



**Protecting Children's Rights:
A Comparative Analysis between Vietnam and the Legal Models of
the European Union and Hungary**
(Summary of dissertation)

by
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1. Scope of the study

The CRC establishes that children have numerous rights categorised into four groups. Specifically, the first group includes the right to survival, the second group involves the right to protection, the third group pertains to the right to development, the fourth group encompasses the right to participate. Similarly, Vietnamese law also encompasses provisions regarding children's rights in the Children Act 2016. Simultaneously, mechanisms to safeguard these rights are also delineated in the Civil Code of 2015, the Penal Code of 2015, the Nationality Law 2016, the Education Law 2019, and the Domestic Violence Prevention and Control Law 2022.

Within the scope of the dissertation, the author will not analyse all the rights mentioned above. Instead, the author opts to concentrate on specific rights, namely the right to birth registration, the right to education, the right to privacy, and the right to be protected from violence for children. However, before delving into a detailed analysis of these rights from an international legal, regional legal (European), and national legal (Vietnamese and Hungarian) perspectives, the author will clarify the fundamental principles in safeguarding children's rights according to the CRC. Although the author refers to an international document in this study, the title of the study does not clearly state the international legal model because the comparative analytical approach is purely between Vietnam, Hungary and the European Union in general. So, if the author uses international law in the topic title, the thesis will encounter the problem of not being able to cover all jurisdictions of international law such as Africa, America, etc. On the other hand, the author mentioned the international legal document on children's rights - CRC as a necessity because both Vietnam, Hungary and most other European countries are members of this Convention. So using CRC as a common set of standards for comparison is expected.

When selecting the aforementioned rights as the focal point for significant research in my academic journey, I believe that the fundamental and paramount rationale emanates from personal interests. Throughout my tenure at the Faculty of Law, Can Tho University, I always ponder: Why does Vietnamese law have numerous mechanisms to protect children, yet children in Vietnam still experience harm, ranging from mental and physical abuse to even threats to life? Many instances involve acts committed by relatives and family members, and numerous cases have left a lasting impact on me¹. Therefore, when embarking on the selection of the topic for my doctoral dissertation, I promptly determined that it had to revolve around the protection of children's rights, with a specific focus on the right to protection from violence. It is imperative to further clarify that children may be subjected to violence by various entities, such as teachers or school staff, family members, or other individuals within the community, including friends and neighbours. However, within the scope of this dissertation, the author concentrates on analysing legal provisions and practices pertaining to two cases of violence against children. In the first instance, this study scrutinizes incidents of violence transpiring within the school environment, particularly those instigated by teachers or school personnel. This examination is contextualized within the framework of the child's entitlement to education, as delineated in Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Subsequently, the analysis extends to instances of violence transpiring within the family, aligning within the contextual framework of the child's entitlement to protection from violence, as specified in Article 19 of the CRC.

¹ QUÂN - THANH, A 3-year-old girl was subjected to the insertion of 9 nails into her head; SƠN - ĐAN, An 8-year-old girl was fatally beaten by her stepmother.

Due to the advancement of information technology, coupled with the widespread impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 in Vietnam – precisely when I travelled to Hungary to pursue my doctoral studies – the education of children in Vietnam faced setbacks due to state policies aimed at curbing the spread of the disease. Subsequently, when online learning solutions were implemented, it was anticipated that Vietnamese children would continue their educational journey. Nevertheless, emerging challenges have surfaced, chiefly stemming from the inadequate technological infrastructure in poor households. This deficiency notably jeopardises the privacy rights of children when utilising these communication channels. Online predators seized the opportunity during the increased use of electronic devices during the pandemic to approach children, extract information, and carry out their criminal schemes. Faced with this situation, I recognised that the rights to education and privacy of children are pressing concerns that require serious investigation to expose the crimes of child predators and provide appropriate recommendations for Vietnamese legislators.

Furthermore, having a strong belief that if the right to education of children is emphasised, it can instil in them an awareness of their rights and the knowledge of self-protection. Education also brings about changes in the mindset of parents and even society regarding issues related to children. Consequently, appropriate actions aligning with children's rights are taken. Therefore, to propose recommendations suitable for the current situation in my country during the process of safeguarding these rights of children, I must engage in serious research and evaluation on this matter.

The right to birth registration of children is a right that I considered last when selecting the rights of children to be studied in my dissertation. It originated when I was searching for relevant literature on the right to education of children and came across information about the case of Vy², a 9-year-old girl. Vy, orphaned at an early age, lives with her grandmother in Ho Chi Minh City. Due to the family's poverty and the absence of a birth certificate, Vy is not allowed to attend school and has to sell lottery tickets to supplement her grandmother's income. On one occasion, while seeking customers, Vy had an accident and had to be admitted to the hospital. The lack of any personal identification documents prevented Vy from receiving support from the state, including health insurance, free education, and, most critically, free medical treatment. This situation has significantly influenced my thoughts. I used to believe that registering the birth of children was a straightforward and quick process due to the simplicity of its procedures. However, reality has shown that this is not a common perception for everyone. Particularly for those in the poor class of society, they face numerous barriers to approaching competent authorities and registering the birth of their children. This could be due to illiteracy, or they may believe that the process is time-consuming and costly. Additionally, they may not perceive the necessity of registering the birth of their offspring. Therefore, I have decided to incorporate this right into my research. Another reason I want to address this choice is for its impact on the realisation of other rights for children. Hence, if I aim to promote the effectiveness of enforcing other rights of children, it is essential to prioritise the implementation of the right to birth registration for children.

In summary, starting from this point onward, the term “children's rights” used in the dissertation will refer specifically to the four selected rights under study, namely: the right to birth registration, the right to education, the right to privacy, and the right to protection from violence for children.

² HÀ, The salvation of the child is impeded by the absence of a birth certificate.

2. Research Objectives and Research Questions

2.1. Research Objectives

Child protection is a global trend, and Vietnam is no exception to this overarching theme. To achieve the goal of safeguarding children, Vietnam has enacted numerous legal regulations, ranging from recognising the human rights of this particular group to specifying the mechanisms for implementing these rights. The Vietnamese legislature has demonstrated particular attention to preventive measures and addressing infringements on the rights of children. In pursuit of this objective, Vietnam has put forth various legal provisions that encompass the acknowledgement of the human rights of this specific demographic. These regulations not only recognise the rights of children but also delineate the procedural aspects of implementing these rights. Additionally, there is a distinct focus on preventative measures and addressing instances of violations against the rights of children, reflecting the heightened concern of Vietnamese legislators in this regard.

The Vietnamese government has exerted significant efforts, spanning from the attainment of independence in 1945 to the present, to enhance both the material and spiritual aspects of children's lives. The overarching goal has been to construct a secure and wholesome environment conducive to the comprehensive development of children. However, empirical evidence indicates that children in Vietnam continue to experience daily harm through various means and to varying degrees.

Therefore, one of the primary objectives is to identify solutions that would enable the legal system in Vietnam to effectively safeguard children's rights. Secondly, to extract lessons from European law and Hungarian law regarding this issue.

The process of achieving the above objectives is outlined as follows: (i) Synthesising, analysing, and evaluation of legal provisions related to the protection of specific rights in Vietnam. (ii) Collecting, analysing, and evaluating legal provisions from international law, European regional law, and Hungarian law, (iii) Conducting a comparative analysis of Vietnamese legal provisions with international and European laws to identify their progress and rigorously assessing the compatibility of Vietnamese law with these legal frameworks., (iv) Investigating the practical aspects of child protection in Vietnam to identify violations of children's rights, understand their causes, and propose appropriate measures, (v) Finally, propose suitable measures and suggest some lessons learned for legislators and policymakers with the hope of improving the current situation of child protection in Vietnam.

2.2. Research Questions

Developed from the research objectives, the dissertation will focus on clarifying the following research questions:

1. At what point in time were the rights of children recognised and protected by Vietnamese law? How did the development of these provisions evolve across different stages of societal development?
2. How are the current legal provisions in Vietnam regarding the protection of children's rights structured? To what extent do these regulations align with relevant international laws?

3. How are the current legal provisions in European regional law and Hungarian law regarding the protection of children's rights structured? To what extent do these regulations align with relevant international laws?
4. How is the current application of legal provisions for the protection of children in Vietnam? What achievements has Vietnam made, and what weaknesses persist in this process? What are the causes of these weaknesses?
5. How do children perceive their rights? What is the perspective of authoritative entities during the implementation of children's rights regarding these perceptions?
6. What solutions can be proposed to overcome the remaining limitations in the legislation enactment and enforcement related to the protection of children's rights in Vietnam?
7. What lessons and experiences can be suggested for Vietnam from the legislation of Europe and Hungary regarding the issue of protecting children's rights?

The subsequent chapters of the thesis will endeavour to effectively address the research questions posed here.

3. Research Findings and Suggestions

3.1. Research Findings

By elucidating the research questions, the dissertation has yielded several findings, as follows:

3.1.1. Identifying the temporal delineation of the legal protection of children's rights in Vietnam and elucidating its evolutionary trajectory from ancient times to the contemporary era

The feudal period constitutes a pivotal epoch in the history of Vietnam. The ethical values, philosophical ideologies, and religious beliefs during this period not only contributed to the formation of societal culture but also played a significant role in the development of the nation's legal culture. From the analysis of certain provisions in the Hong Duc Code and the Gia Long Code in Section 2.1 of the dissertation, it can be firmly asserted that legal measures to protect children's rights have been documented in Vietnamese Law since the feudal period. Accordingly, some rights of children are acknowledged and safeguarded, including the right to life, the right to be cared and nurtured, and education, the right to substitute care, the right to be protected from violence, and the right to be protected from sexual abuse. The current legal provisions and achievements attained today are the result of formation and development over the course of history. They are the culmination of the confluence of various factors: progress, humanity in legislative thought, and ethical values in the mindset of ancient Vietnamese. Although the legal provisions of the feudal era did not comprehensively and thoroughly record all aspects of children's rights as contemporary law does, they represented an overall recognition of significant rights and demonstrated alignment with the socio-economic development of the feudal period to ensure the best possible life for children. Feudal-era legal provisions also lacked standalone clauses affirming rights exclusively for children as they exist today, but rather, they are interwoven within laws alongside other vulnerable groups. Several legal measures indirectly acknowledge the rights of children through various provisions. Despite this indirect recognition, these provisions collectively establish the groundwork for the creation and evolution of regulations in subsequent stages. When analysing the French colonial regulations in Vietnam on the protection of children's rights by comparing them with the current Vietnamese laws, it is easy to find that the children's rights as regulated in the documents are unclear and incomplete. The most noticeable point is the

affirmation that the state, family, and society protected children's rights. If this content is recorded in the current Vietnamese constitution, the most valuable legal document in Vietnam, it was absent in the French colonial rules. There are two reasons for this situation. The first is due to the nature of Vietnamese laws during the French invasion. The laws were crafted to serve mainly the interests of the ruling class at that time - the French colonial masters. Besides, Vietnam had a past of being under Chinese domination for thousands of years. As a result, Chinese Confucianism's patriarchal ideology still left a massive mark on Vietnamese law. Therefore, the role of the child in some aspects of society is not respected.

Since the Communist Party achieved victory in the revolution in Vietnam on August 19, 1945, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was established. Subsequently, the government issued numerous documents to regulate social relations in the new situation and pursue the goal of developing society towards socialism. In addition to political, economic, and social security aspects, attention to safeguarding the rights of children is also an important focus of government agencies.

The Constitutions of Vietnam, over the period, have provisions that explicitly mention the protection of children's rights. At the same time, the content of the provisions on child protection in the Vietnamese constitution also shows the latter's progress compared to the previous one. Specifically, if in the 1946 Constitution, the Vietnamese legislator stipulates that children are cared for and educated, in the 1959 Constitution, the issue of child protection is no longer limited to care and education. Instead, the legislator prescribed 'protection of children's interests' in general. The 1980 Constitution added the principle of expanding the responsibility of raising children, and the 2013 Constitution added the principle of prohibiting acts of abuse and maltreatment against children – something all constitutions have previously unspecified in law. However, compared with the children's rights enshrined in the CRC, the rights listed in the Vietnamese constitution may not be comprehensive. Therefore, the analysis of children's rights in Vietnamese law should not be limited by the constitution but also include rights enshrined in other documents such as the Civil Law and the Marriage and Family Law.

3.1.2. Identifying mechanism and assess the effectiveness of safeguarding children in Vietnamese legal system by examining the fundamental principles of child protection and specific rights accorded to children

When it comes to the principles of safeguarding children, the CRC Committee has identified three general principles which are given greater priority in implementation. They are Article 2, the prohibition of discrimination in accessing the rights contained in the CRC; Article 3, the primary consideration of the child's best interests; and Article 12, the right of the child to be heard in proceedings affecting them³.

Legislators have incorporated these principles into Vietnamese law. Specifically, the principle of the child's best interests first appeared in Vietnam's legal system in the Child Protection, Care and Education Law 1991 and was further developed and incorporated into the current Children Act 2016. According to Article 3, Clause 5 of this law, all parties are responsible for ensuring the best interests of children are considered in decisions relating to them. The principle of the child's best interests is also reflected in other laws related to children, such as the Marriage and Family Law and the Adoption Law. In order to minimize the negative effects of parental

³ CRC, General comment No. 12/2009.

divorce, both mentally and physically, Vietnam has applied the principle of protecting the best interests of children in divorce law. Although there is no unified concept of the “best interests” of children in international law, this has created a flexible and effective mechanism for applying the principle of protecting the best interests of children depending on the legal systems of each country. Vietnam has essentially done well in both enacting and enforcing laws regarding divorce. The principle of non-discrimination is stipulated in the current constitution of Vietnam under Article 16. Furthermore, the Children Act 2016 also establishes this principle in Article 2, Clause 2, and Article 6, Clause 8. It can be argued that the acknowledgment of the principle of listening to the opinions of children represents a remarkable advancement in Vietnamese law. Because in the past, due to the influence of Confucian ideology, listening to the opinions of children within the family was not practiced in both practical and legal contexts. With the social and legal changes, as well as Vietnam's ratification of international legal documents on child protection, respecting and listening to the opinions of children has become an inherent right and is ensured and enforced in Vietnam.

The research has demonstrated that Vietnam has earnestly adhered to its obligations to the international community in enacting legislative and procedural measures to incorporate these principles into the national legal system. In practical terms, alongside the achievements in applying the principle of safeguarding the best interests of children through the analysed cases in Chapter 4 of the dissertation, there remain challenges both legislatively and in enforcement regarding the principle of listening to the opinions of children. Therefore, through the research process and drawing insights from legal documents in Europe as well as academic materials in Hungary, the author has put forth several proposals for Vietnamese law concerning this issue.

When discussing some certain rights of children, namely, the right to birth registration, the right to education, the right to privacy and the right to be protected from violence, recognition of the serious adherence to international commitments and standards regarding these rights is also emphasised. Because Vietnamese law contains numerous provisions in relevant legal documents to regulate these rights. Specifically, Article 13 of the Children Act 2016 stipulates the rights related to birth registration and nationality of children. In comparison to the provisions outlined in Article 7 of the CRC, Article 13 of the Children Act 2016 does not address the right to be cared for by parents. This aspect is explicitly addressed in the Children Act 2016 under Article 15. Nevertheless, other human rights of children associated with birth registration, such as the right to a name, the right to nationality, and the right to know one's parents, are all duly acknowledged within the framework of this law. Additionally, the Children Act 2016 only regulates the right to birth registration for children, without providing additional provisions on the manner of implementing this right. Instead, these regulations are documented in the Residence Law 2014, specifically from Article 13 to Article 16 and some other related provisions. Despite the current relative simplicity and ease of implementation of regulations pertaining to birth registration for children in Vietnam, there remain several nuanced details that warrant expeditious supplementation.

Specifically: (i) for those with the right to birth registration of a child, the Vietnamese civil registry law extends the provision to include grandparents and other close relatives who can register the birth of a child. In this regulation, despite providing different explanations, civil registry officials at both agencies believe that this provision poses practical difficulties; (ii) The registration of birth for children in remote and rural areas continues to encounter numerous challenges; (iii) the right to have a name specified in Article 26, Clause 1 of the Civil Code 2015. The naming of a child is carried out according to the principles are also defined in Civil Code 2015. Additionally, the naming process is also subject to limitations in cases where it infringes upon the rights and

legitimate interests of others or contradicts the fundamental principles of Vietnamese civil law is defined in Article 6 of Directive No. 04/2020/TT-BTP as follows: “the determination of surnames and names for children must comply with the law and the requirements to preserve the ethnic identity, customs, and beautiful cultural traditions of Vietnam; names should not be excessively long or difficult to use”. However, Directive No. 04/2020/TT-BTP does not provide a specific explanation of what constitutes “excessively long or difficult to use”. Similarly, other legal documents in our country do not offer specific guidance on this matter, which can lead to difficulties in the process of registering births at the local People’s Committee.

The right to nationality of children is stipulated in Article 15 of the Children Act 2016 along with the right to birth registration. Furthermore, in Article 2, Clause 1 of the National Law 2008. However, the current provisions of the Vietnamese Nationality Law still leave significant room for the possibility that children born within the territory of Vietnam may remain stateless⁴: the first scenario occurs when children have one parent who is a Vietnamese citizen while the other is a foreign national; the second scenario that may occur is when children have parents who are stateless and are born within the territory of Vietnam.

The right to know about the parents of a child is legally stipulated in accordance with the circumstances of the child under the Vietnamese law, this right is stipulated through Article 88 of the Marriage and Family Law 2014. Furthermore, the Marriage and Family Law 2014 also contain a particularly unique provision, which is the recognition of the right to request the determination of parents for a child even if the parents have passed away in Article 90. For children born out of wedlock, according to the regulations from Article 13 to 16 of the Citizen Identification Law 2014, information about the mother in the birth certificate of the child is recorded as per the birth certificate. For a child born through assisted reproductive technology, the determination of parents for a child born through assisted reproductive techniques is governed by the provisions in Clause 1 and Clause 2 of Article 93 of the Marriage and Family Law 2014. The regulations pertaining to ensuring the implementation of the right to know the origin of children in the legal system of Vietnam are relatively comprehensive, encompassing a wide range of practical cases of legal birth while also ensuring compatibility with international law. However, a detailed analysis reveals the existence of an outstanding issue that requires continued research and resolution, facilitating a more effective protection of children's rights in practice. Specifically, these challenges include: According to Article 88 of the Marriage and Family Law 2014, a child born within the period of 300 days from the date of termination is considered the child of the wife if she was pregnant during the marriage. Therefore, this child, upon birth, is determined to be the common child of the couple who terminated their marriage.

The right to education for children is enshrined in Article 37, Clause 1 of the Vietnamese Constitution 2013 and some related regulations in the Education Law 2019. The application of the right to education in practice gives rise to three issues as follows: (i) participation of students in educational issues, (ii) discipline in educational institutions, (iii) the phenomenon of school dropout. Ensuring children's participation in consultations on issues related to their education is one of the obligations set forth by the CRC for its member states. To ensure compliance with the nation's commitments to the international community, as analysed in Chapter 3, Vietnam has enacted legal provisions regulating this matter. However, the implementation of children's right to participate in educational issues, from the perspective of the children themselves, indicates that this

⁴ CAO, Augmenting scenarios in the process of establishing citizenship for children.

undertaking has not been truly effective. According to the survey results conducted among students in Ninh Kieu district, Can Tho city, it was found that as many as 87.4% of students have never been consulted on matters related to education (Chart 01). These matters include aspects such as improving school methods, educational programmes, and textbooks.

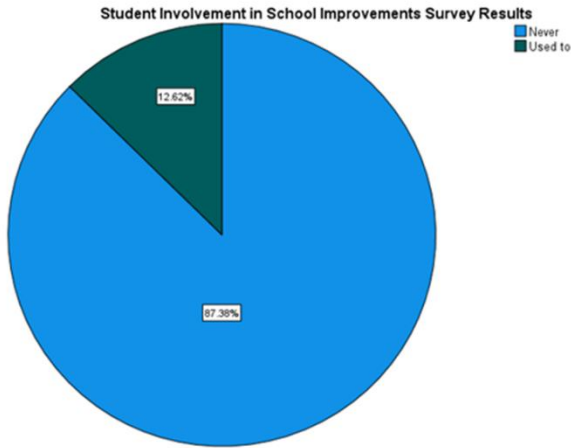


Chart 01: The proportion of students engaging in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education in Ninh Kieu district.
Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

An explanation for their non-participation reveals that 62.7% of students responded that their schools did not organize consultations, while 31.2% of students believed that they were not class monitors, which led to their exclusion from the process (Table 01).

What are the reasons for never having participated in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education?	Percent
My school does not organize consultations	62.7%
I'm not the class staff	31.2%
Another idea	6.1%
Total	100.0%

Table 01: The reasons for not having previously engaged in student opinion consultations in Ninh Kieu district.
Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

The emphasis on safeguarding the privacy rights of children has progressively gained prominence through the provisions outlined in Article 21 of the Children Act 2016. With the aim of improving legal regulations, on July 1, 2017, the Vietnamese government issued Decree No. 56/2017/NĐ-CP to guide functional agencies, organizations, individuals, and families on many issues related to protecting children's rights. Specifically, Article 33 of this document clarifies the information recognised as private life secrets and personal secrets of children.

Despite variations in the obtained percentage compared to the Ninh Kieu district, Can Tho city, the number of students who responded that they have never been consulted on educational issues in Phong Dien district still accounts for 64.40% among the 400 surveyed students (Chart 02).

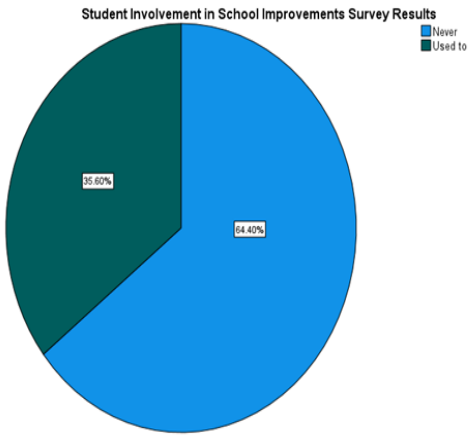


Chart 03: The proportion of students engaging in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education in Phong Dien district.
Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

Comparing the corresponding figures in the two areas reveals that, despite being located in Phong Dien district, a rural district of Can Tho city, students are still afforded the right to participate in education. In other words, the implementation of children's participation rights in education in Can Tho City is not dependent on whether the area is urban or rural. Regarding the reason for not having participated in consultations on educational matters, the majority of students in Phong Dien also indicated that their schools do not organize consultations on relevant issues (Table 02).

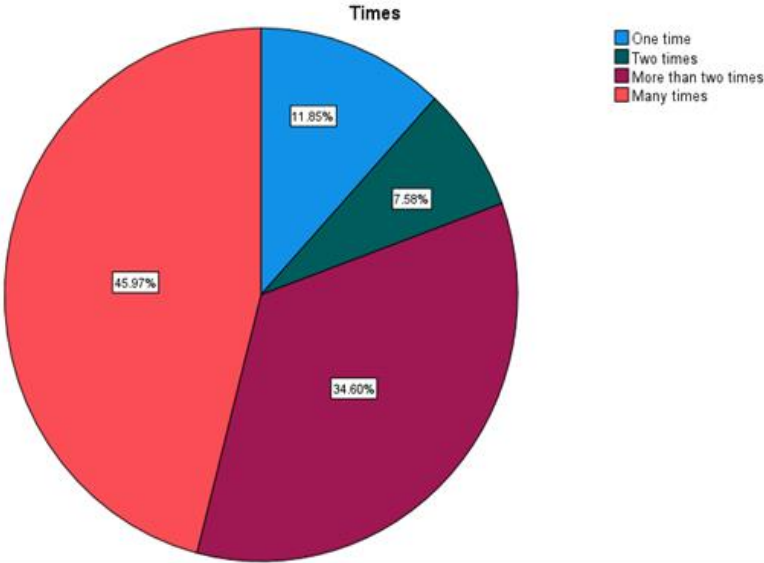
What are the reasons for never having participated in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education?	Percent
My school does not organize consultations	63.1%
I'm not the class staff	27.1%
Another idea	9.8%
Total	100.0%

Table 02: The reasons for not having previously engaged in student opinion consultations in Phong Dien district.
Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

Discipline in schools constitutes an indispensable component of the educational process; however, it necessitates a focus on equity and humaneness in the implementation of disciplinary measures. According to survey data conducted in the city of Can Tho, although the prevalence of children witnessing verbal expressions and behaviours causing harm to the physical and mental well-being of children in these two areas is lower compared to the rate among children who do not witness such incidents, nevertheless, this implies that these verbal expressions and behaviours continue to occur.

In the Ninh Kieu district, 29.87% of students responded affirmatively when asked, "Have you ever heard statements or comments from teachers or school staff that could harm the mental well-being of students?" The instances of such statements heard by these students are distributed as follows: once, accounting for 11.8%; twice, constituting 7.6%; more than twice, representing 34.6%; and a significantly high proportion of 46.0% reported hearing such statements on numerous occasions (Chart 04).

Chart 04: The frequency with which students are exposed to psychologically injurious remarks from teachers or school staff in Ninh Kieu district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.



Additionally, when were asked, “Have you witnessed any behaviour from teachers or school staff that could harm the health of students?” 25.99% of the surveyed students responded in the affirmative (Chart 05).

Have you witnessed any behavior from teachers or school staff that could compromise the health of students?

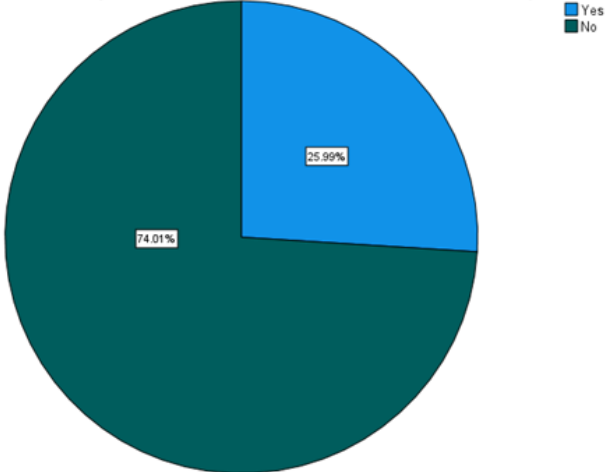


Chart 05: The percentage of students witnessing behaviours that could potentially harm the health of students within the school in Ninh Kieu district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey

In the Phong Dien district, regarding the frequency of witnessing hurtful remarks from school staff and teachers, survey results indicate the following frequencies among students: once accounts for 11.8%; twice accounts for 7.6%; more than twice accounts for 34.6%; and a significantly high proportion of 46.0% reports having heard such statements numerous times (Chart 06).

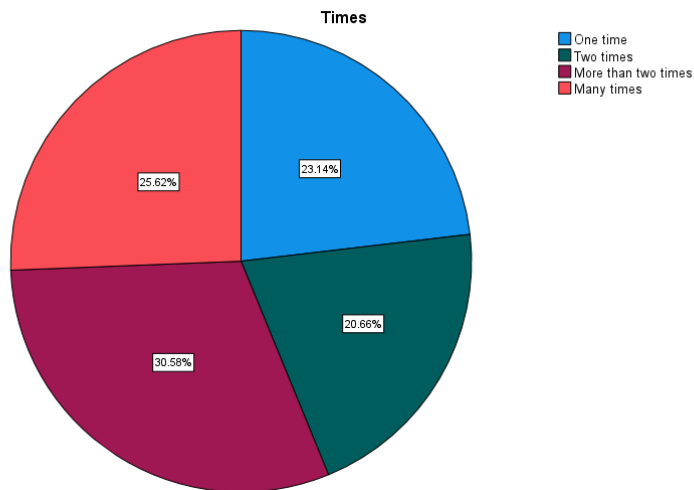


Chart 06: The frequency with which students are exposed to psychologically injurious remarks from teachers or school staff in Phong Dien district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey

Concerning instances of physical punishment by school staff in Phong Dien district, survey results reveal that approximately 81.55% of students claim not to have witnessed such behaviour, while the remaining 18.45% of students assert having observed instances of physical punishment at the school (Chart 07).

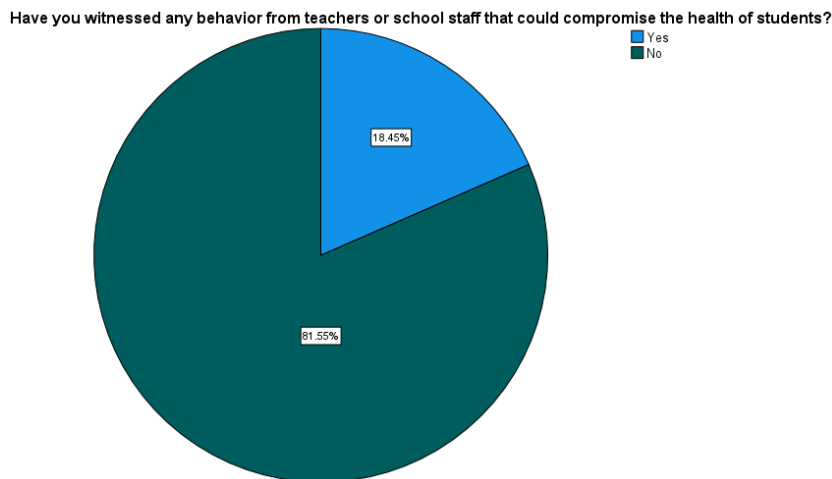


Chart 07: The percentage of students witnessing behaviours that could potentially harm the health of students within the school in Phong Dien district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

In summary, based on the comparative analysis of data obtained from two regions on the issue of discipline in schools, significant differences have been revealed in the experiences of students in Ninh Kieu district and Phong Dien district regarding verbal expressions or behaviours with mentally and physically harmful characteristics from teachers or school staff. Both locations recorded instances where students endured such situations. This underscores the need for attention to the learning environment and the impact of teachers and school staff on the mental and physical well-being of students. Additionally, specific measures should be considered to improve the discipline situation in schools and ensure a healthy and respectful learning environment.

Regarding the dropout rate, according to the 2022 Vietnam education summary report, the dropout rate of Vietnamese children at the primary and lower secondary levels fluctuates between 1% and 2% within this age group. However, the dropout rate increases significantly to 4% during the later years of upper secondary education. Analyzing regional perspectives, the highest incidence of child dropout occurs in the Mekong Delta region. The primary factors contributing to this phenomenon, as identified by research conducted by Unicef Vietnam, are early marriage and child labor. Undoubtedly, the act of children dropping out of school will directly impact their individual skill and knowledge development. However, beyond that, this phenomenon contributes to influencing the future quality of the country's human resources. Therefore, there is a need for coordination among families, schools, and the government to implement solutions to minimize this situation.

The emphasis on safeguarding the privacy rights of children has progressively gained prominence through the provisions outlined in Article 21 of the Children Act 2016. With the aim of improving legal regulations, on July 1, 2017, the Vietnamese government issued Decree No. 56/2017/NĐ-CP to guide functional agencies, organizations, individuals, and families on many issues related to protecting children's rights. In Article 33, it clarifies the information recognised as private life secrets and personal secrets of children. Notwithstanding the efforts of the state and relevant authorities to prevent and mitigate such violations, the daily occurrence of infringements upon the privacy rights of children persists in Vietnam. This needs to be candidly acknowledged as an ineffectiveness in safeguarding children's privacy rights from a legal enforcement perspective. The violation of children's privacy in Vietnam is widespread in the context of social media, but that does not imply that beyond the realm of social media, children's privacy rights remain unharmed. However, this is less recognised, such as when parents read their children's diaries or access their phones and messages.

Concerning the right to be protected from violence, the legal framework in Vietnam does not incorporate the concept of violence in general; instead, it specifically addresses the notion of domestic violence, as stipulated in Article 2, Clause 2, and Article 1 of the law on domestic violence prevention and control of 2002. However, according to Article 2, Clause 1 of the law on domestic violence prevention and control in 2007, there are nine behaviours considered as domestic violence in Vietnam. Although, the Children Act 2016 lacks provisions addressing preventive measures against violence directed towards children, preventive measures against domestic violence are recorded in chapter II from Article 13 to Article 18 of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Control 2022 with various diverse measures. Concerning administrative measures, fines are a form of handling used for those engaging in domestic violence against children more lightly under Administrative Law. According to the Civil Code 2015, compensation will be applied for those who have abused the survival, health, honor, dignity, and reputation of children. To address infringements upon the life, health, dignity, and integrity of minors, relevant sanctions are stipulated in the Penal Code of 2015.

While Vietnam has made progress in shifting perceptions and implementing practices in the care and protection of children, various forms of violence against children, such as physical abuse, psychological violence, and sexual exploitation of children, continue to persist widely. Numerous instances of physical violence against children, perpetrated by their own parents, have indeed occurred in reality. For instance, the mother fatally beats 6-year-old son⁵. The police of

⁵ NGUYỄN, Pursuit of criminal responsibility.

Quoc Oai district, Hanoi, reported that they are currently holding *Nguyen Thanh Th* for the charge of murder. The victim is *N.M.K.* (born in 2016), *Th*'s son. Previously, at 8:32 pm on December 9, 2022, *K.* was rushed to the emergency room by the family in a state of cardiac arrest, with blue lips, dilated pupils on both sides, circulatory arrest, and numerous injuries on the face and body. During the investigation at the investigative agency, *Th* confessed that in mid-September 2022, she believed her son did not obey orders and was lazy in his studies, so she repeatedly used a 1.4-meter-long bamboo stick, a clothesline hook, a plastic pipe, and a plastic chair to physically assault her child. In early December, she continued to use a metal awl, approximately 25 cm long, to strike two blows to the top of her son's head.

Vietnamese people have a well-known proverb: “A ferocious tiger does not devour its cubs”, which signifies that despite being fierce and ruthless, even a tiger refrains from harming its own offspring. Broadly construed, no parent should treat their children cruelly. However, events as outlined above are no longer isolated incidents in Vietnam. The prevalence of biological parents fatally beating their children is a pressing issue in Vietnam, causing enduring pain and irreparable loss for family members⁶. This phenomenon has significant psychological and emotional repercussions for the community at large, undermining the ethical and cultural foundations that generations of Vietnamese people have endeavored to build. Therefore, this issue demands serious attention and concerted efforts from society and the state to identify and implement effective solutions for prevention.

Unlike the issue of physical violence, mental violence against children in Vietnam is often challenging to identify and lacks specific statistical data because it cannot be measured or observed as clearly as physical behaviours. Therefore, to examine and ascertain whether children in Vietnam experience mental violence from family members, a survey are conducted involving students in Can Tho city. In the Ninh Kieu district, the results indicate that as many as 60.5% of the surveyed students expressed experiencing stress and fear due to verbal abuse and harsh criticism from grandparents and parents. Additionally, 31.4% of these students faced insult and humiliation within their families. Meanwhile, a group of students, accounting for 8.2%, encountered other forms of mental violence (Chart 14).

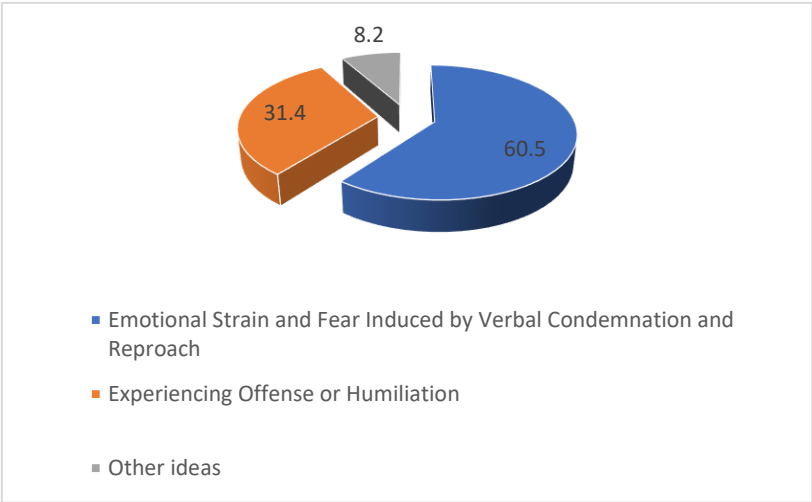


Chart 14 : Children’s encounters with mental violence in Ninh Kieu district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang’s* survey

⁶ LÊ – HOÀNG, Investigation into the case of a mother using a hammer to fatally strike her son. See more: HÀ, The mother physically assaulted her daughter in Ho Chi Minh City. HỒ, The mother fatally assaulted her child following alcohol intoxication.

In the Phong Dien district, the results reveal the following: a remarkable 65.47% of the surveyed students reported feeling stressed and fearful due to verbal abuse and harsh criticism from grandparents and parents. Students who faced insult and humiliation within their families accounted for 18.24%. The final group, representing 16.29%, includes other cases listed by students, such as being threatened or intimidated, having their parents manipulate their emotions, and being coerced into studying according to their parents' wishes (Chart 15).

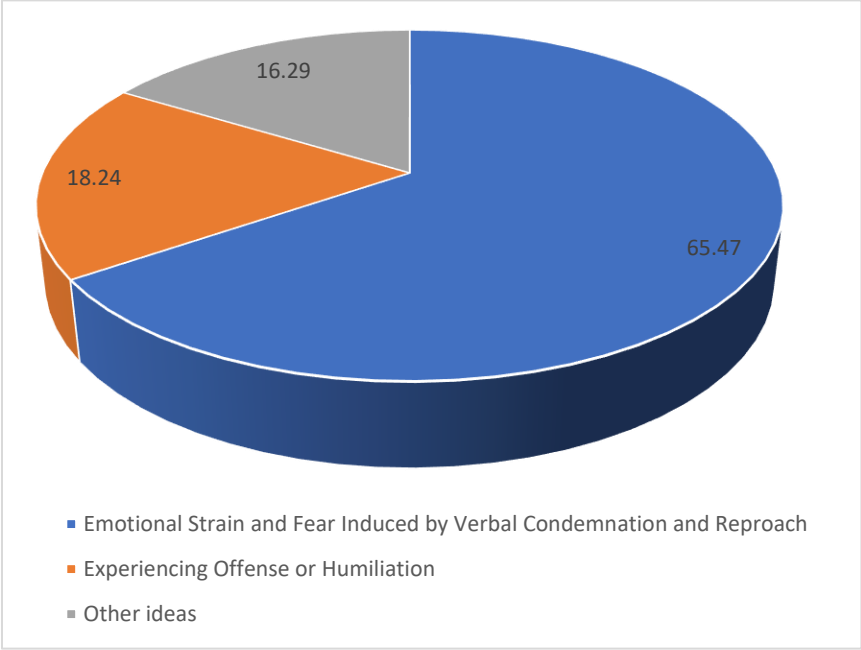


Chart 15: Children' encounters with mental violence in Phong Dien district.
 Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

Through the collected data on mental violence within families in Ninh Kieu district and Phong Dien district, a somewhat detailed perspective on this situation in two different locations has been provided. While both locations reflect a high prevalence of stress and fear due to verbal abuse and harsh criticism from families, the difference in rates between the two locations regarding instances of children being humiliated or offended is significant. In Ninh Kieu district, the rate is nearly double that of Phong Dien district. However, concerning students experiencing other forms of psychological violence, Ninh Kieu district has a rate of 8.2%, whereas Phong Dien district has a rate of 16.29%. These forms of violence include threats, intimidation, isolation from friends, family relationship rifts, and coercion to study according to the parents' wishes. This may indicate that students in Phong Dien are confronting a more diverse range of forms of psychological violence compared to students in Ninh Kieu.

Concerning the offense of child sexual abuse, in the year 2020, according to statistics from the website publishing verdicts of the Supreme People's Court of Vietnam, there were two legal judgments related to child molestation that became legally effective. Specifically, these judgments are case No. 106/2020 of the People's court of Nghi Son town, Thanh Hoa province⁷. In 2021, there is case No. 79/2021 dated April 22, 2021⁸, from the people's court of Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province, and in 2022, there are two judgments, namely case No. 31/2022 of the people's court of Chau Thanh district, Kien Giang province⁹. Regarding the act of raping children, there

⁷ People's court of Nghi Son town, Judgment No. 107/2020/HS-ST.

⁸ People's court of Long Thanh district, Judgment No. 79/2021/HS-ST.

⁹ People's court of Chau Thanh district, Judgment No. 31/2022/HS-ST.

have been five legally effective judgments from 2020 to 2022, which include: case No. 216/2020 of the people's court of Ho Chi Minh city¹⁰, case No. 06/2021 dated March 23, 2021, of the people's court of Binh Phuoc province¹¹, case No. 285/2021 dated May 12, 2021, of the people's court of Ho Chi Minh city, case No. 18/2022 dated January 20, 2022, of the people's court of Dong Nai province¹², and case No. 15/2022 dated January 20, 2022, of the people's court of Binh Thuan province¹³.

The above information pertains solely to cases that have been prosecuted and legally validated; however, there are still numerous instances that have been detected, reported, and are currently undergoing investigation. Specifically, according to the report from the Department of Child Protection from June 2019 to June 2021 nationwide, more than 4,009 children have been subjected to abuse, with over 3,600 of them being female. Notably, the trend of child abuse cases has shown an increase in the subsequent year compared to the preceding one. To elaborate, the number of children abused from June 2019 to June 2020 was over 1,700 cases, while from June 2020 to June 2021, it reached over 2,200 cases, indicating an increase of more than 430 cases. The predominant forms of child sexual abuse documented during this period include rape, sexual assault, intercourse, molestation, and pornography. Authorities have identified over 1,000 cases of rape, more than 1,500 cases of sexual intercourse with children, and over 550 cases of molestation. Thus, the report from the Department of Child Protection covering the period from June 2019 to June 2021 provides a disturbing insight into the state of child sexual abuse in Vietnam. These figures not only underscore the imperative for action on the part of law enforcement agencies but also pose a challenge to society at large in enhancing education and prevention efforts, as well as providing support for victims and pursuing legal accountability.

3.2. Suggestions

3.2.1. Suggestions for protecting the principle of listening the opinions of the child

In order to enhance the effectiveness of applying the principle of listening to the opinions of children, several proposals have been put forth as outlined in Section 6.3 of the dissertation:

From the perspective of legislative enactment, as analysed in section 3.3.2 of Chapter 3, the author demonstrated that these provisions entirely omit the aspect of listening to the opinions of children. This highlights the inconsistency of Vietnamese Law with International law and the laws of other countries worldwide, such as those in Europe and Hungary. Therefore, a crucial step to take is promptly supplementing provisions regarding consulting the opinions of children in healthcare activities in Section 3, Article 15 of the Healthcare Law. In the provision regarding child custody in Article 91 of the Marriage and Family Law 2014, it may also be deemed incongruent with the spirit of Article 12 of the CRC when stipulating that parents have the right to recognise a child even in the case of the child's death which is presented in section 3.3.2 of the dissertation. This provision maximizes the rights of parents to determine someone as their child but fails to acknowledge the aspect of listening to the opinions of children, even in the regulations pertaining to the procedures for exercising this right in the Residence Law 2016. Therefore, amending the provision in Section 1, Article 91 of the Marriage and Family Law 2014 is necessary. Accordingly,

¹⁰ People's Supreme Court in Ho Chi Minh city, Judgment No. 216/2020/HS-ST.

¹¹ People's court of Binh Phuoc province, Judgment No. 06/2021/HS-ST.

¹² People's court of Dong Nai province, Judgment No. 18/2022/HS-ST.

¹³ People's court of Binh Thuan province, Judgment No. 15/2022/HS-ST.

the amendment will be carried out by eliminating the provision allowing the claiming of a child even in the case of the child's death, while also adding provisions regarding ascertaining the child's opinion.

Additionally, it is necessary to supplement regulations providing guidance on the methods of conducting listening and considering the opinions of children through the issuance of a Directive by the competent authority. The following content should be guided during the process of soliciting the opinions of children: (i) Explain the rationale behind inviting children to participate in the decision-making process; (ii) The process of soliciting opinions should facilitate collecting input on multiple instances, rather than conducting a single interview at the time of the final decision.

To ensure the effective implementation of listening to the opinions of children, The implementation of the following solutions is necessary: (i) the development of a positive relationship between the interviewer and the child, (ii) enhance the capacity for children to express their opinions on issues impacting their lives by creating opportunities for their engagement in various interactive activities, (iii) Enhancing the capacities of parents and authoritative figures during the process of consulting the opinions of children.

3.2.2. Suggestions for protecting the right to birth registration

Related to the difficulties is the manner of explaining to those individuals with the right to register the birth of children, the entities authorized to register the birth of children should ideally be limited to parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins of the child. This limitation is justified by the close and familiar relationships these individuals share with both the child and the child's parents. Consequently, the information provided by them during the birth registration process can be ensured to be reliable, secure, and transparent. Furthermore, restricting the individuals with the right to birth registration within the family circle helps minimize the risk of disclosing the child's personal information, thereby safeguarding the privacy rights of both the child and the family. In addressing the challenges of registering births for households residing in remote and rural areas, the competent authorities should establish mobile birth registration points in hard-to-reach areas to partially alleviate transportation challenges for residents. To ensure the effective implementation of this endeavor, it is crucial to first announce and widely disseminate information through various mass media channels approximately one to two weeks in advance. Subsequently, the content of the information dissemination can be constructed in a question-and-answer format, focusing on common issues encountered by the public, such as document deficiencies, registration fees, and processing times. In this manner, the dissemination of information not only facilitates community understanding but also creates favorable conditions for individuals facing difficulties during the birth registration process, simultaneously fostering active community participation.

Regarding the right to a name, in order to establish clear and detailed legal criteria for determining what constitutes “excessively long or difficult to use”, as stipulated in Circular No. 04/2020/TT-BTP regarding the naming of children, it is essential to integrate factors such as name length, the number of words used, complexity in pronunciation, and applicability in daily life. Concurrently, emphasis may be placed on preserving the ethnic identity and cultural customs of Vietnam while ensuring flexibility so as not to unduly restrict parental choices. The elaboration of these criteria is also conducive to creating a flexible legal framework that can be adjusted over time

and responsive to societal changes. Furthermore, the criteria development process should encourage community participation and involve legal experts to ensure transparency and consensus in the procedure. This approach will contribute to shaping a regulatory system for child naming that both parents and the community can comprehend and accept, safeguarding the rights and preserving the diverse cultural values of Vietnamese society.

To address the situation of statelessness for children with one parent being a Vietnamese citizen and the other a foreign national, the law on nationality of Vietnam requires additional provisions to determine Vietnamese nationality for the child when the parents cannot reach an agreement. This is particularly relevant in cases where either parent, who is a foreign national, passes away, or in situations where the child is born and subsequently taken abroad by a foreign parent without returning to agree on nationality at the time of birth. To address the situation of children being stateless due to both parents lacking nationality and being born in Vietnam, the law on nationality of Vietnam should be supplemented with the provision: “if both parents are stateless or if the mother is stateless and the father's identity is unknown, the child shall have Vietnamese nationality if registered at birth in Vietnam”. This regulation ensures adherence to the principle of creating optimal conditions for all children born within the territory of Vietnam to possess nationality.

In the context of the right to know the origin of children, the Hungarian legal system has a provision that could potentially help resolve disputes related to the parent-child relationship, a challenge currently faced by the legal system in Vietnam which is presented in section 6.2.3 of the dissertation. Specifically, in section 4:99(3) of the Hungarian civil code, it stipulates that: “If a woman remarries after the termination of a previous marriage, the subsequent husband shall be considered the father of a child born within the subsequent marriage, even if there are not three hundred days between the termination of the previous marriage and the birth of the child. If this assumption is rejected, then the former husband shall be considered the father of the child”. This provision establishes a clear rule regarding the parent-child relationship when a woman remarries after the termination of a prior marriage. Accordingly, the subsequent husband is deemed the father of the child born within the subsequent marriage, unless there is compelling evidence to refute this.

3.2.3. Suggestions for protecting the right to education

Regarding to discipline in educational institutions, in order to mitigate and gradually eradicate the prevalence of severe disciplinary measures, both physically and mentally, imposed upon students within educational institutions, the Ministry of Education should organize training programmes for officials and teachers within these establishments. The training should encompass legal regulations pertaining to the prohibition of harsh disciplinary practices affecting students' physical and mental well-being. Through such initiatives, officials and teachers can gain a comprehensive understanding and implement disciplinary measures accurately and in accordance with legal provisions. Furthermore, training in handling and resolving communication situations with students constitutes a crucial aspect of the training process. These courses may focus on communication skills such as active listening, understanding the psychological nuances of students, and fostering a positive communication environment. According to Mtsweni “a healthy, open conversation about inappropriate behaviour is more likely to lead to long term behavioural

changes which could lead a child to become a functional and disciplined adult”¹⁴. In summary, these activities can aid teachers in developing flexible, consistent, and effective interaction abilities with all student demographics, including those with special needs.

Regarding the phenomenon of school dropout, there is a need to enhance education regarding the consequences of dropping out through various mass media channels targeting students, families, and the community. Key communication mediums such as television, radio, and online platforms can be employed to convey this message effectively. Concerning educational content, it is imperative to design it in a manner that authentically reflects the challenges students may encounter when contemplating dropping out. This may involve presenting real-life scenarios and narratives of both success and failure experienced by individuals who have faced similar decisions. Additionally, the content should provide information about the available educational and career options for students, emphasising that education is not merely a personal responsibility but also a societal demand. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish mechanisms for collaboration with organizations and communities to supplement financial resources from various sources. This may encompass collaboration with businesses, social organizations, and non-profit entities to ensure that there are sufficient resources to support all students in need. In summary, the synergy between government policies and community support can create a comprehensive supportive environment to minimize the phenomenon of dropout and facilitate the holistic development of students.

Regarding to the participation of student in educational issues, institutions need to enhance support and provide training for staff and teachers on the significance of student opinion consultation and methods for creating conditions conducive to active participation. Teachers play a crucial role in constructing a positive educational environment and encouraging students to engage in sharing their opinions. Specifically, schools can organize specialized workshops for teachers on consultation skills and how to foster an environment for students' active participation. The content may encompass methods to encourage students to share their opinions, sincere listening techniques, and the creation of a comfortable atmosphere for students to freely express their perspectives. Furthermore, schools can establish opportunities for teachers to practice these skills through practical activities, such as participating in extracurricular activities with students or engaging in themed discussion sessions. This comprehensive approach not only reinforces student engagement but also contributes to the cultivation of a positive educational milieu. It ensures that teachers possess the necessary skills to create favorable conditions for the active involvement of students in expressing their opinions.

3.2.4. Suggestions for protecting the right to privacy

The state should engage in disseminating information to parents and children regarding the impact of sharing children's personal information on social media. This is critically important as it cultivates understanding and awareness of the associated risks. Dissemination efforts may take the form of seminars or screenings of documentary films depicting real-life cases, elucidating the unforeseen consequences of oversharing aspects of children's private lives. Furthermore, the government should consider establishing training programmes for teachers and education professionals to deepen their understanding of the challenges associated with online safety and

¹⁴ Mtsweni, The role of educators.

how to assist children in mitigating risks. Simultaneously, there is a need to promote research and innovation in the field of online safety education to continually update knowledge and teaching methodologies in accordance with emerging trends.

In other hand, instructing parents and children on the utilization of privacy settings on social media platforms constitutes a pivotal measure. This approach can assist parents and children in effectively controlling and managing the personal information of children, thereby mitigating the risks associated with the potential oversharing of these information. It is imperative for the state to delegate responsibilities to relevant authorities, such as the Ministry of Information and Communications or Local Departments of Information and Communications, to design instructional materials on configuring privacy settings for parents and children.

Vietnam has administrative and criminal sanctions in place to address violations of the privacy rights of children. However, empirical evidence indicates that instances of violations persist, necessitating more expansive and effective solutions. Therefore, it is imperative to establish and strengthen the infrastructure, technology, and organization to monitor and control the collection, processing, and storage of personal information of children. Specifically, the government needs to establish a flexible and user-friendly reporting mechanism, encouraging the community to promptly report privacy violations. For instance, constructing an easily accessible online interface for reporting violations to the relevant authorities, providing detailed instructions and straightforward language to enhance user accessibility. Through this online reporting mechanism, the authorized agencies can swiftly identify which social media accounts or emails have disseminated or shared children's personal information or engaged in other privacy infringements. Subsequently, the competent authorities will expeditiously process the reports, identify the violators, and implement preventative measures, including the suspension of accounts and removal of inappropriate content.

3.2.5. Suggestions for protecting the right to be protected from violence

The prevalence of violence against children within families persists, stemming from the awareness of relevant entities, monitoring mechanisms, the early detection of violent behaviours and recovery, integration after experiencing violence. In order to partially address this situation, it is imperative to raise awareness among parents, children and relevant entities about non-violent values as well as the negative effects of violence on children is crucial. It may encompass the creation of educational materials, videos, and interactive events to enhance understanding and awareness of children's rights within society. In terms of educational content, emphasis may be placed on “changing social norms that condone violence”¹⁵. Because research has shown that children are more likely to experience corporal punishment by their caregiver if they live in a context, where social norms support domestic violence and corporal punishment¹⁶. Simultaneously, to ensure the practicality and effectiveness of the programme, it is crucial to delegate specific tasks to local management authorities. The Department of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs can take a leading role in implementing the programme.

Additionally, the establishment of a monitoring and reporting system for information related to violence against children is an undeniable necessity. Although Vietnam's hotline 111 has played

¹⁵ JAMIESON – MATHEWS – RÖHRS, Stopping family violence 8.

¹⁶ RÖHRS, Shifting attitudes and behaviour 12.

a crucial role in collecting information on cases of violence, enhancing the effectiveness of this effort requires expanding and improving the capacity to handle situations, particularly in intervening with instances of misconduct. To meet this requirement, the author contends that the Ministry of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs needs to enhance collaboration with relevant authorities such as the Police Ministry, the Ministry of Health, and social organizations to share information and provide specialized counseling support.

Establishing support facilities to aid children in recovery and integration after experiencing violence is not only a necessary task but also a significant investment in the community's future. Indeed, “providing remedies to child victims of violence through appropriate services and legal action is essential for any fully functioning national child protection system. Not only do these remedies enable child victims to overcome the trauma of violence, they also reduce the risk of re-victimization”¹⁷. Therefore, as early as 2006, in a the UN Secretary-General on study on violence against children¹⁸, the proposition “provide recovery and social reintegration services” emerged as the sixth recommendation to assist in mitigating violence against children on a global scale.

The stability and recovery of children after negative experiences require a comprehensive care system and, particularly, unanimous support from the entire social community. Therefore, it is essential to develop psychological and mental support programmes for children affected by violence. These programmes should create a safe and nurturing environment where children can share emotions, learn stress management, and rebuild self-confidence.

4. Lists of Publications

4.1. Publications in English

1. "Beginning of Protection of Children's Rights in the Vietnamese Legal Development." *DÍKÉ-A Márkus Dezső Összehasonlító Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport folyóirata* 5.1 (2021): 105-118. <https://doi.org/10.15170/DIKE.2021.05.01.07>
2. "The Legal Concept of " Child" and Children's Rights in Vietnam from 1945 to Date." *JURA: A Pecs Tudományegyetem Állam-és Jogtudományi Karának Tudományos Lapja* (2021): 113.
3. "Development of Children's Rights from the Second Part of the 20th Century in Vietnamese Private Law Compared to Chinese Private Law." *DÍKÉ-A Márkus Dezső Összehasonlító Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport folyóirata* 6.2 (2022): 218-233. <https://doi.org/10.15170/Dike.2022.06.02.16>
4. "A legal perspective on child support obligation after divorce: The Vietnamese case." *CTU JOURNAL OF INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT* 15.3 (2023): 110-124.
5. “Forms of Domestic Violence against Children in Vietnam”
CONFERENCE : Pécs, Hungary 2021.03.19. - 2021.03.19. (University of Pecs, Faculty of Law, Doctoral School of Law) (2021)

¹⁷ UNICEF, Toward a World free from violence 130.

¹⁸ PINHEIRO, Report of the independent expert 26.

6. “Evidence gathering in criminal procedure in child abuse cases in Vietnam and Hungary”
CONFERENCE: Pécs, Hungary 2021.04.07. - 2021.04.07. (University of Pécs, Faculty of Law,
Doctoral School of Law) (2022)

4.2. Publications in Vietnamese

1. "Hỏi đáp và Bình luận Luật Hôn nhân và Gia đình hiện hành" (“Questions and Commentary on Current Marriage and Family Law.”)

Ha Noi: NATIONAL POLITICAL - TRUTH, 335 p. (2020) - ISBN: 9786045756874

2. “Trách nhiệm bồi thường thiệt hại của Cha mẹ do hành vi trái pháp luật của con” (“Parents' Liability for Compensation of Damages Arising from Unlawful Actions by Their Children.”) – Book chapter

Cần Thơ: CAN THO UNIVERSITY, pp 130-165 (2023) - ISBN: 9786049650994

3. Chapter 1: “Tổng quan về Luật hôn nhân và gia đình” (“An Overview of Marriage and Family Law”). In: “Giáo trình Luật hôn nhân và gia đình” (Textbook on Family and Marriage Law)

Ha Noi: NATIONAL POLITICAL - TRUTH, (2023) - ISBN: 9786045787724

4. Chapter 5: "Quan hệ giữa các thành viên trong gia đình" ("Relationships Among Family Members.") In: “Giáo trình Luật hôn nhân và gia đình” (Textbook on Family and Marriage Law)

Ha Noi: NATIONAL POLITICAL - TRUTH, (2023) - ISBN: 9786045787724

5. Chapter 7: "Cấp dưỡng" ("Financial Support") In: “Giáo trình Luật hôn nhân và gia đình” (Textbook on Family and Marriage Law)

Ha Noi: NATIONAL POLITICAL - TRUTH, (2023) - ISBN: 9786045787724

5. Lists of Participated Conferences

1. Family Law Workshop IV (December 2020) – International Conference Online
“*Beginning of Protection of Children’s Rights in the Vietnamese Legal Development*”

2. Children in Focus (March 2021) – International Video Conference
“*Forms of violence against children in Vietnamese legal system*”

3. PhD Conference III (April 2021) - The conference dedicates to young lecturers and PhD student at Faculty of Law, University of Pécs
“*Evidence gathering in criminal procedure in child abuse cases in Vietnam and Hungary*”

4. Children’s Rights vs Parental Responsibility (October 2021) – International Conference for doctoral students and doctoral candidates Webinar
“*The evolution of protecting children in Vietnamese private law*”

5. PhD Conference IV (November 2021) – The conference dedicated to young lecturers and PhD student at Faculty of Law, University of Pécs

“*Children’s right in Vietnamese Contract Law*”

6. Family Law Workshop V (December 2021) – International Conference Online

“*Development of Children’s Right in Vietnamse Private Law compared to Chinese Private Law*”

7. Nature – Man – Tecnology (September 2022) - International Conference in Budapest

“*Children’s right to Privacy in Digital Age*”

8. Family Law Workshop VI (June 2023) – International Conference Online

“*The Children Best Interest in Vietnames Divorce Law*”

6. Literature

6.1. Primary Literature

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