

State management of public assets in state-owned enterprises: A survey in Hanoi city

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Date of Submission: 17-09-2022

Date of Acceptance: 28-09-2022

ABSTRACT: Public asset management in recent years has made important contributions to the industrialization and modernization of the country in general and the socio-economic development goals of Hanoi city in particular. Good management of public assets in state-owned enterprises contributes to ensuring the operation of agencies and units; create momentum to develop resources, science and technology, better serve the people's life, material and spiritual. In addition, the management and use of public assets still reveal many shortcomings and inadequacies, such as: there are still situations where mistakes occur in new construction investment, procurement, management. , the use of public property, the construction investment still takes a long time to implement, administrative procedures are still cumbersome; a number of agencies and units have not yet implemented the monitoring and accounting of asset values in their accounting books, have not yet depreciated depreciation according to regulations, the monitoring and implementation of the reporting regime in some units have not yet been carried out. liquid, take it lightly. The article summarizes the theoretical and practical issues of state management of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city, in order to manage public assets in a thrifty and reasonable manner. effectively, contributing to the socio-economic development of Hanoi city in the coming time.

Keywords: State-owned enterprises; State management; Public property; Hanoi city.

I. INTRODUCTION

Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam, the economic, political and socio-cultural center of the country. Because it is the capital and also the location of many headquarters, the area in Hanoi ranks first in the country and second in terms of population. There are a total of 12 districts, 17 districts and 1 town. The number of commune-level administrative units of Hanoi is 584, including 386 communes, 177 wards and 21

townships with nearly 8000 villages and residential groups, the highest in the country (Hanoi, 2021).

In Vietnam in general and Hanoi city in particular, state-owned enterprises, formerly known as state-owned enterprises, have developed with a relatively large scale and number during the period of central planning and determined determined to be the main economic sector; plays an important role in strengthening the economic and social foundation of the city, making a worthy contribution to the cause of struggle for national reunification. The city's state -owned enterprises used to dominate key sectors and fields of Hanoi's economy, contributing to the state's economy playing a leading role, accounting for a large proportion in exports, state budget collection and payment, and contracts. Investment cooperation with foreign countries, ensuring public services, serving well the security and defense of Hanoi city.

State management of public property, use and exploitation of public property at state-owned enterprises in this area has achieved certain successes, ensuring strict management principles, improving transparency, and ensuring that the state management system is in charge. transparent, thrifty, improve the efficiency of exploitation and use of public assets, contribute to improving the operational efficiency of enterprises, create jobs for employees, contribute to the socio-economic growth of the country, Hanoi City. In addition to the achieved results, state management of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city still has many shortcomings and limitations that need to be overcome such as: using public assets in some units is still wasteful due to lack of proper attention, impracticality, heavy formality, sometimes abuse, not very strict monitoring, management and use activities, mechanism of using assets for lease, joint venture or association in contravention of regulations, improper use causing loss, waste, low exploitation efficiency, the awareness of a part of users of public property that

it is not must be their own property, so the use, preservation and preservation is still in the common father's style, no one cries, there is a lack of sense of preservation, handling and arrangement of public property in state enterprises, especially in state enterprises. In particular, the housing and land facilities managed by state-owned enterprises still have many obstacles and inconsistencies, causing difficulties in determining the value of enterprises and the value of state capital in enterprises. The process of equitization and divestment of state capital in enterprises is often delayed for a long time. Starting from that theoretical and practical basis, the author has chosen the topic of the article: "State management of public assets in state-owned enterprises: A survey in Hanoi city".

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

State enterprises

The concept of state-owned enterprises of the United Nations is defined as: "SOEs are enterprises wholly or partly owned by the state and controlled to a certain extent by the state in the decision-making process. regulations of the enterprise" (United Nations, 1985).

According to Clause 8, Article 4 of the Vietnam Enterprise Law 2014: "SOEs are enterprises in which 100% of charter capital is held by the State" (VNA, 2015).

According to Article 4 of the Law on Enterprises of Vietnam in 2020, it is stipulated as follows: "State-owned enterprises include enterprises in which the State holds more than 50% of charter capital, the total number of shares with voting rights in accordance with the provisions of law. law" (VNA, 2020).

Public property

In France, "National property is understood as all property and rights over movable and immovable property belonging to the State" (Article L1 of the 1998 State Property Code).

In Vietnam, Article 17 of the 1992 Constitution stipulates: "Land, forests, mountains, rivers and lakes, water sources, underground resources, marine resources, continental shelf and airspace, capital invested by the State investment in enterprises, constructions in economic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, diplomatic, defense and security sectors and other properties which are prescribed by law as belonging to the State. are owned by the whole people" (VNA, 1992).

Article 200 of the 2005 Vietnam Civil Code stipulates that property in the form of state ownership is as follows: "Properties in the form of state ownership include land, natural forests, and

planted forests with capital from the bank. State books, mountains, rivers, lakes, water sources, underground resources, natural resources in the sea, continental shelf and airspace, capital and assets invested by the State in enterprises and constructions belonging to economic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, diplomatic, defense and security branches and domains and other properties prescribed by law" (VNA, 2005).

Synthesizing the provisions of domestic and international law, the author can give the concept of public property as follows: Public property is the property formed from the state budget, the property is determined by the state budget. Establish the State's ownership rights in accordance with the law, such as: Land, natural forests, mountains, rivers and lakes, water sources, underground resources, natural resources in the sea, continental shelf and airspace.

The concept of state management of public property in the province

The term "management" is used quite commonly in many management sciences and economics. According to Phan Huy Duong (2015) "Management is an organized, oriented influence of the subject on objects to achieve predetermined goals". Public property management is a part and a stage of economic management. The essence of public asset management is that the subjects manage and use methods and tools to influence the managed objects to achieve certain goals in the field of public asset management, thereby It can be understood: State management of public property is the organized and lawful influence of the management apparatus on public property through the promulgation and implementation of regulatory documents on state management. on public property; Managing the process of forming, exploiting and using public property, ending public property and inspecting and inspecting the management and use of public property in order to ensure that public property is invested in construction. new construction, procurement, management, use and handling in an efficient and economical manner, and well perform the functions and tasks assigned by the State to agencies, organizations and non-business units.

State management of public property in state-owned enterprises is an organized and legal way of influencing the state management apparatus on public property in state-owned enterprises through the promulgation and implementation of legal documents of the state on public property in state enterprises in that province or city.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The author synthesizes and inherits the results of theoretical research on state-owned enterprises, property, public property, state management of public property in state-owned enterprises, resolutions and policies. , laws of the Party and State, reports; Select groups of public assets in state-owned enterprises, classify them according to research objectives, and systematize them into a theoretical system for each group and each field; Applied on the basis of criteria of uniformity, system, effectiveness, efficiency, suitability and fairness among scientific contents of related works, topics and projects.

The author built a survey form for the subjects who are administrators at all levels (senior, intermediate, grassroots levels) related to the state management of public assets at state-owned enterprises in the locality. Hanoi city table;

Primary data was collected through the survey from March to May 2022. Collected information by survey method, online questionnaire survey collected with the number of more than 100 samples (50 agency staff). State management of public property; 50 officials of state-owned enterprise organizations using public property) the subjects of survey and information collection are officials involved in the state management of public property, organizations and individuals. State-owned enterprises assigned to manage and use public assets in Hanoi city.

Step 1: Interview a few respondents. In this step, a draft questionnaire will be used and some

respondents will be interviewed. After collecting information from these respondents, the author will recognize and correct the shortcomings, thereby rebuilding the questionnaire accordingly.

Step 2: Collect official information by broadcasting live interviews with complete questionnaires. To assess more specifically the promulgation and implementation of legal documents on public property management in Hanoi city, the author conducted a survey of civil servants at the state management of public property and public officials. Ministries at organizations and state-owned enterprises using public property in Hanoi city.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

Sample Descriptive Statistics

Overview of state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city

The city's state-owned enterprises used to dominate key sectors and fields of Hanoi's economy, contributing to the state's economy playing a leading role, accounting for a large proportion in exports, state budget collection and payment, and contracts. Investment cooperation with foreign countries, ensuring public services, serving well the security and defense of the Capital. To clarify the status of state-owned enterprises under the City People's Committee, according to the General Statistics Office, the number of state-owned enterprises in the three years 2019-2021 of Hanoi city.

Table 1. Information about state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city
 (Unit: millioncopper)

TT	Targets	2019	2020	2021
1	Number of businesses	124	124	124
1.1	State corporations, in which			
	+ Enterprises with 100% state capital is the parent company of the corporation	5	5	5
	+ Enterprises with 100% state capital are members of corporations	14	14	14
	+ Joint stock companies with more than 50% state capital are members of corporations	22	22	22
1.2	Enterprises with 100% state capital under the City People's Committee	50	50	50
1.3	Joint stock companies The State holds more than 50% of the charter capital, represented by the People's Committee of the city and independent enterprises .own	33	33	33

2	Total equity	14 316 397	15 683 680	17 566 166
3	Total state capital	12 525 268	14 159 768	15 524 289
4	The total value of assets	31 586 887	37 692 447	42 411 039

(Source: General Statistics Office, 2022)

The number of enterprises belonging to corporations and member companies is: 41 enterprises, including: 19 enterprises with 100% state capital (including 5 parent companies); 22 joint stock companies with more than 50% of charter capital held by the State, are members of corporations. Total equity of enterprises in 2021 is 122.7% compared to 2019; the total state capital in 2021 is equal to 124% compared to 2019. The total asset value of enterprises in 2021 is equal to 134% compared to 2019. In general, the size of enterprises has grown every year, next year is higher than the previous year.

Overview of public assets in state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city

The provisions of the Law on Management and Use of Public Property 2017 on public property will make an important contribution to further

improving the quality and efficiency of the management and use of public assets in our country today. The management and use of public property need to comply with the above-mentioned principles so that public property can be used effectively and promote its role. The process of exploiting and using public property determines the efficiency of public property, proving the technical arguments given in the asset formation stage. This is a very complicated process, because the time of exploitation and use depends on the characteristics, properties and durability of each type of property. This process is carried out by organizations and individuals assigned by the State to directly manage and use assets. The duration of the process of exploitation and use of assets is counted from the date of receipt of the property or the handover of the property to the time when the property is no longer usable and must be liquidated.

Table 2. Summary of public assets at SOEs of Hanoi City as of December 31, 2021

STT	Asset	Unit	Number quantity	Area (m2)	Original price (trillion VND)
I	Soil	Piece	1.524	12,480,962	3,420.90
1	Soil headquarters	Piece	400	1,520.154	1,170.83
2	Soil dress service workers Karma	Piece	1.124	10,960,808	2,250.08
II	Home	The	3.018	1,904.176	3,072.66
1	House level II	The	4	5.039	21.11
2	House level III	The	117	251.660	396.01
3	House level III	The	493	472.885	1,281.49
4	House level IV	The	2.404	1,174.592	1.374.05
III	Umbrella bowl	The	297	-	195.21
1	Cardress position name	The	5	-	6.03
2	Cardress service shared	The	159	-	112.25
3	Car specialized car use	The	133	-	76.93
IV	Finance other products above 500 million copper		185	-	347.95
1	Ants bamboo	The	27	-	123.06

2	Machinehook, setbag Literature room	The	28	-	36.40
3	Machinehook, setbagspecializing in use	The	127	-	186.37
4	Setbagmeasuremeasure, experiment	The	2	-	1.29
5	Assetrydeterminedenter Figure	The	1	-	0.83
	Totaladd		5.024		7,036.73

(Source:Department of Public Property Management, Hanoi Department of Finance)

Totalvaluepublic propertyagencies, groupsposition, singleprovincial position manager physical in muscle department evil Whether country family about talent product labour arrive day December 31, 20 21to be7,036.73Billioncopper,inthere: Taiproductto be permission history use soil:1.524 moldtablets oil, face volume12,480,962 m2, pricetreatright to useland use3,420.9Billioncopper. Property is houses: 3,018 houses of all kinds, area of 1,904,176 m2, original price of 3,072.66 billion VND. Property is car:297carumbrellapaint assorted, totaloriginal price195,209Billioncopper. Other assets with a historical cost of VND 500 million or more per asset unit:185 pieces,originalprice347.95Billioncopper.

Over the years, state management agencies have made many efforts to force to manage the process of exploitation and use of public property. Many solutions alreadywas introduced to secure financialproductWork is effectively used for

developmentdevelopterribleeconomysocial andbowgoods supply ,servicegood workbest.Specifically:

The use of resourcesproductlabourState-owned enterprises in recent years have basically ensured compliance with standards and regulationsprescribed levels, such as using public cars according to titles, or usage normsoffice use, machine usage normsPagesetbagservicejoint work .

Evaluation results of the parties on state management of public property in Hanoi city

Specifically evaluating the promulgation and implementation of legal documents on public property management in Hanoi city, students conducted a survey of civil servants at public property management agencies and officials. Ministries at organizations, SOEs use public assets. The results of these two groups are not significantly different and are summarized as follows :

Table 3. Survey results on the implementation of legal documents on the management of public assets at the organization using public property in Hanoi

Content rated	Billionportion ratiohundred(%)		
	Agree	Don't agree	No ideawhat ant?
1.Policies on management and use of assets Publicity is regularly and timely updated to each agency and civil servant	68	21	11
2.Executive documents and policies on public property are implementedextensive to each locality	72	10	18
3.The concretization of central regulations such as the promulgation of regulations on decentralizationpublic property management; promulgate standards and norms for the use of public property within the scope ofThe province's administrative regulations were issued in a	36	52	12

timely manner			
4.Regulations on decentralization of public property management consistent with the actual situation at agencies and units	61	25	14
5.Standards and norms for the use of public property are promulgated to serve the needs well procurement, equipping assets for agencies	35	51	14
6.The dissemination and dissemination of regulations on management and use of public property in recent years have been promptly implemented	33	50	17

(Source: Handle end words survey results of the author in 2022)

Out of the above 6 criteria, there are 3 criteria that are evaluated well with the agreement rate above 60% are 1, 2, and 4. The remaining 3 criteria are rated as not good with the ratio agree only about 33-36%. In which, the work of transmitting and disseminating the Regulations on management and use of public property have been implemented in recent years timeliness is slow despite its early issuance for various reasons. Such as delay from document to implementation, or facilities using public property in many cases just to apply then find the text. In 2 criteria The rest have a low level of agreement partly because there are

some relevant documents next much The settlement central nursing manager physical but not yet seven system best plain Literature copy coordination between these agencies leads to difficulties in promulgating documents of city .
 Toto hit price labour works manager physical too submit conclude talent product labour above geography Hanoi city desk , students conduct a survey on housing management agency staff public property and officials of state-owned enterprises using public property. Result like after:

Table 4. Survey results on management of the process of ending public assets

Survey content	Billion portion ratio hundred (%)		
	Agree	Not agree	Not available what ant?
1. The muscle mandarin talent main, muscle mandarin manager physical public property and other authorities related need to concentrate sequence logic, prime minister custom thing transfer talent product labour	44	46	10
2. The muscle mandarin manager physical talent product labour already real presently job bar physical talent product labour follow correct judge permission and rule submit	62	30	8
3. The muscle mandarin manager physical talent product labour already real presently job sell talent product labour follow correct judge permission and rule submit	59	31	10

(Source: treat physical end word fruits survey close of learn tablets)

Out of the three criteria groups, only the first group has a consent rate lower than 50% because the process of transferring public property is long and time consuming. The remaining two indicator groups 2 and 3 have the agreement rate of about 60%. Thus, basically the public property management agencies have made the liquidation or sale of public assets in accordance with their

authority and process .

Among the surveyed criteria, only 1 criterion is met when there is a ratio of copper idea high than 60%.% pepper lice still again Okay to hit price short only obtain are from 33 next 43% of comments agree. This result is completely consistent with the analysis above.

Table 5. Survey results on management of mining process, use of public property

Survey content	Billion portion ratio hundred (%)		
	Agree	No copper idea	Not available idea what ant?
1. Job manager physical, history use talent public product in the muscle mandarin administrative, unite events Karma The public sector in the past time has ensured follow correct target standard, determined level rules determined	61	31	8
2. All agencies and units implement the monitoring and recording of property values on the books of next maths; real presently job follow track, count Hao trail talent product follow correct rules determined	34	52	14
3. The muscle mandarin, single taste already build build rules processing manager physical, history use talent product labour pressure use at the office single taste yourself follow rules determined	39	53	8
4. Labour works list declare, newspaper fox talent product labour follow determined period and sudden export in the muscle mandarin, single taste Okay real presently seriously suffocating	43	51	6
5. The use of public property for the purpose joint venture, association, lease at some single taste events Karma labour create not yet guarantee tell follow rules determined	38	58	4
6. Labour works follow track, real presently bar physical property labour time through the right rules determined	33	61	6

(Source: treat physical end word fruits survey close of learn tablets)

In the coming years, it is necessary to improve the management and use of assets labour. Specifically: It is necessary to manage and strictly implement the monitoring and accounting of complaints value of assets in accounting books; Carry out monitoring and depreciation of assets according to regulations; develop regulations on management and use of public property to apply in muscle mandarin in single taste mereal matter and follow rules determined; real presently seriously suffocating using time and regulations on declaration and reporting of public assets periodically and irregularly; Terminate violations in the use of public property for the purposes of joint venture, association, or lease; Implement well liquidation of public assets over time in accordance with regulations.

V. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

For public property, the State is the representative of all members of the community, so the State has sovereignty over national property and is also the representative of the owner of public property. As the representative of the owner of public property, the State has the right to possess, use and dispose. The State sets management goals

for its large and valuable assets, in which the head office is a special valuable asset as follows:

Firstly, the management and use of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city need to ensure thrift, combat waste and effectively exploit the State's public assets: Administrative agencies must promote the function of state management of public property in order to force all organizations and individuals assigned the right to use public property to preserve and develop public property and use public property in accordance with the provisions of law. law, for the right purposes, economically and effectively to serve the socio-economic development, protect the environment, and fulfill the tasks assigned by the State.

Secondly, the management and use of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city need to ensure that they are used for the right purposes, standards, norms and regimes prescribed by the State. The State must perform the role of inspecting and controlling the processes of formation, use, exploitation and disposal of public property. In other words, the person assigned to directly manage and use public property must comply with the will of the State (the representative of the public property owner). On the other hand, due to the unique characteristics of

public property, the organizations and individuals assigned to directly manage and use the property are not those who have the right to own the property; Public property is distributed throughout the country, assigned to all levels, branches, organizations and individuals for direct management and use. Therefore, if the State does not organize the management of public assets according to a unified mechanism, policy and regime suitable to the economic model pursued by the State, it will lead to arbitrary and strong actions by everyone in the business. the construction investment, procurement, repair, use, transfer, disposal of assets; especially using property for improper purposes, using public property for private purposes, using property wastefully and inefficiently, causing property loss, and reducing public property resources.

Third, the management and use of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city need to meet the work requirements of state administrative agencies associated with the requirements of modernization and re-equipment of state-owned assets. public production associated with the modernization of the country. The State's implementation of public property management is also the exercise of property ownership; in particular, the right to dispose of public property, including the right to invest in construction, purchase, transfer and liquidate assets (including property sale)... because these rights are exercised. not only within organizations and individuals assigned by the State to directly manage and use assets; but in the conditions of the market economy, these rights are also exercised in close relationship with the market in association with the State's directional objectives in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country.

Fourth, the management and use of public assets at state-owned enterprises in Hanoi city need to ensure other objectives in public asset management such as: improving the image of the country, in particular, State administrative agencies, create respect and trust for citizens and the world, exchange and learn, and take advantage of international assistance in all aspects. To do so, the management of public assets must be effective and scientific.

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