



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

by
Huynh Thi Truc Giang
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Eszter Cs. Herger

Pécs, 2024

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, including the right to be cared for and nurtured for physical, intellectual, mental, and moral 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 protection 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) perspective, the author will clarify the fundamental principles in safeguarding children's rights according to the CRC.

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, this conviction has been consistently reinforced, 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.

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

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.

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. 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

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

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 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

³ CRC, General comment No. 12/2009.

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 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.

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

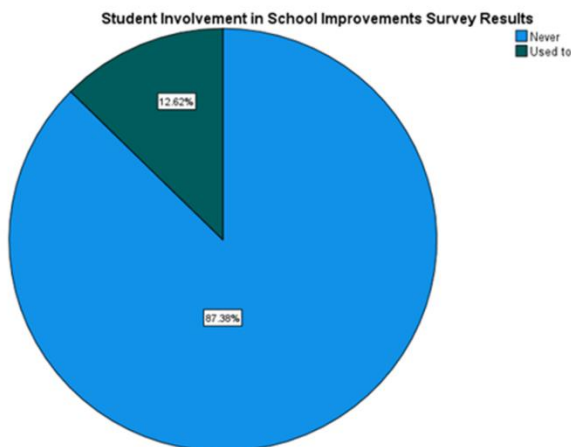


Chart 01: The proportion of students engaging in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education in Ninh Kieu district.

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).

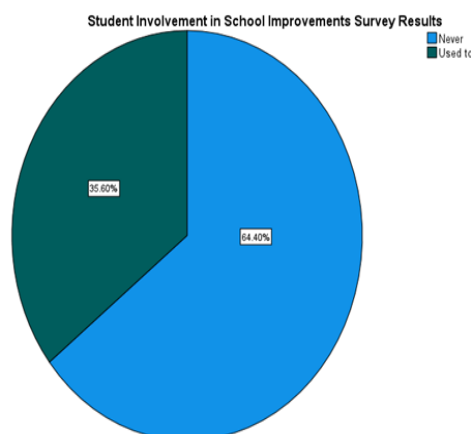


Chart 03: The proportion of students engaging in educational consultation on opinions and perspectives regarding education in Phong Dien district.

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%

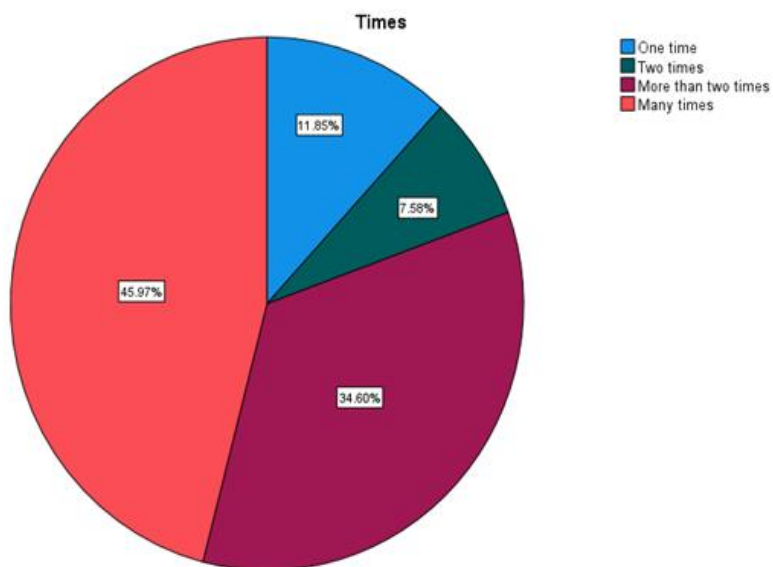
Table 02: The reasons for not having previously engaged in student opinion consultations in Phong Dien district.

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?

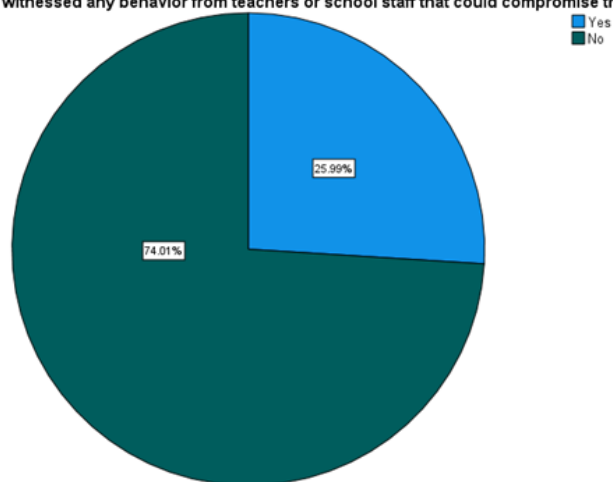


Chart 05: The percentage of students witnessing behaviours that could potentially harm the health of students within the school in Ninh Kieu district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey

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).

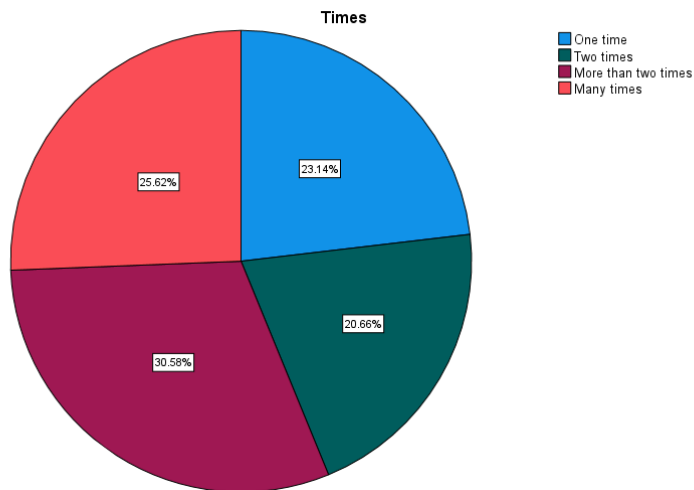


Chart 06: The frequency with which students are exposed to psychologically injurious remarks from teachers or school staff in Phong Dien district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey

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).

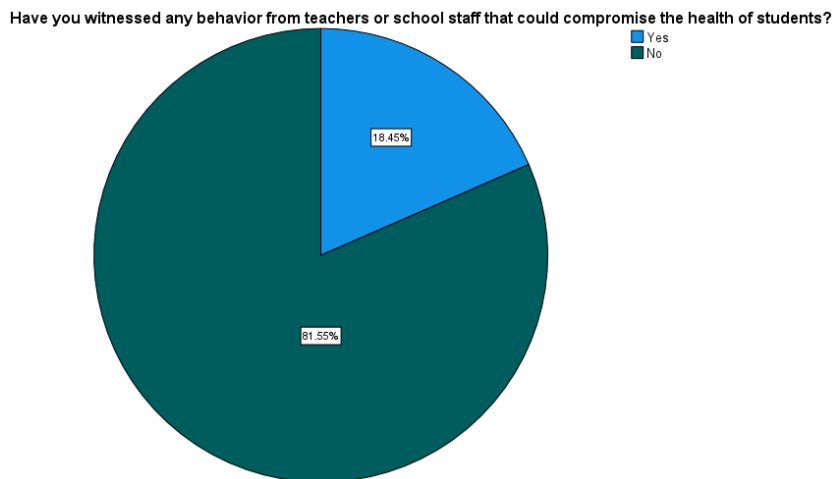


Chart 07: The percentage of students witnessing behaviours that could potentially harm the health of students within the school in Phong Dien district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

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).

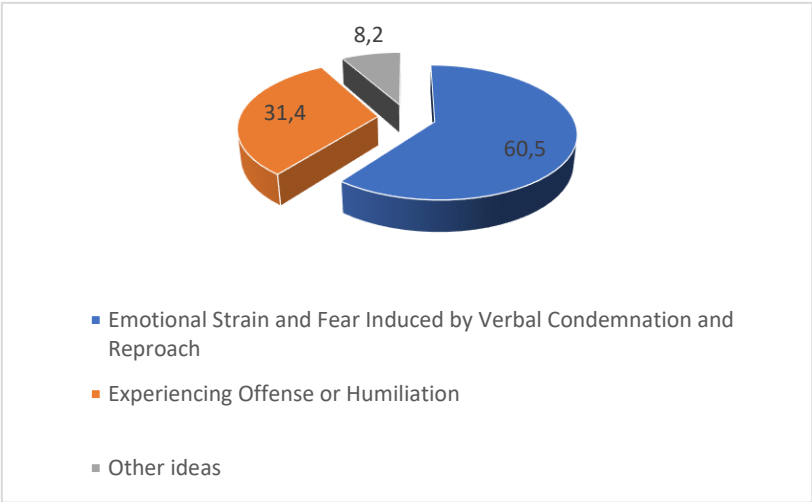


Chart 14 : Children’s encounters with mental violence in Ninh Kieu district. Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang’s* survey

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).

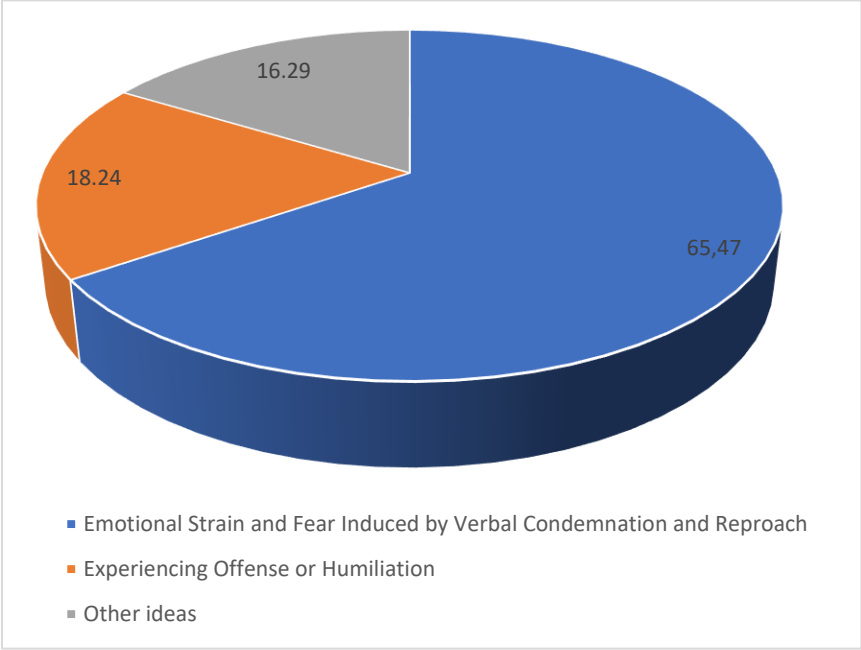


Chart 15: Children' encounters with mental violence in Phong Dien district.
 Source: *Huynh Thi Truc Giang's* survey.

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 how to assist children in mitigating risks. Simultaneously, there is a need to promote research and

¹⁴ Mtsweni, The role of educators.

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 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

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

¹⁶ RÖHRS, Shifting attitudes and behaviour 12.

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-Generalon 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 Pécsi Tudományegyetem Állam-es 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 Pécs, 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 Pecs, 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 dedicates 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 Vietnamese Private Law compared to Chinese Private Law”

7. Nature – Man – Technology (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

- ABRAMSON, Bruce. *A Commentary on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 2: The Right of Non-Discrimination*. Leiden: Boston, 2008.
- ARATÓ, Ferenc et al. *Esélyegyenlőség a mai Magyarországon* (Equality of Opportunity in Contemporary Hungary). Pécsi Tudományegyetem BTK NTI Romológia és Nevelésszociológia Tanszék, 2013, 52.
- ARENDRT, Hannah - KOHN, Jerome. *Between past and future*. Penguin, 2006.
- ARCHARD, David - UNIACKE, Suzanne. “The Child’s Right to a Voice.” *Res Publica* 27, no. 4 (2021): 521-536.
- ALDERSON, P. *Young Children’s Rights: Exploring Beliefs, Principles and Practices*. London: Jessica Kingsley, 2000.
- ALSTON, Philip. *The Best Interest of the Child: Reconciling Culture and Human Rights*. Place of Publication: Tokyo, 1994.
- ASSIM, Usang Maria. “Civil Rights and Freedoms of the Child” in : KILKELLY, Ursula – LIEFAARD, Ton (eds.), *International Human Rights of Children*, Springer 2019.
- BÀCH, Thị Hân – NGUYỄN, Thu Hà. “Phát triển các hàng rào kỹ thuật, bảo vệ trẻ em trên môi trường mạng” (Developing technical barriers to safeguard children in the online environment). Accessed August 22, 2023. <https://vietnamnet.vn/phat-trien-cac-hang-rao-ky-thuat-bao-ve-tre-em-tren-moi-truong-mang-2169686.html>.
- BAKER, Amy J. L. “The Long-Term Effects of Parental Alienation on Adult Children: A Qualitative Research Study”, *The American Journal of Family Therapy* 33, no. 4 (2005): 289-302, doi: 10.1080/01926180590962129.
- BARBARA, Antal. *Az Egyenlő Bánásmód Elméleti és Gyakorlati Kérdései* (Theoretical and practical issues of equal treatment), Phd Thesis, University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law Institute of Civil Sciences Department of Agricultural and Labour Law.
- BÁRÁNY, V. Fanny. “Az oktatás jogi környezete – Az oktatáshoz való jog érvényesülése” (The Legal Framework of Education – Ensuring the Right to Education). DOI: 10.21549/NTNY.24.2018.4.1.
- BENPORATH, Sigal R. “Autonomy and Vulnerability: On Just Relations Between Adults and Children”. *Journal of Philosophy of Education* 37, no. 1 (2003): 127-145.
- BEITER, Klaus Dieter. *The Protection of the Right to Education by International Law: Including a Systematic Analysis of Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Vol. 82. Brill, 2005.
- BENSEL, Robert W. – RHEINBERGER, Marguerite M. – RADBILL, Samuel X. “Children in a World of Violence: The Roots of Child Maltreatment” in HELFER, Mary Edna - KEMPE, Ruth S. – KRUGMAN, Richard D. *The Battered Child*, , 5th ed., 1997.
- BESSON, Samantha. “The Principle of Non-Discrimination in the Convention on the Rights of the Child”. *International Journal of Children's Rights* 13, no. 4 (2005): 433.
- BESSON, Samantha. “Enforcing the Child's Right to Know Her Origins: Contrasting Approaches Under The Convention on The Rights of The Child and The European Convention on

- Human Rights,” *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family* 21 (2007): 137–159. doi:10.1093/lawfam/ebm003.
- BLACKSTONE, William. *Commentaries on the Laws of England: Book the Second*. Vol. 2. Clarendon Press, 101.
- BLUCKLEY, Helen - HOLT, Stephanie – WHELAN, Sadhbh. “Listen to Me! Children's Experiences of Domestic Violence.” *Child Abuse Review* 16 (2007): 296-310.
- BRIGHOUSE, Harry. “How Should Children Be Heard.” *Arizona Law Review* 45 (2003): 691.
- BÙI, Tuấn An – LÊ, Minh Trường. “Những nội dung cơ bản của Luật Hồng Đức” (Fundamental Contents of the Hong Duc Code). Accessed January 06. <https://luatminhkhue.vn/nhung-noi-dung-co-ban-cua-bo-luat-hong-duc.aspx>
- BÙI, Lan Hương, “Lộ thông tin do khoe con trên mạng xã hội” (Disclosure of information through showcasing one's child on social media), VTV News. Accessed May 15, 2023. <https://vtv.vn/xa-hoi/lo-thong-tin-do-khoe-con-tren-mang-xa-hoi-20230317110600644.htm>.
- CAO, Nhất Linh. “Bổ sung tình huống khi xác lập quốc tịch của trẻ em sinh ra trên lãnh thổ Việt Nam” (Supplementing Scenarios in Establishing the Nationality of Children Born within the Territory of Vietnam). Accessed July 22, 2023. <http://lapphap.vn/Pages/tintuc/tinchitiet.aspx?tintucid=209174>.
- CAPPA, Claudia – GREGSON, Kendra - WARDLAW, Tessa – BISSELL, Susan. “Birth Registration: A Child's Passport to Protection.” *UNICEF, New York, NY 10017, USA*. Published Online December 12, 2013. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(13\)70180-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(13)70180-3).
- CRAIG, Gillian. “Children’s Participation through Community Development: Assessing the Lessons from International Experience.” In *Hearing the Voices of Children – Social Policy for a New Century*, edited by Gillian Hallet and Anne Proust, 38–56. London: Routledge Falmer, 2003.
- CRESSWELL, John W. *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. 3rd ed. Sage Publications, 2013, 32.
- CROSSMAN, A. M. - POWELL, M. B. - PRINCIPE, G. F. - CECI, S. J. “Child Testimony in Custody Cases”. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice* 2 (2002): 1–31. doi:10.1300/J158v02n01_01.
- COCHRAN, W. G. 1977. *Sampling Techniques*, 3rd ed. John Wiley & Sons.
- COHEN, Cynthia Price. “Freedom from corporal punishment: One of the human rights of children”. *NYL Sch. Hum. Rts. Ann.*, 1984, 2: 95.
- COOLEY, Thomas M. *A Treatise on the Law of Torts*. Chicago: Callaghan, 1880.
- COOPER, Gary R., et al. “National Conference on Privacy, Technology and Criminal Justice Information.” 2001.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE. “Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016-2021), Previous Strategies - Children's Rights”. Accessed October 15, 2023. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/children/previous-strategies>.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE. “Child-Friendly Justice”. Accessed October 15, 2023. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/children/child-friendly-justice>.
- COURTIS, Christian – TOBIN, John. “Article 28: The Right to Education” in TOBIN, John, ed. *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*. Oxford University Press, 2019.
- COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (CJEU). “Search all EU institutions and bodies: Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).” Accessed October 18, 2023. https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/search-all-eu-institutions-and-bodies/court-justice-european-union-cjeu_en.

- COUTINHO DE ABREU, EU Jorge Manuel. “Right to Privacy Reserve and Shareholder Data Disclosure Duties”. *Revista Jurídica UFERSA* 3 (2019): 14.
- CULO, Ivana Resetar. “Violence against Children and Integrated Child Protection Systems in the European Union”. *Pravni Vjesnik (Journal of Law, Social Sciences, and Humanities)* 35, no. 1 (2019): 33-52.
- CUSACK, Simone – PUSEY, Lisa. “CEDAW and the Rights to Non-Discrimination and Equality”. *Melbourne Journal of International Law* 14, no. 1 (June 2013): 54-92.
- DAES, Mrs Erica-Irene A. Prevention of discrimination and protection of indigenous peoples and minorities. *Indigenous peoples and their relationship to land (Final working paper E/CN. 4/Sub. 2/2001/21)*, 2001.
- ĐỖ, Quỳnh Hoa. “Discussing the draft Law on Child Protection, Care and Education”. Accessed on February 13, 2022. <https://baotintuc.vn/chinh-tri/thao-luan-du-an-luat-bao-ve-cham-soc-va-giao-duc-tre-em-20150814175830206.htm>.
- DAUDET, Yves – SINGH, Kishore. *The Right to Education: An Analysis of UNESCO's Standard-setting Instruments*. UNESCO, 2001.
- DE ZAYAS, Alfred. *WA Schabas, Nowak's CCPR Commentary: UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, 3rd rev. edn. NP Engel Publisher, Kehl 2019, lxxvi+ 1171 pp. ISBN 978-3-88357-159-1. 2020.
- DECEW, Judith Wagner. *In pursuit of privacy: Law, ethics, and the rise of technology*. Cornell University Press, 1997.
- DE GROOT, Gerard-René. “Children, their right to a nationality and child statelessness”. *Nationality and statelessness under international law*, 2014.
- DELBRUCK, Jost. “The Right to Education as an International Human Right.” *German Yearbook of International Law* 35 (1992): 92.
- DE ZAYAS, Alfred. “Review of WA Schabas, *Nowak's CCPR Commentary: UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, 3rd rev. edn. NP Engel Publisher, Kehl, 2019, lxxvi+ 1171 pp. ISBN 978-3-88357-159-1.” *Journal Title* (2020): 553-565.
- ĐỖ, Thoa. “Bảo vệ trẻ em trước những mối nguy trên không gian mạng” (Protecting children from online threats). Accessed June 29, 2023. <https://dangcongsan.vn/tieu-diem/bao-ve-tre-em-truoc-nhung-moi-nguy-tren-khong-gian-mang-638871.html>
- DOEK, Jaap. “The Human Rights of Children: An Introduction” in KILELLY, Ursula - LIEFAARD, Ton, Eds. *International Human Rights of Children*. Singapore: Springer, 2019.
- DOEK, Jaap. “The CRC and the Right to Acquire and Preserve a Nationality”, *Refugee Survey Quarterly* 25 (2006): 26–32.
- DOEK, Jaap E. “The CRC 20 Years: An Overview of Some of the Major Achievements and Remaining Challenges”. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 33, no. 11 (2009): 771-782.
- DONATH, Judith - BOYD, Danah. Public displays of connection. *BT technology Journal*, 2004, 22.4: 71-82.
- UNICEF. “Hàng trăm triệu trẻ em không được đăng ký khai sinh” (Hundreds of millions of children are not registered at birth). Accessed September 23, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/unicef-hang-tram-trieu-tre-em-khong-duoc-dang-ky-khai-sinh/612770.vnp>.
- DƯƠNG, Liễu. “Bé gái 3 tuổi bị đinh găm vào đầu đã qua đời” (A 3-year-old girl with a nail stuck in her head has passed away). Accessed June 02, 2023.. <https://tuoitre.vn/be-gai-3-tuoi-bi>

- dinh-gam-vao-dau-qua-doi-20220312203947878.htm#:~:text=Tr%C6%B0%E1%BB%9Bc%20%C4%91%C3%B3%2C%20ng%C3%A0y%2017-1%2C%20v%E1%BB%A5%20vi%E1%BB%87c%20b%C3%A9%20g%C3%A1i,v%E1%BA%ADt%20l%E1%BA%A1%20gi%E1%BB%91ng%20%C4%91inh%2C%20t%E1%BB%95ng%20c%E1%BB%99ng%209%20c%C3%A1i.
- ĐINH, Hạnh Nga. “Bảo vệ quyền trẻ em trong pháp luật Việt Nam hiện hành.” (“Protection of Children's Rights in Current Vietnamese Legislation.”) *VNU Journal of Science: Legal Studies*, (2004): 20.1.
- ĐINH, Tùng. “Trung bình mỗi ngày có 7 trẻ em bị xâm hại”(On average, seven children experience abuse daily), *Vietnamese Agricultural Newspaper*. Accessed July 02, 2022. <https://nongnghiep.vn/trung-binh-moi-ngay-co-7-tre-em-bi-xam-hai-d265177.html>.
- DETRICK, Sharon. *A Commentary on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1999.
- DCA. “Tình hình trẻ em năm 2020” (The situation of children in 2020), <https://tongdai111.vn/tin/tinh-hinh-tre-em-nam-2020-theo-bao-cao-cua-cuc-tre-em-bo-ldtb>.
- DONOGHUE, Jane. “Truancy and the Prosecution of Parents: An Unfair Burden on Mothers?” *Modern Law Review* 74 (2011): 216-241.
- ĐỖ, Hoàng. “Công tác Đoàn và phong trào thanh niên trường học: Thích ứng, linh hoạt và hiệu quả” (The Work of the Youth Union and Student Movement in Schools: Adaptation, Flexibility, and Effectiveness). Accessed June 28, 2023. <https://www.baobaclieu.vn/thanh-thieu-nien/cong-tac-doan-va-phong-trao-thanh-nien-truong-hoc-thich-ung-linh-hoat-va-hieu-qua-74223.html>.
- DURĂ, Nicolae – MITTELU, Cătălina. “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”, in *European Integration – Realities and Perspectives* (2013): 130-136.
- DƯƠNG, Thu Hương, “Các vấn đề quan trọng xoay quanh Luật Hộ tịch,” (The important issues revolving around the Law on Citizenship), *Journal of Legal Profession*, no 07 2020.
- EKELAAR, John. “The Interests of the Child and the Child's Wishes: The Role of Dynamic Self-determinism”. *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family* 8, no. 1 (1994): 42-61.
- EKELAAR, John. *Family Law and Personal Life*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- EMMERT, Frank – CARNEY, Chandler Piche. “The European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights vs. the Council of Europe Convention on Human Rights on Fundamental Freedoms - A Comparison”. *Fordham International Law Journal* 40, no. 4 (June 2017): 1047-1174.
- ENDRWEIT, G. - TROMMSDORFE, G. *Từ điển xã hội học (Sociological Dictionary)*. Hanoi: World Publishing House, 2002.
- ENGELHARDT, H. Tristram. “Privacy and limited democracy: the moral centrality of persons”. *Social Philosophy and Policy*, 2000, 17.2: 120-140.
- FENTON-GLYNN, Claire. *Children and the European Court of Human Rights*. Oxford University Press, 2021.
- FREEMAN, M. D. A. “Freedom and the welfare state: child-rearing, parental autonomy and state intervention”. *The Journal of Social Welfare & Family Law*, 1983, 5.2: 70-91.
- FREEMAN, Michael. “The New Birth Right”, *International Journal of Children's Rights* 4, no. 3 (1996): 273-298.

- FORDE, Catherine – MARTIN, Shirley – PARKES, Aisling. “Learning from Children’s Voice in Schools: Experiences from Ireland.” *Journal of Educational Change* 19 (2018): 489-509.
- FORTIN, Jane. *Children's Rights and the Developing Law*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
- GADBAW, Tianna. “Legislative Update: Children's Online Protection Act 1998.” *Children's Legal Rights Journal* 36, no. 3 (2016): 228-234.
- GERBER, Paula – GARGETT, Andy – CASTAN, Melissa. “Does the right to birth registration include a right to a birth certificate?” *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights* 29.4 (2011): 434-459.
- GILES, H. - HARRISON, C. - CREBER, C. - SMITH, P. M. - FREEMAN, N. H. “Developmental and contextual aspects of children's language attitudes”. *Language & Communication*, 1983. 3(2), 141–146. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0271-5309\(83\)90011-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0271-5309(83)90011-3).
- GRABENWARTER, Christoph. *European Convention on Human Rights: Commentary*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2014.
- GRIFFITHS, Anne – KANDEL, Randy Frances. “Hearing Children in Children's Hearings.” *Child & Fam. LQ* 12 (2000): 283.
- GOULD, J. W. - MARTINDALE, D. A. *The Art and Science of Child Custody Evaluations*. New York, NY: Guilford, 2007. <http://www.guilford.com/books/The-Art-and-Science-of-Child-Custody-Evaluations/Gould-Martindale/9781606232613>.
- GUTIC, Slavica. “The Right to Privacy in European Convention on Human Rights.” *Strani Pravni Zivot (Foreign Legal Life)* 2010 (2): 335.
- GYULAVÁRI, Tamás - KRISTÓF KÁDÁR, András: *Outline of Hungarian Anti-Discrimination Law*, Bíbor Publisher, Miskolc, 2009, pp. 72-73, cited from: BARBARA, Antal. *Az Egyenlő Bánásmód Elméleti és Gyakorlati Kérdései (Theoretical and practical issues of equal treatment)*, Phd Thesis, University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law Institute of Civil Sciences Department of Agricultural and Labour Law.
- GEORGE, Alison. Living online: The end of privacy. *New Scientist*, 2006, 2569: 1-50.
- GYÖNGYVÉR, Gergely Anna. *Családon belüli erőszak: abuzált, bántalmazott gyerekek, miskolci egyetem állam- és jogtudományi kar bünygyi tudományok intézete*, 2020.
- GROTEVANT, Harold D - MCROY, Ruth Gail. *Openness in adoption: Exploring family connections*. Sage, 1998.
- HÀ, Hoài Nam. “Mẹ đập, đánh con gái ở TP. Hồ Chí Minh” (Mother kicked and beat her daughter in the city Ho Chi Minh The mother physically assaulted her daughter in Ho Chi Minh City). Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://dantri.com.vn/an-sinh/me-dap-danh-con-gai-o-tphcm-kho-tin-noi-canh-tuong-duoc-ghi-lai-20220324104529813.htm>.
- HÀ, Minh Ngọc. “Muốn cắt đứt quan hệ với ba mẹ vì bị đối xử bất công” (Wishing to sever ties with parents due to unfair treatment). Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/muon-cat-dut-quan-he-voi-ba-me-vi-bi-doi-xu-bat-cong-4167733.html>.
- HÀ, Tuấn Sơn. “Tăng cường hoạt động điều tra thân thiện với trẻ em” (Enhancing child-friendly Finvestigative activities). Accessed August 26, 2023. <https://nhandan.vn/tang-cuong-hoat-dong-dieu-tra-than-thien-voi-tre-em-post632312.html>.
- HÀ, Như Lịch. “Cứu tinh của trẻ không có giấy khai sinh.” (The salvation of the child is impeded by the absence of a birth certificate.) Accessed April 23, 2023. <https://thanhnien.vn/cuu-tinh-cua-tre-khong-co-khai-sinh-185908938.htm>.

- HÀ, Nhật Vy, “Bảo mẫu bị tạm giữ vì nghi đánh đập não bé 6 tháng tuổi” (The nanny has been temporarily detained on suspicion of assaulting a 6-month-old infant). Accessed July 8, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/bao-mau-bi-tam-giu-vi-nghi-danh-dap-nao-be-6-thang-tuoi-4560131.html>.
- HÀ, Thanh Minh – TRẦN, Thơ Nhị - HUỖNH, Nam Phương. “Nutritional Status and Some Related Factors of H'Mong Ethnic Minority Children under 5 Years of Age in Selected Communes of Mù Cang Chải District, Yên Bái Province, during the Period 2021-2022”, Vietnam Medical Journal, Volume 1 (2022), <https://tapchihocvietnam.vn/index.php/vmj/article/view/3186>.
- HÀ, Quân – HÀ, Thanh. “Bé gái 3 tuổi bị đóng 9 cây đinh vào đầu” (A 3-year-old girl had 9 nails hammered into her head). Accessed January 20, 2022. <https://tuoitre.vn/vu-be-3-tuoi-nghi-bi-dong-9-cay-dinh-vao-dau-co-quan-bao-ve-tre-em-noi-gi-20220120180152811.htm>.
- HÀ, Nguyệt, “Recognizing More Historical Value of the 1946 Constitution”. Accessed February 21, 2021. <http://baochinhphu.vn/Phap-luat/Nhin-nhan-them-gia-tri-ich-su-cua-Hien-phap-1946/290883.vgp>.
- HÀ, Trung. “Toàn bộ diễn biến vụ bé gái 8 tuổi bị mẹ kế bạo hành tử vong” (The full sequence of events in the case of the 8-year-old girl being fatally abused by her stepmother) Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://soha.vn/toan-bo-dien-bien-vu-be-gai-8-tuoi-bi-di-ghe-bao-hanh-tu-vong-khoi-phuc-camera-nhung-tinh-tiet-va-loi-khai-cua-bo-ruot-va-nhan-tinh-gay-phan-no-20220104074947097.htm>.
- HAMMARBERG, Thomas. “The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child—and How to Make It Work,” *Human Rights Quarterly* 12, no. 1 (1990): 97-105.
- HART, Jason. Children's participation and international development: Attending to the political. *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, 2008, 16.3: 407-418.
- HERGER CSABÁNÉ, Eszter. “A Conservative Version of European Family Law Thinking.” in *International Conference on Culture, Civilization, and Social Sciences, Proceedings Book* 2023, 308.
- HERGER CSABÁNÉ, Eszter - KATONÁNÉ PEHR, Erika. *Magyar Családjog (Hungarian Family Law)*. Novissima Kiadó, Budapest, 2021, 67.
- HERGER CSABÁNÉ, Eszter. “A 17. századi protestáns természetjogászok családképe” (The Family Concept of 17th-Century Protestant Natural Law Theorists). Presentation at the Conference on “Freedom - Equality - Law - Historical Perspective”, 20 October 2023.
- HERSHKOWITZ, I. - ORBACH, Y. - LAMB, M. E. - STERNBERG, K. J. - HOROWITZ, D. “Dynamics of Forensic Interviews with Suspected Abuse Victims Who Do Not Disclose Abuse”. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 30 (2006): 753–769. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2005.10.016.
- HEVENER, Natalie Kaufman – MOSHER, Steven A. “General Principles of Laws and the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 27, no. 3 (July 1978): 596-613.
- HOÀNG, Ban. “Nguy cơ rình rập từ thói quen khoe con trên mạng xã hội.” (The potential dangers arising from the habit of showcasing children on social media). Accessed May 15, 2023. <https://vtv.vn/van-hoa-giai-tri/nguy-co-rinh-rap-tu-thoi-quen-khoe-con-tren-mang-xa-hoi-20230401114827607.htm>.
- HOÀNG, Phê. *Từ điển Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese Dictionary)*. Hanoi: Social Science Publishing House, 1998.

- HOÀNG, Yên. “Hiến pháp 1946: dân chủ và tiến bộ” (The 1946 Constitution: A Constitution of Democracy and Progress) Accessed on February 17, 2022. http://www.baoyenbai.com.vn/11/202753/Hien_phap_nam_1946_Ban_Hien_phap_da_n_chu_tien_bo.aspx.
- HOÀNG, Minh Tuệ. “Cha mẹ cần chủ động bảo vệ con trên môi trường mạng” (Parents should proactively safeguard their children in the online environment), VTC News. Accessed May 15, 2023
- HỒ, Huệ Anh. “Tổ chức Đoàn: Đồng hành với thanh niên trong học tập” (Youth Organization: Accompanying Youth in Academic Pursuits). Accessed July 01, 2023. <https://vietnamnet.vn/to-chuc-doan-dong-hanh-voi-thanh-nien-trong-hoc-tap-2211384.html>.
- HOLMSTRÖM, Leif, et al. (ed.). *Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Eighth to Twenty-Seventh Sessions (1993-2001)*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2003.
- HỒ, Hoàng Linh. “Mẹ đánh chết con sau khi say rượu” (Mother beat her child to death after being drunk). Accessed May 12, 2023]. <https://www.anninhthudo.vn/tu-vu-me-danh-chet-con-sau-khi-nhau-giet-nguoi-trong-luc-say-co-duoc-mien-hay-giam-nhe-toi-post540382.antd>.
- HỒ, Minh. “Công an Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh thông tin vụ bé trai 3 tuổi bị nghi ép hút ma túy” (Ho Chi Minh City Police reported the case of a 3-year-old boy suspected of being forced to smoke drugs). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://tienphong.vn/cong-an-tphcm-thong-tin-vu-be-trai-3-tuoi-nghi-bi-ep-hut-ma-tuy-da-post1521077.tpo>.
- HỒ, Thuận Anh. “Tình trạng trẻ em bị bạo lực, xâm hại tình dục vẫn diễn biến phức tạp” (The situation of children experiencing violence and sexual abuse is still complicated). Accessed February 21, 2021. <https://laodongtre.laodong.vn/xa-hoi/tinh-trang-tre-em-bi-bao-luc-xam-hai-tinh-duc-van-dien-bien-phuc-tap-763523.ldo>.
- HUỖNH, Thị Trúc Giang. “Beginning of Protection of Children’s Rights in the Vietnamese Legal Development.” *Diké-A Márkus Dezső Összehasonlító Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport folyóirata* 5.1 (2021): 105-118.
- HUỖNH, Thị Trúc Giang. “The Legal Concept of “Child” and “Children's Rights” in Vietnam from 1945 to Date”. *Jura Journal*, volume 25, no. 1 (2021): 113-126.
- HUỖNH, Thị Trúc Giang, Chương 5: Mối quan hệ cha mẹ con (Chapter 5: Parental Relationship) in Phan, Trung Hiên, ed., *Giáo trình Luật hôn nhân và gia đình (Textbook on Marriage and Family Law)*, 306. Hanoi: Chính trị Quốc Gia Sự thật, 2023.
- HUỖNH, Thị Trúc Giang – NGUYỄN, Thị Mỹ Linh. “Development of Children’s Rights from the Second Part of the 20th Century in Vietnamese Private Law Compared to Chinese Private Law”. *Diké-A Márkus Dezső Összehasonlító Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport folyóirata* 6.2 (2022): 218-233.
- HUỖNH, Vân Anh. “Việt Nam có Câu lạc bộ bảo vệ trẻ em trên không gian mạng” (Vietnam has a Children's Protection Club in cyberspace). Accessed July 28, 2023. <https://vietnamnet.vn/viet-nam-co-cau-lac-bo-bao-ve-tre-em-tren-khong-gian-mang-2194825.html>.
- HUỖNH, Thanh Hằng, “Phụ huynh chia sẻ hình ảnh hài hước khi trẻ dự khai giảng ở nhà”, (Parents Share Amusing Images as Children Attend the Opening Ceremony at Home)

- Accessed July 20, 2023. <https://zingnews.vn/phu-huynh chia-se-hinh-anh-hai-huoc-khi-tre-du-khai-giang-o-nha-post1259478.html>.
- INNESS, Julie. *Privacy, Intimacy, and Isolation*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF SINO-VIETNAMESE CLASSICAL LITERATURE. “Một số văn bản điển chế và pháp luật Việt Nam - Từ thế kỷ XV đến XVIII, Hồng Đức thiện chính thư” (Some Constitutional and Legal Texts of Vietnam - From the 15th to the 18th Century, Hong Duc Code). Hà Nội: Nhà xuất bản Khoa học xã hội, 2006, 454.
- INSTITUTE OF HISTORY. *Hong Duc Code*, National Political - Truth Publisher, 2017.
- JANČIĆ, Olga Cvejić, ed. *The Rights of the Child in a Changing World: 25 years after the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Vol. 13. Springer, 2015.
- JAMIESON, Lucy - MATHEWS, Shanaaz - RÖHRS, Stefanie. “Stopping family violence: Integrated approaches to address violence against women and children”. *Children, Families and the State*, 2018, 1: 81-92.
- JOSEPH, Sarah - CASTAN, Melissa. *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Cases, Materials, and Commentary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- JUPP, Michael. “The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: An Opportunity for Advocates,” *Human Rights Quarterly* 12 (1990): 130.
- KILKELLY, Ursula - LIEFAARD, Ton. “International Children’s Rights: Reflections on a Complex, Dynamic, and Relatively Young Area of Law,” in KILKELLY, Ursula – LIEFAARD, Ton eds., *International Human Rights of Children*. Springer, 2019.
- KRUGER, JM. “The Philosophical Underpinnings of Children's Rights Theory”. *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg (Journal for Contemporary Roman-Dutch Law)* 69, no. 3 (2006).
- KNODEL, John – VU, Manh Loi - JAYAKODY, Rukmalie – VU, Tuan Huy. “Gender roles in the family”, *Asian Population Studies*, 1:1, 69-92, <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441730500125888>.
- KURILLA, Zsófia Mária, “A gyermekbántalmazás megjelenési formái az X – Z generációk vizsgálatának tükrében” (*Forms of Child Abuse in the Context of Examining Generations X to Z*), *Módszertani Közlemények* 63, no. 1 (2023): 153–168. <https://doi.org/10.14232/modszertani.2023.1.153-168>.
- LA ROOY, D. J. - MALLOY, L. C. - LAMB, M. E. “The Development of Memory in Childhood”. In *Children’s Testimony: A Handbook of Psychological Research and Forensic Practice*, edited by M. E. Lamb, D. J. La Rooy, L. C. Malloy, and C. Katz, 2nd ed., 49–68. Chichester, West Sussex: Wiley, 2011.
- LÂM, Anh Thuận, Tình hình trẻ em bị bạo lực, xâm hại tình dục vẫn đang diễn biến phức tạp (Complex Dynamics of Child Violence and Sexual Abuse Persisting in Contemporary Contexts). Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://laodongtre.laodong.vn/xa-hoi/tinh-trang-tre-em-bi-bao-luc-xam-hai-tinh-duc-van-dien-bien-phuc-tap-763523.laodong.vn>.
- LÂM, Thanh Hoài. “Việt Nam luôn chú trọng đẩy mạnh hợp tác quốc tế về giáo dục” (Vietnam consistently emphasizes the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of education). Accessed June 12, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/viet-nam-luon-chu-trong-day-manh-hop-tac-quoc-te-ve-giao-duc-post669691.vnp>.
- LÂM, Bảo Yến – TRẦN, Nghĩa Đức. “Hội thảo phòng, chống bạo lực và xâm hại trẻ em trong gia đình” (Workshop on preventing violence and child abuse in the family). Accessed August 18, 2023. <https://quochoi.vn/uybantuphap/giamsat/Pages/giam-sat.aspx?ItemID=202>.

- LAMB, M. E. - STERNBERG, K. J. - ORBACH, Y. - ESPLIN, P. W. - STEWART, H. - MITCHELL, S. “Age Differences in Young Children’s Responses to Open-ended Invitations in the Course of Forensic Interviews”. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71 (2003): 926–934.
- LEGAL ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. “Không có giấy khai sinh thì có được đi học không?” (Can I go to school without a birth certificate?). Accessed February 9, 2021. <https://wikiluat.com/2020/03/21/khong-co-giay-khai-sinh-thi-co-duoc-di-hoc-khong/>.
- LÊ, Hằng. “Vợ Xuân Bắc gây tranh cãi khi đập điện thoại của con khi phát hiện con vào nhóm chat 18+” (Xuan Bac's wife sparks controversy after smashing their child's phone upon discovering their involvement in an 18+ chat group). Accessed May 15, 2023. <https://viettimes.vn/vo-xuan-bac-gay-tranh-cai-khi-dap-dien-thoai-cua-con-sau-khi-phat-hien-con-vao-nhom-chat-18-post155254.html>.
- LÊ, Trung Chuyên – HOÀNG, Bình. “Đắc Lắc Điều tra vụ người mẹ dùng búa đánh con trai tử vong” (Investigating the case of a mother using a hammer to beat her child to death). Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://thanhnien.vn/dak-lak-dieu-tra-vu-nguoi-me-khai-nhan-dung-bua-danh-con-trai-tu-vong-185230314084427149.htm>.
- LÊ, Bảo An. “Bảo mẫu dã man đánh chết trẻ mầm non” (A nanny brutally beat a preschool child to death). Accessed July 8, 2023. <https://saigonnews.com/thoi-su/viet-nam/bao-mau-da-man-danh-chet-tre-mam-non/>.
- LÊ, Minh Huệ. “Đội thiếu niên tiên phong Hồ Chí Minh” (The Ho Chi Minh young pioneer union). Accessed August 27, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/doi-thieu-nien-tien-phong-ho-chi-minh-80-nam-viet-nen-trang-su-vang-post712677.vnp>
- LÊ, Minh Trường, “Nhân quyền là gì? Quan điểm quốc tế và Việt Nam về nhân quyền” (What are Human Rights? International and Vietnamese Perspectives on Human Rights). Accessed July 22, 2023. <https://luatminhkhue.vn/nhan-quyen-la-gi.aspx>
- LÊ, Thị Hòa - NGUYỄN, Thị Lệ Hương. “Bảo vệ quyền và lợi ích nhân thân của con trong các vụ án ly hôn.” (Protecting the rights and best interests of the child in divorce cases.) *Journal of Science & Technology*. 14 (June 2017): 125-128.
- LÊ, Thành Chung. “Bộ trưởng Nguyễn Kim Sơn đề xuất miễn học phí cho học sinh cấp 2 cả nước” (Minister of Education proposes the exemption of tuition fees for secondary school students nationwide). Accessed June 16, 2023. <https://tuoitre.vn/bo-truong-nguyen-kim-son-de-xuat-mien-hoc-phi-cho-hoc-sinh-cap-2-ca-nuoc-20220704142115492.htm>.
- LÊ, Thị Mận. “Bàn về việc xét nguyện vọng con khi cha mẹ ly hôn” (Discussion on Considering the Wishes of the Child in Cases of Parental Divorce). *Judicial Journal*. Accessed June 21, 2023. <https://www.tapchitoaan.vn/ban-ve-viec-xet-nguyen-vong-con-khi-cha-me-ly-hon>.
- LÊ, Nhật Hồng. “Học sinh tự tử vì áp lực học tập: Sự ích kỷ, ganh đua giữa các phụ huynh.” (Student suicides due to academic pressure: Selfishness and competition among parents). Accessed May 25, 2023. <https://dantri.com.vn/giao-duc/hoc-sinh-tu-tu-vi-ap-luc-hoc-tap-su-ich-ky-ganh-dua-giua-cac-phu-huynh-20211221073756024.htm>.
- LÊ, Mỹ Hà. “Trẻ suy sụp, trầm cảm, tự tử vì bị bắt nạt qua mạng xã hội” (Children Experience Breakdowns, Depression, and Suicide Due to Cyberbullying). Accessed May 18, 2023. <https://infonet.vietnamnet.vn/tre-suy-sup-tram-cam-tu-tu-vi-bi-bat-nat-qua-mang-xa-hoi-558.html>.
- LÊ, Thảo Anh. “Website mạng lưới ứng cứu, bảo vệ trẻ em trên môi trường mạng lan tỏa kỹ năng” (The network rescue and protection website for children in the online environment

- disseminates skills). Accessed July 28, 2023. https://www.mic.gov.vn/mic_2020/Pages/TinTuc/153079/Website-mang-luoi-ung-cuu-bao-ve-tre-em-tren-moi-truong-mang-lan-toa-ky-nang.html.
- LÊ, Nguyễn Bảo. “Thầy giáo xưng hô không đúng cách với học sinh” (The male teacher addressed students improperly). Accessed June 29, 2023. <https://tuoitre.vn/thay-giao-xung-tao-chui-hoc-sinh-tho-tuc-da-nop-don-xin-nghi-viec-20231006201048964.htm>.
- LÊ, Phương Thanh, “Kỷ luật cảnh cáo cô giáo đánh gãy tay học sinh” (Disciplinary action issued, cautioning a teacher for causing a student's arm to be broken through physical force). Accessed July 8, 2023. <https://baomoi.com/ky-luat-can-h-cao-co-giao-danh-gay-tay-hoc-sinh-c47257937.epi>.
- LIEBEL, M - HANSON, K. - SAADI, I. - VANDENHOLE, W. - HANSON, K. “Schools of thought in children’s rights”. *Children’s rights from below: Cross-cultural perspectives*, 2012: 63-79.
- LOCKE, Lawrence F., et al. *Proposals That Work: A Guide for Planning Dissertations and Grant Proposals*. 5th ed. Sage Publications, 2007.
- LUNDY, Laura – TOBIN, John. “Article 29 The Aims of Education” in TOBIN, John, ed. *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*. Oxford University Press, 2019.
- LUNDY, Laura – O’LYNN, Patricia. “Educations Rights of Children” in KILELLY, Ursula - LIEFAARD, Ton, Eds. *International Human Rights of Children*. Singapore: Spinger, 2019.
- LUNDY, Laura. “Children’s Rights and Educational Policy in Europe. The Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.” *Oxford Review of Education* 38 (2012): 393-411.
- MATTHEWS, H. – LIMB, M. – TAYLOR, M. “Young People’s Participation and Representation in Society”, *Geoforum* 30, no. 2 (1999): 135-144.
- MAI, An Linh. “Hai năm, hơn 4.000 trẻ em bị xâm hại, hơn 90% là các bé gái” (In the span of 2 years, more than 4,000 children have been subjected to abuse, with over 90% being girls). Accessed October 25, 2021. <https://dantri.com.vn/an-sinh/2-nam-hon-4000-tre-em-bi-xam-hai-hon-90-la-cac-be-gai-20211025171818182.htm>.
- MAI, Vinh – VŨ, Tuyết Mai. “Bé 3 tháng tuổi bị hành hạ gãy tay chân: Cần bảo vệ con trẻ hậu ly hôn”. (3-month-old infant subjected to abuse resulting in broken limbs: The need to safeguard the child in the aftermath of divorce). Accessed May 14, 2023. <https://tuoitre.vn/be-3-thang-bi-hanh-ha-gay-tay-chan-can-bao-ve-con-tre-hau-ly-hon-20230523082253723.htm>.
- MCCLOSKEY, The Honourable Mr Justice Bernard. “The Death Penalty and the Right to Life.” *Commonwealth Law Bulletin* 38, no. 3 (2012): 485-508.
- MCGLYNN, Clare. *Families and the European Union: law, politics and pluralism*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- MCPEAK, Agnieszka A. “The Facebook Digital Footprint: Paving Fair and Consistent Pathways to Civil Discovery of Social Media Data”. *Wake Forest Law Review* 48 (2013): 887-911
- MCPEAK, Agnieszka. “Social Media Snooping and Its Ethical Bounds”. *Arizona States Law Journal* 46 (2014): 845-848.
- MERRIAM, Sharan B. *Qualitative Research in Practice: Examples for Discussion and Analysis*. 2002.
- MTSWENI, Jim. *The role of educators in the management of school discipline in the Nkangala Region of Mpumalanga*. 2008. PhD Thesis. University of South Africa.

- MILNE, B. - POWELL, M. B. “Investigative Interviewing”. In *The Cambridge Handbook of Forensic Psychology*, edited by J. M. Brown and E. A. Campbell, 208–214. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- MOORE, Adam D. “Privacy, Neuroscience, and Neuro-surveillance”. *Res Publica* 23 (2017): 159-177.
- MOSCHONAS, Andreas. *Education and Training in the European Union*. London: Routledge, 1998. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429458095>, 34.
- MOWER, A. Glenn C. *The Convention on the Rights of the Child: International Law Support for Children*. Bloomsbury Publishing USA, 1997.
- MORANO – FOADI, Sonia - ANDREADAKIS, Stelios. “The convergence of the European legal system in the treatment of third country nationals in Europe: the ECJ and ECtHR jurisprudence”. *European Journal of International Law*, 2011, 22.4: 1071-1088.
- NATHAN, Judy E. “Visitation after adoption: In the best interests of the child”. *NYUL Rev.*, 1984, 59: 633.
- NEUMAN, W. Lawrence. *Basics of Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Pearson, 2014.
- NEWELL, Peter. Ending corporal punishment of children. In: *Revisiting Children's Rights*. Brill Nijhoff, 2002. p. 115-126.
- NGÔ, Phương Lan. “Giải pháp bảo vệ trẻ em trong thời đại công nghệ số” (Solutions for Protecting Children in the Era of Digital Technology.). Accessed July 12, 2022. <http://giadinh.bvhttdl.gov.vn/giai-phap-bao-ve-tre-em-trong-thoi-dai-cong-nghe-so/>.
- NGÔ, Minh Hiên. “Kế hoạch quốc gia phòng, chống bạo lực, xâm hại trẻ em” (National Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Violence and Child Abuse). Accessed June 29, 2023. <https://vpcp.chinhphu.vn/ke-hoach-quoc-gia-phong-chong-bao-luc-xam-hai-tre-em-11523033.htm>.
- NGÔ, Thanh Thanh, “Loạt ảnh hài hước của hai con trai Xuân Bắc ở ngày khai giảng online,” (Humorous Photo Series of Two Sons of Xuân Bắc on the Online Opening Day). Accessed July 20, 2023. <https://vietgiaitri.com/loạt-anh-hai-huoc-cua-hai-con-trai-xuan-bac-o-ngay-khai-giang-online-20210905i6009297/>.
- NGÔ, Thu Hằng. “Sáu sai phạm của Tik Tok tại Việt Nam” (Six Violations of TikTok in Vietnam), April 10, 2023. <https://thanhvien.vn/6-sai-pham-cua-tiktok-tai-vn-1852304070148137.htm>.
- NGUYỄN, Công Khanh. “Triển khai thi hành Luật Hộ tịch: Một trong những biện pháp quan trọng đảm bảo thực thi quyền con người theo Hiến pháp năm 2013.” (Implementation of the Household Registration Law: One of the Important Measures to Ensure the Enforcement of Human Rights According to the 2013 Constitution), *Journal of Democracy and Law*, no. 4 (2015): 15.
- NGUYỄN, Đăng Dung – NGUYỄN, Đăng Duy. “Xây dựng một xã hội hài hòa-mục đích của việc bảo vệ chế độ nhà nước hay bảo vệ quyền con người” (Building a Harmonious Society: The Purpose of Safeguarding the States System or Protecting Human Rights.). *VNU Journal of Science Legal Studies* 32(2).
- NGUYỄN, Vân Hồng. “Hiến pháp năm 1946: Bản Hiến pháp dân chủ, tiến bộ” (Constitution of 1946: The Democratic and Progressive Constitution). VOV (Voice of Vietnam), Accessed March 22, 2022. <https://vov.vn/chinh-tri/hien-phap-nam-1946-ban-hien-phap-dan-chu-tien-bo-828802.vov>.

- NGUYỄN, Đình Tư. *Chế độ thực dân Pháp trên đất Nam Kỳ (French Colonial Regime in Southern Vietnam)*. Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh: General Publishing House, 2018.
- NGUYỄN, Đức Chinh. - TRẦN, Thị Ngọc Thúy. “Child Visitation Rights of Parents in Vietnam: Legal Issues and Practical Experiences”. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 1, no. 2 (2015): 60-69.
- NGUYỄN, Minh. “Bộ Thông tin và Truyền thông: Phát hiện nhiều sai phạm của Tik Tok Việt Nam” (Ministry of Information and Communications: Discovery of Numerous Violations by TikTok Vietnam). Accessed April 10, 2023. <https://www.doisongphapluat.com/bo-thong-tin-va-truyen-thong-phat-hien-nhieu-sai-pham-cua-tiktok-viet-nam-a577852.html#:~:text=Theo%20b%C3%A1o%20c%E1%BB%A7a%20C%E1%BB%A5c%20PTTH%26TT%C4%90T%20t%E1%BA%A1i%20h%E1%BB%8Dp,ho%E1%BA%A1t%20%C4%91%E1%BB%99ng%20kinh%20doanh%20h%C3%A0ng%20gi%E1%BA%A3%2C%20h%C3%A0ng%20nh%C3%A1i>.
- NGUYỄN, Đạt Vân. “Trẻ mầm non bị 3 cô giáo trói tay chân, nhét khăn vào miệng” (Preschool children were subjected to the act of having their hands and feet bound, and cloth forcibly placed into their mouths by three teachers). Accessed July 8, 2023. <https://phunutoday.vn/tre-mam-non-bi-3-co-giao-troi-tay-chan-nhet-khan-vaio-mieng-d86871.html>
- NGUYỄN, Hằng. “Mẹ kế bạo hành bé gái 8 tuổi tử vong” (The stepmother subjected an 8-year-old girl to abuse, resulting in her death). Accessed February 22, 2023. <https://dantri.com.vn/van-hoa/me-ke-bao-hanh-be-gai-8-tuoi-tu-vong-con-tro-thanh-bao-cat-de-trut-gian-20211229091701103.htm>.
- NGUYỄN, Hoa Mai. *Trường Nữ Sinh Thời Pháp Thuộc Ở Việt Nam: Từ góc nhìn quyền văn hóa* (School for Girls Under the French Colonial Period in Vietnam: From a Cultural Rights Perspective), 2019.
- NGUYỄN, Hồng Phong. “Đạo hiếu trong Nho giáo và ý nghĩa của nó đối với giáo dục đạo đức gia đình ở Việt Nam hiện nay” (The filial piety in Confucianism and its significance for moral education in contemporary Vietnamese family), master's thesis, Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội, 2015.
- NGUYỄN, Hoàng Chung. “Vụ bé trai 3 tuổi nghi bị cho hút ma túy: Những người mẹ tiếp tay cho tội ác” (The case of a 3-year-old boy being given drugs: Mothers abetted the crime). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://dantri.com.vn/an-sinh/vu-be-trai-nghi-bi-cho-hit-ma-tuy-nhung-nguoi-me-tiep-tay-cho-toi-ac-20230326225515863.htm>.
- NGUYỄN, Hương. Đến năm 2030, 100% trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi được đăng ký khai sinh (By the year 2030, 100% of children under 5 years old will be registered for birth). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://luatvietnam.vn/tin-van-ban-moi/tre-em-duoi-5-tuoi-duoc-dang-ky-khai-sinh-186-28444-article.html#:~:text=%C4%90%E1%BA%BFn%20n%C4%83m%202030%2C%20100%25%20tr%E1%BA%BB%20em%20d%C6%B0%E1%BB%9Bi%205,%C4%91%C6%B0%E1%BB%A3c%20%C4%91%C4%83ng%20k%C3%BD%20khai%20sinh%20%28%E1%BA%A2nh%20minh%20h%E1%BB%8Da%29>.
- NGUYỄN, Thị Mỹ Linh. “The Impact of The French Colonial Law on the Development of Matrimonial Property Law in Vietnam”. *Diké-A Márkus Dezső Összefoglaló Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport folyóirata* 3.1 (2019): 65-82.

- NGUYỄN, Thị Mỹ Linh - HUỖNH, Thị Trúc Giang - TRẦN, Khắc Qui. “A Legal Perspective on Child Support Obligation After Divorce: The Vietnamese Case”. *CTU Journal of Innovation and Sustainable Development* 15, no. 3 (2023): 110-124.
- NGUYEN, Luan Thanh – PHAM, Nhat Minh - LUONG Minh Le. “Completion of the Law in Order to Protect the Right to Privacy in the Current Social Environment of Vietnam”. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, Volume 412, International Conference on Modern Educational Technology and Innovation and Entrepreneurship (ICMETIE 2020).
- NGUYỄN, Quang Thắng. *Bước đầu tìm hiểu Luật Gia Long* (The First Step to Learn Gia Long Code). Hanoi: Cultural Information Publishing House, 2002.
- NGUYỄN, Quang Trung. “Truy cứu trách nhiệm hình sự mẹ đánh con trai 6 tuổi tử vong” (Criminal prosecution of mother who beat 6-year-old son to death). Accessed July 27, 2023. <https://danviet.vn/trach-nhiem-hinh-su-vu-me-ruot-danh-chet-con-trai-6-tuoi-20221211145426583.htm>.
- NGUYỄN, Kim Anh. Danh sách các tỉnh, thành phố miễn học phí năm học 2022-2023 (List of provinces exempted from tuition fees for the academic year 2022-2023). Accessed August 15, 2023. <https://luatvietnam.vn/linh-vuc-khac/tinh-mien-hoc-phi-nam-hoc-2022-2023-883-91200-article.html>.
- NGUYỄN, Thanh Huyền. “Phân tích chính sách hỗ trợ trẻ em khuyết tật tiếp cận an sinh xã hội” (Analysis of policies to support children with disabilities to access social security). Accessed February 2, 2021. <http://stdjelm.scienceandtechnology.com.vn/index.php/stdjelm/Article/view/697>.
- NGUYỄN, Tiến, et al. “Tăng cường hợp tác giáo dục giữa Việt Nam và Nhật Bản” (Enhancing Educational Collaboration between Vietnam and Japan). Accessed July 22, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/tang-cuong-hop-tac-giao-duc-giua-viet-nam-va-nhat-ban/901580.vnp>.
- NGUYỄN, Tiến Đức. “A Comparative Study of the Concept of the Child in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and Vietnamese Law”. *VNU Journal Of Science: Legal Studies* 37.3 (2021).
- NGUYỄN, Thị Thu Hoài – HÀ, Thu Trang – LƯU, Kỳ Dương – ĐINH, Ngọc Ánh – NGUYỄN, Phú Trọng. “Vấn đề xâm hại trẻ em và bảo vệ quyền riêng tư của trẻ em trên không gian mạng tại Việt Nam” (The Issue of Child Exploitation and the Protection of Children's Privacy on the Internet in Vietnam). Accessed May 22, 2022. https://repository.vnu.edu.vn/handle/VNU_123/147746.
- NGUYỄN, Thị Vân Anh - NGUYỄN, Văn Nghiệp, “Protecting the Rights of Children According to the Provisions of Criminal Law in Some Countries Worldwide and Vietnam”. Proceedings of the Workshop, Faculty of Law - Hue University, 2022, 12-24.
- NGUYỄN, Thị Quế Anh – VŨ, Công Giao – NGÔ, Minh Hương – LÃ, Khánh Tùng, *Quyền về sự riêng tư* (Right to Privacy). Hà Nội: National Political Truth Publishing House, 2018.
- NGUYỄN, Phạm Nhật Tân – PHẠM, Thanh Hữu. “Thủ tục đăng ký khai sinh, đăng ký thường trú và cấp bảo hiểm y tế cho trẻ em dưới 6 tuổi” (The procedures for birth registration, permanent residence registration, and issuance of health insurance cards for children under 6 years old. Accessed April 23, 2023. <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/chinh-sach-phap-luat-moi/vn/thoi-su-phap-luat/chinh-sach-moi/49826/thu-tuc-online-dang-ky-khai-sinh-dang-ky-thuong-tru-va-cap-the-bhyt-cho-tre-duoi-6-tuoi>.

- NGUYỄN, Minh Minh. “Áp dụng phần mềm đăng ký khai sinh tại 4 thành phố” (Apply birth registration software in four cities). Accessed April 22, 2023. <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/chinh-sach-phap-luat-moi/vn/thoi-su-phap-luat/chinh-sach-moi/12260/ap-dung-phan-mem-dang-ky-khai-sinh-tai-4-thanh-pho>.
- NGUYỄN, Kim Anh. “Sắp tới sẽ xây dựng phần mềm đăng ký khai sinh, đăng ký thường trú” (In the near future, a software for birth registration and permanent residence registration). Accessed May 12, 2023. https://luatvietnam.vn/tin-van-ban-moi/xay-dung-phan-mem-dang-ky-khai-sinh-186-90656-article.html#google_vignette.
- NGUYỄN, Thị Thanh Hương. “Lắng nghe người dân để cải thiện dịch vụ khai sinh cho trẻ em vùng sâu” (Listening to the local residents to enhance birth registration services for children in remote areas). Accessed January 22, 2023. <https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/vi/nh%E1%BB%AFng-c%C3%A2u-chuy%E1%BB%87n/l%E1%BA%AFng-nghe-ng%C6%B0%E1%BB%9Di-d%C3%A2n-%C4%91%E1%BB%83-c%E1%BA%A3i-thi%E1%BB%87n-d%E1%BB%8Bch-v%E1%BB%A5-khai-sinh-cho-tr%E1%BA%BB-em-v%C3%B9ng-s%C3%A2u>.
- NGUYỄN, Hồng Thúy. “Câu chuyện rắc rối từ cái tên” (The Complicated Story Behind the Name). Accessed May, 22, 2023. <https://baophapluat.vn/cau-chuyen-rac-roi-tu-cai-ten-mai-phat-sau-ngan-ruoi-post176773.html>.
- NGUYỄN, Thị Yến. “Quyền trẻ em trong pháp luật Việt Nam hiện nay” (Children’s Rights in Current Vietnamese Law). *Legal Journal*. Accessed March 20, 2022. <https://phaply.net.vn/quyen-tre-em-trong-phap-luat-viet-nam-hien-nay-a210359.html>.
- NGUYỄN, Quang Bảo – HÀ, Lê Thúy – HOÀNG, Thị Hải Yến. “A Comparative Study of the Concept of the Child in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and Vietnamese Law”. *VNU Journal of Science: Legal Studies*. DOI:10.25073/2588-1167/vnuls.4332.
- NGUYỄN, Văn Thành – VŨ, Trinh – TRẦN, Hữu (Translators), *Hoàng Việt Luật lệ (Gia Long Code)*, Cultural Information Publishing House, 1994.
- NGUYỄN, Trang. “Học sinh stress, tự tử, cắt tay vì bị bắt nạt trực tuyến” (Students Undergo Stress, Engage in Self-Harm, and Contemplate Suicide Due to Online Bullying). Accessed May 18, 2023. <https://vov.vn/xa-hoi/giao-duc/hoc-sinh-stress-tu-tu-cat-tay-vi-bi-bat-nat-truc-tuyen-859156.vov>.
- NGUYỄN, Văn Tiến – LÊ, Vĩnh Châu – TRẦN, Thị Hương – LÊ, Thị Mận. *Giáo trình Luật Hôn nhân và gia đình Việt Nam* (Textbook on Vietnamese Family and Marriage Law). Hà Nội: Hong Duc Publishing House, 2017.
- NGUYỄN, Vân Mi. “Cô giáo túm cổ áo, kéo lê học sinh” (The teacher grabbed the student's collar and dragged). Accessed June 14, 2023. <https://laodong.vn/giao-duc/vu-co-giao-tum-co-ao-keo-le-hoc-sinh-hieu-truong-co-tinh-bao-che-1248491.ldo>.
- NOWAK, Manfred – SCHABAS, William A. *CCPR Commentary*, 3rd ed. 2019, Article 17, mn. 53. See also, with regard to the very similar case-law of the ECtHR, William A. Schabas, *The European Convention on Human Rights: A Commentary*, 2015, Article 8, p. 358, at 400-401.
- NYITRAY, Zoltan. “A gyermekjogi egyezmény 3. cikk 1. bekezdésének értelmezési és alkalmazási nehézségei 2012”. Accessed October 22, 2023.

- http://epa.niif.hu/02600/02687/00005/pdf/EPA02687_jogi_tanulmanyok_2012_02_19_7-209.pdf.
- O'DONOVAN, Katherine. "A Right to Know One's Parentage?" *International Journal of Law and the Family* 2 (1988): 27-29.
- ORBÁN, Anikó. "Az esélyegyenlőség javítását, az egyenlő bánásmód érvényesítését szolgáló Unió és nemzeti szintű stratégiák, ágazati politikák." (The European and national-level strategies and sectoral policies aimed at enhancing equal opportunities and enforcing equal treatment are discussed. This is part of the broader context explored in "Equality of Opportunity in Contemporary Hungary,") *Esélyegyenlőség a mai Magyarországon*.
- ORTIZ, Daniel R. "Privacy, Autonomy, and Consent". *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy* 12 (1989): 91.
- PARENT, William A. Privacy, morality, and the law. In: *Privacy*. Routledge, 2017. p. 105-124.
- PARKES, Aisling. *Children and International Human Rights Law: The Right of the Child to Be Heard*. Routledge, 2013.
- PEER, Steve - HERVEY, Tamara – KENNER, Jeff – WARD, Angela. *The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: A Commentary*. Hart Publishing, 2021.
- PHAM, Hoang Tu Linh – AZAR, Ali Sorayyaei. "A Comparative Study of the Inclusive Education Policy in Vietnam and Malaysia: Proposed Solutions for Sustainable Development Education in Vietnam". *Education Quarterly Reviews* 2, 2019(3).
- POWELL, Martine B. - SNOW, Pamela C. "Guide to questioning children during the free-narrative phase of an investigative interview". *Australian psychologist*, 2007, 42.1: 57-65.
- PRELOŽNJAK, Barbara. "Modern challenges in the implementation of the child's right to know his origin". *EU and comparative law issues and challenges series (ECLIC)* 4 (2020): 1175-1203.
- PHAN, Đăng Thanh – TRƯƠNG, Thị Hòa. "Nhân quyền của người Việt từ Bộ luật Hồng Đức đến Bộ luật Gia Long" (The Human Rights of the Vietnamese People from the Hong Duc Code to the Gia Long Code.) Ho Chi Minh City General Publishing House, 2023.
- PHAN, Sương. "Quyền trẻ em ở ASEAN" (Children's rights in ASEAN). Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://www.vietnam.vn/quyen-tre-em-o-asean-chu-trong-chong-phan-biet-doi-xu-va-bat-binh-dang/>
- PHẠM, Dự. "Cuộc sống đọa đày của bé trai 10 tuổi khi ở cùng bố và mẹ kế" (Life of torment for a 10-year-old boy living with his biological father and stepmother). Accessed May 14, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/cuoc-song-doa-day-cua-be-trai-10-tuoi-khi-o-cung-bo-va-me-ke-3681299.html>.
- PHẠM, Thị Duyên Thảo – PHAN, Thị Lan Phương. "Hoàn thiện pháp luật về bảo vệ quyền riêng tư của trẻ em" (Enhancing the Legal Framework for Protecting the Privacy Rights of Children). Accessed July 12, 2023. <http://www.lapphap.vn/Pages/tintuc/tinchitiet.aspx?tintucid=210643>.
- PHẠM, Thu Ngân. "Lặn lội "nhân thân" – Kỳ 2: Tháo gỡ rào cản để trẻ có giấy khai sinh" (Family complications - Part 2: Removing barriers to obtain birth certificates for children). Accessed May 02, 2023. <https://thanhnien.vn/lan-dan-nhan-than-ky-2-thao-go-rao-can-de-tre-co-giay-khai-sinh-1851064071.htm>.
- PHẠM, Thị Phương Thanh. "Nhiệm vụ của Đoàn Thanh Niên Cộng Sản Hồ Chí Minh" (The mission of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union). Accessed June 28, 2023. <https://luatminhkhue.vn/nhiem-vu-cua-doan-thanh-nien-cong-san-ho-chi-minh.aspx>.

- PHAN, Kỳ. “Bảo vệ quyền thông tin cá nhân của trẻ em” (Protecting the Personal Information Rights of Children). Nhan Dan. Accessed April 10, 2023. <https://nhandan.vn/bao-ve-quyen-thong-tin-ca-nhan-cua-tre-em-post682751.html>.
- PHAN, Ngọc Quang. “Đoàn thanh niên trường học” (The School Youth Union). Accessed July 02, 2023. <https://www.giaoduc.edu.vn/doan-thanh-nien-truong-hoc.htm>.
- PINHEIRO, Paulo Sérgio. *Violence Against Children*. Geneva: ATAR Roto Presse SA, 2006.
- POTTER, M. “The Voice of the Child: Children’s “Rights” in Family Proceedings”. *International Family Law* 2008, no. 3: 140-151.
- POWELL, M. B. - THOMSON, D. M. “The Makings of a Reliable Interview with a Child Witness”. *The Australian Educational and Developmental Psychologist* 18 (2001): 25–38. <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=EDP>.
- PRUSAK, Bernard G. *Parental Obligations and Bioethics: The Duties of a Creator*. New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2013.
- QUẢNG, Nam et al. “Học sinh nhiều nơi được miễn học phí” (Students in many locations are exempted from tuition fees). <https://tuoitre.vn/hoc-sinh-nhieu-noi-duoc-mien-hoc-phi-20220911085309726.htm>.
- REYNAERT, Didier – ROOSE, Rudi. “Children's Rights from a Social Work Perspective: Towards a Lifeworld Orientation”. *Routledge International Handbook of Children's Rights Studies*, 94-111. Routledge, 2015.
- RIOS-KOHN, Rebeca. “The convention on the rights of the child: Progress and challenges”. *Geo. J. on Fighting Poverty* 5 (1997): 139.
- RÖHRS, S. “Shifting Attitudes and Behaviours Underpinning Physical Punishment of Children”. Briefing Paper. 2017.
- SAMUEL, D. “Warren & Louis D. Brandeis, "The Right to Privacy."“ *Harvard Law Review* 4, no. 5 (1890): 193.
- SCHABAS, William. *The European convention on human rights: a commentary*. Oxford Commentaries on Interna, 2015.
- SCHABAS, William. *UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Nowak's CCPR Commentary*. 88921, 2019.
- SCHMAHL, Stefanie. *United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child: Article-by-Article Commentary*. Bloomsbury, 2021. ISBN 9781509954469.
- SCHURMAN, Mieke. “Developing a Model for Mainstreaming Children’s Rights into EU Law and Policy-Making.” In *The EU as a Children’s Rights Actor: Law, Policy and Structural Dimensions*, edited by I. Iusmen and H. Stalford, 49. Barbara Budrich Publishers, 2016.
- SKIVENES, Marit – SØRSDAL, Line Marie. “The Child’s Best Interest Principle across Child Protection Jurisdictions.” In *Human Rights in Child Protection: Implications for Professional Practice and Policy*, edited by Asgeir Falch-Eriksen and Elisabeth Backe-Hansen, 59-88. Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2018.
- SMITH, Anne B. – TAYLOR, Nicola J. – TAPP, Pauline. “Rethinking Children's Involvement in Decision-Making After Parental Separation.” *SAGE Publications*, London, Thousand Oaks, and New Delhi, 2003. Vol. 10, no. 2: 201–216.
- SORENSEN, Shannon. “Protecting Children's Right to Privacy in the Digital Age: Parents as Trustees of Children's Rights.” *Children's Legal Rights Journal* 36, no. 3 (2016): 156-176.
- STALFORD, Helen. *Children and the European Union: Rights, Welfare and Accountability*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2012.

- STEENHOFF, Holger. Das Internet und die Schulordnung. *Neue Zeitschrift für Verwaltungsrecht*, 2013, 1190-1196.
- STEINBERG, Stacey B. “Sharenting: Children's Privacy in the Age of Social Media.” *Emory Law Journal* 66, no. 4 (2017): 839-884.
- SUCH, Elizabeth, and Rosalind Walker. 2005. “Young Citizens or Policy Objects? Children in the 'Rights and Responsibilities' Debate.” *Journal of Social Policy* 34, no. 1: 39-57.
- SPRATT, Trevor, et al. “Child Protection in Europe: Development of an International Cross-Comparison Model to Inform National Policies and Practices”. *The British Journal of Social Work* 45, no. 5 (2015): 1508-1525.
- SUND, Lars-Goran – VACKERMO, Marie. “The Interest Theory, Children's Rights and Social Authorities”. *International Journal of Children's Rights* 23, no. 4 (2015): 752.
- SZEIBERT, Orsolya. “Parental Responsibilities and the Child's Best Interest in the New Hungarian Civil Code 2013.” 2013.
- SZEIBERT, Orsolya. Role of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Family Law. *Jogi Tanulmányok*, 2003, 139-148, 2003.
- SZEIBERT, Orsolya. The voice of the child and the implementation of the child's right to be heard in parental responsibility matters and cases, *Hungarian Journal of Legal Studies*, Volume 64: Issue 1, <https://doi.org/10.1556/2052.2023.00438>, 2023.
- TÀ, Tân Long. “Quyền được giáo dục ở Việt Nam: Từ chính sách đến thành tựu” (The Right to Education in Vietnam: From Policy to Attainment). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://tuyensinh.tvu.edu.vn/vi/news/tin-giao-duc/quyen-duoc-giao-duc-o-viet-nam-tu-chinh-sach-den-thanh-tuu-4975.html>.
- TESCH, R. *Qualitative Research: Analysis Types and Software Tools*. Bristol, PA: Falmer Press, 1990.
- THE GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIETNAM, Tỷ lệ trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi được đăng ký khai sinh (The registration rate of children under 5 years old). Accessed March 03, 2023. <https://www.gso.gov.vn/du-lieu-dac-ta/2019/12/htcttkqg-ty-le-tre-em-duoi-05-tuoi-da-duoc-dang-ky-khai-sinh/>.
- THE GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIETNAM. “Kết quả điều tra dân số và nhà ở thời điểm 01/4/2016.” (Results of the population and housing survey as of April 1, 2016). Accessed November 2020. <https://www.gso.gov.vn/du-lieu-va-so-lieu-thong-ke/2020/11/ket-qua-toan-bo-tong-dieu-tra-dan-so-va-nha-o-nam-2019/>.
- TRẦN, Kỳ Hoa, “Bảo mẫu bạo hành 24 trẻ ở Sài Gòn lĩnh 3 năm tù” (A nanny who abused 24 children in Saigon has been sentenced to 3 years in prison). Accessed July 8, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/bao-mau-bao-hanh-24-tre-o-sai-gon-linh-ba-nam-tu-3782753.html>.
- TRẦN, Cường. “Bé gái 6 tuổi ở Hà Nội tử vong vì bị bố đánh” (A 6-year-old girl in Hanoi died because her father beat her). Accessed June 22, 2023. <https://thanhnien.vn/vu-be-gai-6-tuoi-o-ha-noi-tu-vong-bi-bo-danh-bang-thanh-tre-can-choi-1851421056.htm>.
- TRẦN, Hoàng Bình – HOÀNG, Trung Chuyên. “Phụ huynh tố giáo viên miệt thị khiến học sinh suy sụp tinh thần” (Parents accuse the teacher of belittling, causing the student to suffer from mental distress). Accessed July 12, 2023. <https://thanhnien.vn/phu-huynh-to-giao-vien-miet-thi-khien-hoc-sinh-suy-sup-sut-hon-10-ky-185231107154700988.htm>.
- TRẦN, Hiền Minh. “Nhiều người cùng lên tiếng, tình trạng bạo lực với trẻ em, phụ nữ sẽ chấm dứt” (Many people are speaking out, and the situation of violence against children and

- women will come to an end). Accessed June 23, 2023. <https://baochinhphu.vn/khi-nhieu-nguoi-cung-len-tieng-tinh-trang-bao-luc-voi-tre-em-phu-nu-se-cham-dut-102220705163642977.htm>.
- TRẦN, Nguyễn Tú. “Pháp luật và nguyên tắc quốc tế về quyền trẻ em” (Legal framework and international principles on children's rights). Accessed May 18 2023. <https://tGPL.moj.gov.vn/Pages/hoi-nhap-phat-trien.aspx?ItemID=17&l=NghiencuuveTGPL>.
- TRẦN, Minh Vân. “3.500 bản ghi nhớ, thỏa thuận hợp tác quốc tế trong giáo dục đã được ký kết” (3,500 memoranda of understanding, international cooperation agreements in education have been signed). Accessed June 12, 2023. <https://daibieunhandan.vn/giao-duc--y-te1/3-500-ban-ghi-nho-thoa-thuan-hop-tac-quoc-te-trong-giao-duc-da-duoc-ky-ket-i348083/>.
- TRẦN, Thị Thanh Thanh. “Nho Học và Giáo Dục Công Lập ở Nam Kỳ Thuộc Pháp Thời Kỳ 1867-1917” (Confucianism Learning and Public Education in Southern Vietnam under French Colonial Rule from 1867 to 1917). *Journal of Science, University of Pedagogy, Ho Chi Minh City* 60 (2014).
- TÔ, Đạt Chác. Pháp luật Việt Nam về bảo vệ quyền lợi của con khi cha mẹ ly hôn” (Vietnamese Legal Framework on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Children in Cases of Parental Divorce). Master thesis, Tra Vinh University, 2020.
- TÔ, Thị Phương Dung, “Xử phạt vi phạm hành chính là gì?” (What is administrative sanction?). Accessed July 15, 2023. https://luatminhkhue.vn/xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-la-gi.aspx#google_vignette.
- TOBIN, John, ed. *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*. Oxford University Press, 2019.
- TOBIN, John – SEOW, Florence. “Article 7: The Right of Birth Registration, a Name, Nationality, and to Know and be Cared for by Parents” in TOBIN, John, ed. *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*. Oxford University Press, 2019.
- TOBIN, John – FIELD, Sarah M. “Article 16: The Right to Protection of Privacy, Family, Home, Correspondence, Honour, and Reputation” in TOBIN, John, ed. *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*, Oxford University Press, 2019.
- TOBIN, John – JUDY, Cashmore. “Article 19. The Right to Protection Against All Forms of Violence”. in TOBIN, John, ed *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Commentary*, Oxford University Press, 2019.
- TODRES, Jonathan - DIAZ, Angela. *Preventing Child Trafficking: A Public Health Approach*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019.
- TODRES, Jonathan. “Violence, Exploitation, and the Rights of the Child”, in KILKELLY, Ursula – LIEFAARD, Ton eds., *International Human Rights of Children*. Springer, 2019.
- TOMAŠEVSKI, Katarina. *Human Rights Obligations: Making Education Available, Accessible, Acceptable and Adaptable*. Right to Education Primers, 2001: No. 3.
- TOMAŠEVSKI, Katarina. “The Status of the Right to Education Worldwide: Free or Fee? 2006 Global Report”. In *Power, Pedagogy and Praxis*, 19-53. Brill, 2008.
- THÁI, Châu Anh. “Tân Hoa hậu Việt Nam nói gì khi bị 'đào bới' quá khứ thường xuyên văng tục” (What does the newly crowned Miss Vietnam say when her past is frequently dug up with offensive language?). Accessed June 16, 2023. <https://danviet.vn/tan-hoa-hau-viet->

- nam-noi-gi-khi-bi-dao-boi-qua-khu-thuong-xuyen-vang-tuc-20201121133949184.htm#:~:text=T%C3%A2n%20Hoa%20h%E1%BA%ADu%20Vi%E1%BB%87%20Nam%202020%C4%90%E1%BB%97%20Th%E1%BB%8B,man g%20t%C3%ADnh%20ch%E1%BA%A5t%20vui%20%C4%91%C3%B9a%20v%E1%BB%9Bi%20b%E1%BA%A1n%20b%C3%A8.
- TRẦN, Nguyễn Tú. “Pháp luật và nguyên tắc quốc tế về quyền trẻ em.” (Legal Framework and International Principles on Children's Rights.) *Trung tâm trợ giúp pháp lý Việt Nam*. Accessed April 12, 2022. <https://tgppl.moj.gov.vn/Pages/hoi-nhap-phat-trien.aspx?ItemID=17&l=NghiencuuveTGPL>.
- TRẦN, Thanh Hằng. “Cô giáo túm áo, kéo lê nữ sinh” (The female teacher seized the clothing and dragged the female student). Accessed June 25, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/co-giao-tum-ao-keo-le-nu-sinh-4659257.html>
- TỔNG, Trí Tín. “Cha bắt con viết nhật ký hận mẹ.” (“Father forces child to write a diary expressing hatred towards mother.”) Accessed May 02, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/nguoi-cha-bat-con-ghi-nhat-ky-han-me-linh-an-2881212.html>.
- VAN BUEREN, Geraldine. *The International Law on the Rights of the Child*. Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhof, 1995.
- VAN WAAS – HAYWARD, L. E. *Nationality matters: Statelessness under international law*. 2008.
- VANDENHOLE, Wouter, et al. (ed.). *Routledge international handbook of children's rights studies*. Routledge, 2015.
- VERHEYDE, Mieke. *Article 28: The Right to Education*. Vol. 28. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2006.
- VISONTAL – SZABÓ, Katalin. *Közös vagy kizárólagos szülői felügyelet? A gyermek érdekének érvényre jutására a polgári kortól napjainkig* (Sole or Joint Parental Custody? Ensuring the Child's Best Interests from the 19 th Century till Nowadays), DOI: 10.15170/DIKE.2022.06.02.17.
- VISONTAL – SZABÓ, Katalin. Recent Modifications in the Civil Code, presented at the Family Workshop in Szeged, June 7, 2023.
- VIJAPUR, A. P. “The Principle of Non-Discrimination in International Human Rights Law: The Meaning and Scope of the Concept”. *India Quarterly* 49, no. 3 (1993): 69-84. <https://doi.org/10.1177/097492849304900303>.
- VÕ, Thị Hồng Duyên, “Bàn về nội dung đăng ký khai sinh thuộc thẩm quyền của Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã,” (Discussion on the Content of Birth Registration under the Jurisdiction of the Commune People's Committee.) *Lập Pháp*. Accessed June 20, 2022. <http://www.lapphap.vn/Pages/tintuc/tinchitiet.aspx?tintucid=211441>, 2020.
- VÕ, Kate. “Khi con cái lấy bất hiếu để đáp trả sự bất công của cha mẹ” (When children resort to ingratitude to respond to parental injustice). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://vnexpress.net/khi-con-cai-lay-bat-hieu-de-tra-no-bat-cong-cua-cha-me-4168386.html>.
- VŨ, Vân Hải. “Thúc đẩy hợp tác giáo dục, khoa học và công nghệ giữa Việt Nam – Ireland” (Promoting Educational, Scientific, and Technological Collaboration between Vietnam and Ireland). Accessed July 22, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/thuc-day-hop-tac-giao-duc-khoa-hoc-va-cong-nghe-giua-viet-namireland/874637.vnp>.

- VŨ, Minh Hiền. “Tập huấn công tác điều tra thân thiện với trẻ em” (Training on Child-Friendly Investigation Procedures). Accessed April 20, 2023. <https://cand.com.vn/Hoat-dong-LL-CAND/Tap-huan-cong-tac-dieu-tra-than-thien-voi-tre-em-i579683/>.
- VŨ, Minh Hiền. “Ủy ban nhân dân xã ra quyết định thành lập nhóm phòng, chống bạo lực gia đình” (The People's Committee of the Commune Issues a Decision to Establish a Domestic Violence Prevention and Control Team). Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://baochinhphu.vn/uy-ban-nhan-dan-xa-ra-quyet-dinh-thanh-lap-nhom-phong-chong-bao-luc-gia-dinh-102231102160349085.htm>.
- VŨ, Hoàng Thuận. “Tạm giam mẹ kế bạo hành bé gái 8 tuổi tử vong” (Temporary detention of stepmother for physically abusing and causing the death of an 8-year-old girl) Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://dantri.com.vn/phap-luat/bat-tam-giam-me-ke-bao-hanh-be-gai-8-tuoi-tu-vong-20211228105420740.htm>.
- VŨ, Lan. “Ép con chọn ngành học, cha mẹ đã phạm luật” (Pressuring children to choose a major, parents have violated the law). Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://luatvietnam.vn/hanh-chinh/ep-con-chon-nganh-hoc-cha-me-da-pham-luat-570-21906-Article.html>.
- VŨ, Việt Hà. “Hợp tác giáo dục: Điểm nhân trong quan hệ giữa Việt Nam và Hoa Kỳ” (Educational Collaboration: A Nexus in the Relationship between Vietnam and the United States). Accessed July 22, 2023. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/hop-tac-giao-duc-diem-nhan-trong-moi-quan-he-giua-viet-nam-va-hoa-ky/893423.vnp>.
- VŨ, Phương Nhi. “Chương trình bảo vệ và hỗ trợ trẻ em tương tác lành mạnh, sáng tạo trên môi trường mạng” (Programme for Safeguarding and Supporting Children in Healthy, Innovative Online Interactions). Accessed July 22, 2023. <https://baochinhphu.vn/chuong-trinh-bao-ve-va-ho-tro-tre-em-tuong-tac-lanh-manh-sang-tao-tren-moi-truong-mang-102293456.htm>.
- VŨ, Văn Mẫu. *Hồng Đức Thiệu Chính Thức* (Hong Duc code). Saigon, 1939.
- VŨ, Văn Mẫu. *Dân Luật Khái Luận* (Argumentative Civil Law). Hanoi: Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo, 1961.
- VŨ, Văn Mẫu. *Dân Luật Lược Khảo - Quyển 1: Gia đình* (Civil Law Review - Volume 1: Family). Saigon, 1962.
- VŨ, Văn Mẫu. “*Cổ Luật Việt Nam và Tư Pháp Sử*”, *Quyển 1-Tập 1* (Vietnamese Law and Justice History-Volume 1). Saigon, 1973.
- WALKER, Lara – BEAUMONT, Paul. “Shifting the Balance Achieved by the Abduction Convention: The Contrasting Approaches of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice.” *Journal of Private International Law* 7, no. 2 (2011): 231-249.
- WARREN, Samuel - BRANDEIS, Louis D. “The Right to Privacy”. *Harvard Law Review* 4 (1890): 193–220.
- WEITHORN, Lois A. “Protecting Children from Exposure to Domestic Violence: The Use and Abuse of Child Maltreatment Statutes”. *Hastings Law Journal* 53, no. 1 (2001): 1-156.
- WESTIN, Alan F. “Privacy and Freedom.” *Washington and Lee Law Review* 25, no. 1 (1968).
- WIRE, Business. “Digital Birth: Welcome to the Online World”. *BUS. WmE*, October 6, 2010, 1:02 PM. <http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20101006006722/en/Digital-Birth-Online-World>.

- ZERMAITEN, Jean. "The Convention on the Rights of the Child from the Perspective of the Child's Best Interest and Children's View". 2022. Accessed November 24, 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265615198_The_Convention_on_The_Rights_of_The_Child_from_The_perspective_of_The_Child%27s_best_interest_and_Children%27s_views.
- ZIEMELE, Ineta. *A Commentary on The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 7: The Right to Birth Registration, Name and Nationality, and the Right to Know and Be Cared for by Parents*. Martinus Nijhoff, 2007.

6.2. Secondary Literature

- ALDERMAN, Ellen - KENNEDY, Caroline. *The Right to Privacy*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.
- CAMBIEN, Nathan. Case C-127/08, Blaise Baheten Metock and Others v. Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. *Columbia Journal of European Law*, 2009, 15.2: 321-341.
- DONAGAN, Alan. *The Theory of Morality*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1977.
- FREEMAN, M.D.A. "Freedom and the Welfare State: Child-rearing, Parental Autonomy, and State Intervention." *The Journal of Social Welfare Law* 5, no. 2 (1983): 70-91.
- JADOUL, Laurent - VANNESTE, Frederic. Case c-60/00. Mary carpenter v. Secretary of State for the home department (e.c.j. july 11, 2002). *Columbia Journal of European Law*, (2003) 9(3), 447-456
- KEMPE, C. – SILVERMAN, C. H. – STEEL, F. N. - DROEGEMUELLER, F. – SILVER, H. K. "The Battered-Child Syndrome." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, No. 181, 1962, pp. 17-24.
- KEMPE, CH. The battered-child syndrome. *Jama*, 1962, 181: 105-112.
- KEMPE, CH. - SILVERMAN, F. N. - STEEL, B. F. - DROEGEMUELLER, W. - SILVER, H. K. "The Battered-Child Syndrome." *Child Abuse and Neglect*, Vol. 9, 1985, pp. 143-154.
- KING, Martin Luther. "Concepts of Childhood: What We Know and Where We Might Go," *Renaissance Quarterly* 60, no. 2 (2007): 371-407.
- KNERR, Florian. Harmonizing Europe's Human Rights System.
- NASH, Susan. Balancing convention rights: PG and JH v United Kingdom. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 2002, 6.2: 125-129.
- PATAKYOVA, Maria T. Right to Privacy and European Competition Law. In: *Forum Iuris Europaeum*. 2016. p. 25-35.
- PROSSER, Dean William. "Privacy". *California Law Review* 48 (1960): 383–89.
- VON BERNSTORFF, Jochen. "The Changing Fortunes of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Genesis and Symbolic Dimensions of the Turn to Rights in International Law". *European Journal of International Law* 19, no. 5 (2008): 903-924.