

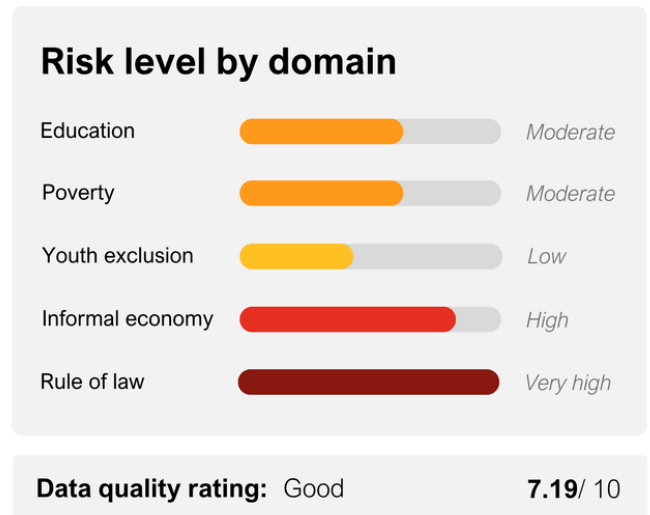
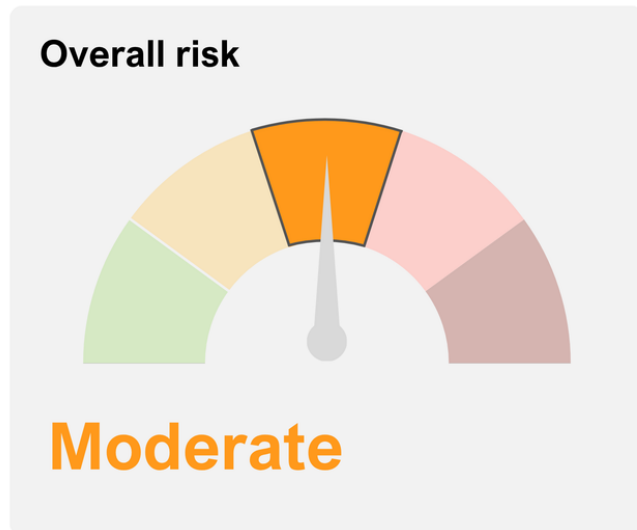
Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026



Vietnam

Overview



For detailed information including methodology, visit the [Child Labour Risk Index website](#).

Child Labour in Vietnam

The child labour risk profile in Vietnam reflects vulnerabilities associated with rural poverty pockets, education-to-work transitions for adolescents, and informal employment. While many children remain in school, poverty-related pressures and informal work can increase exposure to child labour in certain sectors.

Risk Factors

Child labour risks are higher in export-oriented agriculture and primary production where work is seasonal and oversight is limited, including coffee, pepper, rice, rubber, sugarcane, tea, fishing, and fish processing. Long hours, hazardous tools or chemicals, informal recruitment, and lower-tier production can increase child labour risks. Companies should map beyond direct suppliers and monitor smallholder, household, and subcontracted work arrangements.



Standard due diligence is recommended in Vietnam. See page 3 for further guidance.

Evidence Indications



Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 75 cases of child labour in Vietnam, representing an average age of 16.1 years.

The majority of cases were reported from the garment sector, followed by incidents in the household products and food industries. These cases highlight the ongoing risks faced by adolescents engaged in informal or low-skilled work across sectors in Vietnam.

Please note that this case data is not representative of prevalence, but rather indicative of where The Centre and our clients work.

Please explore [Child Labour Alerts and Trends](#) in the CRIB Members' Area for more details.



Credible Reports of Child Labour

Child Labour in Vietnam was also documented in **9 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:



Coffee (1)



Agriculture (2)



Multiple sectors (4)



Pepper (1)



Rubber (1)

Next Steps



Recommended Due Diligence:

Targeted

Strengthen oversight: expand supply chain mapping, conduct risk-based assessments, build supplier capacity, and review purchasing practices.



Step 1: Commit

- Establish a clear Child Labour (CL) policy outlining your prevention and remediation commitments.
- Create a country-specific CL response plan that clearly references the relevant legal requirements for that country and your industry.



Step 2: Build Capacity

- Train in-country staff and relevant third-party service providers on CL risk identification, escalation, and response in the specific country context.
- Train business partners (producers, intermediaries, agents) regularly on CL prevention and remediation expectations.



Step 3: Identify & Map Risks

- Conduct deeper research on CL risks in your sourcing regions, using credible and specific industry/country reports.
- Map supply chain links to informal settings (e.g., home-based work, informal subcontracting) and increase monitoring in these areas; consider formalization steps where feasible.



Step 4: Act on Drivers of Risk

- Assess how your purchasing practices may contribute to CL risk (e.g., pricing, lead times, last-minute changes). Where needed, take mitigating actions to avoid contributing to increased CL risk.

