

Practical Experience and Lessons Learned for Thai Binh Province, Vietnam

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Abstract:

The objective of this paper is to assess the practical experience of countries around the world and provinces in Vietnam on the management of investment capital from the State budget and the management and operation of irrigation works. From that, draw lessons for Thai Binh Province, Vietnam on both aspects of managing investment capital from the state budget and the management and operation of irrigation works

Keywords: Management of investment capital, State budget, irrigation

1. Introduction

The world has witnessed mass investment trends massively, possibly to accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization of the country as in capitalist countries in the early nineteenth century, possibly to overcoming post-war economic losses (such as the public investment movement of capitalist countries after World War I, especially after World War II (Japan, Italy ...), or in developing countries today; it may also be because of an economic institution - for example, in the era of the old-style socialist economic model. The public goal is to create a thriving public sector (or state-owned enterprise - SOE) sector for macroeconomic goals.

In most countries, in public development, public investment is an economic tool of the State, it can bring great benefits to the economy, especially for countries in the process of progress. on industrialization and modernization. Public investment can also become a burden for the nation, if it is used excessively, causing spread, inefficiency, even wastefulness, unnecessary and contribute to creating efficiency. public debt advances. The world has also witnessed sweeping privatization movements, whose roots also stem from the negative consequences of public investment policy. Regardless of the privatization of the state economic sector in the Soviet Union and former Eastern European socialist countries, the privatization movement in Britain in the late twentieth century and later Italy and many other developed countries was examples.

The state budget plays an important role in financing capital construction projects and accounts for a large proportion of the total development investment capital from the state budget in localities. However, in the process of implementing capital construction investment projects using budget capital, there are still many difficulties and challenges. Therefore, studying the experience of managing, allocating and using budgets for capital construction investment projects in some countries as well as some localities in Vietnam, the article implies the following issues: Regarding the management, allocation and use of budgets for capital construction investment projects, especially irrigation system development projects, it is extremely urgent.

2. International experience in management and allocation of capital construction investment budget

Not only Vietnam, a number of countries around the world have focused on effectively implementing the management, allocation and use of budget for capital construction investment, in particular:

2.1. Experience of China

Focusing on the planning and investment policy proposals: In China, all public investment projects must be in the approved plan to be prepared for investment. The State Development and Reform Commission of China is the focal point organizing the appraisal, consolidation and preparation of appraisal reports on development plannings, important construction projects and projects with invested capital. important foreign countries to submit to the State Council for approval; check, synthesize results of implementation of approved plans. The ministries, branches and localities shall base themselves on the approved development plannings to propose and formulate investment plans and lists of investment projects.

Enhancing project appraisal: In China, the competent authorities of each budget level have full authority to decide on investment projects using capital from their own budgets (China has 4 budget levels: Central, provincial, city, district and town levels). For investment projects using support capital from the superior budget, the evaluation opinions of relevant agencies of the higher budget must be obtained before approving the investment policy of the project. The evaluation of investment projects at all steps is conducted through the Appraisal Council of each level and collecting appraisal opinions from relevant state management agencies of the same level and superior levels if using support capital grants from superior budgets ...

Strengthening inspection and supervision: In China, the organization of supervision of public investment projects is implemented through many levels and different monitoring rounds. The purpose of governmental investment supervision is to ensure that investments are made for the right purposes, in the right projects, in accordance with regulations and effectively. The project agency must arrange people to supervise the project regularly according to the provisions of law. The Development and Reform Committee at each level is responsible for organizing the supervision of investment projects under its management and has its own investment supervision department. When necessary, the Development and Reform Commission may set up and chair inter-sectoral investment supervision teams with the participation of financial institutions, anti-corruption agencies, specialized management at the same level and agencies. , local relevant.

2.2. Experience of Korea

To allocate and use the budget for the project effectively, Korea implemented the following contents:

Good screening of public investment projects: In the public investment management system of Korea, Public-Private Infrastructure Investment Management Center (PIMAC) of the Korea Development Institute with the screening function for projects government's Invest. PIMAC is responsible for conducting pre-feasibility study reports for large-scale public investment projects. PIMAC and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance are responsible for appraising, approving and deciding whether to eliminate or move into the feasibility study phase of these projects. The evaluation of the pre-feasibility study has made the proportion of approved projects only 60% compared to the proposals of the line ministries.

Assigning land acquisition valuation to an independent organization: In Korea, compensation when the State acquires land is mainly done by agreement and coercion. In case the agreement with the person whose land is recovered fails, the State is forced to use coercive methods. According to statistics of the Korea Land Policy Department, about 15% of land acquisition cases must use coercive methods. In Korea, the National Housing Organization (a social organization operating in the form of an independent investor) is only allowed to acquire land as planned to carry out housing and infrastructure projects. floor. The determination of compensation unit price is made by a third party, which is an agency or unit with professional valuation.

Enhancing the supervisory role of the people in public investment activities: The supervising role of the people is enhanced through the right to propose initiatives, solutions and recommendations to the state agencies in the use of public services. State budget savings and efficiency. To accomplish this, Korea has a clear reward mechanism for approved solutions, in order to motivate the effective implementation of thrift practice and waste combat, ensuring investment spending. Public is constantly monitored and carefully evaluated. The maximum reward of up to USD 26,000 (equivalent to VND 600 million) for approved saving solutions and initiatives is a measure of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and South Korea to encourage all organizations and individuals to participate. propose ideas to help manage and use the state budget economically and effectively.

2.3. Experience in managing investment capital from the state budget of Cao Bang - Vietnam

Cao Bang is a province with natural potential in socio-economic development. In the 2006-2012 period, the province's average economic growth was 12.05%. The total social development investment capital increases on average 29% / year. To achieve this, Cao Bang has implemented the following measures:

Firstly, the province has developed development investment plan in the province. This policy is expressed in the content of orientation of the provincial Party Committee.

The Resolution of the XVI Provincial Party Congress has identified a general objective:

"Creating a new socio-economic development step higher than the development pace of previous years, bringing the province gradually out of the situation of a poor, underdeveloped province, clearly improving the economic infrastructure. - society, stabilizing the population, improving the people's material and spiritual life, making social progress and justice, protecting the environment, raising the quality of growth and competitiveness of the economy Enhancing the leadership and direction of the party organization, the management and administration capacity of governments at all levels, maintaining political security and social order and safety, contributing to firmly defending sovereignty National border".

Secondly, planning development investment capital from the state budget. The first phase of the socio-economic development planning process, based on the evaluation of the implementation of the current annual socio-economic development plan, districts, towns and above-said establishments and branches The province conducts construction of investment needs and projects in its areas and fields for its management. After completing the plan, the units advanced to protect the plan at the Department of Planning and Investment of the province. Department of Planning and Investment conducts the evaluation, analysis and aggregation of investment needs of districts, towns, departments and branches for the provincial socio-economic development plan.

Thirdly, on the allocation of development investment capital from the state budget

The allocation of development investment capital according to the plan for the following year is determined on the basis of considering the situation in the previous year and the needs of the plan year. The plan of development investment capital (included in the annual socio-economic development plan), after being decided by the provincial People's Council, the provincial People's Committee shall allocate to the localities. The central budget capital is still allocated by the provincial level. The capital allocation decentralization is only applied to a number of additional target capital sources and national target program capital.

Fourthly, inspect the implementation of development investment capital from the state budget. During the term, the provincial People's Committee has supervised the actual work

Currently, there are many projects using development investment capital from the state budget. Annually, the province establishes an inspection team to implement the Prime Minister's decision on a number of policies to support production land, residential land, houses and daily-life water for poor ethnic minority households and living standards. difficulties and inspections of the implementation of the rural transport development program, to form a inspection group to carry out the construction of towns meeting urban criteria.

Fifthly, on the apparatus of management of development investment capital from the state budget

+ People's Councils at all levels concretize the policies and major orientations of the Party Committees in relation to development investment activities from the state budget, decide on annual development investment plans and issue decrees. decide and assign the People's Committee to perform the task of economic development in the area.

+ Department of Planning and Investment is the unit in charge of planning development investment in the whole province, in collaboration with the Department of Finance to advise the provincial People's Committee in making development investment plans from the state budget. State books.

+ Department of Finance is the unit in charge of drafting local budget estimates, tasks and spending plans for development investment in the province. Coordinate with Department of Planning and Investment to advise the provincial People's Committee in planning.

The State Treasury system in the province shall organize the control and payment of development investment capital for projects and works, closely coordinate with the investor, the Department of Finance and the relevant units in ensure capital and payment procedures for projects and works

+ Investment Management Boards are agencies that directly manage and use development investment capital to assist investment in project implementation, and perform functions and tasks according to current regulations on project management. construction investment projects, in coordination with functional agencies and contractors to carry out project management and implementation of investment capital plans for works.

+ Other departments and agencies are responsible for coordinating with the Department of Finance, Department of Planning and Investment in making budget plans, development investment plans from the state budget in the fields and sectors under management. management and implementation of development investment targets from the state budget in the fields and fields under their management These units manage the implementation of development investment targets assigned by the provincial People's Committees annually, take responsibility before law and investors for their activities.

In recent years, the management, allocation and use of state budget of localities have achieved important achievements, contributing to promoting the comprehensive socio-economic development of the provinces. /city. In addition to the achieved results, the state budget management of localities also has shortcomings and inadequacies that need to be addressed.

2.4. Experience of the Danang city

Da Nang has always been the leading locality in administrative reforms with high achievements in state management in many fields, especially the management of capital construction investment capital from the state budget. This result stems from the experience that Da Nang has applied, including:

Firstly, cutting down administrative procedures on administrative investment in capital construction: The City People's Committee has drastically directed concerned departments and branches to shorten the time of appraisal and approval for works and work items under Group A is about 217 days; Group B is about 232 days and Group C is about 227 days. By the end of 2017, the time for implementing administrative procedures for capital construction in the city has decreased from 60 to 83 days compared to the total time of implementation of the procedure of appraisal and approval depending on the nature and type of works. corresponding to 1/3 of the time of procedure implementation.

Secondly, do well the ground clearance: Outstanding experience in the city clearance work. Da Nang can be generalized in three mechanisms: (1) The mechanism of "Land recovery by the State", the City People's Committee has issued regulations on compensation for losses when the State recovers land, the price level compensation for all projects is applied according to the general and agreed price list approved by the City; (2) Mechanism of "Contributing land and adjusting land", in case that the household has part of the land acquired, the remaining land area is still eligible to build houses as prescribed, only compensation for value assets on land, because the land area left after compensation is high; (3) Mechanism of "dialogue" and "consensus", all projects with revocation and resettlement are assigned by the City People's Committee to the authorities at all levels to collect people's opinions through the general meetings. households in the area of clearance.

Third, make public and transparent information about planning and projects. City People's Committee. Da Nang issued Decision No. 37/2017 / QD-UBND regulating the disclosure of some investment contents for capital construction projects. Public content includes investment policy, project name, project group; objectives, scale of construction investment, location and scope of investment; total investment, progress, capital source for project implementation and information of the hotline to receive feedback and recommendations from people.

2.5. Experience of Yen Bai

Yen Bai is a province located between the Northwest and the Northeast. Since 2014, when the Noi Bai - Lao Cai highway has been put into operation, especially immediately after the flood avoidance road and the intersection of IC 12 were inaugurated, connecting Yen Bai with an important artery has opened up great opportunities for the province's economic development. Through practical access and reporting documents, the management of capital construction investment capital using the state budget capital in Yen Bai has some notable experiences as follows:

Firstly, improving planning: Yen Bai province pays great attention to planning, all necessary plans are reviewed, revised and supplemented to suit practical requirements. According to the plan, in 2017, Yen Bai province must make 20 important planning files, including the Socio-Economic Development Plan of Yen Bai Province to 2030; Industry planning and local plans. In order to ensure the implementation schedule, the Provincial People's Committee actively cooperates with departments, branches and localities from the stage of planning development, detailed planning to the completion of the planning (including working on holidays, , holidays), weekly must report to the provincial People's Committee on the progress of implementation.

Secondly, resolutely not to let the debt situation happen in capital construction investment: The People's Committee of Yen Bai province requests the Department of Planning and Investment to work with districts, towns and cities to report, urge and timely issue. the evaluation of investment capital sources. For the settlement and disbursement, the Provincial People's Committee requires that investors involved in the transfer must have a report to the Department of Finance to propose the provincial People's Committee to handle definitely. For unplanned projects on transport infrastructure and rural socio-cultural infrastructure, the Provincial People's Committee urges the districts to urgently submit proposals to the Department of Planning and Investment for summary. In particular, the proposals of the localities must be associated with the implementation of new rural construction, clarifying the assigned source so that the Planning and Investment sector will report to the provincial People's Committee and know the source balance if necessary.

3. A number of lessons learned about the management and operation of irrigation works in the world and in Vietnam

3.1. Management and exploitation of irrigation projects Colombia, the southern United States

The Colombian Irrigation Project is a large-scale multi-purpose reservoir project on the Colombian river in Washington state, USA. The project started in 1933 and began to be exploited and used in 1951. The irrigation area of the system was about 230,000 ha, with 7,000 landowners.

The Land Reclamation Department is the National Irrigation Management Agency that directly manages the project, due to its inefficient use, and in 1969 the Land Reclamation Department changed the irrigation management and exploitation model by transferring a the management section irrigates to three districts directly managed by farmers.

The Association buys water from the Land Reclamation Department and then sells it to its members. The Land Reclamation Department continues to manage and operate a number of common vehicles and retains its title ownership of all assets, and the right to operate, maintain and maintain the properties as well as the rights. Select the level of income from the provision of irrigation services in the aforementioned districts. The Colombian project is quite successful, the performance of the project has been significantly improved: users have changed the technology and crop structure to save water, service quality has been significantly improved. , ensuring fair distribution of water among districts. On average, the operating cost of the seeds after conversion is only 78% of the time before conversion, thus increasing the income for water users. It is estimated that the additional income due to the reduction in water prices is approximately 15% of average income. Furthermore, the Land Reclamation Department's apparatus significantly decreased because the crop was only considered as a wholesaler instead of a retailer in the period of no conversion.

3.2. Management and exploitation of irrigation in China

In the early 80s, the Chinese government began a policy of reorganizing the irrigation management and operation system to reduce conflicts over water resources and to achieve financial autonomy and increase local management. A series of water use models were born, successful ones are: (i) A management model with the coordination between the State and the water user association; (ii) Management bidding model.

Management model with the coordination between the State and water users: First applied in China in a project funded by the World Bank since the 1980s, then popularized in Huibei, Ganus, Shangdong . Under this model, the Department of Irrigation established a focal point management board and the main canal to perform the task of managing from the focal point to the first-level culvert at the first-level canal. branch canal management boards are tasked to manage grade I and II canals. From level III and lower canals, it is assigned to water users through water users association called “WUA” to directly manage, repair and collect irrigation charges. The WUAs were established along the level III canals and often irrigated a commune with irrigation area of about 350 ha to 650 ha. WUA is established by households using water in the canal and operating according to the association's regulations. In order to manage and manage WUA, the members elect a management board consisting of a chairman and from one to two vice presidents and a number of other professional staff such as accountants, cashiers, technicians, etc. groups of households in the production area (usually from 50 to 100 households) set up a water distribution group with a leader and from 2 to 3 assistants to guide the distribution water to each farmer household, making plans for fix intra-field canals, collect irrigation fees from farmers and submit them to the branch canal management board.

Management bidding model: applied in Jingui irrigation area, built in 1932, taking water from Jinghe river, irrigated area is 42,667 ha. Jingui irrigation area has 25 main canals and secondary canals with a total length of 3,804 km, 536 tertiary canals with a length of 1,392 km. Management tender is essentially a "three rights" auction of branch canals, meaning that the Management Board of the irrigation area transfers its legal entity, right to use and management of branch canals to organizations or individuals by method. form of open and fair competition. Participants are all water users nominated by the village council. The contractor must develop a detailed plan for management, maintenance and rehabilitation of canals, and at the same time, determine clearly budget for canal repair and restoration.

The management board of the irrigation area will evaluate, determine the price of water and the bidders' commitments, and make a public announcement to the people for easy control. Independent management, self-responsibility for profit and loss is an advantage of this method, thereby creating a dynamic in the management, operation, remodeling of works, and maximizing the distribution of water. , maximizing restoration and protection of the facility to increase irrigation area, reducing intermediaries to reduce water supply costs, improving service quality and increasing profitability of the irrigation area.

3.3. Model of management and operation of Bac Vam Nao irrigation system, An Giang province

The project area is located between the Tien and Hau Rivers covering most of Phu Tan District (83%) and a part of Tan Chau District (17%) in An Giang Province. The project area consists of 22 communes, wards and towns with 71,657 households with 319,000 people. The total area of the project area is 30,836 ha, of which 24,039 ha of productive land (accounting for 78%) are mainly cultivated with rice and a part of subsidiary crops. The project area has a flat but low and flat terrain, and it is possible to cultivate 2-3 rice crops annually. Due to the lack of water in the dry season, the deep flood season, the agricultural production is very precarious, the productivity is low, the life of the people in the area is very difficult. Some communes in deep-lying and dry seasons not only lack water for irrigation but also lack of running water, so they must use polluted water sources, which affects public health and environmental sanitation.

The North Vam Nao project consists of ... 91 canals with a total length of 321 km, of which Than Nong canal is a grade-I canal running along the center of the project area, along with 11 secondary-level canals running across

the project area. projects into 24 subregions. Four embankments along the main rivers (98km long, with 56 sluices under the dyke) cover the project area, forming a closed area, taking initiative in irrigation water and flood control for the whole region. Dikes and canal systems, in addition to the function of conducting water and preventing floods, also form a system of waterway and road routes in the region. In addition, the project area also has 13 level III canals, 66 canals and 143 intra-field culverts in the sub-regions, 116 electric pumping stations (with 171 units, total capacity of 188,000 m³ / h) and 103 oil pumping stations (with 183 pumps). In the project area, there are currently 98 irrigation service providers, including 26 irrigation service cooperatives, 16 water use cooperative groups and 56 waterways teams.

Northern Vam Nao irrigation system management organization model is divided into 2 levels, general management level for the whole system and management level in each sub-region (24 sub-regions). General management of the whole system is assigned by the Provincial People's Committee to the System Management Board, managing each sub-region assigned to the sub-regional Management Board.

System Management Board (MB): The MB is established by the Provincial People's Committee, an organization that helps the Provincial People's Committee both perform the state management function and represent the state owner to select applications. manage and exploit the works according to the hierarchy. Specific tasks of the Management Board include:

+ Directing and managing: (i) integrated water management plan, uniform management of activities related to exploitation of irrigation works; (ii) Directing the development and approval of effective operating procedures for irrigation, drainage and flood control, so that farmers can proactively plan production according to market demands; (iii) create favorable conditions for farmers to apply scientific and technical advances in production, rational and economical use of water resources; (iv) manage system-level irrigation services activities with community participation from planning and executive decision-making; (v) inspect and monitor the progress and quality of maintenance and maintenance of perimeter irrigation works, inspect the supervision and implement measures to minimize the environmental impact on the operation. agricultural production and exploitation of irrigation works; (vi) Relevant agencies, districts and communes in the project area coordinate to perform the tasks as decentralized; dealing with construction incidents or emergency situations threatening production safety and people's life; (viii) Advise the Provincial People's Committee on the plan to use the funds collected from public service activities in the system.

+ Regulating the content of work management, service standards; representing the owner to select and sign an order contract with An Giang Irrigation Exploitation Limited Company to manage the works as decentralized. Check, supervise and accept the workload, quality of work according to the content of the signed contract and final settlement of the contract. Approving plans and directing inspection of maintenance of works on time, in accordance with the process and technical regulations. Handling disputes related to the work management and service activities according to the assigned powers and functions.

Sub-regional Management Board (PMU): The PPMU is a social organization representing the interests of beneficiary households in each sub-region. PPMU is selected and elected by a plenary meeting of beneficiaries (water users) in each sub-region. The Management Board has a head, a deputy head and members. The department has its own office, account and seal. The operation fund of the board is deducted from the irrigation fee and in-field service fee as prescribed.

(Source: Assoc.Prof.Dr. Doan The Loi (2004), Renovating organizational structure and management mechanism of exploitation and protection of irrigation works - experience in Bac Vam Nao irrigation project, An Giang province, Director of Institute of Water Economics and Management)

3.4. Model of managing and exploiting irrigation works in Dong Thap province

Dong Thap has an annual irrigation area of about 200,000 ha. The operation of irrigation management units here is almost entirely under the market mechanism on the principle of "competitive auction".

Farmers in the beneficiary area hold a water user meeting. The Meeting discussed the regulations on management, operation and repair of the project, and elected the Irrigation Management Board. The irrigation management board represents the interests of households in the beneficiary area and is responsible for reviewing and selecting contracted individuals on the principle of "auction of irrigation fee collection". Organizations and individuals who are qualified and fully comply with the regulations on project management and operation, provide adequate irrigation water at the request of the group members and have the lowest irrigation fee levels will be selected for contracting. The irrigation management board will sign a contract with the organization or individual receiving the contract; be responsible for inspecting, supervising the irrigation works and repairing the contractor's works in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

(Source: Assoc. Prof. Doan The Loi (2004), Managing irrigation in a market economy, Director of Institute of Economics and Management of Irrigation)

4. Lessons learned can be applied in Thai Binh province

4.1. Lessons learned from experience in managing investment capital from the State budget

Through researching the experience of managing, allocating and using state budget of countries and the practical implementation of some localities in our country, the article suggests policies to help provincial governments in management and allocation. supplement and effectively use the capital construction investment capital, specifically:

Firstly, paying attention to the formulation and planning: The planning and use of state budget capital for capital construction investment projects should be appraised and approved in a timely, synchronous, coherent and appropriate manner. avoid overlapping. Planning needs a long-term plan, associating industry planning and regional planning in the field of capital construction investment.

Secondly, investment in projects with focus and focus, avoiding scattered investment: The approval and allocation of capital for the project ensures the focus, key points, prioritize investment in projects and practical works. with people's lives such as schools, health stations, roads, electricity suitable to the local socio-economic development requirements.

Thirdly, reform administrative procedures in construction investment: The provincial People's Committee presides over and relevant departments and branches are responsible for coordinating in proposing, proposing to eliminate unnecessary administrative procedures, and reduce the time to implement administrative procedures to the beginning. construction investment; Provinces must consider this as a key task with the goal of reducing at least one third of the time for implementation of administrative procedures for construction investment.

Fourthly, implement publicly and transparently on capital construction investment: It is necessary to make public and transparent the inspection, examination and supervision mechanism of the State agencies and the community in order to limit corruption and waste. . Information to be disclosed includes: Project name and name of construction location, work scale, capital source and total investment, investor, project management board; contractor list; time of commencement and completion; addresses, telephone contacts of project participants for people and organizations to know and participate in monitoring.

Fifthly, improve the efficiency of site clearance: The Provincial People's Committee should direct, speed up the progress and remove obstacles, assign specific responsibilities to the Chairman of the district People's Committee to lead in the implementation of the work. Clearance.

4.2. Lessons learned from experience in managing and operating irrigation works

Improving the operational efficiency of existing irrigation works to serve agricultural production, people's welfare, socio-economic and ecological environment protection is considered the most important task at present. With the above orientation in recent years in our country, a number of new management models have appeared, initially bringing about remarkable results as the model of managing Vam Nao project (An Giang), model of exploitation management of irrigation works in Dong Thap province that the author mentioned above. But besides the effective models, there still exist many ineffective management organizations, there are many shortcomings in operation management. From the examples of management models in the world and the models that have achieved good results, the author mentioned above corresponding to the specific conditions of our country can learn and apply and draw lessons learned. into operation management in Vietnam as well as Thai Binh province in particular.

For infrastructure: In order to effectively manage the operation of the BS, the infrastructure plays a very important role. For a long time, countries around the world have applied high-tech irrigation models, the scale of modern infrastructure to meet advanced irrigation methods, saving water such as rain, sprinkler irrigation ... Nowadays, in Vietnam as well as in Thai Binh province in particular, the system of irrigation works mainly concentrates on supplying water for rice, most of the dry crops are not irrigated or irrigated by outdated methods and waste water. Therefore, we should learn from your country to invest in CTTL systems with scale suitable with advanced irrigation measures corresponding to the irrigation conditions in our country.

Management type and organization: At present, the management system for exploiting irrigation works in Vietnam is still bulky, the staff and employees tend to increase, the productivity is low, the quality of management is not. high. Therefore, we should learn to manage and exploit irrigation projects in Colombia, a simple irrigation management model, easy to manage operations, highly effective operation, and water users are autonomous in their use. water, ensuring fairness in water distribution.

Mode of operation: In Vietnam, although there have been some organizations operating under the method of bidding and ordering like some of the above-mentioned provinces, there are still the majority of enterprises operating in irrigation works operating according to the the method of assigning plans and the management and operation of CT according to this mechanism limits the autonomy of enterprises, and on the other hand, there is a lack of monitoring tools for specialized state agencies. We must change synchronously, apply advanced management methods, achieve high efficiency under the market mechanism, create competition, fairness, attract investment from private enterprises as some Countries in the world did.

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