

Some Theoretical Issues about Assets and Income Auditing by State Auditors

Hoang Thanh Hanh¹

¹PhD, Academy of Policy and Development, Hanoi, Vietnam.

¹hoangthanhhanh@hvtc.edu.vn

Abstract

Asset-Income declaration and auditing has been becoming hot issues in the revolution of anti-corruption in our country in recent years.

This study mainly use qualitative analysis methods, synthesis, inductive and explanatory methods, combined with law references.

Our research results show that asset-income declaration audit follows a process with several steps: planning, conducting audits, audit reports and examining audit conclusions.

We recognize that a transparent declaration audit will benefit the public in anti-corruption revolution.

Key-words: State Audit Law, Asset-income Declaration Audit, Vietnam, Anti Corruption.

JEL: K00, K4, K40, K41.

1. Introduction

With the aim of assessing the truthfulness and reasonableness of the declaration of assets - income, especially assets - income of current senior officials is a very "hot" content and is being public opinion. Social concern, pressing. The State Audit cannot stand out when the public opinion and the press question the honesty of high-ranking officials in annual asset-income declaration. On the other hand, this is a new type of audit with the aim of preventing corruption, waste and being concerned by the Party and State. Therefore, the author determines the general and main objective of this article is to develop the theory of the audit of asset-income declaration performed by the State Audit.

This paper organized with introduction, literature review, method, main results, discussion and conclusion.

Research Questions:

Question 1: what are concepts of asset-income declaration and audit?

Question 2: what are features and process of asset-income declaration audit?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Literature Review

First, Burdescu et al (2009) specified Asset declaration systems, also referred to as financial disclosure, or declaration of interest systems, are an important element of building successful anti-corruption programs and a culture of integrity in public service. While the primary focus of this guide is the creation of effective and efficient disclosure systems for public officials, the guide also acknowledges that the role these systems play in detecting and preventing asset theft, can also assist efforts to secure the return of stolen assets or proceeds of corruption.

Then, Hoppe et al (2013) mentioned that The declaration of assets, their sources and financial obligations are made according to the requirements specified in the Asset Declaration Law and in the form specified by the Inspector General.

Next, Noor et al (2015) stated that dividend, audit quality and free cash flow provide significant constraints to accruals earnings management.

Last but not least, Dimitrijevic et al (2020) indicated that the auditors of the Republic of Serbia more often encountered groundless overstatement of revenues compared with other countries, while regarding manipulative representation of inventories, the largest mean value and median are still among the auditors of the Republic of Serbia.

2.2. Concepts

The Concept of Asset - Income Declaration

Assets are the central and core issue of social relations in general and economic relations in particular. The concept of assets and income has been mentioned a lot in practice in science subjects and recognized in legal documents even in international treaties. Although there are many ways to classify assets and income, in general, property and income only exist in two forms: money and

valuable assets. Money can be Vietnamese currency, foreign currency, cash, check money ...; Property has value regardless of objects, valuable papers, and property rights.

Asset and income declaration is a part of the process of controlling property and income of State employees and employees. Declaration of assets and income is understood: “is the clear, complete and accurate recording of assets, income, asset fluctuations, income of cadres, civil servants and public employees. In asset control, the income the State uses to know each individual's activity can generate assets, income, or otherwise control the flow of cash and other valuable assets regardless of the objects, valuable papers and property rights that individuals obtain through the types of activities that can generate assets and income in order to detect and prevent officials, civil servants and public employees from receiving money and assets. valuable assets against the law or use their property to commit acts of corruption”. Therefore, the requirement to declare assets and income of cadres, civil servants and public employees must ensure the clarity and clarity of information on assets and income and ensure the truthfulness in declaration and responsibility. accountability of the declarant.

3. Method and Data

We use information from the State Law of Audit and experience from auditors.

This study also uses qualitative analysis including synthesis, analytical and inductive methods, combined with dialectical materialism methods.

4. Main Results

4.1. Contents of Asset-income Declaration

According to the 2018 Law on Anti-Corruption (Anti-Corruption), the assets and income must be declared, including:

- a) Land use rights, houses, construction works and other properties attached to land, houses, construction works.
- b) Precious metals, gems, money, valuable papers and other real property with each asset valued at VND 50,000,000 or more.
- c) Overseas assets and accounts.
- d) Total income between 02 declarations.

The Government Inspectorate stipulates the declaration form and the implementation of the asset and income declaration as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 attached. This is the prescribed form for the declaration of income assets in 2018. In 2019, it is waiting for guidance from the Government's decree and the Government's Inspectorate's circular.

In our country, the Politburo's promulgation of Regulation No. 85-QD / TW dated May 23, 2017 on inspection and supervision of the asset declaration of officials under the Politburo, the Secretariat manages, demonstrating the spirit of setting an example and asking to set an example for senior officials in the declaration, inspection and supervision of property declaration. However, in terms of law, up to now, there are no specific and detailed legal documents regulating the control of assets and income of persons with positions and powers. In the current law, only the Anticorruption Law defines in principle the need to promulgate legal documents on declaration and control of assets and income of persons with positions and powers (Article 53 The Anti-Corruption Law stipulates: The Government submits to the National Assembly to issue legal documents on controlling income of people with positions and powers).

Through studying a number of legal documents (Anti-Corruption Law, Law on Personal Income Tax;...), it can be understood that controlling assets, income of people in positions and powers is the overall measure which the State uses to know changes in assets and income of persons with positions and powers; thereby, helping to detect, prevent, and recover assets due to corruption, or assets, income that cannot be verified of legal origin (illegal assets). However, the regulations still have limitations and difficulties in implementation. In other words, the current regulations on asset and income transparency mainly focus on controlling assets of those subject to declaration, the part on controlling income has not been specified.

On the international level, many documents and conventions, especially the United Nations Convention against Corruption, mentioned transparency and control over assets and income. Paragraph 5 of Article 8 of this Convention requires member states “where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its law, each State Party shall endeavor to establish required measures and mechanisms. public officials report relevant issues to the competent authority, including business activities, outside investments, or property or gifts of great value, which may cause conflicts of interest. useful when they perform official duties”. At the same time, paragraph 5 of Article 52 of the Convention states: “Each State Party shall consider establishing, in light of its national laws, an effective financial disclosure system for certain groups of civil servants and appropriate enforcement institutions for non-compliance. Each Member State shall consider taking

necessary measures to allow the competent authorities to share this information with the competent authorities of other Member States when necessary to investigate. and recovery of any property obtained from committing crimes specified in this Convention”.

World experience has also shown at least four factors for successful asset and income declaration. First, it is necessary to delineate the officials that are required to declare, focus on the most corrupt sectors and groups to facilitate management. Second, it is necessary to thoroughly verify the declarations to define the motivational frameworks of the organizations and officials and to maintain the credibility of the system. Third, when the verification is completed, the effectiveness depends a lot on the ability to sanction officials who do not declare, declare dishonestly and punish if the assets do not correspond to income. Fourth, the fact that people have access to property declaration documents also helps to significantly reduce corruption. The application of international experience in declaring income assets in Vietnam has profound implications in the current integration context.

4.2. Theoretical Issues about Asset-income Declaration Auditing Concept

With the above meaning of asset-income declaration, the audit of income asset declaration must be the subject of the Law on State Audit.

According to the provisions of the 2005 State Audit Law, the audit purpose contributes to thrift practice, anti-corruption, loss, waste, and detection and prevention of law violations (Article 3). Audit reports of the Law on State Audit are one of the bases for the People's Court, the People's Procuracy and investigation agencies to use in the process of handling violations of economic and financial laws (Article 9). The Law on State Audit is responsible for transferring documents to investigating agencies and other State agencies that have the authority to inspect and handle cases with signs of law violations of organizations and individuals that have been discovered through auditing activities (Article 15).

Law on State Audit 2015 effective from 01/01/2016, the Law on State Audit has the function of evaluating, confirming, concluding and recommending for the management and use of finance, public assets (Article 9); has the task of transferring dossiers to investigation agencies, the People's Procuracies and other competent State agencies for consideration and handling of cases with signs of criminals and law violations of agencies and groups. organizations and individuals discovered through auditing activities (Article 10); Investigation agencies, People's Procuracies are responsible

for receiving and solving according to their competence cases with signs of crimes discovered and proposed by the Law on State Audit(Article 65).

According to the Law on Anticorruption 2005, within the scope, duties, powers, the Law on State Audit is responsible for organizing the audit in order to prevent, detect and coordinate the handling of corrupt acts; In case of detecting acts of corruption, the dossier shall be transferred to the investigating agency, the People's Procuracy and other competent State agencies for handling (Article 77).

Audit of asset declaration for civil servants and public employees is an activity of the Law on State Audit's inspection and assessment on the declaration of assets and income of officials and employees in the term of office. through checking and evaluating the truthfulness, legality and efficiency of their asset and income declaration.

The Law on State Audit is only a coordinating agency, not an agency in charge of declaring assets and income of cadres and civil servants, especially central-level officials. The Government Inspectorate is the unit that takes the lead and takes the lead in controlling assets and incomes of officials, including declaration of assets and income.

4.3. Property-income Audit Feature

Firstly, this is a mixed audit, mainly compliance audit combined with operational audit for economic activities and public financial management, public assets associated with management responsibility. management of leading officials. That is not organized as a separate audit but integrated into the economic responsibility audit of the manager;

Second, this is a particularly complex type of audit, which should be done by experienced auditors; SAV only coordinates many agencies to implement; It has "very high political sensitivity", so it is absolutely necessary to keep confidential information in the course of performing tasks (in many cases, it is required to do so at the request of the authorities because it directly affects the results, objectives of the audit).

Third, the audit of income assets declaration for central management officials has the main scope related to anti-corruption.

Fourth, the SAV controls the asset - income declaration within the SAV, while for other agencies is done in a coordinated capacity. Therefore, the SAV only has the function of informing and transferring records to other agencies.

Fifth, the purpose of an income asset declaration audit is to provide an opinion on the fairness of an employee's income asset declaration in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Law, but is done through through consideration and examination to evaluate, attribute economic responsibility to management leaders. Therefore, this type of audit is seen as a special form for the authorities to have a basis to evaluate management staff.

4.4. Audit Object, Objectives and Content of the Asset - Income Declaration Performed by the State Audit Law

Auditor: Income-asset declaration of central-level officials (including: Leadership managers at Party agencies, central governments and mass organizations and at local levels (collectively referred to as leaders of state agencies); leading managers in SOEs or state-dominated enterprises). Depending on the requirements, conditions and capacity of the SAV, countries can audit all of the above subjects or conduct a pilot audit of some specific subjects for replication when conditions permit.

The objective of the asset-income declaration audit for central management officials: is to comprehensively assess the capabilities, qualities and abilities of managers to prevent embezzlement, corruption and waste cause loss of State assets, contributing to boosting the efficiency of current public organizations.

Content: (1) for the leaders of state administrative agencies, the audit content includes public financial management, public property, asset - income declaration; (2) for SOE leaders, the audit contents include: Honesty, legality of assets, capital sources; business results;

The preservation and increase in state equity in the enterprise; results of capital contribution in joint ventures and associates; the performance of the enterprise's obligations to the state budget; Compliance with laws, policies, regimes for economic management, finance, accounting, asset-income declaration ... in the enterprise. Specifically: auditing the management staff's asset statement according to regulations by comparing and requesting an explanation of the difference or increase in bonuses for the assets of management leaders or property of spouses, children of managers with annual income and asset statements.... Contents of inspection and verification for income asset declaration include:

- Fidelity, completeness and clarity of the declaration.
- Honesty in explaining the origin of the additional assets and income.

4.5. Characteristics of the Subject, Object and the Time of Audit of the Asset-income Declaration

Regarding the subject of auditing, the State Auditor (Auditor) is the subject of auditing the income asset declaration within the SAV.

Regarding the auditing object, the object of the audit the asset declaration is the cadres, civil servants and employees of the organizations subject to income asset declaration. Article 34 of the Anti-Corruption Law specifies that the persons obliged to declare assets and income include:

1. Officials and civil servants.
2. People's Public Security Bureau; officers of the People's Army, professional servicemen.
3. Persons holding positions of deputy head of the division and equivalent or higher working in public non-business units, state enterprises, or persons appointed to act as representatives of state capital in enterprises.
4. Candidates for National Assembly deputies or People's Council candidates.

About the time of the audit for the asset declaration of the leaders of the agencies should be done when the leading staff ends their working term or before the transfer, assignment, reappointment, or exemption resignation, dismissal, resignation or retirement. The most appropriate time is to do so before the appointment of a manager preparing to take on a higher, more important management position or before the organization considers whether to reapply for an additional term. those leaders, managers. Because misplacing a leader can damage an entire system; The existence of the system or not depends greatly on the head.

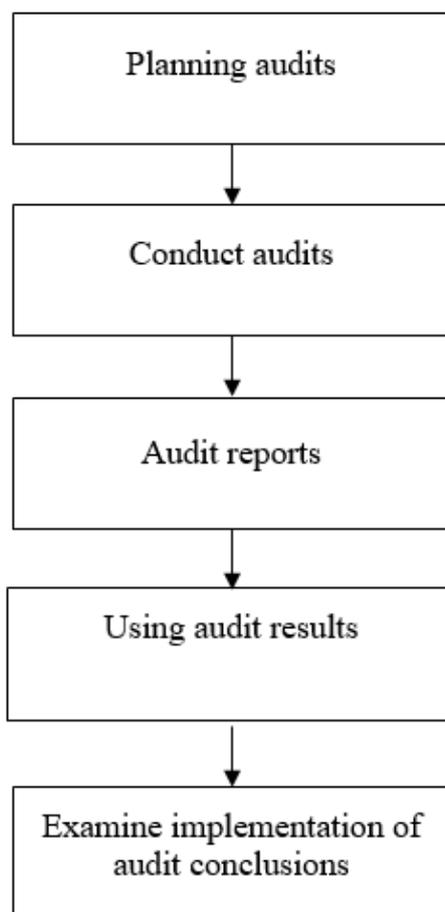
The time for an audit of the state-owned enterprise (SOE) leaders' assets to be audited is before the enterprise leaders finish their term of office or move to another position, are dismissed or resigned, Retiring or at the same time with enterprises changing their organizational structure, merging, selling, leasing, equitization ... must conduct an audit in accordance with the current regulations of the State.

In addition, it is possible to audit the asset declarations of the two types of officials mentioned above when there is an unexpected request from the staff management agency and authorities (For example, when there are signs of violation by complaint, denunciation or other request for

verification). However, these cases should be assigned to the state inspection agency to implement and depend on the mechanisms and laws of each country.

4.6. Asset - Income Declaration Audit Process

Auditing of the asset - income declaration performed by the SAV is that the state auditor conducts inspection, verification and gives opinions on the truthfulness of the process of declaration and the income asset declaration of the officer. that set. Audit process is the audit process of each specific audit, that order has been arranged in an order consistent with the objective developments of the audit, in accordance with the regulations. law and real situation. The process of auditing the income asset declaration of central management staff is described as follows:



As mentioned above, the main purpose of this article is to develop theories on asset-income declaration audits performed by the SAV. In practice, there may not be a separate audit of income asset declarations. However, if an audit can occur, it is essential to follow the audit procedure

outlined above. At the same time, the SAV must conduct inspection and verification to find appropriate and complete evidence to prove that the declaration of income assets of an employee is honest and transparent.

At the audit planning step:

*According to Article 41 of the Anti-Corruption Law 2018, the Asset-Income Control Agency (including the SAV) verifies assets and income when there is one of the following bases:

- a) There is a clear sign of untruthful declaration of assets and income.
- b) There is an increase in assets or income from 300,000,000 VND or more compared to assets or income declared in the previous time but the obligor makes unreasonable explanation about the origin.
- c) There is a denunciation of untruthful declaration of assets and income and the eligibility for acceptance in accordance with the Law on Denunciation.
- d) In the case of verification according to the annual asset and income verification plan, for the randomly selected person with the obligation to declare.
- e) There is a request or recommendation of a competent agency, organization, unit or individual.

The Government shall detail criteria for selection of verified declarants and the elaboration and approval of the annual asset and income verification plan of the Asset and Income Control Authority.

*After having grounds for verification or when deeming that more information is needed to serve the work of cadres, the following agencies, organizations and individuals have the right to request or propose to the property control agency, Income (including SAV) asset and income verification decisions:

- a) The Standing Committee of the National Assembly requests verification of the person expected to be elected, approved or appointed by the National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the person expected to be appointed Deputy State Auditor General.
- b) The President requests verification of the person expected to be appointed Deputy Prime Minister, Ministers, Heads of ministerial agencies, Deputy Chief Justices of the People's

Supreme Court, Judges of the Supreme People's Court, Deputy Head of the Supreme People's Procuracy, Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy.

- c) The Prime Minister requests verification of the person expected to be appointed Deputy Ministers and equivalent positions under the Ministries, Ministerial-level agencies, the heads and deputies of the Government-attached agencies, persons expected to be elected or proposed for approval of the positions of President and Vice President of the People's Committee of the province.
- d) The Chief Justices of the People's Supreme Court request verification of the person expected to be appointed Chief Justices, Deputy Chief Justices of the People's Court at all levels, the Head of the Supreme People's Procuracy requests verification for the person expected to be appointed heads and deputy heads of the People's Procuracies at all levels.
- e) The Standing Committee of the People's Council requests verification of the person expected to be elected or approved by the People's Council or the Standing Committee of the People's Council.
- f) Presidents of the People's Committees of provinces and Presidents of the People's Committees of districts request verification of the person expected to be elected or request the approval of the position of President or Vice President of the People's Committee at the lower level. Continued.
- g) National Election Council, Election Commission or Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee requests verification of National Assembly candidates or People's Council candidates;
- h) Standing agencies of political organizations, socio-political organizations request verification of persons expected to be elected at congresses of political organizations, socio-political organizations.
- i) The head of an agency, organization, unit or person with authority to manage officials, for the person who is obliged to declare verification requests or recommendations for the person with the obligation to declare under its management. for their direct use.

Inspection agencies, SAV, investigation authorities, People's Procuracies, People's Courts and other competent agencies and organizations have the right to request asset and income control agencies to verify assets, income if, during the course of examination, inspection, audit, investigation, prosecution, adjudication, judgment enforcement, it is deemed necessary to clarify assets and income related to the law violation.

*According to current regulations, the head of the Asset and Income Control Agency shall issue a decision on asset and income verification within 05 to 15 working days from the date of the verification basis. For the SAV decision-making authority is the General Auditor. A decision on asset and income verification includes the following contents:

- a) Bases for issuing the verification decision.
- b) Full name, title and working place of the person whose assets and income are verified.
- c) Full name, title and working place of the group leader and members of the asset and income verification team.
- d) Content of verification.
- e) Verification period.
- f) Tasks and powers of the Team leader and members of the asset and income verification team.
- g) Collaboration of agencies, organizations, units and individuals (if any).

The decision on asset and income verification must be sent to the Team leader and members of the Asset and Income Verification Team, the verified person and relevant agencies, organizations, units and individuals within 03 working days from the date of the verification decision.

*The income and asset verification team includes the Team Leader and members. For the SAV, this is called the Auditing Team. In case the verification content contains complicated details and involves many agencies, organizations or units, the head of the asset and income control agency may request such agency, organization or unit to have related people to join the asset and income verification team.

Failure to arrange for a participant in the Income and Asset Verification Team to be the spouse, father, mother, child, sibling of the verified person or another person with grounds to believe that such person may not impartial, objective in verifying assets and income.

The leader of the asset and income verification team has the following duties and powers:

- a) Request the verified to explain the truthfulness, completeness and clarity of the declaration, the origin of the property, the increase in income compared with the previous declared assets or income.

- b) To request agencies, organizations, units and individuals to provide information and documents related to the verification contents according to the provisions of Clause 3, Article 31 of the Law on Anticorruption 2018.
- c) To propose competent agencies, organizations or units or agencies, organizations, units or individuals managing assets and incomes to take necessary measures according to law provisions to stop the dispersal, destruction, displacement of assets or income or other acts obstructing asset and income verification activities.
- d) To request competent agencies, organizations and individuals to conduct valuation, price appraisal, and assess assets and income for verification.
- e) Report in writing the result of asset and income verification to the verification decision issuer and take responsibility before law and the person who makes the verification decision for the contents of the report.
- f) Keep confidential information and documents collected during the verification process.

Members of the asset and income verification team (audit team members) have the following duties and powers:

- g) Collect information, documents, verify on-site assets and income and perform other tasks as assigned by the Team Leader.
- h) Propose the Team Leader to apply necessary prescribed measures to ensure the performance of assigned tasks.
- i) Report the results of performing the assigned tasks to the Team Leader and take responsibility before the law and the Team leader for the contents of the report.
- j) Keep confidential information and documents collected during the verification process.

At the step of performing the audit:

- Ask the verified person to explain their assets and income.
- Conduct asset and income verification by appropriate methods.
- Rights and obligations of property and income verified person:

- Explanation on the truthfulness, completeness and clarity of the declaration, the origin of the additional assets and income.
- Provide information related to the verification content at the request of the Asset and Income Verification Team and take responsibility for the accuracy of the provided information.
- To fully and promptly comply with requests of the asset and income verification team, competent agencies, organizations and individuals in the asset and income verification process.
- To execute handling decisions of competent agencies, organizations or individuals on asset and income control.
- Complain about competent agencies, organizations or individuals' decisions and acts in verifying assets and income when there are grounds to believe that such decisions or acts are illegal, infringe on their rights and interests legal benefits.
- Report violations of the law by competent agencies, organizations and individuals in verification of assets and income.
- To have their honor restored, their infringed legitimate rights and interests restored, and compensated for damage caused by the property verifier's violations of the law according to the provisions of the law.

At the step of reporting audit results:

State Audit Law reports on audit results of asset-income declaration for officials managed by the State Audit Law. For other entities, as a coordinator, the State Audit Law considers the following:

- Within 45 days from the date of the verification decision, the Head of the Income and Asset Verification Team must report in writing the results of asset and income verification to the verification decision maker; In complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but must not exceed 90 days.
- A report on the results of asset and income verification includes the following contents:
 - a) Content to be verified, verification activities have been conducted and verification results.

- b) Evaluation of the truthfulness, completeness and clarity of the declaration; honesty in explaining the origin of additional assets and income.
 - c) To propose handling of violations of the law on control of assets and income.
- Within 10 days after receiving the asset and income verification result report, the verification decision issuer must issue a conclusion of asset and income verification; In complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but not more than 20 days.
- Income and asset verification conclusions include the following contents:
 - a) The truthfulness, completeness and clarity of asset and income declaration.
 - b) Honesty in explaining the origin of the additional assets and income.
 - c) To propose competent persons to handle violations of the law on control of assets and income.
- The issuer (State auditor) Conclusion of asset and income verification must be responsible for the objectivity and truthfulness of the verification conclusion.
- Income and asset verification conclusions must be sent to the verified person and agencies, organizations, units and individuals requesting verification in accordance with the law.
- The verified person has the right to appeal Conclusion of asset and income verification in accordance with the law on complaints.

At the step of using audit results:

State Audit Law publicly concludes verification of assets and income for officials under the management of the State Audit Law. For other agencies before transferring verification documents to the authorities, the State Audit Law considers the following issues:

- Within 05 working days from the date of issuance of the verification conclusion of assets and income, the asset and income verification decision maker is responsible for publicizing the verification conclusion.
- The publicity of assets and income verification conclusions are done like the declaration of the declaration.

At the step of checking the implementation of audit conclusions, the State Audit Law only checks for the audit the declaration of assets of officials under the management of the State Audit Law and other agencies when required according to the provisions of law. the law.

5. Discussion

Why Must Declare Assets - Income?

Requiring public officials, public servants and people elected to state agencies to declare assets and income is considered an effective mechanism to promote social justice, especially to prevent corruption. big corruption. In particular, the declaration of assets and income aims to achieve three goals: First, prevent conflicts of interest by clarifying when officials have a personal interest in making decisions. Second, prevent bribes or illegal revenues by forcing officials to account for suspicious increases in assets. The third goal also related to this issue is that declaration forms the basis for investigating and prosecuting criminals in corruption cases.

6. Conclusion

Asset-income declaration is an effective tool to build a socialist rule of law state, and urge the leadership to operate according to the rule of law. Whether or not the leaders of the leadership seriously comply with the laws of the State or not, strictly obey the policies of the Party and State or not, make decisions and handle matters according to the legal or not... directly reflects the capacity and qualifications of management according to the law of the leaders, partly reflected in the honest asset-income declaration. This also relates to the strategy of building a socialist rule of law state and state management by law. The importance of the state management by law is strictly obeying, managing according to the law, working by law - the most important stage of socialist legislation. Implementing the asset-income declaration monitoring regime for leaders has a practical effect on promoting leaders' self-awareness to increase legal awareness and legal awareness, learn and apply successful legal methods to lead economic work, social management, standardize their own administrative behavior, guide leaders to manage and use powers properly.

7. Acknowledgement

Thank you editors, friends and Mr Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy (dtnhuy2010@gmail.com) to support this publication.

References

- Burdescu, R., Reid, G.J., Gilman, S., & Trapnell, S. (2009). *Income and asset declarations: tools and trade-offs*, 55004, 1-179. The World Bank.
https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/StAR/StAR_Publication_-_Income_and_Asset_Declarations.pdf (date access: 5/3/2021)
- Dinh Van Minh, *Director of Institute of Science and Technology*, *Control assets of persons with positions, powers and 6 issues that need to be answered*.
- Dimitrijevic, D., Jovkovic, B., & Milutinovic, S. (2020). The scope and limitations of external audit in detecting frauds in company's operations. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 4.
- Hoppe, T., Papa, H., Dzindo, M., Oreskovic, D., & Ratkovic, V. (2013). *Comparative Study Asset and Income Declaration in Practices*, Regional School of Public Administration, Montenegro.
- Hai, N.T. (2018). Central Internal Affairs Committee, Some solutions to improve efficiency in declaration and control of assets and income of people with positions and powers. *Scientific Journal of Inspection*, 8, 2018.
- Noor, N.F.M., Sanusia, Z.M., Heang, L.T., Iskandar, T.M., & Isa, Y.M. (2015). Fraud motives and opportunities factors on earnings manipulations. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 28, 126-135.
- State Audit (2015). *Proceedings of Workshop on Economic Responsibility Auditing and the role of State Audit Agency in anti-corruption* (translated and used at the Workshop held by the SAV July 22, 2015).
- The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*, Law No. 36/2018 / QH14 dated November 20, 2018, Law on anti-corruption.
- Hue, V.D. (2012). *Solutions to improve the position and role of the SAV in Vietnam in anti-corruption*, Chairman of the ministry-level scientific research topic of the SAV.