

SOLUTIONS TO COMPLETE PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT AT PUBLIC NATIONAL UNITS

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***Abstract:** Public property is an endogenous resource of the country, making an important contribution to the production process as well as social management, providing financial resources for investment, development, serving industrialization and modernization of the country. However, public property is not infinite. Therefore, for a country, the effective management, creation, exploitation and use of public property is a necessary requirement and an important task of the State in all countries, contributing significantly in supporting the construction and development of the country. The article assesses the current state of public asset management and makes some recommendations.*

***Keywords:** Public property; Public property management; Public service unit*

I. Introduction

All public property is owned by the State, and the State assigns direct management and use of the property to agencies and units of the state apparatus. Public assets at state agencies and public non-business units include working offices, vehicles and other properties attached to land; land use rights over land used to build working offices and non-business establishments of agencies, organizations and units; machinery, means of transport, working equipment and other assets prescribed by law. Public property is the necessary material basis for conducting state management activities, public non-business activities and other social activities. State agencies and public

non-business units do not have the right to own public assets, but only have the right to manage and use these properties to perform their assigned tasks. The above agencies may not use the property for personal, business, or other purposes, unless otherwise provided by law, but must use the property for the right purposes, in accordance with the regime, standards and regulations. level set by the State.

The state is a special subject of society, the representative of all members of the community, therefore the state has sovereignty over national property, is 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

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is the representative of the property owner and assigns it to agencies, organizations and units to manage and use it to serve the work of the State apparatus. Improving the efficiency of public asset management in state agencies and public institutions is necessary for a number of reasons:

Firstly, public assets in state agencies and public utilities account for a very large proportion and value, which is a premise and a material factor for the State to organize the implementation of the set socio-economic goals. Reality shows that public property reflects the economic strength of the country. However, public property is not infinite, so for a country, effective management, creation, exploitation and use of public property is a necessary requirement and an important task of the State. Every country contributes significantly to support the construction and development of the country.

Secondly, contributing to stimulating the socio-economic development of the country. Weaknesses in the management and use of public assets in state agencies and public agencies lead to losses and waste, thereby reducing the country's internal resources. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public asset management, thereby directing the use of TSC in accordance with the national socio-economic development strategy.

Third, good management of public assets in state agencies and public agencies will ensure the good performance of assigned functions and tasks, thereby demonstrating the level of modernization of national administration. Since Public

Property is formed mainly from public expenditure, the thrifty use, prevention of loss and waste is the responsibility and obligation of all civil servants in the public administration and public servants.

Fourth, the effective and economical management of public assets in state agencies and public servants will contribute to improving the prestige of the State as well as state officials and employees. Bringing great economic, political and social significance. Thereby strengthening trust, meeting the wishes and aspirations of all citizens.

Currently, along with the renovation process of financial management in recent years, the management of public assets at state agencies and public service providers in Vietnam has made remarkable progress such as: establish a relatively complete legal framework for the management and use of public assets at the state agencies and public agencies; Relatively specific authority and responsibility in the state management of public property, rights and obligations of agencies, organizations and units in the management and use of public property have been determined; The national database on public property is formed and updated in a timely and relatively accurate manner in terms of quantity, value and current state of state assets; Deploying asset procurement in a centralized manner; Step by step forming centralized administrative areas...

However, there are still many limitations such as: The situation of using excess of the norm, causing waste, leasing and borrowing public property in contravention of regulations, arbitrarily

arranging and handling, causing property loss; Investment in the construction of the working office is still lavish and wasteful, the management and use of the working office has not been effective and for the wrong purpose; The implementation of public asset procurement in a centralized manner is still slow...is posing a requirement to effectively manage and compile this inventory.

Public property in general and public property at state agencies and public non-business units in particular need to be managed scientifically and closely, thereby contributing to economical and effective use to meet the requirements. normal operation requirements of state agencies and public non-business units. Although there have been advances in the management of TSC in Vietnam in recent years, the situation of loss, waste, improper use ... still continues to happen.

II. Theoretical foundations in public asset management

2.1. Public property at state agencies and public servants

In socialist countries, the State represents the interests of the entire people, so it is the representative of ownership for all properties owned by the whole people. Therefore, there are many views that understand the concept of public property and state property. According to Article 53 of the 2013 Constitution: "Land, water resources, mineral resources, resources in the sea and airspace, other natural resources and properties invested and managed by the State are public assets, owned by the entire people, represented by the State and uniformly managed.

According to the 2008 Law on Management and Use of State Property: State property in state agencies, people's armed forces units, public non-business units, political organizations, socio-political organizations, socio-political-professional organizations, social organizations, socio-professional organizations (hereinafter collectively referred to as agencies, organizations and units), including working offices and other assets attached to attached to the land; land use rights to land used to build working offices and non-business establishments of agencies, organizations and units; machinery, means of transport, working equipment and other assets prescribed by law.

Public property at state agencies and public non-business units is formed from the following sources: i) The State allocates in kind, the land use right from assets under the management of the State; (ii) The State allocates the budget for construction investment; iii) The State allocates the budget to purchase assets. Assets serving the operation of state agencies and public non-business units can be met in the form of the State equipping agencies, units, organizations and individuals, the State provides funding for these activities. Agencies, units, organizations and individuals lease property in service of their work or the State contracts funds for agencies, units, organizations and individuals to self-finance their work.

2.2. Public asset management

Management of public assets at state agencies and public agencies is the impact of state management agencies through

mechanisms and policies promulgated by the State to agencies and units assigned to manage and use assets. Public property at state agencies and public employees in order to ensure that public assets and state budget funds are invested, procured, exploited, used and disposed of efficiently, economically and in good service. action of agencies. Therefore, the management and use of public property must be organized according to the following basic principles:

- It is necessary to clearly identify the subject of management and use of assets according to each agency, organization, unit, and user. Agencies and units must be responsible for using assets according to their assigned purposes, ensuring thrift and efficiency. In the process of management and use, if there are any violations, they must clearly assign responsibility to each specific agency or unit.

- Public property includes many different types that are managed and used by many agencies, organizations and units. In order to ensure the right, fair and economical use, it is necessary to have a unified system of mechanisms, policies and regimes for the management and use of public assets. In addition, there must be assignment, decentralization, specific responsibilities for each state agency as well as responsibility for coordination among state agencies. Thereby demonstrating the consistency in state management of property,

- The use of public property must be for the right purposes, in accordance with the regime, standards and norms. Along with that, the use must be economical and

effective, thereby achieving maximum long-term benefits for the State and the people (Do not use the office for living, do not use public cars for personal purposes...)

- In order to ensure the efficient, economical and effective use of public property, in compliance with regulations, the technical process of mortgaged property must be properly maintained, repaired, protected, and scientifically avoided. Overexploitation leads to wasteful failure.

- In order to strengthen the supervision of cadres, civil servants and all individuals for the management and use of public assets, it is necessary to make the entire investment, procurement and use process public and transparent. promptly handle all violations of the management regime as well as the provisions of law.

III. Research methods

- Statistical method: The author uses appropriate statistical data to serve the analysis of the current state of public asset management at state agencies and public agencies.

- Method of synthesis analysis: assessing the current status of public property management mechanisms at state agencies and public agencies in Vietnam since the 2008 Law on Management and Use of State Assets and related documents system.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. These achievements

On the basis of the Government's regulations, all ministries, branches and localities have written regulations

on decentralization of authority and responsibility in construction investment, procurement, use, maintenance, repair and report, transfer, withdrawal, liquidate, destroy, sell, transfer, lease or lease public property. The system of legal documents (Law on Management and Use of Public Property, Decree 52/2009, Circular guiding the Ministry of Finance and decentralization documents of Ministries, branches and localities) has regulated clearly state the authority and responsibility of each agency or unit and the head of the agency or unit in the management and use of public property.

For state agencies, the management and use of public properties are strictly regulated, ensuring their functions, purposes, standards and norms. The State guarantees assets for state agencies to perform assigned tasks. State agencies are not allowed to use public property for business purposes.

For non-business units: i) a public non-business unit that is not yet financially self-sufficient, the management and use of public property is carried out in the same manner as for state agencies; ii) Self-financed public non-business units whose public property values are determined by the State to be assigned to management units by the mechanism of capital allocation to enterprises or units permitted to use public assets for purposes of investment, production, service business, leasing, joint venture or association as prescribed in the Law on Management and Use of Public Property.

Contribute to the practice of thrift, prevention and fight against corruption

and waste. Procurement of public assets by the method of centralization, although it has just been piloted, has proved very effective in maximizing the state budget. Summarizing reports in 5 years of pilot implementation from ministries, branches and localities according to the estimated number and actual number of purchases, this difference is more than 467 billion VND in 2008 is 66.6 billion VND; 2009 is 109.3 billion dong; 2010 is 21.2 billion dong; 2011 is 266.5 billion dong and the first 6 months of 2012 is 5.3 billion dong.

4.2. Orientation for management of TSC in the coming time

In order to achieve the above socio-economic development goals, we must make the best use of all resources: internal resources of the country and resources from outside, make full use of all possibilities to build and develop the economy, develop a market economy with a socialist orientation. Public property - an important internal resource for development investment. Therefore, the management of public assets in the coming time must ensure the following objectives:

Firstly, strictly manage, effectively and economically use public assets to serve the cause of socio-economic development, ensure national defense and security, stabilize and improve the lives of civil servants and the entire people; contributing to thrift practice, anti-waste and anti-corruption.

Second, clearly define the rights and responsibilities of the state, the rights and obligations of those assigned to manage and direct users of public property. Clearly

define powers and responsibilities of state management agencies and agencies and units directly using public property; clearly identify public property and property of political organizations, socio-political organizations, socio-political-professional organizations, social organizations, and socio-professional organizations.

Third, to meet the requirements of reforming the economic management mechanism. Properly operate the market principles regulated by the State. Harmonious handling of interests between the State, economic organizations and the population. To renovate the method of public property management in line with the reality of socio-economic development according to the principles of a socialist-oriented market economy with the State's regulation; Calculate the full value of the land, effectively use the land fund of the state agencies and public units.

Fourth, publicity and transparency in the management and use of public assets. Publicity and transparency must be thorough from the formulation and promulgation of mechanisms and policies to the implementation and monitoring of the implementation process. Publicize both typical management and good use cases and violations in public management and use. All acts of violating regulations on public management and use must be dealt with strictly, openly and in accordance with law.

V. Conclusion

Public assets in Vietnam's national database are currently worth 1 million billion VND, accounting for 27% of GDP. The effective management, use

and exploitation of public assets is very important, especially in the context of the country's and world's economic fluctuations with many difficulties and challenges. Therefore, Vietnam needs to draw lessons on public asset management in recent years, in order to build an appropriate public asset management model in the coming time.

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