standards.
10	Installation, repair, and cleaning molds forging, pressing, stamping, metal cutting (regardless of steam, compressed air, electrical or mechanical).	Hard work, frequent exposure to noise exceeding permissible standards.
11	South in closed containers, welded in place on the 5m height above the working platform.	Hard work, rugged, dangerous, difficult labor positions.
12	Collecting waste from industrial alcohol production.	Heavy workload, noise, dust, toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.
13	Rolling and drawing, stamping lead products, lead plating.	Posture spontaneous labor, affected by the heat and steam of lead.
14	Copper casting, aluminum casting her.	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.
15	Operate the fiber sizing.	Stand and walk the 7 km / 8 hours work; impact of cotton dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.
16	Dye, interesting fabrics.	Public exposure to toxic chemicals, workplace humidity, hot.
17	Prime warehouse, storage warehouses chemical additives, dyes.	Public exposure to toxic chemicals, workplace humidity, hot.
18	Drifting in mining.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, lack of oxygen.
19	The work in pits or in pits deeper than 5m.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, lack of

		oxygen.
20	Quarrying of stone, handcrafted stone dam, dependable removing rock in the mountains.	Manual work, heavy or dangerous.
21	Directly inserted into the material of stone crushers and grinding stone work.	Hard work, the influence of dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.
22	Lead ore.	Affected by lead dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.
23	The use of handheld pneumatic presses 4 atmospheres pressure from above (as drills, hammers and similar machines cause tremors unusual for the body).	Affected by noise, vibration and dust exceeded permissible standards.
24	Specials, recruiting gold, ore, red rock.	Manual work, very heavy and dangerous impacts of dust, noise exceeded permissible standards.
25	Direct peach trees with a diameter larger than 40 cm by manual methods.	The work is very heavy, restrictive labor positions.
26	Sawing wood craft 2 people pulled by manual methods (for women only prohibit minors).	Hard work and dangerous.
27	Felling trees with a diameter of 35cm or more, sawing, cutting and pruning overhead by manual methods.	Work hard, work steep and dangerous.
28	Transporting a large timber, luck shooting and loading timber with a diameter of 35cm or more by hand, using wooden trough, with wooden slides.	Working outdoors in the hilly terrain, steep (10 ⁰ -15 ⁰), hard work and dangerous.
29	Mo salvaged wood sinks, wooden pull off in Europe, put wood on the shore slopes.	Working outdoors on the rivers and springs, manual work, heavy and very dangerous.
30	A raft on the river has many rapids.	Working outdoors on the rivers and springs, manual work, heavy and very dangerous.
31	Agricultural tractor.	Work posture of restraint, are affected by noise, vibration and dust exceeded permissible standards.
32	The exploitation of natural nests;exploitation of bat droppings.	Often work far beyond the island, hard work, very dangerous.
33	Timber cutting machines and band saws, circular saws.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, noise impacts exceeding permissible standards.
34	Operate the wood planers in the profession.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, noise impacts exceeding permissible standards.
35	Direct animal predators or venomous animals.	Hard work and dangerous.
36	Pre-processing and bamboo, rattan, rush.	Hard work, influenced by toxic gas exceeded permissible standards.
37	Burning fire brick kilns, lime kilns, lime using manual methods.	Hard work, risk, affected by high temperatures.
38	Processing of fish sauce, shrimp paste, cream sauce, fish sauce, seafood dry.	Hard work, influenced by high temperature.
39	Processing of coffee exports.	Hard work, influenced by high temperature.
40	To do their job on the railroad, in a mountain cave, in the underground, or where the worker's	Working outdoors in heavy manual work, dust exceeding permissible standards.

	vision does not exceed 400m, or where transport is difficult.	
41	Job move, merge and split cars in factories, on railways.	Working outdoors, hard work and dangerous.
42	Control of transport vehicles with engine cylinder capacity of 50 cm ³ or more.	Hard work, dangerous effects of dust, vibration and noise exceeded permissible standards.
43	Control crane, crane, gantry crane, electric hoist (Except pulleys hands are not subject to inspection safety engineering).	Working on high, the effects of vibration, noise exceeded permissible standards.
44	Tie hook for crane loads, crane, gantry crane, electric hoist.	Hard work and dangerous.
45	Drive construction machines (such as excavators, cast iron, graders, brushed, drilling, pile driving, caterpillars).	Hard work, labor cramped posture, impact of dust, noise and vibration exceeded permissible standards.
46	Operating dredgers.	Working in a polluted environment, impact of noise exceeded permissible standards.
47	Survey waterways.	Working outdoors, hard work, often mobile, affected by dust exceeded permissible standards
48	Pour concrete underwater.	Work on water, very hard work, exposure to noise exceeding permissible standards.
49	Divers.	Work very hard, dangerous labor cramped position, influenced by high pressure.
50	Working on an ocean-going ship.	Constantly working on the sea, the waves of pressure, high noise and vibration exceeded permissible standards.
51	Work on the aircraft.	Dangerous work, psychological stress, high-influenced noise, vibration exceeded permissible standards and often affected by changes in temperature and pressure.
52	Technician air traffic and aviation safety electronics.	The work of psychological stress.
53	Job guarding the ship, the ship looks in casual, rocky slopes.	Dangerous work, stress, psychological.
54	Drilling platform.	Outdoor work, work very hard and dangerous impact of noise, vibration, chemicals beyond permissible standards and often influenced by waves and wind.
55	Working on offshore drilling rigs.	Outdoor work, work very hard and dangerous impact of noise, vibration, chemicals beyond permissible standards and often influenced by waves and wind.
56	Drilling exploratory oil and gas well.	Always working in the mountains, island lacks fresh water, hard work, danger, noise vibration directly affects exceeded permissible standards, restrictive labor positions, dirty work.
57	Exploratory drilling, blasting, shot mine.	Hard work, risk, impact of noise, dust and gaseous

		NO ₂ exceeded permissible standards.
58	Working in fermented tobacco kilns, ovens, cigarettes.	Impacts of dust, noise, nicotine exceeded permissible standards.
59	Large leather rolling, hard.	Hard work, labor cramped posture, frequent exposure to heat.
60	Coated with paraffin in an alcohol.	Working in secret tunnels, heat, lack of oxygen, high concentrations of alcohol vapor. Posture is very spontaneous labor, manual work.
61	Vulcanized, forming, loading and unloading large rubber products such as crates, safes, fuel, automobile tires.	Regular exposure to dust and noise of hot toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards.
62	Public exposure to petrol in caves and tunnels: logistics, maintenance, operation and measurement pump petrol.	Working in the dungeon, often exposed to toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards; can be dangerous when sampled at the scene.
63	Cooking gas furnace glass, glass ingots by mouth.	Affected by the heat and dust exceeded permissible standards.
64	Igniting a fire engine oil consumption of 400 l/h.	Heavy work, heat and exposure to oil.
65	The closing hull work (timber ship, rail train) to carry and place workpiece fixtures weighing 20 kg or more.	Hard work and dangerous.
66	Manufacture, use and transportation of hazardous products: explosives, flammable substances, oxidising substances, gas, gunpowder, ammunition, fireworks can cause explosion, fire.	The work is dangerous, with the risk of explosion, nervous tension.
67	Operate incinerators and wastewater treatment.	Hard work, often work in environments polluted beyond permissible standards.
68	Cooking, washing the pulp with chlorine.	Public exposure to chlorine, high temperature.
69	Installation repair power lines in sewers or outdoors on poles, high voltage power lines, electricity pylon erection.	Working outdoors, hard work, influenced by electromagnetic fields, noise and dust exceeded permissible standards and dangerous.
70	Installation and repair of underground cable, power line cable of information.	Working outdoors, hard work, influenced by electromagnetic fields, noise and dust exceeded permissible standards.
71	Operation, direct-voltage stations, medium voltage and high voltage.	Complex work, travel more (over 7km / 8 work), the influence of noise, very high dust concentrations exceeding permissible standards.
72	Inspection, repair and disposal of electrical circuit voltage of 700 V in the case of direct current; > 220V in the case of alternating current and the animal was maintained circuits.	Work hard, dangerous labor cramped posture.
73	Work in radio, radio broadcasting frequencies, such as radio, broadcast and radar stations, satellite telecommunications station ... affected by the electromagnetic field exceeds the	Complex work, travel more, the effects of electromagnetic fields, noise, high dust concentrations exceeding permissible standards.

	allowed standard.	
74	Furnace repair, tank, tower closed piping in chemical production.	Workplace narrow, hard work, labor cramped posture, affected by high temperatures and strong chemicals.
75	The exposure to organic solvents such as impregnated sleepers halide photographic paper cover, printed on thin films, label printing on glossy paper thin, plastic rolling phenon operation phenon glue pot polycondensation.	Hard working conditions, influenced by the hot, highly toxic chemicals and dangerous.
76	Direct exposure to chemicals cause genetic modification: - 5 Floro- uracil; - Benzene.	Working conditions exposed to chemicals that genetically modified.
77	Direct exposure to the chemical causes reproductive harm the long-term (such as causing testicular, ovarian insufficiency): - Estrogen; - Cis-retinoic acid; - Cacbaryl; - Dibromuaclo propane (DBCP); - Toluendiamin and dinitrotoluen; - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); - Polybromua biphenyls (PBBs).	Working conditions exposed to chemicals causing reproductive harm.
78	Direct contact (including production, packaging, dispensing, spraying, sterilization warehouse) with chemical pesticides, herbicides, anti-termite, rat, mosquito chlorinated organic and Some chemicals can cause cancer following: - 1,4 butanediol, dimetansunfonat; - 4 aminnobiphenyl; - Asbestos amosit, crysotil Asbestos, Asbestos crosidolit; - Arsenic (and arsenic), calcium arsenate; - Dioxin; - Diclorometyl-ether; - The insoluble chromate salts; - Plastic coal, coal tar components evaporate; - Xyclophotphamit; - Dietylstilboestol; - 2, Naphtylamin; - N, N - di (Cloroetyl). 2 Naphtylamin; - Thorium dioxide; - Theosufan; - Vinyl chloride, vinyl chloride; - 4-amino acid 10-methyl folic;	Affected by noise, vibration and chemicals beyond permissible standards.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mercury, methyl mercury compounds, methyl mercury chloride; - Nitrogen pentoxyt; - 2,3,7,8 tetrachloro dibenzen furan; - 2 alphaphenyl-beta acetyletyl; - Acety salicylic acid; - Asparagine; - Benomyl; - Boric acid; - Caffeine; - Dimethyl sunfoxid; - Direct blue 1; - Focmamid; - Hydrocortison, Hydrocortission acetate; - Lod (metal); - Lead, lead acetate, lead nitrate (exposure to gasoline paint, ink may contain lead, battery manufacturing, plumbing); - Mercapto, purine; - Potassium bromide, potassium iodide; - Propyl- thio- uracil; - Ribavirin; - Sodium arsenate, sodium arsenite, sodium iodide, sodium salicylate; - Tetrametyl Thiuram disulphide; - Trameinnolon axetonid; - Triton WR-1339; - Trypan blue; - Valproic acid; - Vincristine sulfate; - Gas Vinazol use. 	
79	<p>Regular contact with the following chemicals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon oxide (CO) gas-furnace operation as coal, slag waste; - The origin of aniline dyes, xylizin, toluzin, auramin; - The original cyanide compounds (-CN-); - Phosphorus compounds and P_2O_5, P_2S_5, PCl_3, H_3P; - Trinitrotoluenec (TNT); - Manganese dioxide (MnO_2); - Photgein ($COCl_2$); - Carbon disulphide (CS_2); - Oxides of nitrogen and nitric acid; - Sulfuric anhydride and sulfuric acid; - Calcium carbide (CaC_2) as operators carbide furnaces, slag waste 	Work directly exposed to toxic chemicals.

80	Direct exposure to the chemical substance and its preparations as pharmaceutical dosage composition moocfin, efedrin, sedusen.	Affected by noise, vibration and chemicals beyond permissible standards.																								
81	Working in a barrel sunk.	Hard work, labor cramped posture, lack of oxygen.																								
82	Sewer dredging work to soak often dirty, stinking water.	Manual work, very heavy, restrictive labor posture, regular contact with the waste and toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards.																								
83	Yellow phosphorus production.	Working conditions exposed to chemicals that genetically modified.																								
84	Jobs destroyed or killing.	The work is very heavy, toxic, psychological stress.																								
85	Autopsy, burial shroud, loading graves.	The work is very heavy, toxic, psychological stress.																								
86	Work in prison or in a mental hospital.	Working in an environment with a high risk of infection, psychological stress.																								
87	Pick up or sorting waste, waste, waste or scrap.	Working in hazardous environments, exposure to harmful microorganisms.																								
88	Public exposure to anesthetic vapor every day, working in the emergency department, resuscitation, infection control department, infection control in infectious diseases department of health services, blood transfusion centers, production facilities vaccine production, participation quell the outbreak, to work in the short-wave therapy, ultrasound.	Working in an environment with a high risk of infection, psychological stress.																								
89	Work on scaffolding or on high beams than 3 m above the working platform and the same job.	Working outdoors, heavy and dangerous.																								
90	Erect, dismantle or alter scaffold (except extra work on the ground or on the floor)	Working outdoors, heavy and dangerous.																								
91	The work must carry, carrying, lifting heavy objects can exceed labor minors. /.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Classification</td> <td colspan="2">Regular job</td> <td colspan="2">No regular job</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(kg)</td> <td></td> <td>(kg)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>South</td> <td>Female</td> <td>South</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 15 years (180 months) under 16 years (192 months)</td> <td>≥ 15</td> <td>≥ 12</td> <td>≥ 10</td> <td>≥ 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 16 years (192 months) under 18 years (216 months)</td> <td>≥ 30</td> <td>≥ 25</td> <td>≥ 20</td> <td>≥ 15</td> </tr> </table>	Classification	Regular job		No regular job		(kg)		(kg)			South	Female	South	Female	From 15 years (180 months) under 16 years (192 months)	≥ 15	≥ 12	≥ 10	≥ 8	From 16 years (192 months) under 18 years (216 months)	≥ 30	≥ 25	≥ 20	≥ 15
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VIET NAM

Order No.10/2013/TT-BLDTBXH, list of work and workplaces prohibited for minors, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs. Hanoi, May 6th, 2013. Repealing the Interministerial Order No.09/TT-LB dated 13 April 1995

Original language

Vietnamese.

Unofficial English translation.

Abstract

Parts I and II of the List determining hazardous work **in which employment of young persons is prohibited.**

Text of legal provisions

List: HARMFUL WORKING CONDITIONS IN WHICH EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WORKERS IS PROHIBITED

“1. In addition to the workplace specified in points a, b, c, d, Clause 2, Article 165 Labour Code of 2012, prohibits employment of minors in the workplace, workplace as stipulated in Clause 1 Articles 163 and e, Clause 2, Article 165 as follows:

1. Exposure to the elements sanitation workers do not meet standards, hygiene standards allowed under the provisions of the current law: electro-magnetic, vibration, noise, temperature, silica dust, dust containing silica, cotton dust, asbestos dust;
2. Exposure to these substances, radiation; radiation by X-rays and other harmful rays do not meet standards, hygiene standards allowed under the provisions of existing laws;

3. Exposure to the elements causes an infectious disease;
4. Hours on 04 hours / day in cramped work space, cramped, should work when kneeling, lying down, crouched bent;
5. In high or higher than 3 m rope suspended above the working platform; steep mountainous terrain in 30⁰.

II. In addition to the workplace specified in paragraph 4 of Article 163 and point a, b, c, d, e, f, Clause 1, Article 165 Labour Code of 2012, stipulating harmful working conditions in which employment of young workers is prohibited Clause 1, Article 163 and Article 165 paragraph 2 g as follows:

No.	Name of work	Characteristics go In order mv E working conditions of the job
1	Direct heating, pouring and transporting liquid metal, mold removal cleaning product molded in the oven: - Electric arc furnace (regardless of capacity). - Steel furnace. - Steel furnace. - Blast Furnace. - Rotary Kiln bilo iron.	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.
2	Hot-rolled metal.	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.
3	Directly heating ferrous metal ores (copper, tin lead, mercury, zinc, silver).	Frequently affected by noise, dust and vapors, toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.
4	Combustion and coking oven.	Effect of heat, dust, noise and CO, CO ₂ exceeded permissible standards.
5	Furnace steam locomotives.	Effect of heat, dust, noise, toxic gas exceeded permissible standards.
6	Boiler operation.	Very dangerous job, often exposed to high temperatures.
7	Operating system and load modulation acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine and LPG.	The work is dangerous, exposure to toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.

8	Operating system cold (ice, frozen).	Hard work, labor cramped posture, working in cold environments.
9	Operate metalworking machines in forging, pressing, stamping, cutting steam, compressed air or electric.	Hard work, very hot thermal effects of radiation, the concentration of CO, CO ₂ , SO ₂ and noise exceeded permissible standards.
10	Installation, repair, and cleaning molds forging, pressing, stamping, metal cutting (regardless of steam, compressed air, electrical or mechanical).	Hard work, frequent exposure to noise exceeding permissible standards.
11	South in closed containers, welded in place on the 5m height above the working platform.	Hard work, rugged, dangerous, difficult labour positions.
12	Collecting waste from industrial alcohol production.	Heavy workload, noise, dust, toxic gases exceeding permissible standards.
13	Rolling and drawing, stamping lead products, lead plating.	Posture spontaneous labour, affected by the heat and steam of lead.
14	Copper casting, aluminium casting her.	Hard work, directly affected by high temperatures, noise levels, vibration exceeded permissible standards.
15	Operate the fibre sizing.	Stand and walk the 7 km / 8 hours work; impact of cotton dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.
16	Dye, interesting fabrics.	Public exposure to toxic chemicals, workplace humidity, hot.
17	Prime warehouse, storage warehouses chemical additives, dyes.	Public exposure to toxic chemicals, workplace humidity, hot.
18	Drifting in mining.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, lack of oxygen.
19	The work in pits or in pits deeper than 5m.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, lack of oxygen.
20	Quarrying of stone, handcrafted stone dam, dependable removing rock in the mountains.	Manual work, heavy or dangerous.
21	Directly inserted into the material of stone crushers and grinding stone work.	Hard work, the influence of dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.
22	Lead ore.	Affected by lead dust and noise exceeded permissible standards.

23	The use of handheld pneumatic presses 4 atmospheres pressure from above (as drills, hammers and similar machines cause tremors unusual for the body).	Affected by noise, vibration and dust exceeded permissible standards.
24	Specials, recruiting gold, ore, red rock.	Manual work, very heavy and dangerous impacts of dust, noise exceeded permissible standards.
25	Direct peach trees with a diameter larger than 40 cm by manual methods.	The work is very heavy, restrictive labour positions.
26	Sawing wood craft 2 people pulled by manual methods (for women only prohibit minors).	Hard work and dangerous.
27	Felling trees with a diameter of 35cm or more, sawing, cutting and pruning overhead by manual methods.	Work hard, work steep and dangerous.
28	Transporting a large timber, luck shooting and loading timber with a diameter of 35cm or more by hand, using wooden trough, with wooden slides.	Working outdoors in the hilly terrain, steep (10 ⁰ - 15 ⁰), hard work and dangerous.
29	Mo salvaged wood sinks, wooden pull off in Europe, put wood on the shore slopes.	Working outdoors on the rivers and springs, manual work, heavy and very dangerous.
30	A raft on the river has many rapids.	Working outdoors on the rivers and springs, manual work, heavy and very dangerous.
31	Agricultural tractor.	Work posture of restraint, are affected by noise, vibration and dust exceeded permissible standards.
32	The exploitation of natural nests; exploitation of bat droppings.	Often work far beyond the island, hard work, very dangerous.
33	Timber cutting machines and band saws, circular saws.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, noise impacts exceeding permissible standards.
34	Operate the wood planers in the profession.	Hard work, workplace cramped, damp, noise impacts exceeding permissible standards.
35	Direct animal predators or venomous animals.	Hard work and dangerous.
36	Pre-processing and bamboo, rattan, rush.	Hard work, influenced by toxic gas exceeded permissible standards.
37	Burning fire brick kilns, lime kilns, lime using manual methods.	Hard work, risk, affected by high temperatures.

38	Processing of fish sauce, shrimp paste, cream sauce, fish sauce, seafood dry.	Hard work, influenced by high temperature.
39	Processing of coffee exports.	Hard work, influenced by high temperature.
40	To do their job on the railroad, in a mountain cave, in the underground, or where the worker's vision does not exceed 400m, or where transport is difficult.	Working outdoors in heavy manual work, dust exceeding permissible standards.
41	Job move, merge and split cars in factories, on railways.	Working outdoors, hard work and dangerous.
42	Control of transport vehicles with engine cylinder capacity of 50 cm ³ or more.	Hard work, dangerous effects of dust, vibration and noise exceeded permissible standards.
43	Control crane, crane, gantry crane, electric hoist (Except pulleys hands are not subject to inspection safety engineering).	Working on high, the effects of vibration, noise exceeded permissible standards.
44	Tie hook for crane loads, crane, gantry crane, electric hoist.	Hard work and dangerous.
45	Drive construction machines (such as excavators, cast iron, graders, brushed, drilling, pile driving, caterpillars).	Hard work, labour cramped posture, impact of dust, noise and vibration exceeded permissible standards.
46	Operating dredgers.	Working in a polluted environment, impact of noise exceeded permissible standards.
47	Survey waterways.	Working outdoors, hard work, often mobile, affected by dust exceeded permissible standards
48	Pour concrete underwater.	Work on water, very hard work, exposure to noise exceeding permissible standards.
49	Divers.	Work very hard, dangerous labour cramped position, influenced by high pressure.
50	Working on an ocean-going ship.	Constantly working on the sea, the waves of pressure, high noise and vibration exceeded permissible standards.
51	Work on the aircraft.	Dangerous work, psychological stress, high-influenced noise, vibration exceeded permissible standards and often affected by changes in temperature and pressure.
52	Technician air traffic and aviation safety electronics.	The work of psychological stress.

53	Job guarding the ship, the ship looks in casual, rocky slopes.	Dangerous work, stress, psychological.
54	Drilling platform.	Outdoor work, work very hard and dangerous impact of noise, vibration, chemicals beyond permissible standards and often influenced by waves and wind.
55	Working on offshore drilling rigs.	Outdoor work, work very hard and dangerous impact of noise, vibration, chemicals beyond permissible standards and often influenced by waves and wind.
56	Drilling exploratory oil and gas well.	Always working in the mountains, island lacks fresh water, hard work, danger, noise vibration directly affects exceeded permissible standards, restrictive labour positions, dirty work.
57	Exploratory drilling, blasting, shot mine.	Hard work, risk, impact of noise, dust and gaseous NO ₂ exceeded permissible standards.
58	Working in fermented tobacco kilns, ovens cigarettes.	Impacts of dust, noise, nicotine exceeded permissible standards.
59	Large leather rolling, hard.	Hard work, labour cramped posture, frequent exposure to heat.
60	Coated with paraffin in an alcohol.	Working in secret tunnels, heat, lack of oxygen, high concentrations of alcohol vapour. Posture is very spontaneous labour, manual work.
61	Vulcanized, forming, loading and unloading large rubber products such as crates, safes, fuel, automobile tires.	Regular exposure to dust and noise of hot toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards.
62	Public exposure to petrol in caves and tunnels: logistics, maintenance, operation and measurement pump petrol.	Working in the dungeon, often exposed to toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards; can be dangerous when sampled at the scene.
63	Cooking gas furnace glass, glass ingots by mouth.	Affected by the heat and dust exceeded permissible standards.
64	Igniting a fire engine oil consumption of 400 l / h.	Heavy work, heat and exposure to oil.
65	The closing hull work (timber ship, rail train) to carry and place work piece fixtures weighing 20 kg or more.	Hard work and dangerous.



66	Manufacture, use and transportation of hazardous products: explosives, flammable substances, oxidising substances, gas, gunpowder, ammunition, fireworks can cause explosion, fire.	The work is dangerous, with the risk of explosion, nervous tension.
67	Operate incinerators and wastewater treatment.	Hard work, often work in environments polluted beyond permissible standards.
68	Cooking, washing the pulp with chlorine.	Public exposure to chlorine, high temperature.
69	Installation repair power lines in sewers or outdoors on poles, high voltage power lines, electricity pylon erection.	Working outdoors, hard work, influenced by electromagnetic fields, noise and dust exceeded permissible standards and dangerous.
70	Installation and repair of underground cable, power line cable of information.	Working outdoors, hard work, influenced by electromagnetic fields, noise and dust exceeded permissible standards.
71	Operation, direct-voltage stations, medium voltage and high voltage.	Complex work, travel more (over 7km / 8 work), the influence of noise, very high dust concentrations exceeding permissible standards.
72	Inspection, repair and disposal of electrical circuit voltage of 700 V in the case of direct current; > 220V in the case of alternating current and the animal was maintained circuits.	Work hard, dangerous labour cramped posture.
73	Work in radio, radio broadcasting frequencies, such as radio, broadcast and radar stations, satellite telecommunications station ... affected by the electromagnetic field exceeds the allowed standard.	Complex work, travel more, the effects of electromagnetic fields, noise, high dust concentrations exceeding permissible standards.
74	Furnace repair, tank, tower closed piping in chemical production.	Workplace narrow, hard work, labour cramped posture, affected by high temperatures and strong chemicals.
75	The exposure to organic solvents such as impregnated sleepers halide photographic paper cover, printed on thin films, label printing on glossy paper thin, plastic rolling phenon operation phenon glue pot polycondensation.	Hard working conditions, influenced by the hot, highly toxic chemicals and dangerous.

76	<p>Direct exposure to chemicals cause genetic modification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 Fluro- uracil; - Benzene. 	Working conditions exposed to chemicals that genetically modified.
77	<p>Direct exposure to the chemical causes reproductive harm the long-term (such as causing testicular, ovarian insufficiency):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estrogen; - Cis-retinoic acid; - Cacbaryl; - Dibromuaclo propane (DBCP); - Toluendiamin and dinitrotoluen; - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); - Polybromua biphenyls (PBBs). 	Working conditions exposed to chemicals causing reproductive harm.

78	<p>Direct contact (including production, packaging, dispensing, spraying, sterilization warehouse) with chemical pesticides, herbicides, anti-termite, rat, mosquito chlorinated organic and Some chemicals can cause cancer following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,4 butanediol, dimetansunfonat; - 4 aminnobiphenyl; - Asbestos amosit, crysotil Asbestos, Asbestos crosidolit; - Arsenic (and arsenic), calcium arsenate; - Dioxin; - Diclorometyl-ether; - The insoluble chromate salts; - Plastic coal, coal tar components evaporate; - Xyclophotphamit; - Diethylstilboestol; - 2, Naphtylamin; - N, N - di (Cloroetyl). 2 Naphtylamin; - Thorium dioxide; - Theosufan; - Vinyl chloride, vinyl chloride; - 4-amino acid 10-methyl flolic; - Mercury, methyl mercury compounds, methyl mercury chloride; - Nitrogen pentoxyt; - 2,3,7,8 tetracloro dibenzen furan; - 2 alphaphenyl-beta axetyletyl; - Axety salicylic acid; 	Affected by noise, vibration and chemicals beyond permissible standards.
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79	<p>Regular contact with the following chemicals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon oxide (CO) gas-furnace operation as coal, slag waste; - The origin of aniline dyes, xylizin, toluzin, auramin; - The original cyanide compounds (-CN-); - Phosphorus compounds and P_2O_5, P_2S_5, PCl_3, H_3P; - Trinitrotoluenec (TNT); - Manganese dioxide (MnO_2); - Photgein ($COCl_2$); - Carbon disulphide (CS_2); - Oxides of nitrogen and nitric acid; - Sulfuric anhydride and sulfuric acid; - Calcium carbide (CaC_2) as operators carbide furnaces, slag waste 	Work directly exposed to toxic chemicals.
80	Direct exposure to the chemical substance and its preparations as pharmaceutical dosage composition moocfin, efedrin, sedusen.	Affected by noise, vibration and chemicals beyond permissible standards.
81	Working in a barrel sunk.	Hard work, labour cramped posture, lack of oxygen.
82	Sewer dredging work to soak often dirty stinking water.	Manual work, very heavy, restrictive labour posture, regular contact with the waste and toxic chemicals beyond permissible standards.
83	Yellow phosphorus production.	Working conditions exposed to chemicals that genetically modified.
84	Jobs destroyed or killing.	The work is very heavy, toxic, psychological stress.
85	Autopsy, burial shroud, loading graves.	The work is very heavy, toxic, psychological stress.

86	Work in prison or in a mental hospital.	Working in an environment with a high risk of infection, psychological stress.																													
87	Pick up or sorting waste, waste, waste or scrap.	Working in hazardous environments, exposure to harmful microorganisms.																													
88	Public exposure to anesthetic vapor every day, working in the emergency department resuscitation, infection control department, infection control in infectious diseases department of health services, blood transfusion centres, production facilities vaccine production, participation quell the outbreak, to work in the short-wave therapy, ultrasound.	Working in an environment with a high risk of infection, psychological stress.																													
89	Work on scaffolding or on high beams than 3 m above the working platform and the same job.	Working outdoors, heavy and dangerous.																													
90	Erect, dismantle or alter scaffold (except extra work on the ground or on the floor)	Working outdoors, heavy and dangerous.																													
91	The work must carry, carrying, lifting heavy objects can exceed labour minors. /.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Classification</th> <th colspan="2">Regular job (kg)</th> <th colspan="2">No regular job (kg)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>South</th> <th>Female</th> <th>South</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>From 15 years (180 months)</td> <td>≥ 15</td> <td>≥ 12</td> <td>≥ 10</td> <td>≥ 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>under 16 years (192 months)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 16 years (192 months)</td> <td>≥ 30</td> <td>≥ 25</td> <td>≥ 20</td> <td>≥ 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>under 18 years (216 months)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Classification	Regular job (kg)		No regular job (kg)		South	Female	South	Female	From 15 years (180 months)	≥ 15	≥ 12	≥ 10	≥ 8	under 16 years (192 months)					From 16 years (192 months)	≥ 30	≥ 25	≥ 20	≥ 15	under 18 years (216 months)				
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VIET NAM

Interministerial Order No.9 TT/LB of 13 April 1995 (Order No. 9 of 1995)

Original language

Vietnamese.

Official English translation available in NATLEX database.

Abstract

Part B, C and Appendix determining hazardous work **in which employment of young persons is prohibited.**

Text of legal provisions

HARMFUL WORKING CONDITIONS IN WHICH EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WORKERS IS PROHIBITED

- “1. Heavy work (average energy consumption is over 5 Kcal/ minute and average heart beat is over 120 minute.)
2. Working in uncomfortable position or in place lacking oxygen
 3. Having direct exposure to chemicals that may cause gene damage, adverse affect on cell metabolism, bad effects on reproductive functions (such as testicle insufficiency: ovary insufficiency) cancer as well as occupational diseases.
 4. Working in contact with harmful elements that may cause infectious diseases;
 5. Working in contact with radioactive substances (including radioactive machines)
 6. Working in contact with electromagnetic field exceeding the permitted standards.
 7. Working in the workplace with vibration exceeding the permitted standards;
 8. Working in workplaces having the temperature over 45oC in the Summer and 40oC in the

winter or workplaces being affected by high thermal radiation.

9. Working in workplaces with pressure higher or lower than the atmospheric pressure;

10. Working in mines;

11. Working in high and sheer workplaces;

12. Working in workplaces unsuitable for young worker's mental and psychology;

13. Working workplaces that may have bad effects on the development of young workers' personality”

C. LIST OF OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WORKERS IS PROHIBITED.

“1. A list of occupations prohibiting the employment of young workers (see Appendix) is promulgated as an attachment to this Circular.

2. These Ministries and branches shall report to the MOLISA and the MOH. about working places holding harmful working conditions and occupations that are not listed in the attachment to this Circular for consideration, with the purpose of amendment and supplement to the list.”

Appendix: LIST OF OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITING THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WORKERS

(Attachment to Circular No 09 dated 13/4/1995 stipulating harmful working conditions and list of occupations prohibiting the employment of young workers)

“1. Direct boiling, pouring and transporting hot melted metal, disassembling moulds and cleaning molded products:

- Arch electric kiln (irrespective of capacity)
- Horizontal steel refining kiln
- Car tunnel steel kiln
- Blast furnace
- Rotary kiln (for pig-iron)

2. Rolling hot metal;

3. Refining non-ferrous metal ore (bronze, lead, tin, mercury, zinc, silver);

4. Firing kiln for refining coke;
5. Firing steam engines;
6. Welding in air-tight tank, welding over 5 meters above the ground;
7. Digging wells in mines;
8. Digging mines and doing other work in mines or working in deep holes over 5 meters deep;
9. Hewing rock on mountains;
10. Installing oil rigs;
11. Working on off-shore oil-rigs (except for health and social services);
12. Drilling for oil and gas wells;
13. Drilling to explore, drilling holes for mines, lighting mines;
14. Using portable steam machines having a pressure of 4 atmospheres and over (drilling, hammering machines);
15. Driving motor vehicles;
16. Operating bridge cranes, cantilever cranes, portal cranes and electric hoists (except hand chain hoists);
17. Hooking or attaching loads to bridge cranes, cantilever cranes, portal cranes and electric hoists;
18. Operating lifts for passengers with goods; or goods lifts; lift trucks;
19. Driving heavy duty trucks such as excavators, bulldozers;
20. Driving farm tractor;
21. Operating mud dredges;
22. Operating boilers;
23. Operating fiber-starching machines;
24. Rolling hard and large leather pieces;

25. Conducting river surveys;
26. Underwater concreting;
27. Diving;
28. Working in submerged tanks;
29. Working in planes;
30. Repairing electric lines in underground sluices or on open-air power line poles, high-voltage power lines; installing high voltage power line poles;
31. Installing, repairing underground or suspension communication cables;
32. Uprooting trees having a diameter of over 40cm;
33. Felling big trees; cutting high branches;
34. Transporting big trunks of wood; loading and unloading them by hand;
35. Floating rafts on rivers with many waterfalls;
36. Feeling, catching and lifting timber from under the water by hand, gathering and -rolling timber overshore;
37. Sawing by hand;
38. Working in scaffold, or working in saddle scaffold that is located higher 5 m, or other similar occupations;
39. Assembling, disassembling and repairing scaffolds;
40. Exploiting sallagane nets, bat manure;
41. Working on ocean-going ships;
42. Guarding ships near sheer rocky shores;
43. Working alone on railways; in tunnels in mountain; in underground constructions; in places reducing eyesight to under 400 meters; or in inaccessible places;
44. Moving carriages in garages or on railways;
45. Operating disk or annular sawing-machine;

46. Feeding or operating rock-grinding machines;
47. Operating planing machines;
48. Operating or metal processing with compression, team pressure or electric forging, striking, pressing and cutting machines;
49. Installing, repairing, cleaning all kinds of compression, team pressure or electric forging, striking, pressing and cutting machines;
50. Working in ship-building involving handling loads over 30kg;.
51. Load handling limits;

<u>Age groups</u>	<u>On and off Handling</u>	<u>Continuous handling</u>
From 15 years (180 months)	Female: 12 kg	8 kg
to under 16 years (192 months)	Male: 15 Kg	10 kg
From 16 years (192 months)	Female: 25 kg	15 kg
to under 18 years (216 months)	Male: 30 Kg	20 kg

52. Operating or being on duty in low, medium or high voltage power stations;
53. Checking, repairing or fixing 700v direct or 220 alternating current circuits;
54. Lighting oil burning machines consuming 400 liters per hour;
55. Manufacturing, using, transporting dangerous substances such as explosive materials, inflammable substances, oxygen, gas, guns, ammunition and fire-crackers very likely to cause explosion and fire;
56. Operating acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine and other liquefied gases processing and bottling systems;
57. Operating freezing systems (ice producing and congealing);
58. Working in Workplaces where the amount of dust, rock or cement powder, coal dust, animal hair exceeds the permitted standards;
59. Repairing kilns, air-tight towers and pipes conducting chemicals;

60. Working in tobacco fermenting and cigarette drying kilns;
61. Burning glass melting kilns and blowing glass by mouth;
62. Rinsing paraffin in alcohol tanks;
63. Working in contact with gasoline in cellars, such as receiving, delivering, maintaining, operating petrol pumps and petrol gauges;
64. Sorting out lead minerals;
65. Laminating, pulling and striking lead products or lead-plated products;
66. Vulcanizing, forming and handling .big sized rubber products in, such as big fuel tanks and containers, motor car tyres;
67. Working in contact with organic solvents such as embalming sleepers laying emulsion of photographic paper, printing patterns on thin materials, printing labels on thin and smooth paper, laminating phenol plastic, operating phenol glue multi-condenser pots;
68. Dredging underground sluices; working in dirty water;
69. Burning down and killing cattle;
70. Operating on dead body, preparing dead body for coffin, burying and exhuming graves;
71. Working in prisons or in mental hospitals;
72. Working in pubs, dance halls, or working in entertainment services;
73. Feeding wild beasts and poisonous animals;
74. Working in workplaces affected by radiation, X-ray and other harmful rays;
75. Working in radio, TV radar and telecommunication stations;
76. Working in direct contact with chemicals causing gene damage such as:
 - 5 Fluoro-uracil
 - Benzene
77. Working in direct contact with chemicals causing harm to reproductive functions such as:
 - Estrogen;
 - Axial cis retinoid;
 - Carbaryl;

- Dibromuaclo propan (DBCP);
- Toluen diamine and dinitrotoluen;
- Polychlorin biphenyls (PCBs);
- Polybromua biphenyls (PBBs).

78. Working in direct contact with likely-to-cause-cancer pesticides, herbicides containing the following chemical:

- 1.4 butanediol. dimethyl sulphate;
- 4 aminobiphenyl;
- Asbestos (amosite. Crocidolite. Chrysotile);
- Arsenic. Calcium Arsenic;
- Dioxins; - Dichlorometyl ether;
- Precipitate Chromate compounds;
- Coal-plastic and coal-gas;
- Cychlophosphamite;
- Diethylstilbestrol;
- 2 Naphthylamine;
- N. N - di (Chloroethyl);
- 2, Naphthylamine;
- Thori dioxide;
- Theosulpha;
- Vinyl chloride. vinyl chloride;
- 4- amino. IO- methyl folic acid;
- Mercury, methyl mercury compounds, methyl;
- Nitrogen pentoxide;
- 2.3.7.8 tetrachloro dibenzene furan;
- 3- alphaphenyl- heta axetyletyl;
- Axety salicylic acid;
- Asparagine;
- Benomyl;
- Boric acid;
- Cafein;
- Dimetyl sulphuric;
- Direct blue-I;
- Focmamide;
- Hydrocortisone. Hydrocortisone acetate;
- Iodine (metal);
- Lead. acetate lead. nitrate lead (contact with paint petrol ink containing lead producing battery);
- Mercapto. purine;
- Kalium bromua. kalium iodua;
- Propyl- thio- uracil;
- Ribavirin;
- Natrium asenat. natri Arsenic. natri iodua. natri;

- Tetramethyl thiuram disulphide;
- Triamcicolon acetonid;
- Triton WR-1339;
- Trypan blue;
- Valproic acid;
- Vincristine sulphate;
- Vinazol gas.

79. Working in contact with the following chemicals without adequate personal protective equipment to prevent toxic gases, fumes and dust:

- Carbonic oxide (CO): such as operating kilns discharging coal-gas or cinder.
- Dye chemicals with origin of aniline, cylesin, tolusine, auramin;
- Cyanide compounds
- Phosphorus and compounds: P2O5, P2S5, PCI3, H3P;
- Trinitrotoluene (TNT);
- Manganese dioxide (MnO2);
- Photgein (COCl2);
- Disulphide carbon (CS2);
- Nitrogen oxide and nitrogen acid;
- Chlo and.chlohydric acid;
- Anhydrite sulphuric and sulphuric acid;
- Calcium Carbide (CaC2) such as in operating open Calcicum Carbide kilns or disposing cinder.

80. Working in direct contact with pharmaceutical products and their components, which is likely to cause addiction, such as products containing: morphine, ephedrine and seduxent;

81. Working daily in contact with anaesthetics in emergency recovery Departments and infection sections of health services, in centers for intravenous infusions establishments producing vaccines, in health station using short waves and ultra-sounds in treatment or taking part in suppressing epidemics.”

VIET NAM

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (CEACR) - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)

➤ 2013 Observation, Convention No. 182

- **Part V of the report form - Application of the Convention in practice.**

The Government indicates that the number of children subjected to heavy labour and in hazardous and dangerous conditions, while decreasing, was as high as 68,000 in 2005 and 25,000 in 2010. In this regard, the Government provides information on the new penalties provided in Decree No. 91/2011/ND-CP of 17 October 2011 and imposed in various cases of child labour, aimed at deterring the use of child labour in the country.

➤ 2013 Direct request, Convention No. 182

- **Article 6 of the Convention. Programmes of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Support to the design and implementation of national programmes on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.**

The Committee previously noted that, with the assistance of ILO–IPEC, the Government initiated a project entitled “Support to the Design and Implementation of National Programmes on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour” in 2010. The Committee noted that this 48-month project aimed to contribute to the prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in Viet Nam. The Committee noted that the direct action programmes of the ILO–IPEC project were expected to reach 5,000 children and young people involved in the worst forms of child labour, and that these programmes were implemented through four components, including creating an enabling environment to eradicate the worst forms of child labour through institutional strengthening, capacity building and mainstreaming child labour issues into national policy frameworks; and advocacy, awareness raising, gender sensitivity and capacity building.

The Committee notes the Government's detailed information on the implementation of this ILO–IPEC project. According to the Government, a system documenting child labour cases and the number of beneficiaries of the ILO–IPEC project has been established in every province. In this regard, the Government reports that there were: 1,052 child beneficiaries in Dong Nai as of August 2012; 339 in Hanoi; 466 in Lao Cai; 954 in Ninh Binh; and 1,052 in Quang Nam, for a total of 3,435 child beneficiaries. Of these children, a total of 1,016 were supported through the provision of educational services or vocational training: 102 in Dong Nai (49 boys and 53 girls); 123 in Lao Cai (64 boys and 59 girls); 459 in Ninh Binh (232 boys and 227 girls); and 344 in Quang Nam (181 boys and 163 girls). In addition, the Government indicates that many awareness-raising activities have been undertaken at the national and provincial levels, including: large-scale activities in response to the World Day Against Child Labour; training activities on child labour at the provincial level for government officials and organizations; and the application of the “Supporting children’s rights through education, the arts and the media” (SCREAM) method, which is the communication of child labour principles through art forms.

Finally, the Committee notes that, according to ILO–IPEC information, a significant intended output of the project is the drafting of a roadmap or national strategy on child labour, which should be included in the National Plan for Children (2012–20).

The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the progress achieved in elaborating and adopting a national strategy on child labour. It requests the Government to continue providing information on the number of children prevented from engaging in, or removed from, the worst forms of child labour.

VIET NAM

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD Concluding observations 22 August 2012

➤ Definition of the child (art. 1 of the Convention)

27. While noting the State party's intention to amend the 2004 Law on the Protection, Care and Education of Children with a view to increasing the age of a "child" in conformity with the Convention, the Committee is concerned that in the State party, an individual is considered a child only until the age of 16, according to this Law in its present form.

28. The Committee urges the State party to expedite its efforts to amend its national legislation, and in particular the 2004 Law on the Protection, Care and Education of Children, in order to raise the child age by definition up to the age of 18, in line with the definition provided in the Convention.

➤ Education, including vocational training and guidance

67. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the Education Development Strategic Plan 2001-2010 and the National Education for All Action Plan 2003-2015. While appreciating efforts to implement its previous recommendations (CRC/C/15/Add.200, para. 48), inter alia, to increase budget allocations, to increase rates of primary and secondary school enrolment, and to develop financial education incentives to marginalized groups, and while appreciating the joint efforts of the State party together with UNICEF to provide for bilingual teaching for children belonging to ethnic minorities, the Committee is concerned at the following:

- (a) The scarcity of State-run facilities and programmes for early childhood development;
- (b) The fact that, despite the Constitutional provision for free-of-charge primary education, education-related fees are in fact being imposed, affecting the poorest, and mostly children of ethnic minorities and migrant children;
- (c) Continuing striking disparities in access to school between children of ethnic minorities and children of the Kinh population;
- (d) Continuing high rates of dropout at the primary and secondary school levels and in

particular among children of ethnic minorities, mainly due to lack of access, poverty-related reasons, and linguistic barriers;

- (e) Limited access to mother tongue-based education for ethnic minorities and indigenous groups; an insufficient number of ethnic minority and indigenous teachers and a lack of appropriate training for these teachers to teach in bilingual education, as well as the low quality of textbooks for children belonging to ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, which impedes the right of children belonging to such groups to learn adequately their distinctive language and preserve it;
- (f) A lack of information relating to the monitoring of the children in boarding schools for ethnic minorities;
- (g) A low quality of education and inappropriate teaching methods that do not allow children's participation, as well as low teacher capacity, and the lack of information on whether human rights education, in particular children's rights, is included in the school curriculum.

➤ Economic exploitation, particularly child labour

69. The Committee is highly concerned that child labour remains widespread in the State party, in particular in the informal sector; that the minimum age for labour remains relatively low (12 years for light work); that labour inspections outreach is limited; and that child inmates in drug detention centres are obliged to work and thus subject to forced labour.