

ОПУБЛИКОВАТЬ СТАТЬЮ

в изданиях НИЦ "Социосфера"



[ПОДРОБНЕЕ](#)

СОЦИОСФЕРА

- *Российский научный журнал*
- *ISSN 2078-7081*
- *РИНЦ*
- *Публикуются статьи по социально-гуманитарным наукам*

PARADIGMATA POZNÁNÍ

- *Чешский научный журнал*
- *ISSN 2336-2642*
- *Публикуются статьи по социально-гуманитарным, техническим и естественно-научным дисциплинам*

[ПОДРОБНЕЕ](#)



СБОРНИКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ

- *Широкий спектр тем международных конференций*
- *Издание сборника в Праге*
- *Публикуются материалы по информатике, истории, культурологии, медицине, педагогике, политологии, праву, психологии, религиоведению, социологии, технике, филологии, философии, экологии, экономике*



[ПОДРОБНЕЕ](#)

UDC 070

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF CODES OF JOURNALISM ETHICS
IN THE WORLD AND VIETNAM

Nguyen Thi Truong

Giang Assoc. Prof.,
e-mail: *truonggiangpth.ajc@gmail.com*,
Academy of Journalism and Communication,
Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Abstract. Employing synthesis, comparison and interpretation, general principles and standards from 100 codes of ethics such as respect for truth, assurance of accuracy, honesty and commitment of fairness, objectivity, etc., as well as individual points (identity) such as differences in obligations, rights of journalists are analysed and provided in this study. From this analysis and synthesis, there are ten particular points of the code of journalism ethics discovered globally. (1) The earliest code of journalism ethics is Professional Duties of French Journalists (2) The latest code of journalism ethics is the Operational rules of Vietnam Television (VTV) (3) The shortest code of journalism ethics is the Code of Ethics of Brazil’s National Association of Newspapers, etc., (4) The most extended and most detailed code of journalism ethics is the Code of Ethics by the New York Times, (5) The code of journalism ethics under the most prolonged construction period is the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism, (6) The most influential code of journalism ethics under the involvement of many members at best is the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism, (7) The code of ethics embodied by the locality and national hallmarks at most is Code for Bangladesh Radio and Television. (8) The code of press ethic under the longest gap from the first draft to the revision is the Code of Ethics for English and Irish journalists, (9) The code of press ethic under the shortest gap from the first draft to the finalised is the Code of Conduct of Netherlands Press Council (10). The code of press ethic under the most extensive revision is the Code of Journalism ethics of Bologna and Herzegovina Striking differences between the code of journalism ethics of Vietnamese journalists and the worldwide code of ethics are also given in this study; for example, regarding the regulation of striving objectives for journalists and journalism, an emphasis on freedom is put by many countries while it is stated in Vietnam that Vietnamese journalists must “be faithful to the cause of building and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.” While the global rules emphasise the social responsibilities of journalists, Vietnamese rules emphasise the “*responsibility of participating in social networking and other media*” as well.

Keywords: journalism ethics; truth; honesty; fairness.

1. Introduction

In society, journalism is a peculiarity, and every piece of information in the press has a particular impact on public opinion (Huu Tho, 1997)). Any inaccurate report can have a significant influence on national interests, a community or an individual group. Therefore, journalism must be fair, independent and honest (Ta Ngoc Tan, 1999). To achieve the general purpose of serving readers, bringing them the most unbiased news, many institutions, countries, and territories worldwide have developed codes of ethics. Starting from looking for answers to the question that what common points, specific points and particular points of the codes of ethics in the world are, the author conducted the search, collection and

synthesis of 100 codes of ethics of 100 corresponding countries in the world. Since this is the first study that compiles 100 codes of ethics and converges long-standing, scattered rules in different countries into one point, it is considered bringing significantly academic contributions. The compilation of these 100 codes of ethics for analysing common and specific points makes excellent contributions to the study of journalism ethics. The study also refers to Vietnam’s code of ethics and makes practical contributions through the proposal of a new code of ethics for Vietnam based on such common points, specific points.

2. Literature Review

Professional ethics for journalists are rules and standards that regulate the attitude

and behavior of journalists in professional relationships (Belsey, A. & Chadwick, R, 2002). Just as ethics, in addition to general ethical principles, rules and standards for journalists in all countries, there are other individual principles and codes of ethics for each country, each press agency depending on each period of the historical development of such countries, and press agency.

From the end of the nineteenth century, professional press in the world, such as Sweden, the USA, UK, France, Germany, etc., began to build their codes of professional ethics (Nguyen Thi Truong Giang, 2010). To date, almost all press in the world is provided with written rules adopted by the career conference and automatically admitted when the journalists are in practice (Phan Quang, 2000). Even press agencies set up a separate code intended to guide professional ethics for journalists in their editorial offices, such as the Code of Ethics for editorial and press division of the *New York Times* (US), issued in January 2003. However, the most widely known code of ethics is the *International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism*, initiated by the International Organization of Journalists (OIJ for short, established on June 09, 1946, in Copenhagen, Denmark) and recognised by UNESCO. This document has been adopted by many international press organisations representing 40,000 journalists practising across continents (Nguyen Thi Truong Giang, 2010). To obtain the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism, the United Nations has experienced many fourth, fifth and ninth meeting sessions; however, there was no agreement. By the seventeenth session, this issue was in discussion again. After numerous conversations and significant involvement of many countries worldwide, the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism were issued in November 1983 in Paris. This is considered the international foundation and inspiration for the codes of ethics of various nations and

regions (Ta Ngoc Tan and Dinh Thi Thuy Hang, 2010); Sweden was one of the countries adopting the code of journalism ethics in the earliest time in 1916. In 1950, the American Journalism Conference continued primary contents proposed in 1926 and adopted the American Code of Journalism Ethics. This Code has nine articles related to accuracy and truthfulness in the news and the highest endeavour for the general public's right to know information. In April 1954, the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) adopted a Declaration on the Code of Professional Ethics of Journalists. The Declaration comprises eight articles, beginning with respect for the truth and the general public's right to know the truth. The Federation of Latin American Journalists (FELAP) was established in 1973. This is an organization consisting of more than 60,000 journalists in 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Right from its inception, the Federation of Latin American Journalists has valued the Code of Journalism Ethics (some members have their own rules) and particularly paid much attention to introducing a general code of ethics for all members. As can be seen from typical examples in some Latin American countries, many countries do not have the most extensive press; however, they are able to establish codes of journalism ethics considerably earlier than any countries with more progressive press (such as the USA, UK, Italy, Holland etc.) (Lars Bruun, 1970).

3. Research methods

This study was conducted by synthesis, comparison of more than 100 codes of ethics of journalism organizations, press agencies and countries around the world, including: IFJ, ASEAN, Federation of Latin American Journalists, Federation of Arab Journalists, Media Alliance, Federation of Journalists on Environment, New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Vietnam Television, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ireland, Iceland, Albania, England, Ireland, Austria, Angola, India, Poland, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium,

Portugal, Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Great Britain and Colombia, Catalan, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ghana, Jamaica, Jordan, Georgia, Netherlands, South Korea, United States, Hungary, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Laos, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Manta, Macedonia, Mexico, Myanmar, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Namibia, Nepal, Russia, Japan, Nigeria, New Zealand, Australia, Pakistan, Peru, Finland, France, Philippines, Romania, Czech Republic, Republic of Cyprus, Tanzania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland, Central Asia, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Swaziland, Sri Lanka.

The countries selected for the study are located in all continents to indicate that: Despite different cultures and institutions from country to country, continent to continent, journalism activities still have common points. The selection is based on the ability to collect and search for resources, by which the author has been working for two years and using a variety of methods to obtain this source. Some rules expressed in local dialects must be translated into Vietnamese or English under the assistance of the translators; for example, the Lao code of ethics in the media.

The content analysis method is based on the contents of more than 100 codes of journalism ethics. The analysis is based on how concepts and keywords are coded into a set of tools. The qualitative content analysis process was conducted to convert selected characteristics of the message into data that qualitative statistical methods can process. Typical units of message content analysis are stories expressed in text or other forms. In this study, “100 codes of journalism ethics in the world” were analysed in the following steps:

Read some cases to define concepts, keywords, as well as differential, repetitive

and representations for research purposes as the basis for analysis;

Build a qualitative coding table for keywords in terms of the essential content system under the tree code and introduce analysis process of new findings in the free code, and record any text analysis at the node;

Content analysis techniques are made use of Nvivo 8.0 software in the data synthesis and analysis. Analysis results are extracted through subject coding by using the coder command.

4. General and specific principles and standards in the code of journalism ethics in the world

4.1. General standards

4.1.1. Respect for truthfulness, accuracy and honesty

Almost all (98/100) Codes of journalism ethics of organisations and states and territories worldwide claim that truthfulness, accuracy and honesty are among the most important principles of the press. Any news must be based on verifiable evidence and clear sources. As “The journalist shall report only in accordance with facts of which he/she knows the origin” (IFJ, 1986), “*Honest information must be achieved from the field and based on reliable sources; Always ask questions about every detail and always verify as well*” (VTV, 2013) Journalists must use traced information as well as a variety of sources, “as a general rule on, identified sources of information” (Association of Kosovo Journalists, 2005). They must make every effort to verify and check the reliability of all information from all sources, “shall supply the public with accurate and verified information and we shall not deliberately suppress or distort facts” (Bulgarian media agencies, 2004). Particularly, care and sensitiveness must be taken to suspicious information or the situation that any author of important events is not a journalist. The journalists need to identify the information sources; otherwise, the best endeavor must be made to gather information from another source with a clear identity; or state the

reasons instead (Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, etc.). *“If it is the own source, the reporter is required to demonstrate to the public and take responsibility for the law in terms of origin and authenticity”* (VTV, 2013). It is also strongly emphasized by the codes of ethics compiled by Iceland, Latvia, France, Cambodia, Poland, Czech Republic, Congo, Estonia, Angola, Norway, etc., that: Journalists must be fully responsible for all information (written or spoken) that is published by their name, pseudonym or consent. As stated by Bangladesh’s Code of Ethics: *“The editor is to accept full responsibility for all publications in the newspaper”* (Bangladesh Press Council, 1993).

4.1.2. Fairness and objectivity assurance

As reported by 95/100 codes of journalism ethics that the press recognises, respects the diversity of views and protects the freedom to publish different views. When reporting on political activities, especially campaigns, elections, the journalists should be unbiased, fair and impartial (Association of Macedonia journalists, 2001), which *“includes the press reporting on opinions that it does not share”* (German Press Council, 2006). They should present the information in the right context, demonstrate various views, and avoid putting their personal opinions into the article. *“In reporting, especially in comments and polemic texts, a journalist is obligated to respect the ethics of public statement and culture of dialogue as well as to respect the dignity and integrity of the person who is controverted with”* (Croatian Journalist Society, 2006). The use of expressions such as emphasis, exaggeration to change, distort the views, comments of others must be prohibited. The title must not be exaggerated to avoid any truth distortion or misleading meaning of the article (Thailand, Sweden, Zambia, Djibouti, Slovakia, Belarus, Denmark, Italy, Malawi, the United States, Norway, Finland, etc.).

4.1.3. Respect for freedom of speech, freedom of the press

It is stated by the majority (96/100) of codes of ethics that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are fundamental and guaranteed factors for the development of democracy in a society. At the same time *“this is a special challenge for the heads of editorial offices ”*(Press Council of Austria, 1983). Mass media must fight to defend the freedom of speech and freedom of the press; *“the journalist shall at all times defend the principle of freedom in the honest collection and publication of the news, and the right of fair comment and criticism”* (IFJ, 1986); oppose all acts of violent interference by organizations and individuals in press activities. This freedom is inseparable from the public’s right to obtain information and freedom of speech; thus, the press cannot publish any content that prevents freedom of thought, opinion, morality if such ideas, opinions, etc., do not violate the provisions of the law.

However, conflict journalists should pay attention to the use of freedom of speech and freedom of the press and must abide by moral limits to avoid violating fundamental rights. The freedom of speech must be in accordance with responsibility for any information published in newspapers, radio, television or the Internet (Poland, Spain). Professional obligations require the journalists: *“Does not make use of the freedom of the press with profit-seeking intentions”* (Union of French journalists, 1938). As stressed by the Alliance Conference of Latvian Code of Journalism Ethics: *“The mass media must defend the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. They should not submit to any influence that can limit the free flow of information and the use of sources or limit the debate on any issue having significance for the society”* (Alliance Conference of Latvian journalists, 1992). According to the Code of Ethics of Belgian journalists: *“Should the freedom of expression be in*

conflict with other fundamental rights, it is up to the editors (in consultation with the journalists concerned) to decide on their own responsibility to which right they will give priority” (Belgian Association of Newspaper Publishers, General Association of Professional Journalists of Belgium and National Federation of the Information Newsletters, 1982).

4.1.4. Value and integrity of journalism

As stated by many codes of journalism ethics, the very first thing to be taken by any journalists in the course of work is public interest and the reputation of journalism. They should accept jobs that are in line with their professional dignity (Iceland, Bulgaria, France, Azerbaijan, Macedonia, and Montenegro) and pledge to defend noble values of journalism (Arabia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Switzerland, Central Asia, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Hong Kong, Norway, etc.). Proprietors cannot compel editorial members to write articles or carry out activities contrary to their beliefs (Estonia, Angola, Slovenia, Ukraine, and Serbia). The journalists must thoroughly understand national general policies and journalism-related policies, comply with the law, deserve the right to refuse requirements, tasks, interests, works contrary to the law, professional ethics and their own beliefs (Portugal, Cambodia, Jordan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Albania, Sweden, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Finland, Slovakia, etc.).

70 out of 100 codes of ethics say that transparency in financial relations is a fundamental factor in creating a journalist's belief, credibility, and professionalism. Therefore, the journalists are not allowed to directly or indirectly receive any articles, bonuses, gifts or other privileges (titles, positions, other services, etc.) for publication, distortion or conceal any news. They must not use their professional status to seek personal interests (Portugal, Albania, Turkey, Australia, VTV, Serbia, Czech Republic, Central Asia, Nepal, Albania, Germany, Hong Kong, Central Asia, Bulgaria, etc.).

To ensure professional independence and avoid conflicts of interest that may entice oneself to compromise, the journalists are not allowed to participate and write articles on the areas relating to them or their close family members in term of interests. For example, when reporting on companies or groups that share the same interests, buying or selling stocks or securities recently written or intended to be written soon, a journalist's etc. In any case, being a journalist while engaging in other professional activities that do not conform to the rules of practice for information such as advertising, public relations consulting, image consulting, whether in public authorities or private organizations shall be unacceptable.

4.1.5. Social responsibility

95/100 codes of journalism ethics report that the journalists must be socially responsible in communicating problems that affect the public and their surrounding environment. “Every journalist shall refrain from publishing or causing to be published any matter which may offend public taste or morality or tend to lower the standards of public taste or morality” (Sri Lanka Press Council, 1973).

Types of news that are conducive to peace, harmony and maintenance of legal order should be prioritized against other types of information (India). For events such as accidents, natural disasters, the press must always prioritize the rescue of victims and those unable to access to public information (Albania, Germany). The journalists must avoid spreading malicious rumours, inciting hatred, division situations (religious, regional, or ethnic) and supporting any extremist values as well (Congo). They are not allowed to publish, communicate sensational, misleading, provocative, or obscene information (text, images) that can have negative effects on social order to increase the number of issues of newspapers. The Code of Ethics of Portuguese journalists states that: “A journalist has to fight censorship and sensationalism” (Portugal Press Association, 1993).

4.1.6. Protection of professional secrets and sources

As reported by almost all (89/100) codes of ethics, journalists deserve the right and obligation to keep professional secrets confidential and protect information sources. They must be aware that sources of information may be threatened when their identities are disclosed. Suppose the journalists promise not to reveal the identities (identity and image) of the sources of information. In that case, they must keep it unless required by the court (Latvia, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zimbabwe) or prove the sources intended to fake up information or disclose it as the only way to avoid immediate and severe harm to people (Spain, Albania). Besides, the codes of ethics of France, England, Germany, CAJ, Turkey, Georgia, Romania, Singapore, etc., require the journalists to respect professional secrets and materials collected in the operational process. Any data relating to personal information collected, processed and used for publication purposes must be kept confidential. Editorial boards are permitted to exchange such data for writing; however, it is not permitted to do so in case of any complaint and there is no final conclusion under the data law (Germany).

4.1.7. Protection of the rights of children and adolescents and vulnerable people

The majority (76/100) code of ethics requires the journalists to particularly respect the privacy and rights of protecting children and adolescents, and vulnerable people from outside interference based on ethical standards and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, and argue that the infringement of such rights is a serious ethical offence in journalism. As required by the Bulgarian code of ethics in the media, the journalists: "Shall not take advantage of children's innocence and trust" (Bulgarian media agencies, 2004). In particular, any disclosure and publication of the identity of children/adolescents (whether victims, witnesses, or accused) related to offences

must not be allowed, even if the law allows (Great Britain). In addition to children/adolescents, many journalism ethics codes (Greek, Spanish, Cambodian, Polish, German, Czech and Tanzania) also give special attention to vulnerable people. The journalists must respect regulations when reporting on individuals with serious health problems (physical and mental disability, critical illness, etc.).

4.1.8. Respect for privacy and human dignity

According to the majority (98/100) of codes of ethics, journalists are obliged to respect human rights and ensure the privacy of individuals. As stated by the Code of Ethics for Latvian journalists: "The duty of mass media is to protect human rights" (Alliance Conference of Latvian journalists, 1992). The journalists must respect the right to refuse to provide information or answer questions of any individuals and resist defamation, slander, or harm to another's honour (Tanzania). They must not express hatred, prejudice and discrimination as well as spreading libel, incitement, instigating hatred, inequality or intentionally destroy the reputation of any individual because of any differences in origin, nationality, race, color, language, religion, faith, beliefs, culture, age, gender, lifestyle, sexual orientation, physical and mental state, class, social status, economic or occupational status.

4.1.9. Respect for shared values and cultural diversity

Many journalism ethics codes report that the journalists must value, preserve and promote national history, culture, national symbols, and respect and selectively cultivate cultural elitism of the country and other nations and nations. "Journalists nurture culture and ethics of public statement, respect the accomplishments and values of advanced civilization" (Croatian Journalist Society, 2006). "The ASEAN journalist shall pay due regard to the multi-ethnic, cultural and religious fabric of ASEAN countries" (Confederation of ASEAN Journalists,

1989). “The press in Kosovo shall observe international standards of civility and respect for the ethnic, cultural and religious diversity” (Association of Kosovo Journalists, 2005).

4.1.10. Use of honest, appropriate methods when collecting information

As required by many journalism ethics codes, the journalists must use correct, public, truthful, fair and public methods to gather information, images and materials. They deserve the right to refuse to use dishonest practices in the collection of data. It is compulsory to identify themselves as representatives of the press agencies when interviewing or seeking information (CAJ, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, and Malawi). They must express full respect to all concerned people when collecting data and are not allowed to do any acts of threatening, coercing, blackmailing, abusing trust, or using any form of power over other people when collecting the information, especially those who are not physically or spiritually competent or someone who has just experienced over-emotional state, as well as children/adolescents.

4.1.11. Respect for copyright, avoid plagiarism

Many journalism ethics codes indicate that plagiarism (including the use of words or ideas by others without acknowledgement and without the consent of the author) is a serious offence in the press. It is even known as the most serious act according to specific codes of ethics (IFJ, Bosnia and Herzegovina). Journalists need to respect and uphold the protection of copyright and intellectual property. At the same time, they are obliged to make others also respect the copyright in all creative activities (Spain).

4.1.12. Separation of the advertisement from articles

As stated by many codes of ethics, to make the user free from misrepresentation and enhance media agencies' credibility and independence, the journalist must clearly distinguish between the advertisement and the article. Accordingly, a report should not

be the same as an advertisement; otherwise, it would create doubts about the editorial board's objectivity and the independence of the mass media (Latvian). The simultaneous combination of press and advertising is considered a violation of professional ethics. Any sponsored articles must indicate the sources of funding (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The advertisement must be shown with clear notes.

4.1.13. Colleagues union

According to many codes of journalism ethics, solidarity and mutual respect among journalists will contribute positively to career goals and the overall image of journalism. The journalists need to unite, help colleagues (especially young journalists) complete professional tasks (France, Ukraine); promote learning, support each other, etc.; actively communicate with foreign media (China, Ukraine); not interfere with a colleague in the information collection (Albania); support colleagues when they are attacked or unfairly criticized (Bulgaria). Relationships among peers are equal, not tolerated by any act of taking advantage of colleagues and unhealthy competition, appropriation of works or ideas of others.

4.2. Specific points

4.2.1. Issue organization

In addition to almost all codes of ethics in the world published by associations of journalists, press associations, or federations of journalists from countries such as Britain, France, the USA, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam, there are some codes considered to be codes of conduct and adopted by the parliament or the president; for example, Danish Code of Journalism Ethics, Sri Lanka Code of Journalism Ethics were passed by the Congress, and Federal President Gustav W. Heinemann passed code of Journalism Ethics of Germany.

4.2.2. Regulation on the obligations of journalists

- *For the benefit of the people:*

Most of the world's journalism ethics codes address the public interest, with only 2/100 mentioning the benefit of the people.

Chinese Code of journalism ethics stipulates that the journalists must wholeheartedly serve the people: The nucleus of building socialist morality is serving the people, as well as the purpose and principles of the journalists; Article 1 of the Journalism ethics code of Vietnam requires the journalists to always work “for the happiness of the people” (Vietnam Journalist Association, 2016).

- Protection of purity of mother tongue:

This is the ethical principle required by codes of ethics of some countries: Macedonia, Hungary, Albania, Ukraine, Greece, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Azerbaijan, Thailand, Malawi, etc. As stated by the Journalists' Ethical Code of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists: “It is an ethical duty of journalists to preserve the beauty and clarity of the Hungarian language, as well as the mother tongues of ethnic minorities living in Hungary. Journalists must not use inappropriate or gross words or expressions in an unsupported way. It is their duty to act against linguistic or stylistic sloppiness” (National Association of Hungarian Journalists, 2007). Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam also requires the journalists to “*protect the purity of Vietnamese language*” (Vietnam Journalist Association, 2016).

- Promotion of programs on family planning, illiteracy eradication, equality between men and women:

Starting from the characteristics of Bangladesh, Bangladesh's Code of Journalism Ethics states that the journalists are obliged to help people realize the consequences of population explosion and persuade them to take adequate measures to prevent this trend. Family planning control programs must be conducted concerning the preference, rules and nuances of local culture (Bangladesh Press Council, 1993).

- Discipline and disclosure of decision on disciplining journalist violating journalistic ethics:

Some of the world's codes of ethics (Iceland, Poland, Germany, Malawi, and Manta) explicitly regulate the form of discipline applied for journalists who violate journalistic ethics and argue that such discipline decisions must be publicly disclosed. As confirmed by the Code of Journalism Ethics by the Croatian Journalists' Association: “The journalist's work is subject to public criticism. Journalists and editors are obligated to consider all recommendations carefully; remarks and criticism referred to them and are obligated to occasionally notify the public about these” (Croatian Journalist Society, 2006).

4.2.3. Regulation on the rights of journalists

Each country has its regulations on rights for journalists. For example: “*The journalist has the right to turn down any job which is contrary to this code or his/her convictions; No one is allowed to alter or revise the content of the journalist's report or other pieces of work without his/her consent. The journalist has the right to sign his/her piece of work, and it may not be signed without his/her knowledge or against his/her will*” (Society of Professional Journalists of Slovenia, 2002), or statements about the obligations and powers of the Swiss journalist stipulate that Journalists have “*The right to adequate and continuous professional training*” (Swiss Press Council Foundation, 1999).

- The use of pseudonyms of journalists:

Hungary's Code of Ethics of Journalism, Slovakia's Code of Ethics of Journalism state that journalists have the right to use pseudonyms. When choosing pseudonyms, full attention should be paid to the pseudonym of other journalists. In the case of two journalists with the same name and pseudonym, it shall be based on seniority in the profession that the journalist has less age to use other pseudonyms.

5. The ten most prominent points in the 100 codes of journalism ethics in the world

1. The earliest code of journalism ethics is the Professional Duties of French Journalists, which was adopted by the National Union of French Journalists in 1918 and revised and completed in 1938.

2. The latest journalism code is the Operational rules of Vietnam Television (VTV), drafted by the VTV Journalists' Union and issued by the General Director of Vietnam Television in December 2012.

3. The shortest code of journalism ethics is the Code of Ethics of Brazil's National Association of Newspapers, which was adopted in 1991 although the entire code is only 243 words

4. The longest and most detailed code of journalism ethics is the Code of Ethics by the New York Times. It has 17,088 words, 155 articles

5. The code of journalism ethics under the most prolonged construction period is the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism. The idea of developing an international journalistic code of ethics was established in 1950. The draft was presented at the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its fifth Session (1952) after collecting comments from more than 500 professional organisations and mass media enterprises worldwide. 31 years later; however, in November 1983 the new International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism were announced officially in Paris.

6. The most influential code of journalism ethics under the involvement of many members at best is the International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism. This code was produced by international and regional press organizations representing 400,000 professional journalists worldwide and fully recognized by UNESCO.

7. The code of ethics embodied by the locality and national hallmarks at most is Code for Bangladesh Radio and Television

This Code consists of 26 articles, requiring journalists to: have practical measures to provide information and education to create citizens who are responsible, patriotic and socially and politically knowledgeable; make great efforts to enrich and reflect Bangladesh's culture – a culture drawn from the legacy of traditional Islamic culture;

8. Under the longest gap from the first draft to the revision, the code of press ethic is the Code of Ethics for English and Irish journalists, which was published by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) in 1936 and revised in 2007.

9. The code of press ethics under the shortest gap from the first draft to the revision is the Code of Conduct of the Netherlands Press Council, which was adopted by the members in April 2007 and revised in April 2008.

10. The code of press ethic under the most extensive revision is the Code of Journalism ethics of Bologna and Herzegovina, which was passed by the Press Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosnia and Herzegovina's Press Council, Bosnia and Herzegovina's Association of Journalists, Association of Croatian Journalists in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Association of Journalists of Republic Srpska on April 29, 1999, and then revised on February 25, 2005, and on August 24, 2006.

6. Comparing the Journalism ethics code of Vietnam with other codes of journalism ethics in the world

The journalism ethics code of Vietnam is established based on an agreement with the international press and the actual practice of the Vietnamese press. In 1995, the Sixth Congress of Vietnam Journalists Association adopted the Standard professional ethics of the Vietnamese press. By the eighth Congress (2005), the Vietnam Journalists Association edited and modified into the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam including 9 articles. At the fifth meeting of the Executive Board of the Vietnam Journalists Association (2016), 10 articles on the Code of Professional Ethics

for Journalists of Vietnam were discussed and approved at its tenth session. Compared with codes of journalism ethics from other countries, territories and international news organizations, the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam may indicate both similarities and specific differences.

Firstly, like almost all ethical codes in the world, the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam also determines the striving goals of journalists and journalism. However, many regulations to define such ideals appear to be general, such as freedom, democracy, fairness, justice, human rights, etc., whereas Vietnam's regulations clearly define that Vietnamese journalists must *"be faithful to the cause of building and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam; act for the benefit of the country, for the happiness of the people; contribute to enhancing the prestige and position of Vietnam in the international arena"* and consider this the first and most fundamental principle.

Secondly, most of the world's codes of ethics address only the public interests, with only a few of them covering the interests of the people, such as the codes of ethics from Arabs, China With the view of the Party and State considering the press "the forum of the people", Article 1 in the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam states that the journalists must *"act for the happiness of the people"* and this is considered to be one of the most fundamental principles.

Thirdly, many codes of ethics claim that information objectivity and honesty are the highest ethical standards of journalists. The professional ethics of Vietnamese journalists also praise *"honesty, objectivity, fairness and not-for-profit in practice"*, but consider it the second principle, not the first one.

Fourthly, many codes of ethics highly promote integrity, law-abiding by the journalists. The Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam also considers

"serious implementation of Constitution, Press Law, Copyright Law and the provisions of law" the second fundamental principle.

Fifthly, the social responsibility of journalists is also a principle covered by many codes of ethics all over the world. Honesty or objectivity cannot be achieved if the journalists do not take any social responsibilities. In addition to the emphasis on social responsibilities like other codes of ethics, the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam highlights the *"responsibility of participating in social networking and other media"*.

Sixthly, protecting information, respecting human rights, not invading privacy, damaging honour, dignity and legitimate interests of organizations and individuals are the norms that protect the belief of the public and the people for the press. This is the principle to be mentioned by almost all codes of ethics in the world. Vietnam attaches great importance to this principle; however, Vietnamese journalists must also *"protect national secrets" while keeping secret sources*.

Seventhly, honesty, cooperation and cordialness with colleagues is both a moral standard and a mandatory obligation when journalists operate in the media environment. The Code of Ethics for Journalism of the Russian Federation of Journalists confirms that: *"A journalist respects and defends the professional rights of his colleagues in compliance with fair competition laws"* (Russian Union of Journalists, 1994). As stated by the French journalists' professional duty: *"Does not claim the position held by another colleague nor cause him to be dismissed by offering to work under inferior conditions"* (Union of French journalists, 1938). The Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam also requires *"colleagues union"* as the seventh principle.

Eighthly, wholeheartedly truth-seeking spirit, eagerness to learn, job passion, daring to fight for truth, etc., are mentioned by some

codes of ethics of some countries. For the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam, this is considered a duty of any journalists; therefore, *“actively study and improve political, professional and foreign languages and strive for a modern, professional and democratic press”* is the eighth principle.

Ninthly, most of the ethical codes in the world recognize inherent humanitarian values that have been accumulated and confirmed in human history and at the same time struggle to defend and develop those noble values. For example, fight for the protection of the peace and environment, mutual cooperation among peoples, fight against violence, lust, discrimination, etc. The Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam does not make this thing as a principle, but the content of the ninth principle is *“to preserve the purity of Vietnamese language; protect and promote Vietnamese cultural values; acquire the quintessence of human culture”* is somewhat similarly meaningful. At the same time, this is also a characteristic of the Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists of Vietnam by respecting the obligation of journalists to preserve and promote the nation’s cultural identity in the world of integration.

7. Conclusions

By comparing the code of ethics of many countries, we can easily recognize many similarities and differences as well. However, because of barriers in terms of time and language and the large scale of journalism ethics relating to many fields, this study still has certain inadequacies, which need solving by more specific research in the future.

Bibliography

1. Alliance Conference of Latvian journalists (1992), Code of Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/latvia/code_of_ethics, (Retrieved on September 27, 2016).
2. Alliance of Independent Journalists (1998), Indonesian Alliance of Journalists Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/indonesia-alliance-of-independent-journalists>, (Retrieved on May 27, 2016).
3. Albani Media Institute (2006), Code of Ethics of Albanian Media, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/albania/code_of_ethics_of_albanian_media (Retrieved on March 12, 2016).
4. Australian Associated Press (n.d.), Associated Press Code, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Australia-Associated-Press>, (Retrieved on December 22, 2016).
5. Association of Kosovo Journalists (2005), Press Code for Kosovo, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/kosovo/press_code_for_kosovo, (Retrieved on July 26, 2017).
6. Association of Journalists of Montenegro, Association of Professional Journalists of Montenegro, Association of Young Journalists of Montenegro, Association of Independent Broadcast Media of Montenegro – UNEM, Association of Independent Print Media of Montenegro – MONTPRESS, Independent Union of Journalists of Montenegro (2002), Codex of Montenegrin Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/montenegro/codex_of_montenegrin_journalists, (Retrieved on November 20, 2016).
7. Association of Journalists of the Republic of Poland (1991), Code of Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/poland/code_of_ethics (Retrieved on October 23, 2016).
8. Association of macedonia journalists (2001), Principles of Conduct, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/macedonia/principles_of_conduct, (Retrieved on February 17, 2017).
9. Bangladesh Press Council (1993), Code of Conduct for the Newspapers, News Agencies and Journalists of Bangladesh, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Bangladesh-Press-Council> (Retrieved on December 25, 2016).
10. Belarus Journalists Association (1995), Belarus Journalists Ethics Code, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/belarus/journalists_ethics_code (Retrieved on October 25, 2016).
11. Belgian Association of Newspaper Publishers, the General Association of Professional Journalists of Belgium and the National Federation of the Information Newsletters (1982), Code of Journalistic Principles, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/belgium/code_of_journalistic_principles (Retrieved on October 26, 2016).
12. Belsey, A. & Chadwick, R, (2002). Ethical Issues in Journalism and the Media, Routledge: New York
13. Brazil National Association of Newspapers (1991), Code of Conduct of the National Association of Newspapers, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/brazil-national-association-of-newspapers>

- codes/Brazil-ANJ (Retrieved on November 21, 2016).
14. Bulgarian media agencies (2004), Ethical Code of the Bulgarian Media, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/bulgaria/ethical_code_of_the_bulgarian_media, (Retrieved on April 21, 2017).
 15. Catalan Journalists Association (1992), Statement on the principles of the Catalan Journalism profession, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/catalonia/deontological_code (Retrieved on June 10, 2017).
 16. Cambodian Centre for Independent Media (2009), Code of Ethics for Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/cambodian-centre-for-independent-media-code-of-ethics-for-journalists>, (Retrieved on June 21, 2017).
 17. Chinese Journalists Association (2009), Chinese journalists' professional ethics, available at: <http://www.chinanews.com/gn/news/2009/11-27/1988722.shtml> (Retrieved on December 21, 2017)
 18. Committee for Press Complaints (2007), Editors' Code of Practice, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/united_kingdom/editors039_code_of_practice (Retrieved on August 30, 2016).
 19. Confederation of ASEAN Journalists (1989), ASEAN Journalists Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/International-ASEAN>. (Retrieved on November 25, 2016)
 20. Croatian Journalist Society (2006), Honour Codex of Croatian Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/croatia/honour_codex_of_croatian_journalists, (Retrieved on July 27, 2017).
 21. Cypriot Commission for Ethics of Journalism (1997), Journalists' Code of Practice, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/cyprus/journalists039_code_of_practice (Retrieved on July 25, 2016).
 22. Daily newspaper La Nación (1997), La Nacion's Ethical Principles and Code of Professional Conduct, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Argentina-La-Nacion>. (Retrieved on May 21, 2017).
 23. Estonian Press Council (1997), The Code of Ethics for the Estonian Press, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/estonia/the_code_of_ethics_for_the_estonian_press (Retrieved on June 20, 2017).
 24. European Conference on Mass Media (2007), Journalists' Code of Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/czech_republic/journalists_code_of_ethics (Retrieved on July 30, 2016).
 25. Extraordinary National Congress (1994), Code of Ethics of the Chilean Order of Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/Chile-Order> (Retrieved on December 21, 2016).
 26. Federation of Arab Journalists (1969), Rules of Professional Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/Iraq-Rules%20>, (Retrieved on August 15, 2016).
 27. Federation of Arab Journalists (1972), Federation of Arab Journalists Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/International-FAJ>. (Retrieved on January 25, 2017).
 28. Federation of Cuban Journalists (n.d.), Ethics Code of the Union of Journalists of Cuba, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/Cuba-UJC>, (Retrieved on March 10, 2017).
 29. Federation of Moldova Journalists (1999), Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/moldova/code_of_professional_ethics_for_journalists, (Retrieved on February 20, 2017).
 30. Federation of the Press Associations of Spain (1993), Deontological Code for the Journalistic Profession,, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/spain/deontological_code_for_the_journalistic_profession (Retrieved on September 17, 2017).
 31. Finnish Journalists Association and The media council (2005), Guidelines for Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/finland/guidelines_for_journalists, (Retrieved on December 24, 2016).
 32. Freedom of Communication (1989), Code of Professional Ethics of the Press, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/turkey/code_of_professional_ethics_of_the_press (Retrieved on April 28, 2017).
 33. General Assembly of the Committee of the Press (1972), Code of Conduct, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Pakistan-Conduct>, (Retrieved on January 19, 2017).
 34. General Assembly of the Journalists Circle of Bogota (1990), Code of Ethics of the Journalists Circle of Bogota, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/Colombia-Bogota>, (Retrieved on December 26, 2016).
 35. German Press Council (2006), German Press Code, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/germany/german_press_code, (Retrieved on June 17, 2017).
 36. Nguyen Thi Truong Giang (2010), Professional ethics of journalists, Ho Chi Minh Political - Administration Publishing House, Hanoi.

37. Hong Kong Journalists Association (n.d.), Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Hong-Kong-HKJA> (Retrieved on November 2, 2017).
38. Huu Tho (1997), Thoughts of journalism, Education Publishing House, Hanoi.
39. Ibero-American University (1996), Mexico: Journalists' Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Mexico-Journalist>, (Retrieved on February 27, 2017).
40. IFJ (1986), IFJ Declaration of Principles on the Conduct of Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/international/declaration_of_principles_on_the_conduct_of_journalists. (Retrieved on December 12, 2016)
41. Independent Association of Georgian journalists (2001), Independent Association of Georgian Journalists Code of Journalistic Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Georgia-Ethics> (Retrieved on April 23, 2017).
42. Independent Association of Journalists of Serbia (NUNS*) (2006), Journalists' Code, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/serbia/journalists039_code, (Retrieved on March 18, 2017).
43. Independent Union of Professional Journalists of BiH, Association of Journalists of BiH, Independent Union of Journalists from Republika Srpska, Association of Journalists of Republika Srpska, Syndicate of Professional Journalists of Federation BiH (2006), Press Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/bosnia_and_herzegovina/press_code_of_bosnia_and_herzegovina, (Retrieved on November 20, 2016).
44. Indonesian Press Council (2006), Journalism Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/indonesian-press-council-journalism-code-of-ethics>, (Retrieved on August 28, 2016).
45. Dharman Wickremaratne, Darryl D'Monte, Robert Thomas (1998), International – Asian Federation of Environmental Journalists, available at: <http://www.mediawise.org.uk/international-15/> (Retrieved on January 15, 2017).
46. International and Regional Organizations of Professional Journalists (1983), International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/international/international_principles_of_professional_ethics_in_journalism, (Retrieved on May 14, 2017).
47. Israel Press Council (1996), Rules of Professional Ethics of Journalism, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Israel-Rules>, (Retrieved on October 27, 2016).
48. Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association (n.d.), Canon of Journalism, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Japan-Canon>, (Retrieved on January 16, 2017).
49. Journalists' Union, Norwegian Press Council (2007), Code of Ethics of the Norwegian Press, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/norway/code_of_ethics_of_the_norwegian_press, (Retrieved on November 20, 2016).
50. Journalists from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (n.d.), Professional Ethics Code, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Central-Asia>, (Retrieved on December 12, 2016).
51. Korean Newspaper Editors Association (1986), Press Ethics Code, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/South-Korea-Press-Ethics>, (Retrieved on May 10, 2017).
52. Lars Bruun (1970): Professional rules in journalistic activities, Organization of International Journalists (OIJ).
53. Latin American Federation of Journalists (1980), Code of Ethics of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/International-Latin-America>, (Retrieved on April 16, 2016)
54. Latin American Federation of Journalists (n.d.), Media Code of Practice, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Venezuela-Practice>, (Retrieved on March 12, 2017).
55. Lao Journalists Association (n.d.), Code of ethics for Lao Media, available at: <http://www.aibd.org.my/sites/default/files/Vorasa ck.pdf>, (Retrieved on March 27, 2016).
56. Los Angeles (n.d.), The Los Angeles Code of Ethics, available at: <http://www.nhabaobinhdinh.vn/download/detail/Quy-tac-dao-duc-los-angeles-127.html> (Retrieved on May 17, 2017).
57. Luxembourg Press Council (2006), Code of Deontology, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/luxembourg/code_of_deontology, (Retrieved on May 27, 2016).
58. Malta Press Club (2000), Code of Journalistic Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/malta/code_of_journalistic_ethics, (Retrieved on February 12, 2017).
59. Media Alliance (n.d.), Media Alliance Code of Ethics, available at: Http://www.abc.net.au/mediawatch/transcripts/0726_ma.pdf. (Retrieved on April 17, 2017).

60. Media Association of Jamaica (MAJ) and the Press Association of Jamaica (2005), Code Of Practice For Jamaican Journalists And Media Organizations, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/code-of-practice-for-jamaican-journalists-and-media-organizations>, (Retrieved on March 20, 2017).
61. Media Council of Zambia (n.d.), Code of Ethics of the Zambia Media Council, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Zambia-Council>, (Retrieved on March 11, 2017).
62. Media Council of Malawi (1994), Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Malawi-Media-Council>, (Retrieved on May 12, 2016).
63. Media Council of Tanzania (n.d.), Code of Ethical Practice for Broadcasters, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Tanzania-Broadcasters> (Retrieved on April 25, 2017).
64. Media Council of Tanzania (n.d.), Code of Ethical Practice for Media Photographers and Video, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Tanzania-Photographers-Video>, (Retrieved on september 30, 2017).
65. Media Council of Tanzania (n.d.), Code of Ethical Practice for News Agency Journalism, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Tanzania-News-Agency>, (Retrieved on September 25, 2017).
66. Media Organizations Convention (2004), The Journalists' Code of Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/romania/the_journalists_code_of_ethics (Retrieved on August 27, 2016).
67. Namibia Ombudsman (2016), Code of Ethics for the Namibian Media, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/namibia-ombudsman-code-of-ethics-for-the-namibian-media>, (Retrieved on December 20, 2016).
68. National Assembly of Denmark (1992), The National Code of Conduct, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/denmark/the_national_code_of_conduct , (Retrieved on June 12, 2017).
69. National Association of Journalists of Peru (n.d.), Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Peru-ANP>, (Retrieved on December 21, 2016).
70. National Conference of the Press (2004), Code of Ethics of the Congolese Journalist, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Congo-Code> (Retrieved on June 26, 2017).
71. National Congress of Ukrainian Journalists (2002), The Code of Professional Ethics of Ukrainian Journalist, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/ukraine/the_code_of_professional_ethics_of_ukrainian_journalist, (Retrieved on January 23, 2017).
72. National Council of the Ghana Journalists Association (1994), National Council of the Ghana Journalists Association Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Ghana-GJA> , (Retrieved on July 20, 2017).
73. National Association of Hungarian Journalists (2007), Ethical Code of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/hungary/ethical_code_of_the_national_association_of_hungarian_journalists, (Retrieved on May 28, 2017).
74. National Association Union of Greek Journalists (1998), Code of Professional Ethics and Social Responsibility of the Greek journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/greece/code_of_ethics_for_professional_journalists (Retrieved on May 28, 2017).
75. National Press Federation and National Press Council of Italy (1993), Charter of Duties of Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/italy/charter_of_duties_of_journalists, (Retrieved on October 25, 2016).
76. National Union of Journalists (2007), Code of Conduct, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/ireland/code_of_conduct (Retrieved on May 12, 2017).
77. National Union of Journalists Malaysia (n.d.), Code of Malaysian journalist Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/national-union-of-journalists-peninsular-malaysia>, (Retrieved on February 12, 2017).
78. Netherlands Press Council (2008), Guidelines from the Netherlands Press Council, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/netherlands/guidelines_from_the_netherlands_press_council (Retrieved on April 26, 2017).
79. New York Times (n.d.), The New York Times Code of Ethics, available at: <http://www.nhabinhinh.vn/download/detail/bo-quy-tac-dao-duc-cua-the-new-york-times-126.html>. (Retrieved on April 10, 2017).
80. Nigerian Press Council (1998), Code of Ethics for Nigerian Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/Nigeria-Journalists>, (Retrieved on December 10, 2016).
81. N.n (n.d), Code of Ethics for for the Republic of China Radio Broadcasting in Taiwan, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics->

- codes/Taiwan-Radio-Broadcasting, (Retrieved on November 20, 2016).
82. N.n. (2011), Free-To-Air Television Code of Broadcasting Practice, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/New-Zealand-Free-To-Air>, (Retrieved on January 18, 2017).
 83. N.n. (2004), Myanmar Journalists code of ethics, available at: https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/mm_Journalists_Code_of_Ethics_Eng.pdf, (Retrieved on February 17, 2017).
 84. Press Council of Azerbaijan (2002), Code of Professional Ethics for Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Azerbaijan-Journalists>. (Retrieved on March 13, 2017).
 85. Press Ombudsman and Press Council of Ireland (2008), Code of Practice for Newspapers and Periodicals, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/ireland/code_of_practice_for_newspapers_and_periodicals. (Retrieved on May 12, 2016).
 86. Press Council of Iceland (1991), Rules of Ethics in Journalism, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/iceland/rules_of_ethics_in_journalism (Retrieved on November 27, 2016).
 87. Philippine Press Institute and National Press Club (n.d.), Journalist's Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Phillippine-Journalists>, (Retrieved on December 27, 2016).
 88. Portugal Press Association (1993), Journalists' Code of Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/portugal/journalists039_code_of_ethics, (Retrieved on October 24, 2016).
 89. Press Council of Botswana (n.d.), Botswana Media Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Botswana-Press>, (Retrieved on December 24, 2016).
 90. Press Council of Austria (1983), Code of Ethics for the Austrian Press, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/austria/code_of_ethics_for_the_austrian_press (Retrieved on May 28, 2016).
 91. Press Council of Nepal (1999), Code of Journalistic Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Nepal-Conduct>, (Retrieved on December 18, 2016).
 92. Press Ombudsman, Joint committee of the Swedish press, Swedish Journalists' Union (2006), Code of Ethics for the Press, Radio and Television, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/sweden/code_of_ethics_for_the_press_radio_and_television, (Retrieved on November 28, 2016).
 93. Professional Journalistic Associations (2004), Angola Code of Ethics, available at: <http://www.journalism.co.za/code-of-ethics-angola.html> (Retrieved on November 27, 2016).
 94. Phan Quang (2000), About the appearance of Vietnamese press, Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
 95. Russian Union of Journalists (1994), The Code of Professional Conduct of the Russian Journalist, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Russia-Professional-Conduct>, (Retrieved on December 18, 2016).
 96. SDP and Polish Journalists Association (2001), The Code of Journalistic Ethics, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/poland/the_code_of_journalistic_ethics (Retrieved on October 24, 2016).
 97. Singapore National Press Association (n.d.), Journalists' Code of Professional Conduct, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Singapore-Journalists> (Retrieved on January 28, 2017).
 98. Slovak Syndicate of Journalists (1990), Code of Ethics of the Slovak Syndicate of Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/slovakia/the_code_of_ethics_of_the_slovak_syndicate_of_journalists (Retrieved on May 13, 2017).
 99. Society of Professional Journalists of Slovenia (2002), Code of Ethics of Slovene Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/slovenia/code_of_ethics_of_slovene_journalists (Retrieved on May 24, 2017).
 100. Sri Lanka Press Council (1973), Sri Lanka Press Council Code of Ethics for Journalists, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Sri-Lanka-Press> (Retrieved on June 30, 2017).
 101. Swaziland National Association of Journalists (n.d.), The Swaziland National Association of Journalists Code of Ethics, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?ethics-codes/Swaziland-National-Association-Journalists> (Retrieved on May 30, 2017).
 102. Swiss Press Council Foundation (1999), Declaration of the Duties and Rights of a Journalist, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/switzerland/declaration_of_the_duties_and_rights_of_a_journalist (Retrieved on November 20, 2016).
 103. Ta Ngoc Tan (1999): From journalistic reasoning to practice, Culture and Information Publishing House, Hanoi.
 104. Ta Ngoc Tan and Dinh Thi Thuy Hang (2010), Journalism Ethics Handbook, Ministry of

- Information and Communications and Embassy of Sweden in Vietnam, Hanoi.
105. Thai Lan Journalists Association (n.d.), Code of Conduct for Members of the Thai Journalists Association, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/ethics-codes/Thailand-Journalists-Association> (Retrieved on December 17, 2016).
106. Ukrainian press morality council (2002), Code of Ethics of Ukrainian Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/ukraine/code_of_ethics_of_ukrainian_journalists, (Retrieved on November 2, 2016).
107. United State Media Council (n.d.), Code of Ethics of the Media Council, available at: <https://accountablejournalism.org/?/ethics-codes/US-Media-Council>, (Retrieved on May 10, 2017).
108. Union of French journalists (1938), Charter of the Professional Duties of French Journalists, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/france/charter_of_the_professional_duties_of_french_journalists, (Retrieved on December 24, 2016).
109. Vietnam Journalist Association (2016), Regulatory ethics of journalists, available at: <http://nguoilambao.vn/chinh-thuc-thong-qua-10-dieu-quy-dinh-dao-duc-nghe-nghiep-nguoi-lambao-n4292.html>, (Retrieved on March 24, 2017).
110. Vietnam Television (VTV) (2013), Code of conduct of Vietnam Television, available at: <http://daotao.vtv.vn/quy-tac-tac-nghiep-cua-dai-truyen-hinh-viet-nam/>, (Retrieved on May 12, 2016).
111. Yerevan Press Club Member (2002), Code of the Yerevan press club member, available at: http://ethicnet.uta.fi/armenia/code_of_the_yerevan_press_club_member (Retrieved on March 13, 2017)

© *Nguyen Thi Truong, 2021.*

СРОЧНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ МОНОГРАФИЙ И ДРУГИХ КНИГ



*Два места издания Чехия или Россия.
В выходных данных издания
будет значиться*

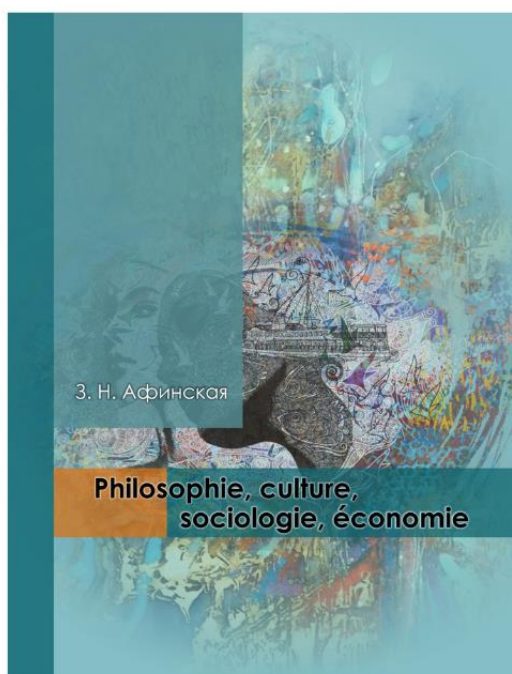
**Прага: Vědecko vydavatelské
centrum "Sociosféra-CZ"**

или

**Пенза: Научно-издательский
центр "Социосфера"**

РАССЧИТАТЬ СТОИМОСТЬ

- Корректурa текста
- Изготовление оригинал-макета
- Дизайн обложки
- Присвоение ISBN



У НАС ДЕШЕВЛЕ

- Печать тиража в типографии
- Обязательная рассылка
- Отсудка тиража автору