

Stakeholders Joint Submission Concerning the Universal Periodic Review of Vietnam in 2014

Submitted on June 14, 2013 by:

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INTRODUCTION

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRVN) has been a member of the United Nations since 1977 and has signed on to many core international human rights documents.

The basic human rights of citizens are codified in articles 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74 of the SRVN's 1992 Constitution. The Vietnamese Law on Conclusion, Accession to and Implementation of Treaties (2005) stipulates:

- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam complies with treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a party; meanwhile, it requests other parties to treaties to comply with such treaties (Article 3, paragraph 6);
- In cases where a legal document and a treaty to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a party, contains different provisions on the same matter, the provisions of the treaty shall prevail (Article 6, paragraph 1).

However, since the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Vietnam in 2009, the Vietnamese government has continued to perpetrate gross violations of human rights against its citizens, disregarding the 94 recommendations it accepted. Those violations involve the following areas:

1. Suppression of freedom of expression and the rights to information;
2. Inhibition of freedom of association and freedom of demonstration;
3. Arbitrary arrest and trial in accordance with the ruling party's interests;
4. Dissemination of terror by means of police violence to control the population;
5. Restriction on the freedoms of religion and faith propagation;
6. Expropriation of farmers' land without adequate compensation;
7. Prohibiting workers from organizing independent trade unions and repression of labor activists;
8. Harboring numerous forms of human trafficking.

I. SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE RIGHTS TO INFORMATION

Article 69 of Vietnam's 1992 Constitution stipulates that "citizens have the rights to enjoy freedoms of speech, press, information, association, formation of societies, and demonstration according to the law." However, such stipulations have never been respected. The government's violations of the freedom of press in VN come under two main categories: 1) the state's monopoly of information, and 2) suppression of dissidents who express opposing views to the Communist Party of Vietnam's (CPV) policies or who dare to speak up on behalf of victims of cruel officials.

1. Speech Is the State's Monopoly

There is no private press establishment in VN, where mass media such as publishing businesses, radio stations, TV stations, and official press, are owned by the state. At present, not a single independent private newspaper or broadcasting station is allowed to exist. The November 26, 2006 Decree No. 37/CP signed into law by Premier Nguyen Tan Dung, still in effect, firmly states that "no private press under any form, or any organization or individual, is permitted to take advantage of the press to serve personal interests while undermining the state's interests."

In recent years, to deal with the bombardment of criticisms from governments and human rights organizations around the world regarding the lack of freedom of information, the Vietnamese state often referred to the number of mass media agencies to prove that VN has freedom of speech.¹ Actually, all of them were managed by state officials and operated strictly under the policies of the CPV. The adjustments in the legal system were mainly to strengthen the CPV's monopoly of speech and the augmentation of its propaganda machinery with no concession whatsoever to the people's freedom of expression. Even the dissemination of literature promoting international human rights standards is also prohibited.²

2. CPV's Dissident Suppression Policy

Journalists have often been reminded to keep to the "right lane," meaning to respect the one-way, truth-twisting information provided by the state. Many among them who resisted such dictate have been arrested, fired, or detained for the views that are not the same as those of the ruling party on serious issues with regard to the CPV's policies and the corruption of officials at all levels. A survey conducted from July 1, 2011 to August 15, 2011 by the Center for Research in Telecommunications Development belonging to the Vietnam Scientific and Technical Unified Association in coordination with the British Embassy reported that up to 87.9% of press reporters were professionally obstructed by various measures, including harassments and injurious beatings.³ The situation has been perceived as becoming increasingly widespread and serious. (*See Appendix 1-1: Typical cases involving repression against freedom of expression and the rights to information*)

II. INHIBITION OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND FREEDOM OF DEMONSTRATION

Article 69 of the Vietnamese Constitution specifies that citizens have “the rights of assembly, association and demonstration as prescribed by the law.”

In reality, however, all associations that are not under the umbrella of the Fatherland Front, a satellite body of the CPV, are deemed illegal, and thus cannot operate independently. For example, the Vietnamese Scout Association, a youth educational organization that had been present in VN since the 40s until the CPV took power, continues to be prohibited.

The CPV, through its official mouthpiece, People's Daily, has suggested that the formation of civil society organizations is a plot by enemy forces and foreign reactionaries to “provoke the discharge of leadership role of the Party and the State, and to promote freedom of association by Western criteria.”⁴

As for political organizations, on December 7, 2012, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung especially instructed the 68th National Public Security Conference to be resolute “to not tolerate the formation of opponent political organizations that go against the interests of the country and of the people.”⁵ Thus, democracy and human rights organizations continue to be prohibited, hunted, and punished.

In the area of the right to assembly and rights to protest, recent years have been marked with political grass-root activities on the streets of Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi to protest China's invasion of VN's territorial waters, and with the gathering of ‘victims of injustice’ in many provinces across the country. The government's attitude toward the anti-Chinese protests varied depending on the political intentions of the ruling party. In some instances, the police only monitored and watched over the protests, but in others, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, the protests were quelled quickly when security forces moved in and took away the demonstrators. As for the gathering of farmers whose lands had been expropriated without adequate compensation, the government's reaction was more aggressive. Many farmers were beaten and seriously wounded—there were cases resulting in deaths.⁶ (*See Appendix 1-2: Typical cases involving inhibition of freedom of association*)

III. ARBITRARY ARREST AND TRIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULING PARTY'S INTERESTS

Anyone can be arbitrarily arrested, prosecuted, and sentenced. The ultimate purpose of the Vietnamese court system is to serve the governing party's interests. In the 2002 Law on Organization of the People's Courts, “the Courts have the task to protect the socialist legislation; to protect the socialist regime and the people's mastery” (Article 1).

Vietnam claims that it holds no political prisoners. However, this is because any legitimate political expression by the people, however peaceful, is associated with crimes listed in Vietnam's Criminal Code, especially Art. 79 (Carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's government), Art. 87 (Undermining the unity policy), and Art. 88 (Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). Any expression of opinions different from those issued by the CPV is a “crime”; the “criminal” can be sentenced to 20 years in prison

(Art. 88), or to death if found to have “carried out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” (Art. 79).

In 2012, at least 50 dissidents were indicted or sentenced to prison because of the authorities’ abuse of the Criminal Code (others remain in detention without trial). (*See Appendix 2: List of Prisoners of Conscience Currently in Jail*)

Continual violations of the procedural principles throughout criminal proceedings, from arbitrary arrest to fabrication of evidence, forcible testimony, obstruction of lawyers, and cursory trials with predetermined verdicts etc. have made a mockery of Vietnam’s Criminal Procedure Code. Suspects are often tortured during interrogations and isolated from their families and lawyers.

In all criminalized political cases, basic principles of criminal procedure are violated at every stage: arrest without court warrants, no representation of local government and acquaintance during apprehension, detention beyond the lawful limit without indictment, no adduction of evidence and witnesses, and preventing contact with lawyer and family. In many court sessions, lawyers are either disallowed or restricted in their defense; relatives are not allowed to attend.

In 2012, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention received three complaints against the Government of Vietnam for its arbitrary detention of 24 civil rights activists, and ruled that this government has violated international human rights law for two of the complaints.

The right to self-defense and the right to legal counsel have been constantly violated. Vietnam's judicial system has been crippled not only by the very small number of lawyers and their low professionalism but also by the government’s unfriendly attitude toward them. In order to defend an accused, a lawyer must have the court’s permission, but the permit is rarely granted in a timely fashion. In court, the jury is less likely to pay attention to lawyers’ arguments, while lawyers often do not dare to refute prosecutors. In most cases, the lawyers’ only duty is to ask for leniency.⁷ A Deputy Director of the People's Procuratorate in Vinh Phuc Province told a defendant’s family that “hiring lawyers will make the crime more aggravated.”⁸ The Chairman of the Hanoi Bar Association also confessed that “in many cases, the presence of a lawyer is superficial, a kind of ‘showpiece’ during the proceedings.”⁹

In 2012, several political prisoners have experienced abuse and torture as a result of their pro-democratic activities and writings. Currently, blogger Dieu Cay, blogger Ta Phong Tan, land rights activist Ho Thi Bich Khuong, pastor Nguyen Cong Chinh, lawyer Cu Huy Ha Vu, labor rights defenders Nguyen Hoang Quoc Hung, Do Thi Minh Hanh, and Doan Huy Chuong, and many others are suffering the worst forms of persecution in isolation.

IV. DISSEMINATION OF TERROR BY MEANS OF POLICE VIOLENCE TO CONTROL THE POPULATION

At the end of September 2010, Human Rights Watch’s report on police brutality was substantiated by at least 19 cases resulting in 15 deaths. Many victims were fatally beaten while being held for interrogation; some died soon after their release, while some others even died in public because of unnecessary force employed by the police. (See Human Rights Watch report entitled *Vietnam: Widespread Police Brutality, Deaths in Custody*, published on 22 September 2010)

More than two years later, police violence has not abated. Instead, it has been systematically reinforced by a more powerful and numerous police apparatus. VN has never released the actual number of police personnel. However, basing on the Central Statistical Office's data, one can estimate the number of public security personnel at about 678,000. That number would be much higher if it were to include collaborators.¹⁰ In late 2012, the Public Security Ministry of VN announced the Prime Minister's decision to promote 49 of its staff personnel to the rank of general officers.¹¹ In term of ranking, Vietnam's armed police forces surpass any other nation with a population of the same size.

The insulting and beating of people in public places, as well as during the detainment of citizens, using corporal punishments that sometimes result in death without real legal constraints continue to rise. It is worth noting that most of the people who died while in police custody often committed only negligent misdemeanors, such as neighbor frictions, minor theft, etc. Although police officials attribute most of these deaths to suicide, traces of abuse and torture left on the victims' bodies upon closer examinations indicate otherwise. In 2012, at least 15 cases of death caused by police and civil-defense violence were chronicled and revealed through media networks. (*See Appendix 1-3: Typical cases involving police brutality*)

Police violence was also systematically used against religious activities that are not state-sanctioned without regard to participants' affiliations, be it Catholicism, Buddhism, Protestantism, or Hoa Hao Buddhism. A new form of violence that has appeared in recent years is the use of "popular spontaneity" instead of police forces. This is a tactic of repression and terror through the hands of criminal elements of the underworld society. With the tricks of "popular spontaneity," security forces could command and control from afar the beatings of dissidents and suppress legitimate activities of the people without the overt intervention that could result in unfavorable reactions to the government. In many cases, the hoodlums admitted that they had received money from the public security for their parts in those inhumane acts.¹²

V. RESTRICTION ON THE FREEDOMS OF RELIGION AND FAITH PROPAGATION

During the past few years, restrictions concerning religious services have, in fact, been relaxed to a certain degree. Faithful are relatively free to attend mass and services at their chosen churches or temples, some recently rebuilt with the government's permission. However, it would be too simplistic to conclude that this is all there is to freedom of religion and that this is an encouraging sign of 'glasnost,' when the country is still under the communist grip. Following are a few remarks about the current situation of religious freedom in Vietnam:

- Legal prohibition,
- Organizational control, and
- Violent suppression.

1. Legal Prohibition

Although the 1992 Vietnamese Constitution stipulates that "no one can violate the freedom of belief" (Article 70), the 2004 Ordinance on Religion and Belief and Decree 22 enacted in 2005

provide for many restrictive conditions for a religious organization to attain state recognition and permission. In 2012, with the adoption of Decree No. 92/2012/ND-CP superseding the 2005 Decree 22, the government further tightens the registration, training, and appointment of clergy, and restoration of religious structures, etc. In short, Decree 92/2012/ND-CP details more meticulous limitations of religious activities than the ones prescribed by previous legislations, especially in the areas of “Religious Organizations” (Chapter III) and “Religious Activities” (Chapter IV). All religious organizations must notify appropriate authorities of their activities in advance for approval or disapproval. Such regulations imply that the state can arbitrarily disband and prosecute any religious organization that is deemed “violating national security,” “sowing division among the people,” “causing public disorder,” and “disseminating information against the state's prevailing laws and policies” as specified in the current criminal code.

Many religious organizations are outlawed, and their leaders are put in prisons or under house arrest simply for practicing their religion without the government’s approval. The ban on Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam and independent Hoa Hao, Cao Dai, and Protestant “house churches” groups clearly substantiate religious intolerance in Vietnam.

2. Organizational Control

The Vietnamese government continues its ‘divide and conquer’ policy with all religions. It installs in each religion a state-imposed committee under the permanent supervision of the Fatherland Front to coordinate religious activities in compliance with the official policy of the regime. Candidates to high-ranking positions in any religion must be vetted and approved by the state’s central authorities before they can be accepted. Worse still, the authorities also form groups of police agents disguised as ‘clergymen,’ particularly Buddhist monks, and have them infiltrate pagodas and religious institutions both at home and abroad to rig the religious rank and file. To tighten its control over religions, in February 2011, Vietnam appointed Police Lieutenant General Pham Dung, head of the General Department of Security II, as head of the Government Committee for Religious Affairs.

3. Violent Suppression

Together with sophisticated measures of prevention, restriction, and control, the Vietnamese Government continues to use armed violence to intimidate and suppress religious organizations. During recent years, it has usually exploited members of hooligans to help it in harassing, menacing, and beating clergymen and religious believers, as had happened at Thai Ha and Tam Toa parishes or Bat Nha Temple in 2010, and Con Cuong Parish in 2012. The use of violence for religious suppression is particularly aggressive when dealing with Christian ethnic minority groups in the Highlands, such as the case of thousands of H’Mong people gathering for a religious event and demonstration in favor of reforms and respect for religious freedom at an area near Huoi Khon hamlet of Nam Ke in the Muong Nhe district, province of Dien Bien in April 2011: Vietnamese authorities ordered police and borders troops, backed with tanks and helicopters, to repress and disperse them. According to the Center for Public Policy Analysis (CPPA), there were 72 deaths and hundreds of people injured or missing. (*See Appendix 1-4: Typical cases involving religious oppression/persecution by armed violence*)

VI. EXPROPRIATION OF FARMERS' LAND WITHOUT ADEQUATE COMPENSATION

Vietnam is an agricultural country with more than 70% of its 94 million inhabitants making their living as farmers. Yet since 1980, VN's ruling communist party has abused Article 17 of its constitution by turning the people's land ownership into the so-called "ownership by the entire people," making all land the property of the CPV. Since then, communist officials have engaged in innumerable acts of oppression and violent expropriation to rob the people of their land, the source of their livelihood, leaving them with no means of survival. In principle, compensation was made, but at such a low and merely symbolic rate that it has pushed people into dire poverty—a tragedy for millions of farmers in VN.

While conducting land expropriation activities, government cadres deliberately overestimate the needs of the plan to grab as much land as possible in order to appropriate the surplus, resell it to developers willing to pay the highest price (at least 10 times the reimbursement rates), and pocket the difference. The government's 2012 anti-corruption report ranked land management corruption as second, only after traffic policing, in quantitative terms and level of severity.¹³

Rich cadres get richer while poor farmers are reduced to dire poverty. In the past several years, the number of state officials and land speculators who have collaborated with them became billionaires at a shocking rate. In recent years, this tragic situation has become even worse.

Many people have lost their homes and lands, and have become homeless. Those "victims of injustice" continue to petition in vain year after year. According to a Government report, the number of complaints in the area of land management, including claims of land acquisition, compensation and ground clearance for development projects, land claim disputes, etc., accounted for 74.7% of the total complaints received in the whole country in 2012.¹⁴

During official land confiscations, the police resort to brutal beatings of the victims of injustice, severely injuring many of them and causing fatalities. Unimaginable savageries become normal procedure for the police. (*See Appendix 1-5: Typical cases involving forced land expropriation*)

In addition, Vietnamese authorities have taken over the lands of religious organizations in the country such as Catholic, Buddhist, Protestant, Cao Dai, and Hoa Hao Buddhist churches. The demolition of the historic Carmelite monastery and Church of the Archdiocese of Hanoi in January 2013,¹⁵ and the severe sentences given to the group "Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn" in Phú Yên province on February 04, 2013 for allegedly "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration,"¹⁶ are in truth land expropriation activities.

Meanwhile, human rights activists seeking to defend the victims of land injustice have suffered from increased threats, arrest, and imprisonment: Ho Thi Bich Khuong of Nghe An, sentenced to 5 years in prison on December 29, 2011; Mr. Le Thanh Tung of Hanoi, sentenced to 5 years in prison on August 10, 2012; Messrs. Nguyen Kim Nhan, Dinh Van Nhung, and Do Van Hoa, sentenced to 5.5 years, 4 years, and 4 years respectively. They were prosecuted for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." Ms. Le Hien Duc, an advocate for land eviction petitioners and the recipient of 2007 Transparency International Integrity Award from Transparency International, was assaulted and injured by police on June 1, 2012.

VII. PROHIBITING WORKERS FROM ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS AND REPRESSION OF LABOR ACTIVISTS

Although having ratified most of the International Labor Organization's international conventions on labor,¹⁷ Vietnam continues to violate workers' rights. The Constitution strips workers of their union rights while giving the exclusive right to establish trade unions to the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor,¹⁸ a CPV's peripheral organization. Under international pressure after its admission to the World Trade Organization, Vietnam revised the Labor Law and Trade Union Law in 2012, but both laws still maintain that trade unions are the CPV's peripheral organizations.¹⁹ Establishing labor organizations outside of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor is illegal.

In the current negotiations on the Transpacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement, the Vietnamese government tries to find ways to oppose terms allowing independent unions sponsored by the United States, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), and seven major unions of the TPP member countries.²⁰

As for the labor-related age limit, the Labor Law allows employers to hire even children under 15 years of age²¹ if these jobs are listed by the Ministry of labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs.²²

Factory owners, under government protection, do not fulfill their social responsibilities to workers (e.g. wage issues, benefits, working hours, labor safety, etc.). There are concerns about workplace lunch safety; the press reported thousands of food poisoning cases in 2012.²³ Working conditions are unsafe; the Labor Safety Department of the Ministry of labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs reported that, in 2012, there were 6777 work-related accidents (606 killed and 6361 injured). It should be noted that, according to the Department of Labor Safety Director, nearly 95% of business owners did not report work-related accidents."²⁴

All prisons and correctional camps, and some social labor and education centers, are actually labor camps. The report "*The Rehab Archipelago: Forced Labor and Other Abuses in Drug Detention*,"²⁵ by Human Rights Watch in 2011, exposed the true face of "rehab centers": concentration camps where labor is forced on drug addicts for profit. In the report "*Torture in the Name of Treatment: Human Rights Abuses in Vietnam, China, Cambodia, and Lao PDR*," Human Rights Watch also states that what those countries' governments called 'labor therapy' is in fact forced labor.²⁶ In 2012, International Society for Human Rights also launched a campaign to boycott cashews produced through forced labor in Vietnam.²⁷

Another aspect of forced labor is the mistreatment of children by forcing them to work in risky conditions. Millions of children still have to work to increase their families' income. In September 2012, the U.S. government added Vietnam to its list of 74 countries where children as young as 5 are subjected to serious labor and human trafficking abuses.²⁸

There are half a million or so export workers in Malaysia, Taiwan, the Middle East, and elsewhere. Many are victims of trafficking, exploited by recruitment agencies owned by the ruling party or its officials.

The Vietnamese government continues to oppress all individuals fighting for workers' rights. Some activists are still in prison, such as Nguyen Hoang Quoc Hung (9 years in prison), Doan Huy Chuong and Do Thi Minh Hanh (7 years in prison each), Mr. Phan Ngoc Tuan (5 in prison), land rights activist Le Thanh Tung (5 years in prison), farmer rights activists Nguyen Kim Nhan

(5.5 years in prison), Do Van Hoa (4 years in prison), Dinh Van Nhuong (4 years in prison), and Ho Thi Bich Khuong (5 years in prison). Among those held and since then mysteriously disappeared is Le Tri Tue, co-founder of the Independent Labor Union, who was kidnapped in Cambodia's capital of Phnom Penh in May 2007 and secretly taken back to Vietnam. No trace has been left since then.

VIII. HARBORING NUMEROUS FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In 2012, the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Security acknowledged that “victims of seduction, deception and cross-border trafficking is growing strongly again,” that the number of human trafficking cases has now increased by 1.5 times compared to the period before the 130/CP Program,²⁹ and that the number of victims of fraud and illegal trades has increased threefold.³⁰

Current human trafficking cases involve three main types of victims: young women and girls lured to serve as “sex slaves” in Vietnam or in neighboring countries; “brides” sent to foreign countries; and export workers or workers abducted for export abroad. There is also need to acknowledge the increasing trend of infant trafficking, fetus sales, and organ trades.

In recent years, websites for Mail-Order Vietnamese brides have grown leaps and bounds. There are some originating from Vietnam, but most are from China, Singapore, and Korea, among others, with “attractive” advertisements, such as: “A Vietnamese bride for \$5,000, virginity guaranteed, delivery within 90 days, if runs away within a year, get another one for free,”³¹ or “Buy a wife from Vietnam for \$6,000 dollars.”³²

The main and direct cause of internal and cross-border human trafficking is poverty, a consequence of the unjust social policies created by the red capitalists. So far, the Vietnamese government has no firm and effective policy to deal with illegal marriage brokerages. “Abuses of marriage registration for profit, sexual violation, and labor exploitation” can be fined merely from ten to twenty million Vietnamese dong (equal to US\$500-1,000) in the most flagrant cases (Decree No. 60/2009/NĐ-CP).

With regards to export workers, according to the Overseas Labor Management Department, there are about 500,000 workers currently working in over forty countries and territories. The majority of these export workers were victims of illegal intermediary agencies that had links with corrupted state officials. The victims had to pay for the fees charged by the intermediary agencies; however, most of them were neglected by these greedy agencies when they were badly mistreated and were forced to work awfully hard in exchange for a pittance by their employers. In many instances, their passports were confiscated by the employers, which turned them into detainees living miserably under the strictest control by their bosses. A case in point in 2012 is the death of 14 workers in a garment sweetshop in Russia in September 2012.³³ In 2011, Vietnam promulgated the *Law on Prevention, Suppression against Human Trafficking*, but it fails to admit that people who have been tricked into going abroad to be exploited belong to a form of human trafficking. Meanwhile, the results of a survey of 350 legally exported workers published in October 2012 showed that up to 55 people claimed that they are victims of human trafficking.³⁴

Another aspect of the human trafficking issue in recent years that deserves attention is that many youths have been kidnapped or tricked into working as slaves in China's plantations and

production factories, or have been forced into growing and selling heroin. Particularly in the United Kingdom, since 2009 the number of Vietnamese victims of trafficking comes in third, behind only Nigeria and China; however, with regards to adolescent victims, Vietnamese victims stand at the head of the list.³⁵

In conclusion, partly due to the victims' eagerness to escape from their poverty and partly due to the illicit participation and protection of villainous individuals and organizations by powerful officials, human trafficking continues to exist under complicated forms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the evidence of egregious and systematic violations of human rights which have occurred for many years and still continue in VN, The Vietnam Human Rights Network, together with Bloc 8406, Vietnam Human Rights Committee, and Vietnamese Canadian Federation eagerly call on the Human Rights Council to urge the Vietnamese government:

1. To seriously honor its international pledges on human rights as listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international covenants on human rights of which it is a state member or signatory.
2. To respect the political rights of all citizens by removing Article 4 of its Constitution that allows the CPV to monopolize the national leadership.
3. To immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience.
4. To cease legal sanctions and persecution against journalists and citizens peacefully expressing their opinions through the printed media, radio and Internet; to cease censorship; and to authorize independent and privately-run media.
5. To allow the establishment of independent civil societies outside the control of the PCV.
6. To comply with the internationally recognized standards of criminal justice; to repeal or amend its Criminal Code by abolishing vague "national security" provisions, especially articles 79, 87, 88, and 89; to ensure independence of the judiciary and lawyers; to halt without delay the persecution of lawyers; and to improve the current prison regimes.
7. To immediately end the use of the public security force as a tool for dominance and oppression by the CPV; to halt all forms of mistreatment while in police custody; and to take all necessary steps to ensure the criminalization of torture and reparations for victims that are in line with international standards.
8. To respect the freedom of religion by repealing all legislation that are intended to restrict the people's religious practices; not to interfere with the internal activities of all religions, and to stop the persecution of clergy and faithful.
9. To amend the Labor Code guaranteeing the right to peaceful assembly and association and allow the establishment of independent trade unions.

10. To restore the people's private property rights of land; to put an immediate end to forced evictions carried out in contradiction with international human rights law; and to return government-confiscated real properties to their legitimate owners.
11. To implement specific measures to end human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor under the disguised forms of "brides" to foreigners and export workers.
12. To positively extend invitation to visit the country to the UN Special Procedures covering the following themes: human rights defenders, arbitrary detention, freedom of expression, and freedom of religion.

End Notes

¹ According to statistics of the Ministry of Information and Communications, by far there are nearly 17,000 state sanctioned journalists who receive pay from the government. The number of press offices amounts to 748 with 1,052 press publications, 184 newspaper, 564 magazines, 25 daily news, 67 radio stations, TV, 62 online newspapers, 1024 news websites. *Ministry of Information and Communications*, "The development of the journalism in 6 months of 2012".

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² RFA, "Vietnamese Blogger Held for Distributing Rights Leaflets," <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/blogger-05222013154831.html> (Accessed May 22, 2013)

³ Nhà báo & Công luận, "Gần 88% nhà báo bị cản trở khi tác nghiệp," <http://www.baomoi.com/Home/PhapLuat/congluan.vn/Gan-88-nha-bao-bi-can-tro-khi-tac-nghiep/7883648.epi>. (Accessed Feb 03, 2013)

⁴ Báo Nhân Dân, "'Xã hội dân sự' - một thủ đoạn của diễn biến hòa bình," <http://www.nhandan.org.vn/chinhtri/tin-tuc-su-kien/item/1252402-.html> (Accessed Feb 15, 2013)

⁵ Cổng Thông tin điện tử Chính phủ, "Thủ tướng chỉ đạo công tác Công an thời gian tới," <http://baodientu.chinhphu.vn/Home/Thu-tuong-chi-dao-cong-tac-Cong-an-thoi-gian-toi/201212/156953.vgp> (Accessed Jan 21, 2013)

⁶ VRNs, "Công an làm chết dân oan tại vườn hoa Mai Xuân Thưởng, Hà Nội," <http://chuacuuthenews.wordpress.com/2012/11/12/cong-an-lam-chet-dan-oan-tai-vuon-hoa-mai-xuan-thuong-ha-noi/> (Accessed Feb 05, 2013)

⁷ An Ninh Thủ Đô, "Luật sư chỉ định, có cho đủ... thủ tục," <http://www.anninhthudo.vn/Ky-su-phap-dinh/Luat-su-chi-dinh-co-cho-du-thu-tuc/487759.antd> (Accessed March 01, 2013)

⁸ Tạp chí Pháp Luật, "'Mời luật sư, tội sẽ nặng thêm?'" <http://phapluattp.vn/2012062911375624p0c1063/moi-luat-su-toi-se-nang-them.htm> (Accessed Dec 12, 2012)

⁹ Công ty luật Dragon, "Vai trò của luật sư trong phiên tòa rất mờ nhạt," <http://ngheluatluat.vn/modules.php?name=News&op=viewst&sid=141> (Accessed Dec 12, 2012)

¹⁰ Nguyễn Quang A, "Văn hóa cảnh sát," <http://anhbasam.wordpress.com/2013/01/14/1555-van-hoa-canhsat> (Accessed Feb 02, 2013)

¹¹ CAND Online – People's Public Security Online, "Công bố, trao Quyết định của Thủ tướng Chính phủ thăng cấp bậc hàm cấp Tướng CAND năm 2012," <http://www.baomoi.com/Home/DoiNoi-DoiNgoai/cand.com.vn/Cong-bo-trao-Quyết-dinh-cua-Thu-tuong-Chinh-phu-thang-cap-bac-ham-cap-Tuong-CAND-nam-2012/10048067.epi> (Accessed Jan 15, 2013)

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- ²¹ Article 163 of the Labor Law: “The working hours of the underage employee from full 15 years of age to under 18 years must not exceed 08 hours in 01 days and 40 hours in 01 week.”
- “The working hours of person under 15 years must not exceed 4 hours in 01 days and 20 hours in 01 week without working overtime and at night.”
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³¹ Eye Dr DeLengocky, “China is buying Vietnamese brides (Vietnam’s mail-order bride)” <http://eyedrd.org/2012/05/china-is-buying-vietnamese-brides-vietnams-mail-order-bride.html> (Accessed Feb 02, 2013)

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APPENDIX 1

TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT

1-1. TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING REPRESSION AGAINST FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE RIGHTS TO INFORMATION

- January 8, 2013 to January 10, 2013, blogger Người Buôn Gió and his friends Nguyễn Lan Thang and Trương Văn Dũng were kidnapped by Nghe An police and held when they were about to attend the open trial of fourteen patriots in Vinh City.
- December 28, 2012, blogger Nguyễn Hoàng Vi was arrested, beaten, and stripped naked for a brutal search when she planned to attend the final trial of three Free Journalists Club members.
- November 24, 2012, a reporter of the Dan Viet paper was beaten by Can Tho civilian-clothed police when he took pictures of a traffic accident they had caused.
- August 19, 2012, freelance writer lawyer Lê Quốc Quân, beaten in an allegedly organized attack in Hanoi by three men.
- July 8, 2012, freelance journalist JB Nguyễn Hữu Vinh was beaten at his home in Hanoi by a group of ruffians.
- July 4, 2012, blogger Huỳnh Thực Vy was kidnapped in Saigon and brought back to Quảng Nam by Quảng Nam police.
- July 3, 2012, bloggers Nguyễn Hoàng Vi, Dương Thị Tân and Bùi Thị Minh Hằng, Lee Nguyễn and Quyết were beaten by a group of ruffians, believed to be disguised Security Police, when they participated in an anti-China demonstration in Saigon.
- July 3, 2012, blogger Dr. Nguyễn Xuân Diện and blogger Nguyễn Tường Thụy were arrested by Hanoi police.
- April 24, 2012, the two well-known journalists Nguyễn Ngọc Nam and Han Phi Long of a Voice of Vietnam radio station's News Center were ruthlessly beaten by disguised policemen for their news report on the forced land occupation in Xuân Quan village in Văn Giang.
- February 5, 2012, journalist Phạm Phước Vinh of the Journalists and Public Opinion magazine was hospitalized after being "group assaulted" by Phước Kiến village police, Nha Be district, Saigon.
- January 2, 2012, reporter Hoàng Khương of the Youth magazine was arrested for his investigation and exposition of a police bribery.

To silence the voices of those who have opposing views to those of the CPV, Vietnamese officials not only resort to ruffians in beatings against dissidents, but they also maximally criminalize the people's exercise of freedom of speech by using the 1999 Penal Code's Article

79 on “activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s government” and Article 88 on “propaganda against the SRVN.” Following are some remarkable cases:

- January 9, 2013, the Nghe An people court sentenced 14 Christians and Protestants for their alleged “activities purporting to overthrow the people’s government” based on Penal Code Article 79: Hồ Đức Hòa, Đặng Xuân Diệu, Lê Văn Sơn, Nguyễn Đăng Minh Mẫn, Nguyễn Đình Cường, Đặng Ngọc Minh, Nguyễn Văn Duyệt, Nguyễn Văn Oai, Nông Hùng Anh, Nguyễn Xuân Anh, Hồ Văn Oanh, Thái Văn Dung, Trần Minh Nhật, and Nguyễn Đăng Vĩnh Phúc. Most of these youths were involved with the Redemptorist News information network. The heaviest sentence was 13 years; ten others ranged from 3 to 8 years in prison followed by several years under house arrest.
- December 27, 2012, human rights activist lawyer Lê Quốc Quân was arrested while in his office, had his house searched, and was charged with “tax evasion,” a slandering pretext for arrest, the same that was used to arrest blogger Điều Cày in 2008.
- November 28, 2012, democracy activist Lê Thanh Tùng was sentenced by the Supreme Court in Hanoi to 4 years in prison and 4 years under house arrest for his dissemination of articles that “slander the state and defame the government, demand pluralism and a multiparty system, and a change in the SRVN’s Constitution.”
- October 30, 2012, musician Viet Khang was sentenced to 4 years in prison and 2 years under house arrest for his alleged “propaganda against the SRVN.” At the same time, Trần Vũ Anh Bình, another musician, was sentenced on the same day to 6 years in prison and 2 years under house arrest. Both are members of the Patriotic Youth organization.
- September 24, 2012, three bloggers Điều Cày, Tạ Phong Tần, and AnhBaSG, main members of the Free Journalists Club, were sentenced by the People’s Court in Saigon to a total of 26 years in prison for their alleged “propaganda against the SRVN.”
- August 9, 2012, Mr. Đinh Đăng Định, who once called on people to sign a petition to oppose a bauxite project, was sentenced by the Dak Nong province to 6 years in prison for his alleged “propaganda against the SRVN.”
- June 6, 2012, Mr. Phan Ngọc Tuấn was sentenced by the Ninh Thuan provincial court to 5 years in prison for his alleged “storage and dissemination of documents purporting to slander and defame the party and the SRVN.”
- May 24, 2012, four collaborators of the Redemptorist News information network, Chu Mạnh Sơn, Trần Hữu Đức, Đậu Văn Dương, and Nguyễn Hoàng Phong, were sentenced by the Vinh court in Nghe An province to prison terms ranging from 3 to 3 and a half years and 18 months under probation for their alleged “propaganda against the SRVN.”

1-2. TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING INHIBITION OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

- February 4, 2013, the Court of First Instance of Phu Yen sentenced 22 members of Hội Đồng Công Luật Công Án Bia Sơn, a religious community founded in 1969, on charges of “activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s government.” These people were

arrested in February 2012 with the initial allegation of “abusing freedom and democratic rights to violate state interests.” The jail terms ranged from 10 years to life imprisonment.

- January 9, 2013, the Nghe An Province People's Court sentenced 14 young men on charges of “activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Criminal Code. These people were arrested for their participation in the Redemptorist News information network, a link for exchanging and disseminating information and advocating for human rights and freedom, especially religious freedom. Some of them were accused of being members of the Viet Tan Party. These people were arrested at various times in 2012. The jail terms ranged from 3 to 13 years.
- December 28, 2012, the Appellate Court sentenced three bloggers of the Free Journalists Club: Nguyen Van Hai (also known as Dieu Cay), 12 years in prison, 5 years house arrest; Ta Phong Tan, 10 years in prison, 5 years house arrest; and Phan Thanh Hai (also known as AnhbaSG), 3 years in prison, 3 years house arrest. The Free Journalists Club was formed in 2007 and is regarded as a pioneer in using blogs to fight for freedom of speech.
- October 30, 2012, the People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City put on trial two members of the Patriotic Youth organization, musicians Tran Vu Anh Binh and Viet Khang, aka Vo Minh Tri, on charges of “Conducting Propaganda against the SRVN.” Two other members of this group, Nguyen Phuong Uyen and Dinh Nguyen Kha, were arrested and indicted in October 2012 on the same charges. On May 16, 2013, Nguyen Phuong Uyen and Dinh Nguyen Kha were sentenced to 6 and 8 years in prison respectively, with both jails terms to be followed by 3 years of house arrest.
- Fourteen members of Block 8406 are still in prison, including the four convicted in 2012: Pastor Nguyen Cong Chinh, Ho Thi Bich Khuong, Le Thi Kim Thu, and freelance journalist Le Thanh Tung. In the past decade, 39 members of Bloc 8406 who had been sentenced to jail terms and served their time are still under house arrest.
- The persecution of dissidents, especially those related to political organizations deemed “reactionary” by the Communists, continued throughout 2012. The arrest of Nguyen Quoc Quan of Viet Tan Party on April 17, 2012, the arrest of Vo Viet Dzien of the Vietnam Restoration Party on April 9, 2012, and the search and arrest on March 7, 2013 of Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, founder of the High Tide of Humanism Movement, were cases that attracted much public attention.

1-3. TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING POLICE BRUTALITY

- December 10, 2012, Mr. Bui Van Loi, a resident of the city of Gia Lam, Bo Ha, Yen The, Bac Giang province, was shot to death by police after he had been arrested and handcuffed for participating in cock fighting. There were about 30 people at this event when the police arrived. Mr. Loi, out of fear, had tried to flee across a nearby rice field.
- November 12, 2012, Mrs. Ha Thi Nhung, 76, of Neighborhood 6, Xuan Thanh Village, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, participated in a protest against illegal land seizure in Hanoi. A group of police and civil defense troops ripped the banner and

dragged her away. A few minutes later, she was found lying on the ground unconscious. Everyone rushed to give first aid, but the victim had died.

- September 17, 2012, Mr. Pham The Hien, a resident of Cluster 4, Tra Cu City, Tra Cu District, Tra Vinh Province, died while being detained by police. When his family arrived at the police headquarters, his body had been examined (without the presence of the family). The cause of death was announced as suicide by hanging.
- September 14, 2012, Mr. Ho Long Giang, a resident of Xuan An Ward, Long Khanh City, died while being detained by police. According to police report, he had used his shirt to hang himself in the detention room.
- September 8, 2012, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Hien, a resident of the administrative area 13, To Hieu Street, Ngo Quyen Ward, Vinh Yen City, Vinh Phuc province, died while being detained at Ngo Quyen Ward police station. An autopsy indicated that the victim had suffered from a traumatic brain injury, and there were many bruises on his body.
- August 30, 2012, Mr. Nguyen Mau Thuan, a resident of Doai Area, Kim No Village, Dong Anh District, Hanoi, died while being detained at the village police office for his minor conflicts and clashes with his neighbors. An autopsy revealed multiple bruises on his limbs, head injuries, and broken ribs.
- August 6, 2012, Mrs. Duong My Linh, a resident of Ho Chi Minh City, was found dead by hanging while being detained by police of Ca Mau province.
- July 23, 2012, Mr. Duong Tan Thuong, a resident of Dong Hung B Village, An Minh, Kien Giang, died while being detained at Thoi Binh District Police headquarters, Ca Mau Province. Autopsy results indicate that Mr. Thuong suffered from soft-tissue trauma, that his chest was battered by external forces, and that his lungs effused with blood.
- May 31, 2012, Mr. Dang Dinh Binh, a resident of Di An City, Binh Duong Province died after being assaulted by a group of civil defense troops.
- May 13, 2012, Mr. Ngo Thanh Kieu, a resident of Hoa Dong Village, Tan Hoa District, Phu Yen Province, died while being held by a group of public security agents. According to forensic examination results, he died from head and soft tissue concussions.
- April 28, 2012, Mr. Duong Chi Dung, 35, a prisoner being held at A2 Penitentiary located at Dien Lam Village, Dien Khanh District, Khanh Hoa Province, was sick with AIDS. On April 28, 2012, Mr. Dung, being sick and unable to take part in prison work, was clubbed to death by security guards and the prison doctor.
- April 11, 2012, Mr. Bui Huu Vu, a resident of Nam Dan District, Nghe An province, died while being detained by Nam Dan District police. An examination revealed multiple bruises on his body, and bruises and scratches around his wrists and ankles.
- March 19, 2012: Mr. Le Dinh Trong, a resident of Neighborhood of Hong Tan, Thien Loc Commune, Can Loc District, Ha Tinh Province, died while being detained by Can Loc District police. Family suspected that his death must have been caused by dubious measures because the authorities did not allow an autopsy.
- February 19, 2012, Mr. Hoang Gia Dat Phuoc, a resident of Long Thanh My Ward, District 9, Saigon City, died while being detained by District 9 Police. The family said

that Mr. Phuoc had been healthy and that he had had no criminal record before his detention.

- January 26, 2012, Mr. Nguyen Van Hung, a resident of Neighborhood 2, Quyet Tien Area, Tien Phong Village, Yen Dung District, Bac Giang Province, was severely injured by public security agents when the authorities appropriated his land. He died January 26, 2012 after having clung on to life for more than three weeks.
- January 10, 2012, Mr. Nguyen Van Hung was severely hit by Bac Giang provincial police during a protest against forced land confiscation. He died at home on January 26, 2012.
- April 25, 2011, Mr. Nguyen Cong Nhut died while in temporary custody by the police legal assistance section of Ben Cat district, Binh Duong province. His family found signs of beating on his body, a lot of blood, and electric torture marks on his limbs.
- March 30, 2011, Mr. Tran Van Du was wounded by police Jr. Capt. Vo Van Ut Deo, Warrant Officer Danh Nhan, Sergeant Tran Tuan Khai, and militiaman Tran Quoc Thang of the Nga Nam town, Soc Trang province. They then dragged Mr. Tran to the hedge next to the town administrative office and let him die there in the dark.
- March 02, 2011, Mr. Trinh Xuan Tung was beaten to death by police Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Ninh of Thinh Liet quarter, Hoang Mai district, Hanoi.

1-4. TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING RELIGIOUS OPPRESSION/PERSECUTION BY ARMED VIOLENCE

- March 17, 2013, Hoang Van Ngai, a church leader in Dak Glong District, Dak Nong Province, was beaten to death while being in police custody for unknown reason. Police claimed that Ngai died after putting his hand into an electric socket, but Ngai's brother, also detained in an adjacent cell, claimed that he heard the sound of violent beating from his brother's cell and later saw Ngai taken out of his cell with an apparent wound on his throat.
- November 9, 2012, Vietnamese authorities carried out a sweeping operation in Dak Krong commune with about one thousand well-armed soldiers and security forces. They searched for devout Degar Catholics and captured several people. They tied one man to a wooden cross, and rounded up the villagers and threatened them, saying that anyone who continues to practice their religious beliefs will be subject to the same punishment.
- August 21, 2012, Vietnamese armed security forces raided the village of Bon Kon H'Drom- T'Re in Kontum province and attacked Christian Montagnards when they gathered for prayer. More than 30 people were reportedly injured during the raid.
- July 5, 2012, hundreds of police and security forces in plain clothes stopped and assaulted a group of Hoa Hao Buddhist followers, prohibiting them from entering Quang Minh Temple in An Giang Province for the celebration of the founding anniversary of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Church.

- July 1, 2012, local security forces of Nghe An Province, equipped with guns, batons, sticks, and stones, prevented Rev. Nguyen Dinh Thuc of Con Cuong Parish from entering the chapel. They savagely beat church attendants and smashed church statues. Some attendants were wounded and rushed to the emergency room.
- December 3, 2011, hundreds of “self-motivated” people broke into the Thai Ha church in Hanoi, causing trouble and attacking the priests while a strong force of uniformed police and plainclothesmen stood outside in readiness to protect the troublemakers inside.
- July 7, 2011, police and other security forces surrounded the Buon Kret Krot hamlet in Mang Yang district of Gia Lai province, and attacked a group of Christian Montagnards during a prayer session. 12 men and 4 women were injured; others were detained and tortured.
- April 30, 2011, between 5 to 8 thousand H’Mong people gathered for a religious event and demonstration in favor of reforms and respect for religious freedom at an area near Huoi Khon hamlet of Nam Ke in the Muong Nhe district, province of Dien Bien. On May 4 and 5, police and borders troops were mobilized together with tanks and helicopters to repress and disperse them. According to the Center for Public Policy Analysis (CPPA), there were 72 deaths and hundreds of people injured or missing.
- August 23, 2010, hundreds of security agents, both disguised and in uniform, surrounded Giac Minh Temple in Da Nang, assaulted monks and faithful, handcuffed them, and took them away in trucks.
- May 04, 2010, Da Nang City authorities mobilized hundreds of security agents and mobile police to brutally beat the faithful at a funeral ceremony in Con Dau Parish, with the intent of robbing the parish land. The harsh measure resulted in one death, and 34 people forced to flee to Thailand as refugees.

1-5. TYPICAL CASES INVOLVING FORCED LAND EXPROPRIATION

Case 1. Forced Land Eviction in Dong Trieu, Quang Ninh Province in December 2012

The authorities of Quang Ninh Province and Dong Trieu District had plans to urbanize the Dong Trieu area by 2015. However, in the process of compensation for expropriated land, many people said that the compensation is too unfair, since less than 40 thousand dong per square meter “is only a bowl of phở”; the people therefore refused relocation. According to the confiscation decision, by December 23 the government would seize the land by force; therefore, on Dec 21, 2012 thousands of people flocked to the area in front of the Kim Son urban project. Many people carried coffins, lied on the road and blocked the traffic, causing Highway 18A congestion. The authorities of Dong Trieu district ordered force to be used to remove the banners and tents set up by protesters. Because the crowd continued to grow, security force was sent to the area, triggering clashes with the protesters. Some people were arrested during the clash.

Case 2. Forced Land Eviction in Vu Ban, Province of Nam Dinh in May 2012

Around the end of 2007, the authorities of the Vu Ban district in Nam Dinh province planned to confiscate 165 hectares of the Lien Minh, Lien Bao, and Kim Thai villages to sell to Vietnam Textile Group in order to build the Bao Minh industrial zone. However, due to the extremely low compensation offered, 120 families rejected the offer and tried to stand against the government's threats and enticement. On May 9, 2012, nearly 300 police officers and civilian guards were sent over to carry out a ruthless expropriation campaign, beating three women seriously then leaving them lying in the street, while five others were arrested. Eventually, the 165 hectares were stolen successfully.

Case 3. Forced Land Eviction in Van Giang, Province of Hung Yen in April 2012

In April 2012, the authorities of the Van Giang district, province of Hung Yen, decided to confiscate some 500 hectares (involving about 4,000 families) to create the Ecopark city-commerce tourist area to be built by Viet Hung Estate Investment Company. Facing a terribly low and unfair compensation rate of 43,000 VND (approximately US\$ 2.15) per square meter, 1,800 families in Xuan Quan, Phung Cong, and Cuu Cao firmly refused to accept, leading the district and provincial government on April 24, 2012 to send out a force of some 2,000 police officers to Phung Cong and Xuan Quan to bar all access to the field, and to detain and beat a number of guards there.

Other farmers coming to support the victims were also brutally beaten—some were rendered unconscious by having pepper gas pumped into their noses. Eventually, the unarmed people were defeated by the powerful government forces, and twenty of them were arrested, including a mother with a small child at her breast. Citizens continued to be harassed and terrorized by forces hired by the Viet Hung Company. Two reporters working for the official Voice of Vietnam were also caught in the melee and beaten by the police.

Case 4. Forced Land Eviction in Tien Lang District in January 2012

In 1993, under the auspices of authorities of Tien Lang District of Hai Phong City, Mr. Doan Van Vuon and his brother's families in Cong Roc of Vinh Quang village began to develop 21 hectares of seashore, including 19.3 unexploited hectares of seashore swamps, for use for 14 years. They invested lots of labor and money, but after a series of failures, they finally succeeded in building anti-seawater dikes to start a sea product business. Several years later, seeing that the family had turned a profit giving them enough to pay up their bank debts, corrupt local officials plotted to take over their lands. In April 2008, the officials decided to recover their 19.3 hectares of swamps, despite protests that the family's granted period of land use was still valid.

In January 2012, the authorities of the Tien Lang district and Hai Phong city ordered hundreds of police officers and soldiers to begin the forced recovery of the land. However, Vuon and his brother vigorously fought back using rustic weapons, wounding several members of the government forces. The siblings were finally arrested and their houses and properties burned down, leaving their loved ones homeless. On April 5, 2013, the Hai Phong City People's Court sentenced Doan Van Vuon and his younger brother to 5 years in jail each for attempted murder. Four other defendants received jail time from 3 years and half to 2 years for the same charge, and from 18 months to 15 months of probation for opposing against officers on duty.

APPENDIX 2
A. List of Prisoners of Conscience Currently in Jail*
Updated 2013/04/15

O.N	NAME	BIRTH YEAR	BACKGROUND	ARREST DATE	ACCUSED OF (Article of Vietnam Criminal Code)**	TRIAL DATE	SENTENCE (Prison years)	DETENTION / PRISON CAMP
1	A Thiên	1983	Montagnard Christian, Vietnamese People Love The Vietnamese Party	2010/11/20	N/A	not yet	not yet	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
2	Amlinh (Bá Blung)	1943	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO. Association of Montagnards in the USA	2009/02/04	87	2009/09/08	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
3	Bùi Đăng Thủy	1946	Former pilot of RV Air Force People's Action Party of Vietnam	1997/7/22	91	1999/09/8-10	18	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
4	Bùi Tấn Nhã	1943	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist, former Treasurer	1997/07/13	79	N/A	Lifetime	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
5	Bùi Thúc Nhu	1950	Great Vietnamese Nationalist Party. Indochinese Federation Front	1989	79	N/A	Lifetime	Phủ Yên, Xuân Phước, A20 prison camp (Ministry of Public Security)
6	Bùi Văn Thâm	1987	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2012/07/29	257	2012/09/21	2,5	An Giang, An Phú prison camp
7	Bùi Văn Trung	1964	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2012/10/30	257	2013/01/23	4	An Giang, An Phú prison camp
8	Byuk		Montagnard Christian	2012/05/08	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai, Măng Yang detainment camp
9	Cao Văn Tĩnh	1974	Land rights activist, Vietnam Reform Party	2010/08/10	79	2011/05/30	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
10	Chân Khuru		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
11	Chang A Dơ	1979	Ethnic Hmong Christian	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
12	Chu Mạnh Sơn	1989	Catholic Youth activist. Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/03	88	2012/05/24	2,5	Nghệ An, Nghi Kim prison camp
13	Cư A Báo	1976	Montagnard Christian	4/2011/4	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
14	Cù Huy Hà Vũ	1957	Juris doctor, Pro-democracy activist Human rights lawyer	2010/11/05	88	2011/05/04	7	Thanh Hóa, Yên Định - B11 Detention Center
15	Đặng Ngọc Minh	1957	Catholic Youth activist	2011/08/02	79	2013 /01/09	3	Nghệ An provincial prison
16	Đặng Xuân Diệu	1977	Businessman, Catholic Youth activist. Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/07/30	79	2013 /01/09	13	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
17	Danh Hưởng	1961	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999/07/19	84	2001/05/16-29	18	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
18	Đậu Văn Dương	1986	Catholic Youth activist, Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/02	88	2012/05/24	3,5	Nghệ An, Nghi Kim prison camp
19	Đình Đăng Định	1963	Pro-democracy activist, blogger, Teacher	2011/10/21	88	2012/08/09	6	Daknong provincial prison
20	Đình Nguyên Kha	1988	Pro-democracy activist, student, Patriotic Youth Group	2012/10/14	84	not yet	not yet	Long An provincial prison

21	Đình Văn Nhượng	1958	Land rights activist	2011/06/07	88	2012 /07/16	4	Bắc Giang provincial prison
22	Đỗ Hường (aka Đoàn Hùng)		Former Captain of RVA, Alliance of Vietnamese Revolutionary Parties.	1993/03/05	79	1996	Lifetime	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
23	Đỗ Thanh Nhân	1926	Government of Free Vietnam	1999	91	2001/05/16-29	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
24	Đỗ Thanh Văn		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999/06/18	84	2001/05/16-29	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
25	Đỗ Thị Hồng	1957	Religious activist, Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn.	2012/02/14	79	2013/01/28	13	Phú Yên provincial prison
26	Đỗ Thị Minh Hạnh	1985	Labour rights activist, United Workers-Farmers Organization (UWFO)	2010/02/23	89	2010/10/26	7	Biên Hòa, Thủ Đức prison camp, section 2
27	Đỗ Văn Hoa	1966	Land rights activist	2011/06/07	88	2012 /07/16	4	Bắc Giang provincial prison
28	Đỗ Văn Thái	1960	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/02/27	84 + 88	2001/05/16-29	18	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
29	Đoàn Đình Nam	1951	Religious activist, Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn .	2012/02/06	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
30	Đoàn Huy Chương	1985	Labour rights activist, United Workers-Farmers Organization (UWFO)	2010/02/13	89	2010/10/26	7	Trà Vinh provincial prison
31	Đoàn Văn Cư	1962	Religious activist, Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	14	Phú Yên provincial prison
32	Đoàn Văn Quý	1966	Farmer, Land rights activist	2012/01/05	93	2013/04/05	5	Trần Phú Prison, Hải Phòng
33	Đoàn Văn Sinh	1957	Farmer, Land rights activist	2012/01/05	93	2013/04/05	3.6	Trần Phú Prison, Hải Phòng
34	Đoàn Văn Vệ	1974	Farmer, Land rights activist	2012/01/05	93	2013/04/05	2	Trần Phú Prison, Hải Phòng
35	Đoàn Văn Vươn	1963	Agricultural engineer, Land rights activist	2012/01/05	93	2013/04/05	5	Trần Phú Prison, Hải Phòng
36	Dương Âu	1955	Land rights activist, Vietnam Populist Party	2009/08/26	91	2010/04/20	5	Bình Dương, An Phước prison camp
37	Dương Kim Khải	1958	Cow Shed Menonite home church Pastor, Vietnam Reform Party	2010/08/10	79	2011/05/30	6	Bến Tre provincial prison
38	Dương Thị Tròn	1947	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2006/10/02	245 + 257	2007/05/03	9	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
39	Giàng A Sĩ	1979	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2,5	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
40	H Lưn	1968	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2004	87	2005/01/25	11	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
41	H Thuý Ya	1962	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2008	87	2008	5	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
42	Hà Tấn Vũ	1986	rebelling to protest police who murder people	2009/09/17	245	2010/05/28	3	Gia Lai, An Khê
43	Hồ Đức Hòa	1974	Businessman, Catholic Youth activist	2011/07/30	79	2013 /01/09	13	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
44	Hồ Long Đức	1953	Government of Free Vietnam	1999/11/25	84 + 90	2001/05/16-29	16	Bình Dương, An Phước prison camp
45	Hồ Thị Bích Khương	1967	Land rights activist, Bloc 8406	2011/01/15	88	2011/12/29	5	Nghệ An, Nghi Kim prison camp
46	Hồ Thị Huệ	1966	Land rights activist	2012	258	2012/03/14	3	Tây Ninh provincial prison
47	Hồ Văn Oanh	1985	Catholic Youth activist, Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/27	79	2013/01/09	3	Sài gòn, Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center
48	Hoàng Phong	1985	Catholic Youth activist	2011/12/29	88	2012/05/24	1,5	Nghệ An provincial prison
49	Huỳnh Anh	1975	Cao Dai follower, religious freedom activist	2005	91	2005/07/27	8	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
50	Huỳnh Anh Trí	1971	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999/12/29	84	2001/05/16-29	14	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K4

51	Huỳnh Anh Tú	1968	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999/12/29	84	2001/05/16-29	14	Bình Dương, An Phước prison camp
52	Jơnh	1979	Montagnard Christian	2012/05/08	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai, Mãng Yang detainment camp
53	K Khiệp		Montagnard Christian, Vietnamese People Love The Vietnamese Party	2010/12/11	N/A	not yet	not yet	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
54	K Theo		Montagnard Christian, Vietnamese People Love The Vietnamese Party	2010/12/10	N/A	not yet	not yet	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
55	Kpă Sinh	1959	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
56	Kpa Thom		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/25	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai, Chu Prong
57	Kpă Y CỐ	1980	Montagnard Christian, Vietnam Good News Mission (VGNM) church	2010/01/27	87	2010/11/15	4	Phú Yên provincial prison
58	Kpuih Bô		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010	87	2010	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
59	Kpuih Do		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/25	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
60	Kpuil Lễ		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2011/11/22	87	2012/06/06	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
61	Kpuil Mel		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2011/11/22	87	2012/06/06	9	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
62	Ksor Alik		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2005	87	2005/05/30	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
63	Ksor On	1977	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008	87	2009/01/06	7	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
64	Ksor Thúp	1952	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2004	87	2005/01/25	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
65	Ksor Vung	1969	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2004	87	2005/01/25	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
66	Ksor Y Dú	1963	Montagnard Christian, Vietnam Good News Mission (VGNM) church	2010/01/27	87	2010/11/15	6	Phú Yên provincial prison
67	Lâm Quang Hải		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000	79	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
68	Lê Đức Động	1983	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	12	Phú Yên provincial prison
69	Lê Duy Lộc	1956	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	17	Phú Yên provincial prison
70	Lê Kim Hùng	1968	Government of Free Vietnam	1999/06/18	84 + 88	2001/05/16-29	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
71	Lê Phúc	1951	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/18	15	Phú Yên provincial prison
72	Lê Quốc Quân	1971	Human rights lawyer, Pro-democracy activist, Vietnam Solutions - Director	2007/03/19 2012/12/30	88 161	No trial not yet	4 months not yet	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
73	Lê Thân		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/03	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
74	Lê Thanh Tùng	1968	Freelance journalist, pro-democracy activist, Bloc 8406	2011/12/01	88	2012/08/10	5	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
75	Lê Thị Kim Thu	1968	Land rights activist, Bloc 8406	2012/07/06	85	2012/12/27	2	Đông Nai provincial prison
76	Lê Trọng Cư	1966	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	12	Phú Yên provincial prison
77	Lê Văn Phúc	1981	Rebelling to protest police who murder people	2009/09/17	245	2010/05/28	3	Gia Lai, An Khê
78	Lê Văn Sơn	1938	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	1982	79		Lifetime	Thanh Hóa, Thanh Cẩm prison camp - T5
79	Lê Văn Sơn (Paulus)	1985	Blogger, Catholic Youth activist. Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/03	79	2013/01/09	13	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
80	Lê Văn Thành	1975	Falun Gong practitioner, Broadcasting "Sound of Hope Network" Falun Gong radio into China	2010/06/11	226	2011/11/10	2	Hà Nội, Cầu Diễn, Hỏa Lò prison camp

81	Lê Văn Tinh	1940	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist, People's Action Party of Vietnam, member of former RVN National Assembly	1995/01/25	91	1999/09/8-10	10 20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
82	Lô Thanh Thảo	1977	Pro-democracy activist, Distributing anti-government leaflets	2012/03/26	88	2013/01/06	3,5	Saigon, Phan Đăng Lưu Detention Center
83	Lư Văn Bảy	1952	Front of Vietnamese Inter-Religions, Cyber-dissident	1977 2011/03/26	Re-ed 88	2011/08/22	6 4	Kiên Giang, An Biên prison camp
84	Lương Nhật Quang	1987	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	12	Phú Yên provincial prison
85	Mai Thị Dung	1969	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist, Hoa-Hao Buddhist women League - leader	2005/08/05	245 + 257	2005/09/19	11	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
86	Mùa A Thắng	1980	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2012/04	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
87	Nay Y Nga	1979	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2011	87	2012/04/12	5	Phú Yên provincial prison
88	Nguyễn Bá Đăng	1965	Former officer of VPA, People's Democratic Party of Vietnam, Bloc 8406	2010/01/22	88	2011/01/22	3	Nghệ An, Thanh Chương prison camp, section 6
89	Nguyễn Bích Thủy	1971	Land rights activist	2012	258	2012/03/14	3	Tây Ninh provincial prison
90	Nguyễn Công Chính	1969	Pastor, Lutheran church - head of Gia Lai	2011/04/28	87	2012/03/26	11	Gia Lai, Pleiku
91	Nguyễn Đăng Minh Mẫn	1985	Catholic Youth activist	2011/08/02	79	2013/01/09	8	Nghệ An provincial prison
92	Nguyễn Dinh	1968	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	14	Phú Yên provincial prison
93	Nguyễn Đình Cường	1985	Blogger, Catholic Youth activist	2011/08/02	79	2013/01/09	4	Nghệ An provincial prison
94	Nguyễn Hoàng Quốc Hùng	1981	Labour rights activist, United Workers-Farmers Organization (UWFO)	2010/02/24	89	2010/10/26	9	Trà Vinh provincial prison
95	Nguyễn Hoàng Sơn	1960	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
96	Nguyễn Hữu Cầu	1947	Former officer of RVA, Front of unified national liberation forces in Vietnam	1983/10/09	87	1983/05/19-23	Death	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K3
97	Nguyễn Kim Nhân	1949	Land rights activist, hanging anti-China & anti-government banners	2011/06/07	88	2012/07/16	5,5	Bắc Giang provincial prison
98	Nguyễn Kỳ Lạc	1951	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/06	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
99	Nguyễn Lộc Phước (aka Pe Vi Chet)	1981	Pro-democracy activist, Vietnamese People Love The Vietnamese Party	2010/11/20	N/A	not yet	not yet	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
100	Nguyễn Long Hội	1940	Pro-democracy activist	1997	79	1997	Lifetime	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
101	Nguyễn Ngọc Cường	1957	Land rights activist, distributing anti-government leaflets	2011/03/28	88	2011/10/21	7	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
102	Nguyễn Ngọc Phương	1977	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
103	Nguyễn Ngọc Tường Thi	1986	Land rights activist, distributing anti-government leaflets	2011/04/02	88	2011/10/21	2	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
104	Nguyễn Phương Uyên	1992	Pro-democracy activist, student, Patriotic Youth Group	2012/10/14	88	not yet	not yet	Long An provincial prison
105	Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn	1962	Pro-democracy activist, Head of Farmer association of Vinh Phú Ward	2012/20/07	88 + 230	not yet	not yet	Bình Dương provincial prison
106	Nguyễn Sĩ Bằng		Alliance of Vietnamese Revolutionary Parties	1996/06/12	84	1996	Lifetime	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp

107	Nguyễn Tấn Hồng	1968	rebelling to protest police who murder people	2009/09/17	245	2010/05/28	5,6	Gia Lai, An Khê
108	Nguyễn Thái Bình	1986	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	12	Phú Yên provincial prison
109	Nguyễn Thanh Vân	1960	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/02/24	84 + 90	2001/05/16-29	18	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
110	Nguyễn Thị Bích Trang	1977	Tan Tao Investment & Industrial holding company employee	2012/09/07	258	not yet	not yet	Saigon, Phan Đăng Lưu Detention Center
111	Nguyễn Tiến Trung	1983	Pro-democracy activist, Engineer Democratic Party of Vietnam	2009/07/07	79	2010/01/20	7	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
112	Nguyễn Tuấn Nam (aka Bảo Giang)	1936	Former officer of VPA, People's Action Party of Vietnam	1996/11/28	91	1999/09/8-10	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
113	Nguyễn Văn Bình		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999	84	2001/05/16-29	16	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
114	Nguyễn Văn Chung	1952	Former officer of RVA, FULRO	1995/11/17	83 + 90	1996/06/13	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
115	Nguyễn Văn Duyệt	1980	Engineer, Catholic Youth activist. Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/07	79	2013 /01/09	6	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
116	Nguyễn Văn Hải (aka Điều Cây)	1952	Blogger, Free Journalists Club founder	2008/04/20 2010/10/19	161 88	2008/09/10 2012/09/24	2,5 12	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
117	Nguyễn Văn Lúa	1940	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2011/04/24	258	2011/12/13	5	An Giang, Bằng Lăng prison camp
118	Nguyễn Văn Lý	1946	Catholic priest, Bloc 8406 & Vietnam Progressive Party founder	2007/02/18	87 + 89 87 + 269 88	1983/12 2001/10/19 2007/03/30	10 15 8	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
119	Nguyễn Văn Oai	1980	Catholic Youth activist	2011/07/30	79	2013/01/09	3	Nghệ An provincial prison
120	Nguyễn Văn Phương	1965	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000	84 + 88	2001/05/16-29	17	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
121	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	1984	Pro-democracy activist, Distributing anti-government leaflets	2011/03/10	88	2012/03/06	3	Quảng Bình, Đồng Hới prison camp
122	Nguyễn Văn Tư (Tư Hồng)	1949	Land rights activist, Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2011/06/28	258	2012/04/17	2,5	Cần Thơ provincial prison
123	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	1957	Head of public relation department of the provincial People's Committee Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2012	258	2012/06/06	4	Vũng Tàu prison camp
124	Nguyễn Xuân Anh	1982	Martial arts master, Catholic Youth activist	2011/08/07	79	2013 /01/09	3	Nghệ An provincial prison
125	Nguyễn Xuân Nghĩa	1949	Pro-democracy activist, writer, Bloc 8406 - Executive Board member, hanging anti-China & anti-government banners	2008/09/10	88	2009/10/09	6	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
126	Nguyễn Xuân Nô	1945	Cao Dai follower, religious freedom activist	2005	91	2005/07/27	9	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
127	Nhi (Bà Tiêm)	1958	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008/12/28	87	2009/09/08	10	Gia Lai
128	Nơh	1959	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008/08	87	2009/09/04	12	Gia Lai
129	Nông Hùng Anh	1988	Christian Youth activist	2011/08/05	79	2013/01/09	5	Nghệ An provincial prison
130	Phạm Anh Tuấn		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
131	Phạm Nguyễn Thanh Bình	1983	Blogger	2012	88	2013/04/17	3	Saigon, Phan Đăng Lưu Detention Center
132	Phạm Thị Phương	1945	Former Officer of RVA, Viet-Thalander Vietnam Populist Party	2010/04/21	79	2011/09/21	11	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K4

133	Phạm Văn Thông	1962	Land rights activist, Viet Nam Reform Party, Cow Shed Mennonite home church member	2010/08/10	79	2011/05/30	7	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
134	Phạm Xuân Thân	1958	Alliance of Vietnamese Revolutionary Parties	1996/06/12	84	1996	Lifetime	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
135	Phan Ngọc Tuấn	1959	Lutheran church missionary, distributing anti-government leaflets	2011/08/10	88	2012/06/06	5	Ninh Thuận provincial prison
136	Phan Thanh Hải (aka AnhBaSG)	1969	Blogger, attorney, Free Journalists Club	2010/10/18	88	2012/09/24	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
137	Phan Thanh Trường	1987	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	10	Phú Yên provincial prison
138	Phan Thành Ý	1948	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	14	Phú Yên provincial prison
139	Phan Văn Bàn	1940	Pro-democracy activist, distributing anti-government leaflets	1978	88	1985/11/26	Lifetime	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
140	Phan Văn Thu (Trần Công)	1948	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	Lifetime	Phú Yên provincial prison
141	Phùng Lâm	1966	Pro-democracy activist, Democratic Party of Vietnam	2010/06/21	88	2011/01/18	7	Bình Phước provincial prison
142	Phùng Quang Quyền	1956	Land rights activist, Vietnam Populist Party	2006/11/15 2009/08/31	258 91	2007/12/10 2010/04/20	1,5 4	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
143	Pinh	1967	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008/08	87	2009/09/04	9	Gia Lai
144	Rah Lan Blom	1976	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	9	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
145	Rah Lan Dang	1979	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2003	87	N/A	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
146	Rah Lan Mlih	1966	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	9	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
147	Rmah Hlach (Rơ Mah Hlach)	1968	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/07/23	87	2010/01/14-15	12	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
148	Ro Lah K'lan		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2011/08/25	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
149	Rơ Lan Jú (Ama Suit)	1968	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/03	87	2009/07/21	9	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
150	Ro Mah Hit		Montagnard Christian	2010/08/25	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
151	Ro Mah Klit	1946	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
152	Rơ Mah Pôl	1953	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	N/A	87	2009/03/27	7	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
153	Rơ Mah Pró	1964	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	9	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
154	Rơ Mah Then	1985	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	N/A	87	2009/03/27	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
155	Rôh	1962	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008/08	87	2009/09/04	10	Gia Lai
156	Runh	1979	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2012/08/05	87	N/A	N/A	Gia Lai, Măng Yang detainment camp
157	Siu Ben (Ama Yôn)	1975	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/03	87	2009/07/21	12	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
158	Siu Brôm	1967	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
159	Siu Glól	1985	Montagnard (Jarai) Christian pastor in Chư Pưh	2010/09/22	87	2010	8-10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
160	Siu Hlôm	1967	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	12	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
161	Siu Jă (Ama Hyen)	1972	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/03	87	2009/07/21	7	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
162	Siu Kheh		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010	87	2010	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
163	Siu Kơch	1985	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/07/23	87	2010/01/14-15	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
164	Siu Lit		Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010	87	2010	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20

165	Siu Nheo	1955	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2010/08/28	87	2011/04/05	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
166	Siu Thái (Ama Thương)	1978	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2011/04/07	87	2011/12/19	10	Gia Lai prison camp - B20
167	Siu Wiu	1978	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2008	87	2009/01/06	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
168	Sơn Nguyễn Thanh Điền	1972	Government of Free Vietnam	2000/08/17	84	2001/05/16-29	16	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
169	Sơn Tâm		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999	84	2001/05/16-29	15	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
170	Tạ Khu	1947	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn, Religious activist	2012/02/06	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
171	Tạ Phong Tần	1968	Blogger, former police officer, Free Journalists Club. Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/09/05	88	2012/09/24	10	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
172	Thái Văn Dung	1988	Engineer, Catholic Youth activist, Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/19	79	2013/01/09	5	Nghệ An provincial prison
173	Thào A Khay	1986	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
174	Thào A Lâu	1978	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
175	Tô Văn Hồng	1950	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/02/27	84	2001/05/16-29	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
176	Trần Anh Kim	1949	Former officer of VPA, Democratic Party of Vietnam	2009/07/07	79	2009/12/28	5,5	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
177	Trần Hoài Ân	1953	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2011/07/02	258	2011/12/13	3	An Giang, Bằng Lăng prison camp
178	Trần Hoàng Giang	1980	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/02/27	84 + 88	2001/05/16-29	16	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
179	Trần Hữu Cảnh	1952	Cao Dai follower, religious freedom activist	2005	91	2005/07/27	13	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
180	Trần Hữu Đức	1988	Student, Catholic Youth activist	2011/08/02	88	2012/05/24	3,5	Nghệ An, Nghi Kim prison camp
181	Trần Huỳnh Duy Thức	1966	Pro-democracy activist, blogger, Chấn Sturdy group, owner of Internet company (OCI)	2009/05/24	79	2010/01/20	16	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K1
182	Trần Minh Nhật	1988	Student, Catholic Youth activist, Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/08/27	79	2013 /01/09	4	Sài gòn, Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center
183	Trần Phi Dũng	1966	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	13	Phú Yên provincial prison
184	Trần Quân	1984	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	12	Phú Yên provincial prison
185	Trần Thị Huệ		Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	1999/04/20	84 + 88	2001/05/16-29	18	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
186	Trần Thị Thủy	1971	Land rights activist, Vietnam Reform Party, Hoa Hao Buddhist	2010/08/10	79	2011/05/30	8	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K5
187	Trần Tư	1941	Former officer of RVA, Viet-American Alliance of Vietnamese Revolutionary Parties	1993/03/28	79	1996	Lifetime	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
188	Trần Văn Thiệp	1963	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2007/08/04	245 + 257	N/A	10	Đồng Tháp, Láng Biên
189	Trần Văn Tiến	1969	rebellng to protest police brutality	2009/09/17	245	2010/05/28	4	Gia Lai, An Khê
190	Trần Vũ Anh Bình	1974	Musician, Patriotic Youth Group, Redemptorist News Information Network	2011/09/19	88	2012/10/30	6	Sài gòn, Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center

191	Trương Văn Duy	1964	Alliance of Vietnamese Revolutionary Parties	1996/06/12	84	1996	Lifetime	Bình Dương, An Phước prison camp, K2
192	Từ Thiện Lương	1950	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
193	Văn Ngọc Hiếu	1963	Ethnic Khmer, Government of Free Vietnam	2000/02/27	84 + 90	2001/05/16-29	20	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
194	Vàng A Giàng	1980	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2,5	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
195	Vàng Seo Phừ	1978	Montagnard Christian, detained for participating in peaceful demonstrations	2011/04	89	2012/03/13	2	Điện Biên, Mường Nhé prison camp
196	Vi Đức Hồi	1956	Pro-democracy activist, blogger, Bloc 8406, Former director of CPV school in Hữu Lũng, Lạng Sơn	2010/10/27	88	2011/01/26	8	Lạng Sơn, Yên Trạch prison camp
197	Vô Minh Trí (Việt Khang)	1978	Musician, Patriotic Youth Group	2011/12/23	88	2012/10/30	4	Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center, Saigon
198	Vô Ngọc Cư	1951	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/06	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
199	Vô Thành Lê	1955	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/05	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
200	Vô Thị Thu Thủy	1962	Pro-democracy activist, Catholic activist Distributing anti-government leaflets	2011/03/10	88	2012/03/06	5	Quảng Bình, Đồng Hới prison camp
201	Vô Tiết	1952	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn. - founder & chairman	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	16	Phú Yên provincial prison
202	Vô Viết Dزيễn	1971	Pro-democracy activist, Vietnam Restoration Party	2012/04/03	79	2013/01/15	3	Tây Ninh provincial prison
203	Vũ Đình Thụy		Former officer of RVA, poet, writing anti-communist poetry sent abroad	N/A	79	N/A	30	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
204	Vũ Đức Trung	1980	Falun Gong practitioner, Broadcasting "Sound of Hope Network" Falun Gong radio into China. Director of Nhan Hoa software company	2010/06/11	226	2011/11/10	3	Hà Nội, Cầu Diễn, Hòa Lò prison camp
205	Vũ Quang Thuận	1966	Pro-democracy activist, businessman, Vietnam Progressive Democratic Movement	2011/02/02	91	not yet	not yet	Sài Gòn, Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center (Ministry of Public Security)
206	Vương Tấn Sơn	1953	Hội đồng công luật công án Bia Sơn - director of Quỳnh Long, LLC	2012/02/10	79	2013/01/28	17	Phú Yên provincial prison
207	Y Ang Knul	1964	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2005/01/08	87	2005/11/16-17	11	Daklak provincial prison
208	Y Ben Niê	1971	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/10	87	2005/07/05	14	Daklak provincial prison
209	Y Bhem Hpơ	1962	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/07/19	87	2005/07/05	10	Daklak provincial prison
210	Y Bông Ayun		Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/10	87	2005/07/05	8-13	Daklak provincial prison
211	Y Bri E-Nuol	1958	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2003/01/27	87	2003/10/16	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
212	Y Dhiam	1966	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/15	87	2005/07/05	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
213	Y ĐHăm Êban	1961	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/15	88	2005/07/05	9	
214	Y Don B.Ya	1971	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2003	87	2003/01	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp

215	Y Hê ê ban	1946	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2003	87	2003/10/16	12	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
216	Y Hoang BKrôn	1973	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2003/10/17	87	N/A	10	
217	Y Jim Eban	1973	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/07/18	87	2005/07/05	13	Daklak provincial prison
218	Y Jon E-Nuoi	1976	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2003/01/29	87	2003/10/16	11	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
219	Y Jut E-Ban	1970	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/01/23	87	2005/07/05	11	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
220	Y Kur B.Đáp	1971	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2004/07/28	87	2005/11/16-17	17	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
221	Y Kur B.Ya	1956	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2002/12/19	87	2003/10/16	13	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
222	Y Ngenh (Ma Đem)	1974	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	N/A	87	2008/08/06	8	Daknong provincial prison
223	Y Nginh Nie	1974	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/23	87	2005/07/05	11	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
224	Y Ngun Knul	1968	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/29	87	2004/01	18	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
225	Y Pher H'Druê	1979	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/07/31	87	2005/07/05	12	Daklak provincial prison
226	Y Phu Ksor	1980	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/07/06	88		9	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
227	Y Rit Nie Kdam	1972	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/04/10	87	2004/01	12	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
228	Y Ruih Êban	1960	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2005/02/19	87	2005/11/16-17	10	Daklak provincial prison
229	Y Sa Muel Mlô	1971	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/08/07	87	2005/07/05	9	Daklak provincial prison
230	Y Thot	1962	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004	87	2004/01	10	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
231	Y Tlúp Adrong (aka Ama Joel)	1959	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2003/10/21	87	2004/08/11-12	12	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
232	Y Tuân H'đơk	1967	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/10/31	87	2005/07/05	8	Daklak provincial prison
233	Y Wô Niê	1970	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2004/08/10	87	2005/07/05	9	Daklak provincial prison
234	Y Yăn Byă (aka Ama Nong)	1966	Montagnard Christian, religious freedom activist	2003/10/22	87	2004/08/11-12	11	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
235	Y Yoan Hmôk	1981	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2004/07/28	87	2005/11/16-17	9	Daklak provincial prison
236	Yuh (Bă Nar)	1962	Degar Montagnard Christians & FULRO	2009/02/04	87	2009/09/08	8	Gia Lai prison camp - B20

B. List of Prisoners of Conscience in Probationary Detention/ House Arrest Updated 2013/04/15

O.N	NAME	BIRTH YEAR	BACKGROUND	ARREST DATE	ACCUSED OF (Article of Vietnam Criminal Code)	TRIAL DATE	SENTENCE (prison years)	DETENTION / PRISON CAMP
1	Lê Công Định (aka Nguyễn Kha)	1968	Human rights lawyer, Pro-democracy activist, Former vice president of the Ho Chi Minh City Bar Association 2005-2008	2009/06/13	79	2010/01/20	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
2	Lê Nguyên Sang	1959	Pro-democracy activist, Medical doctor People's Democratic Party of Vietnam - leader	2006/08/14	88	2007/05/10	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
3	Lê Thăng Long	1967	Pro-democracy activist, Blogger, businessman, Chấn Sturdy group. VN Progressive Democratic Movement,	2009/06/04	79	2010/01/20	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
4	Lê Thị Công Nhân	1979	Human rights lawyer, Pro-democracy activist, Vietnam Progressive Party spokesperson, Bloc 8406, Vietnam Human Rights Committee	2007/03/06	88	2007/05/11	4	Thanh Hóa, Yên Định - B11 Detention Center (Ministry of Public Security)
5	Lê Văn Sóc	1956	Hoa Hao Buddhist activist	2006/11/04	245 + 257	2007/05/03	6,5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
6	Ngô Quỳnh	1984	Pro-democracy activist, student, Bloc 8406. Hanging anti-China & anti-government banners	2008/10/01	88	2009/10/09	3	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center (Ministry of Public Security)
7	Nguyễn Bình Thành	1955	Pro-democracy activist, Electrician, Vietnam Progressive Party, Bloc 8406	2007/02/17	88	2007/03/30	5	Hà Nam, Phủ Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
8	Nguyễn Chí Thành	1973	Land rights activist, Vietnam Reform Party, Cow Shed Mennonite home church member	2010	79	2011/05/30	2	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
9	Nguyễn Đan Quế	1942	Pro-democracy activist, Medical doctor Nonviolent Movement for Human Rights in Vietnam, founder	1978 1991 2003	79		10 20 2,5	Released in a government amnesty in 1998 Released in 2005. Under house arrest without charge since then
10	Nguyễn Mạnh Sơn	1943	Retired cadre, Hanging anti-China & anti-government banners	2008/05/08	88	2009/10/09	3,5	Hà Nam, Phủ Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
11	Nguyễn Phong	1975	Pro-democracy activist, Technician, Vietnam Progressive Party, leader, Bloc 8406	2007/02/17	88	2007/03/30	6	Thanh Hóa, Yên Định - B11 Detention Center (Ministry of Public Security)
12	Nguyễn Thành Tâm	1953	Land rights activist, Vietnam Reform Party, Cow Shed Mennonite home church	2010/07/18	79	2011/05/30	2	Ben Tre provincial jail
13	Nguyễn Thị Thương	1970	Land rights activist		257	2013/04/05	15 months	Converted to probation status
14	Nguyễn Trung Tôn	1972	Pastor, Full Gospel Church. Block 8406	2011/11/15	88	2011/12/29	2	Nghệ An, Nghi Kim prison camp
15	Nguyễn Văn Đài	1969	Human rights lawyer, Pro-democracy activist, Vietnam Human Rights Committee, founding chairman	2007/03/06	88	2007/05/11	5	Hà Nam, Phủ Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
16	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	1959	Pro-democracy activist, Engineer, Patriotic Vietnamese Group	2007/03/01	258	2007/12/11	4	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
17	Nguyễn Văn Tính	1942	Freelance journalist, Staff writer for the dissident newsletter To Quoc	2008/09/24	88	2009/10/09	3,5	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center
18	Nguyễn Văn Túc	1964	Land rights activist, Bloc 8406, Hanging anti-China & anti-government banners	2008/09/10	88	2009/10/09	4	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center

19	Phạm Bá Hải	1968	Pro-democracy activist, Bach Dang Giang group leader, Bloc 8406	2006/09/07	88	008/04/25	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
20	Phạm Minh Hoàng	1955	Pro-democracy activist, Vietnamese French, Professor, Vietnam Reform Party Saigon Polytechnic University	2010/08/13	79	2011/08/10	3	Sài gòn, Nguyễn Văn Cừ - B34 Detention Center (Ministry of Public Security)
21	Phạm Ngọc Hoa	1954	Land rights activist, Vietnam Reform Party, Cow Shed Mennonite home church	2010/08/10	79	2011/05/30	2	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp, K2
22	Phạm Thanh Nghiên	1977	Labour rights activist, Bloc 8406	2008/09/18	88	2010/01/29	4	Thanh Hóa, Yên Định - B11 Detention Center
23	Phạm Thị Báu	1982	Land rights activist		257	2013/04/05	18 months	Converted to probation status
24	Phạm Văn Trội	1972	Human rights activist, Vietnam Human Rights Committee, Bloc 8406	2008/09/10	88	2009/10/08	4	Hà Nam, Phú Lý, Ba Sao prison camp
25	Phan Văn Lợi	1951	Catholic priest, Bloc 8406 executive board member. "Freedom of expression" bi-weekly magazine editor in chief	1981/10/29	89	1982/11/20	7	Huế
26	Thích Quảng Độ (aka Đặng Phúc Tuệ)	1928	Patriarch of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam	1995/08	258	1978/08/12 1995/08/15	5	Thanh Minh Zen Monastery.
27	Trần Đức Thạch	1952	Poet, Pro-democracy activist, Bloc 8406 Land rights activist	2008/09/10	88	2009/10/08	3	Hà Nội, Cầu Diễn, Hỏa Lò prison camp
28	Trần Văn Thiêng	1936	Pro-democracy activist, Catholic activist, Former Lieutenant of Republic of Vietnam's Special Police	1991/02/14	79	unknown	20	Đồng Tháp, Láng Biên
29	Trương Minh Đức	1960	Freelance journalist, Vietnam Populist Party, Bloc 8406	2007/05/05	258	2008/03/28	5	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
30	Trương Minh Nguyệt	1946	Pro-democracy activist, professor, Vietnamese Political Prisoner Friendship Association	1981 2007/06/04	79 258	unknown 2007/12/11	15 4	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
31	Trương Thị Tâm	1963	Land rights activist, Vietnam Populist Party	2009/08/31	91	2010/04/20	3	Lâm Đồng
32	Trương Văn Kim	1951	Land rights activist, Vietnam Populist Party	2009/08/26	91	2010/04/20	3	Lâm Đồng
33	Võ Văn Thanh Liêm	1940	Hoa Hao Buddhist leader, Head of Quang Minh Tự temple in An Giang	2005/08/05	245 + 257	2005/09/19	7	Dong Nai, Xuan Loc, Z30A prison camp
34	Vũ Hùng	1966	Pro-democracy activist, blogger, Teacher, Bloc 8406	2008/09/18	88	2009/10/07	3	Hà Nội, Thanh Trì, Thanh Liệt - B14 Detention Center

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* This list represents only a small fraction of prisoners of conscience being held in Vietnam. A great number of prisoners have been detained without trial, especially minority ethnic people and followers of unrecognized churches in the Central Highlands.

****Articles of Vietnamese Criminal Code:**

79: Carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration

84: Terrorism

87: Undermining the unity policy

88: Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

89: Disrupting security

90: Destroying detention camps

91: Fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people's administration

93: Murder

226: Illegally using information in computer networks

245: Causing public disorder

257: Resisting persons in the performance of their official duties

290: Acting as intermediaries for bribery