

# IMPLEMENTING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON FIGHTING AGAINST CHILD ABUSE IN VIETNAM

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## ABSTRACT

Children are the future of a country, and they should be at the center of the national development strategy and policies. However, this is also an object of vulnerability and abuse. Therefore, child protection and child abuse prevention are the responsibility of each country. In this article, the authors have mentioned and analyzed the following main issues: (i) The facts and the problem of child abuse in Vietnam; (ii) the Causes of child abuse in Vietnam; (iii) Recommendations to improve laws and policies and the effective implementation of child abuse prevention and abatement in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** Policy; Prevention; Children abuse; Facts; Solutions; Vietnam

## INTRODUCTION

This article presents an analysis of official statistics of 2020-2021 on children's victimization in Vietnam and reviews the data of several selective researches in the area. It defines the conception of child abuse and offense, and presents certain kinds, types and classifications of child abuse. An analysis of accumulative and cyclical inversion of victim (child and offender from the perspective of victimology) is introduced. The authors present the inversion of victim - child and offender as a dynamic phenomenon, as a result of interaction between the processes of criminalization and victimization.

Many commercial advertisements are created to depict a form of art, without taking any care about ethical principles (Dojčinović & Ljajić, 2020). Some advertising involves a set of activities abusing the children. In this paper, the author mentions the impact of advertising on the role of children abuse in business activities. Based on the analyzed commercial advertisements, it is concluded that children are used in advertisements as a mean of achieving economic goals, and that the children are manipulated in the advertisements.

Research by Koesdyantho (2021) shows that child abuse is a serious phenomenon that needs treatment to recover the victims. This research describes a training of giving treatments to recover children as victims from abuse and violence to show the students' (participants') knowledge before they do internship program at an orphanage. The result of the research show improvements of the students' knowledge after giving them treatment. Six forms of treatments were applied to recover the victims, consisting of Combined Parent-Child Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CPC-CBT), Parent Training and Multi-Systemic Therapy, Project Support (Children's Protective Services), Web-based Parenting Skills, Home Visiting Program, and School Based Mental Health Intervention for Children.

## DEFINING THE CHILD ABUSE

There are many definitions of what constitutes child abuse. The term 'abuse' is sometimes known as 'maltreatment' in the literature. Child maltreatment includes both acts of commission

and acts of omission causing actual or threatened harm to a child. A definition of child abuse is: "*all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power*" (WHO, 2020).

### ***Types of child's abuse***

There is a variety of child's abuses: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect and witnessing parental intimate partner violence (IPV). Details of different types of abuses are as follows:

- *Physical abuse*

Among professionals and the general public, there is disagreement as to what behaviors constitute physical abuse of a child. Physical abuse often does not occur in isolation but as part of a constellation of behaviors including authoritarian control, anxiety-provoking behavior, and a lack of parental warmth. The WHO (2020) defines physical abuse as:

Intentional use of physical force against the child that results in – or has a high likelihood of resulting in – harm for the child's health, survival, development, or dignity. This includes hitting, beating, kicking, shaking, biting, strangling, scalding, burning, poisoning, and suffocating. Much physical violence against children in the home is inflicted with the object of punishing. Overlapping definitions of physical abuse and physical punishment of children highlight a subtle or non-existent distinction between abuse and punishment, but most physical abuse is physical punishment "in intent, form, and effect".

Corporal punishment involves hitting ('smacking', 'slapping', 'spanking') the children, with the hand or with an implement – whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. But it can also involve, for example, kicking, shaking or throwing children, or scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears, or forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions, burning, scalding, or

forced ingestion (for example, washing children's mouths out with soap or forcing them to swallow hot spices).

Most nations with child abuse laws deem the deliberate infliction of serious injuries, or actions that place the child at obvious risk of serious injury or death, to be illegal. Bruises, scratches, burns, broken bones, lacerations — as well as repeated "mishaps", and rough treatment that could cause physical injuries — can be physical abuse. Multiple injuries or fractures at different stages of healing can raise suspicion of abuse.

The psychologist Alice Miller noted in her book on child abuse that humiliations, spankings, beatings, slaps on the face, etc. are all forms of abuse, because they injure the integrity and dignity of a child, even if their consequences are not visible right away (Kaler, 2015). Physical abuse as a child can lead to physical and mental difficulties in the future, including re-victimization, personality disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), dissociative disorders, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, substance use disorders, and aggression. Physical abuse in childhood has also been linked to homelessness in adulthood (Kaler, 2015).

- *Sexual abuse*

Sexual abuse is an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation.<sup>i</sup> Sexual abuse refers to the participation of a child in a sexual act aimed toward the physical gratification or the financial profit of the person committing the act. Sexual abuse includes asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities, indecent exposure of the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, actual sexual contact with a child, physical contact with the child's genitals, etc. Selling the sexual services of children may be viewed and treated as child abuse rather than simple incarceration.

Effects of child sexual abuse on the victim(s) include guilt and self-blame, flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things associated with the abuse (including objects, smells, places, doctor's visits, etc.), self-esteem difficulties, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, self-injury, suicidal ideation, somatic complaints, depression, PTSD, anxiety, other

mental illnesses including borderline personality disorder and dissociative identity disorder, propensity to re-victimization in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Children who are the victims are also at an increased risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) due to their immature immune systems and a high potential for mucosal tears during forced sexual contact. Sexual victimization at a young age has been correlated with several risk factors for contracting HIV including decreased knowledge of sexual topics, increased prevalence of HIV, engagement in risky sexual practices, condom avoidance, lower knowledge of safe sex practices, frequent changing of sexual partners, and more years of sexual activity.

As of 2016, in the United States, about 15% to 25% of women and 5% to 15% of men were sexually abused when they were children. Most sexual abuse offenders are acquainted with their victims; approximately 30% are relatives of the child, most often brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles or cousins; around 60% are other acquaintances such as friends of the family, babysitters, or neighbours; strangers are the offenders in approximately 10% of child sexual abuse cases. In over one-third of cases, the perpetrator is also a minor. In 1999, the BBC reported on the RAHI Foundation's survey of sexual abuse in India, in which 76% of respondents said they had been abused as children, 40% of those stating the perpetrator was a family member. United States federal prosecutors registered multiple charges against a South Korean man for reportedly running the world's "largest dark web child porn marketplace." Reportedly, the English translated website "Welcome to Video", which has now been taken consisted of more than 200,000 videos or 8TB of data showing sexual acts involving infants, children and toddlers and processed about 7,300 Bitcoin, i.e. \$730,000 worth of transactions.

- *Psychological abuse*

There are multiple definitions of child psychological abuse. In 2013, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) added Child Psychological Abuse to the DSM-5, describing it as "nonaccidental verbal or symbolic acts by a child's parent or caregiver that result, or have reasonable potential to result, in significant psychological harm to the child." In 1995, APSAC defined it as: spurning, terrorizing, isolating, exploiting, corrupting, denying emotional responsiveness, or neglect" or "A repeated pattern of caregiver behavior or extreme incident(s)



that convey to children that they are worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered, or only of value in meeting another's needs". In the United States, states laws vary, but most have laws against "mental injury".

Some have defined it as the production of psychological and social defects in the growth of a child as a result of behavior such as loud yelling, coarse and rude attitude, inattention, harsh criticism, and denigration of the child's personality. Other examples include name-calling, ridicule, degradation, destruction of personal belongings, torture or killing of a pet, excessive criticism, inappropriate or excessive demands, withholding communication, and routine labeling or humiliation.

In 2014, the APA stated that: "Childhood psychological abuse [is] as harmful as sexual or physical abuse." "Nearly 3 million U.S. children experience some form of [psychological] maltreatment annually." Psychological maltreatment is "the most challenging and prevalent form of child abuse and neglect." "Given the prevalence of childhood psychological abuse and the severity of harm to young victims, it should be at the forefront of mental health and social service training". In 2015, additional research confirmed these 2014 statements of the APA. Victims of emotional abuse may react by distancing themselves from the abuser, internalizing the abusive words, or fighting back by insulting the abuser. Emotional abuse can result in abnormal or disrupted attachment development, a tendency for victims to blame themselves (self-blame) for the abuse, learned helplessness, and overly passive behavior.

- *Neglect*

Child neglect is the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child, to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety or well-being may be threatened with harm. Neglect is also a lack of attention from the people surrounding a child, and the non-provision of the relevant and adequate necessities for the child's survival, which would be a lack of attention, love, and nurturing.

Some observable signs of child neglect include: the child is frequently absent from school, begs or steals food or money, lacks needed medical and dental care, is consistently dirty, or lacks

appropriate clothing for the weather. The 2010 Child Maltreatment Report (NCANDS)<sup>ii</sup> found that neglect/neglectful behavior was the "most common form of child maltreatment ". Neglectful acts can be divided into six sub-categories:

- Supervisory neglect: characterized by the absence of a parent or guardian which can lead to physical harm, sexual abuse, or criminal behavior;
- Physical neglect: characterized by the failure to provide the basic physical necessities, such as a safe and clean home;
- Medical neglect: characterized by the lack of providing medical care;
- Emotional neglect: characterized by a lack of nurturance, encouragement, and support;
- Educational neglect: characterized by the caregivers lack to provide an education and additional resources to actively participate in the school system; and
- Abandonment: when the parent or guardian leaves a child alone for a long period of time without a babysitter or caretaker.

Neglected children may experience delays in physical and psychosocial development, possibly resulting in psychopathology and impaired neuropsychological functions including executive function, attention, processing speed, language, memory and social skills. Researchers investigating maltreated children have repeatedly found that neglected children in the foster and adoptive populations manifest different emotional and behavioral reactions to regain lost or secure relationships and are frequently reported to have disorganized attachments and a need to control their environment. Such children are not likely to view caregivers as being a source of safety, and instead typically show an increase in aggressive and hyperactive behaviors which may disrupt healthy or secure attachment with their adopted parents. These children seem to have learned to adapt to an abusive and inconsistent caregiver by becoming cautiously self-reliant, and are often described as glib, manipulative and disingenuous in their interactions with others as they move through childhood. Children who are victims of neglect can have a more difficult time forming and maintaining relationships, such as romantic or friendship, later in life due to the lack of attachment they had in their earlier stages of life.

### ***Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)***

UNCRC Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49. The UNCRC consists of 54 articles that set out children's rights and how governments should work together to make them available to all children. Under the terms of the convention, governments are required to meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. Central to this is the acknowledgment that every child has basic fundamental rights.<sup>iii</sup>

In 2000, two optional protocols were added to the UNCRC. One asks governments to ensure children under the age of 18 are not forcibly recruited into their armed forces. The second calls on states to prohibit child prostitution, child pornography and the sale of children into slavery. These have now been ratified by more than 120 states. A third optional protocol was added in 2011. This enables children whose rights have been violated to complain directly to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Since it was adopted by the United Nations in November 1989, 196 countries have signed up to the UNCRC, with only one country still to ratify. All countries that sign up to the UNCRC are bound by international law to ensure it is implemented. This is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The UNCRC is also the only international human rights treaty to give non-governmental organisations (NGOs), like Save the Children, a direct role in overseeing its implementation, under Article 45a. In fact, the world's very first declaration on child rights was written by Save the Children founder, Eglantyne Jebb, in 1923. UNCRC save the children support children's rights. It is calling on all governments to recommit to the UNCRC by focusing on three key areas:

- Ensuring all laws fully comply with the UNCRC.
- Increased government spending on children
- Establishing an independent ombudsman for child rights



## THE CHILD ABUSE IN VIETNAM

The total number of abused children: 8,406 children (increasing by 1,370 children and increasing by 19.5% over the same period). In which: 7,646 female children (an increase of 1,118 female children over the same period) and 760 male children (an increase of 252 male children over the same period). The number of children-abused in specific forms is as follows: 513 children experiencing violence (increasing by 404 children over the same period), ten children experiencing labor exploitation (up to ten children over the same period), 6,476 sexually abused children (an increase of 30 children over the same period), 195 children being trafficked (down 43 children over the same period), 07 children being abandoned (up to two children over the same period) and 322 children suffered other forms of harm such as appropriation, property robbery, property appropriation, illegal possession of drugs, illegal arrest of people (an increase of 229 children over the same period).

The number of subjects who committed acts of child abuse was: 5,214 subjects (an increase of 562 subjects and an increase of 12% over the same period). In which: 494 subjects are people who related by blood and relatives (increasing 198 subjects); 43 subjects were teachers, officials, and employees at educational institutions (increased by 37 subjects); 981 subjects who were responsible for taking care of and treating diseases (increased by 680 subjects); 2,898 subjects were acquaintances of children (increased by 330 subjects); 12 subjects were foreigners (there were no subjects in the same period).

There are many types of abuse such as rape, intercourse, lewdness against people under 16 years old. Other forms of abuse such as child trafficking; killing newborn babies, robbing property, appropriating children, using children to commit crimes to account for a low rate. There are many methods and tricks of abuse. In most cases of child-abused, the subject takes advantage of the relationship of acquaintance and ignorance, limited awareness, material dependence, or inability to self-destruct protection of children. Subjects take advantage of secluded places, use force, threaten to use force, threaten to kill to commit law-breaking acts. There are cases where both the victim and the abused child lack the attention and education of the family, lead a loose lifestyle, and are not educated about sex, so they are curious to discover and develop feelings for each other leads to consent to sex. In addition, the subject also seduces,

threatens, uses force, or verbally threatens the victim to have sex or commits other acts of abuse against children.

The majority of abused children often have adverse effects on the child's psychophysiology. Serious consequences cause the victim to become pregnant and give birth while her physical and mental health has not fully developed yet. Abused children can get infections, get AIDS, get sexually transmitted diseases, etc. Children who are abused often feel guilt, fear, evil, stupidity at risk become a criminal as an adult. In particular, if the abused children do not receive psychological treatment, they will become obsessed adults. When they grow up, they will abuse other children.

Child abuse occurs nationwide, but mainly in rural, remote and isolated areas, where there are outdated customs<sup>iv</sup>.

### ***Causes of Child Abuse in Vietnam***

According to the Government's assessment, the objective cause of child abuse in Vietnam in the past time is that for a long time, institutions to create a safe and healthy living environment for children have not been developed attention leads to the potential risk factors for violence and child abuse tends to increase. Malicious and inappropriate information, publications, and products, especially in the network environment for a long time, are not prevented or controlled promptly and are not handled thoroughly.

According to the assessment of the Supreme People's Procuracy, the objective cause of child abuse in Vietnam in recent years is the development of social networking sites.<sup>v</sup> Pornography has created conditions for children to establish many acquaintances and love relationships online while they are not fully aware of the potential dangers of relationships. The gap between the rich and the poor leads to disparities in living conditions in society, cracks in the family, and the erosion of traditional values leading to abandoned children, wandering to earn a living, breaking the law, violence, etc is one of the causes of crimes against children. The coordination in management and education of families, schools, and child protection organizations is not close and synchronous; the state management of culture and information is still not high; especially the issue of sex education as well as educating children on how to protect themselves

is still overlooked, not focused, leading to children lack knowledge, lack of understanding about psycho-physiological characteristics and prevention skills when abused.

According to the Supreme People's Court, the objective cause of child abuse in Vietnam in recent years dues to the development of economic, cultural, and social aspects, especially the formation of children. Many industrial zones, the gap between rich and poor, between rural people and urban areas, decline in morality, lifestyle, the number of people from other provinces in labor, study and work is increasing, the type of service has formed and progressed. Thus, the state management and security and order still have many issues that need attention. Many families have little time to live together, and parents lack attention, care, and education for their children. Children's perception of family affection has also changed. Divorce accounts for a high rate for families of the current young generation, the breakdown of the family has made children lacking support and take care, nurture and educate the family, from which children easily become victims of abuse. With the development of technology, subjects often use social networks and the Internet to approach and seduce children, which is also a cause of the increase in this type of crime. The inability of the authorities to control the depraved websites has resulted in a large proportion of teenagers being sexually aroused, even addicted to sex. To satisfy their needs, they are ready to commit crimes. Children are the most targeted for their innocence, ignorance, and lack of defense. In rural and mountainous areas, the population is not concentrated, mainly seasonal and manual labor. The interest of families and schools is only within the scope of children's activities at home and in school. Outside of that range, children have to go to school far from home, go through empty areas, etc. These are favorable places for bad people to commit acts of child abuse, especially child rape. The provisions of the Penal Code for the group of crimes of child abuse, including sexual abuse, currently have some shortcomings. There are no specific and timely instructions to serve as a basis and basis for determining the crime. violation leads to the limited effectiveness of the fight against this crime. The deterrence, education, and general prevention effects of punishment for this type of crime have not been effective.

According to the Government's assessment, the subjective cause of child abuse in Vietnam in the past time is because the importance and urgency of child work has not been approved by the Party committee, government, or specialized agency and socio-political organizations in

many localities are fully aware, deeply and interested in directing, investing, and properly performing their responsibilities and powers. The sense of compliance, the enforcement of the law on child protection by some competent officials is not strict; acts of violence and sexual abuse of children are sometimes overlooked, ignored, and slow to be handled. There is still a phenomenon that local authorities and educational institutions do not inform or report to the competent authorities and competent authorities' cases of violence and sexual abuse of children but cover up and seek to handle them themselves case or internal handling. Families, parents, caregivers and children themselves are not fully aware of their responsibility to protect children and are slow to be supplemented with knowledge and skills on child protection, care and education. Lack of solutions to prevent and prevent moral degradation and lack of role models for a part of adults, parents, and family members leads to an increase in child abuse behaviors and crimes, especially child sexual abuse<sup>vi</sup>.

According to the assessment of the Supreme People's Procuracy, the subjective cause of the situation of child abuse in Vietnam in the past time is due to the lack of upbringing, training, playing, and enjoyment by law violators, racing to claim bad habits, being dragged by friends into illegal acts. On the other hand, due to the lack of understanding of the law, not knowing how to deal with conflict situations; lack of management, education, care, no future orientation and acts of kindness lead to behavior that deviates from ethical standards and social relations that violate. Many parents do not have or have little time to directly manage and take care of their children, but leave them at home alone, thus creating conditions for known objects to use material benefits to entice them to commit acts of harmful aggression. Children are soon allowed to use valuable assets by their parents while they themselves are not able to protect their own property, creating conditions for criminals to commit acts of appropriation. The early development of children's mind, physiology as well as the desire to learn, has been exploited and seduced by criminals to commit abusive acts. Propaganda and education on legal awareness, sex education, and prevention of child sexual abuse have not been frequent and effective. The investigation, prosecution and trial of child abuse crimes are sometimes not timely, so it is still limited in creating consensus in public opinion to educate, condemn and prevent violations and crimes this offense. Legal education and propaganda have not gone deep into each locality, each population cluster, so the effectiveness in raising legal awareness among the people is not high. The contingent of staff working in child protection and care,

especially at the grassroots level, is still lacking and unstable. The inspection, inspection and supervision of child protection work by some State agencies and authorities at all levels is not regular. The management of the accommodation service areas does not ensure the strict inspection of identification documents, creating favorable conditions for the subjects to commit acts of child abuse. The management of information, especially online information, is not good, so a lot of bad information, negative information directly affects children's participation<sup>vii</sup>.

According to the Supreme People's Court, the subjective cause of child abuse in Vietnam in recent years is the family or the social community in the management, care, nurturing and education of children, educate the children. Some reasons can be listed as follows: For families, in which the role of parents and caregivers is concerned. There is a lack of awareness of risks, a lack of prevention skills, and legal resolution skills, care and recovery skills for physically and psychologically abused children. For the children themselves, the limited awareness of the child about forms of abuse, the curiosity to discover about gender, the lack of skills to prevent and denounce the abuser. For society, Communication on child abuse, sex education, children's self-defense skills have not been focused or they are not taught even when they are in kindergarten or primary school. Kindergarten, primary schools as well as parents have not focused on educating their children to know how to protect themselves. Schools today mainly focus on teaching literacy, so children do not have the skills to protect themselves against the risk of abuse<sup>viii</sup>.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLUTIONS**

Over the past, the legal system of policies on child abuse prevention and control has been promulgated relatively fully, synchronously and timely, institutionalizing the Party's guidelines and policies, closely following practical requirements, creating important legal basis for child protection in general and child abuse prevention and control in particular. In addition to the above-mentioned results, the legal system of policies on prevention and control of child abuse still has many limitations. Many provisions of the Law on Children and other relevant laws have not been guided in a timely and sufficient manner, causing difficulties in implementation. The sanctions prescribed in some decrees on sanctioning administrative violations related to



child abuse prevention and control are still weak and have not yet ensured deterrence. Violence against children occurring in the family is rarely detected and handled. The protection of children in the online environment is an urgent requirement, but the provisions of the law are not adequate and timely. There are no effective measures to prevent and minimize child labor in violation of the law [2]. To improve the effectiveness of child abuse prevention and control in Vietnam in the next period. We offer the following solutions, suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the following legal policies:

- (i) The Government continues to improve the legal policy on child abuse prevention and control: consider and review issues related to children, especially child protection, children's participation, principles to ensure the implementation of human rights and children's rights are stipulated in the Constitution and the Law on Children to amend and supplement contents related to child protection in the legal system of criminal, civil, civil proceedings, handling of administrative violations, labor, judicial expertise, marriage and family, etc; develop a national action plan to prevent and combat child abuse and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval; investigate the possibility of developing juvenile justice legislation to form a child-friendly justice system in the best interests of children and juveniles, in line with international standards. Build and strengthen the child protection system to meet the requirements of child protection, strengthen the child protection capacity, promote effective inter-sectoral coordination, develop the child protection service system, ensure the best implementation of children's rights, especially the rights group to be protected from violence, sexual abuse, trafficking, labor exploitation, etc. Promulgate and organize the implementation of the National action plan for children for the period 2021-2030, Program to prevent and reduce illegal child labor for the period 2021-2025 and orientation to 2030, Set of statistical indicators on the situation administrative penalties for acts of child abuse.
- (ii) The Supreme People's Procuracy will continue to coordinate with relevant ministries and branches in formulating documents detailing the Penal Code, the Law on Children and other relevant laws, thereby creating a more complete legal basis to handle acts of child abuse. Especially, it is necessary to speed up the

promulgation and organize the implementation of the Resolution of the Judicial Council of the Supreme People's Court guiding the application of Articles 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146 and 147 of the Criminal Code to soon be implemented in practice, meeting the needs of solving cases in practice. Develop a plan to implement the program of coordination in the protection of women and children in the period of 2019 - 2022; in which, emphasizing the content of coordination in providing information, handling reports and denunciations about crimes in cases related to girls. Continue to coordinate with projects and organizations to soon issue: (a) Handbook of Procurators dealing with child sexual abuse cases; (b) question and answer document on awareness and application of the law in the exercise of the right to prosecution, supervision of prosecution, investigation, prosecution and trial of cases and cases of abuse of women and children. Review, amend, supplement and complete the system of legal documents and guiding documents related to the field of violence and child abuse prevention; stipulate specific functions and tasks in protecting and supporting children who are abused, and exploited in relevant legal documents in order to create a necessary legal framework for the deploy and perform tasks of ministries, central branches and local authorities in the prevention and control of child abuse. Promulgating and organizing the implementation of documents guiding and explaining conflicting concepts in order to ensure a unified understanding and synchronous application in practice, as mentioned in the section on difficulties in above (instructions on lewd behavior, other sexual acts, pornography, etc). To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries and branches in, formulating, promulgating and organizing the implementation of the Joint Circular on coordination between procedure-conducting agencies in the process of receiving denunciations and information about crimes, petitions to prosecute, investigate, and adjudicate cases of child sexual abuse.

- (iii) The Supreme People's Court continues to perfect the legal system on prevention and combat of child abuse; research, amend and improve regulations on sanctions for child sexual abuse because the current sentence of the Penal Code for these crimes is not strict. The consequences of these crimes are very heavy for the victims,

especially psychologically, spiritually and affect their later lives. Therefore, child abuse acts must be punished severely and to be able to deter and prevent this type of crime. At the same time, amend and supplement regulations in the direction of increasing monetary compensation for mental and health losses of abused children following the actual conditions of today's society and to compensate for the loss of mental health partially offset the serious consequences that children will have to bear in the long run. Specifying responsibilities of each agency or organization assigned responsibility for child protection, strictly handling agencies, organizations, educational institutions, agencies and organizations that fail to denounce or denounce acts child abuse; failure or delay in performance.

## **CONCLUSION**

From the analyzing above, we can conclude that the abuse of children very popular and in many different forms. Crimes of child-abused is very complicated and need the co-operation of all people in society to prevent and fight it. Vietnam's Government has enacted many legal policies to govern this crime. In the next period, Vietnam will strengthen more methodology and co-operate with international network to control the situation of child-abused better. Treatments in the form of collaboration between parents (caregivers), schools, and children (as victims) to recover child-abused and violence through a variety of phases to realize the purposes and children abuse as victims need appropriate treatment based on the condition of them and such six treatments as a choice and solution to recover the victims.

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>i</sup> <https://www.k12academics.com/child-abuse/types>

<sup>ii</sup> a yearly United States federal government report based on data supplied by state Child Protective Services (CPS) Agencies in the U.S.,

<sup>iii</sup> These include the right to:

- Life, survival and development
- Protection from violence, abuse or neglect
- An education that enables children to fulfil their potential.
- Be raised by, or have a relationship with, their parents.
- Express their opinions and be listened to.

<sup>iv</sup> Supreme People's Procuracy (2019), Report of the Supreme People's Procuracy of the National Assembly on "Implementation of policies and laws on child abuse prevention and control" by the Supreme People's Procuracy in September 2019.

<sup>v</sup> Facebook, Zalo, etc.

<sup>vi</sup> Government (2019), Report to the National Assembly's Supreme Supervision Delegation on "Implementation of policies and laws on child abuse prevention and control" of the Government in December 2019.

<sup>vii</sup> Supreme People's Procuracy (2019), Report of the Supreme People's Procuracy on "Implementation of policies and laws on child abuse prevention and control", in September 2019.

<sup>viii</sup> Supreme People's Court (2019), Report No. 54/BC-TANDTC dated September 20, 2019 of the Supreme People's Court on the implementation of policies and laws on child abuse prevention and control (from January 1, 2015 to June 30, 2019).