

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Hanoi, 2019

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Justice was one of the first 12 ministries established by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in August, 28, 1945, right after the success of the August Revolution. The Ministry of Justice is considered by President Ho Chi Minh to be an important government agency.

After 75 years of development, the importance of the judiciary in general and the Ministry of Justice in particular has been affirmed and promoted in the state apparatus and social life. Under the leadership of the Party, the direction of the Government, the close coordination of agencies and organizations from the central to local levels, the support and trust of the people, the Ministry of Justice and the private sector. France has made great progress in terms of institutions; improve and expand tasks and functions; consolidate and perfect the organizational structure; develop and train staff with professional qualifications to meet the needs of the Ministry and the industry. The activities of the Ministry and the judiciary have contributed significantly to the establishment of the Fatherland and the development of a rule-based socialist government to fully serve the legal needs of the people.

This publication will introduce basic information about the Ministry of Justice's mandate, functions and organizational structure in 2019. We look forward to receiving comments and suggestions from the people to improve this publication!

Hanoi, December 2019



Ministry of Justice

Address: No. 60 Tran Phu Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi

Position and functions

The Ministry of Justice is a governmental agency functioning to perform the state management of law making and enforcement, examination of legal documents, law dissemination and education, civil judgment execution, administrative judgment execution, judicial assistance, judicial administration, state compensation; the management of the enforcement of the law on handling of administrative violations; the state management of public non-business services in the fields under its state management.

-Pursuant to the Decree No. 96/2017/ND-CP dated 16 August 2017 of the Government-

MINISTERS OF JUSTICE

CURRENT LEADERS OF THE MINISTRY

Ảnh
Minister LÊ THÀNH LONG
(Từ 2016)

Ảnh
Thứ trưởng NGUYỄN KHÁNH NGỌC
(Từ 2014)

Ảnh
Thứ trưởng PHAN CHÍ HIẾU
(Từ 2014)

Ảnh
Thứ trưởng ĐẶNG HOÀNG OANH
(Từ 2018)

CHỨC NĂNG VÀ NHIỆM VỤ

The Ministry of Justice shall perform the duties and powers prescribed in the Government's Decree No. 123/2016 / ND-CP of September 1, 2016, defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Government. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies and the following specific tasks and powers: 1. To submit to the Government draft laws, draft resolutions of the National Assembly, draft ordinances and draft resolutions of the National Standing Committee festival; draft decrees and resolutions of the Government according to the approved annual law-making programs and plans and other projects and schemes as assigned by the Government or the Prime Minister.

2. To submit to the Government long-term, five-year, annual development strategies, programs, programs and important national projects; submit to the Prime Minister draft decisions and directives on the fields under the Ministry's state management.

3. Issuing circulars, decisions, directives and other documents within the Ministry's state management scope.

4. Directing, guiding, inspecting and organizing the implementation of, legal documents, strategies, plannings, programs, plans, projects and schemes already approved under their house management scope. country of ministry.

5. Regarding the law construction work:

a) To submit to the Government draft strategies for building and perfecting the legal system;

b) Evaluating, participating in the development, giving suggestions for law / ordinance formulation submitted by the Government and requesting the decree formulation; making proposals of the Government on the law and ordinance

formulation program for matters falling within the scope of the Government's functions, tasks and powers; expected agencies to lead and coordinate in drafting laws and ordinances to submit to the Prime Minister for decision;

c) Evaluating, participating in the development, giving comments on the project, draft documents in accordance with the law;

d) Take charge and cooperate with other Ministries and ministerial agencies in preparing the Government's opinions on the request for law / ordinance formulation not submitted by the Government and the Government's opinions on law proposals, ordinances of National Assembly deputies as prescribed by law; prepare the Government's opinions on draft laws and ordinances not submitted by the Government according to the Prime Minister's assignment;

d) To make a list of documents detailing laws, resolutions of the National Assembly, ordinances and resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee, orders and decisions of the State President and submitting them to the Prime Minister for decision; notify People's Councils and People's Committees of provinces and centrally run cities (hereinafter collectively referred to as People's Councils and provincial People's Committees) on the list of contents assigned to localities detail;

f) To guide, monitor, urge and inspect the law-making work of ministries, ministerial-level agencies and localities according to the provisions of law.

6. Regarding law enforcement monitoring

a) To guide, inspect and urge ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies and provincial-level People's Committees in the observance of law enforcement;

b) To assume the prime responsibility and coordinate with ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies and concerned agencies and organizations in overall monitoring of law implementation nationwide. monitoring the implementation of laws in the fields under the Ministry's state management or as assigned by the Government, the Prime Minister and in fields under the inter-sectoral management, with many difficulties and obstacles. problems and shortcomings in implementation practice;

c) Give opinions on the application of legislative documents as assigned by the Government or the Prime Minister.

7. Regarding the examination of legal documents:

a) Assist the Government in examining legislative documents promulgated by ministries, ministerial-level agencies, People's Councils, provincial-level People's Committees and local governments in special administrative-economic units; propose handling of unlawful documents according to the provisions of law;

b) To direct, guide, inspect and urge the examination of legal documents by ministries, ministerial-level agencies and provincial-level People's Committees.

8. Regarding the dictionary of the legal system:

a) To guide, inspect and urge the execution of the dictionary by agencies performing the dictionary;

b) Evaluation of headings in the Ministry of Dictionary; update, remove legal regulations, new headings in the Ministry of Dictionary according to the provisions of law; submit to the Government for approval the results of the dictionary of the Ministry's dictionary and add new topics to the Ministry's dictionary; submit to the Prime Minister for decision to supplement new sections according to regulations;

c) Managing and maintaining the dictionary website.

9. Guide, inspect and urge the implementation of the review, systematization and consolidation of legal documents.

10. Regarding control of administrative procedures:

a) Provide professional guidance on impact assessment and carry out impact assessment on administrative procedures in making proposal for document formulation, appraisal and drafting of legislative documents under its authority according to the Ministry's regulations. law provisions;

b) Review, evaluate and handle the results of the review of administrative procedures within the scope of its management functions in accordance with the law; study and propose to the Government and the Prime Minister

c) Receive, handle feedback and proposals of individuals and organizations on administrative regulations within the scope of management functions of the Ministry as prescribed by law.

11. Regarding the implementation of law on handling of administrative violations:

a) General monitoring and reporting on the implementation of law on handling of administrative violations according to the provisions of law;

b) Preside over and cooperate with relevant ministries and agencies in providing guidance, training and professional fostering in the implementation of the law on handling of administrative violations; inspect the implementation of law on handling of administrative violations according to law provisions.

12. Regarding law dissemination and education and grassroots conciliation:

a) To direct, guide and organize the implementation of law dissemination and education; to perform the tasks of the

standing body of the Council for Coordination and Dissemination of Central Law; recognize and dismiss law rapporteurs according to the provisions of law;

b) Preside over and guide the formulation and recognition of communes and wards approaching the law;

c) To guide and inspect the organization and activities of grassroots conciliation.

13. Regarding civil judgment execution and administrative judgment execution:

a) Manage the organizational system, staffing and operation of civil judgment enforcement agencies; decisions on the establishment and dissolution of civil judgment enforcement agencies;

b) To guide, direct and foster the professional executors, examiners and other civil servants performing the task of civil judgment execution;

c) To guide and foster professional skills in administrative execution management;

d) Decide the plan for funding allocation, ensure facilities and operation facilities of civil judgment enforcement agencies; ensure payroll, material foundations and means for the State management over the execution of administrative judgments according to the provisions of law;

d) Promulgate and implement the statistical regime on civil judgment execution and administrative judgment execution;

e) Report on civil judgment execution and administrative judgment execution in accordance with law.

14. Regarding civil status, nationality and authentication:

a) Providing professional guidance on civil status, nationality and authentication;

b) Monitor, urge and inspect the implementation of the law on

civil status, nationality and authentication;

c) To settle procedures for renunciation, naturalization or restoration of Vietnamese nationality for submission to the President according to law provisions;

d) Settlement of civil status affairs in accordance with law.

15. Regarding judicial records:

a) Providing professional guidance on judicial records;

b) Monitor, urge and inspect the implementation of the law provisions on judicial records;

c) Making judicial records, issuing judicial record cards, providing judicial record information in accordance with law.

16. Regarding adoption:

a) Guide and inspect the adoption registration;

b) To settle adoption issues involving foreign elements according to the provisions of law;

c) Issuing, extending, amending and revoking operation licenses of foreign adoption agencies and managing foreign adoption agencies in Vietnam;

d) To fulfill the tasks of the Central Agency for Child Adoption in Vietnam.

17. Regarding legal aid:

a) Instruct, inspect the organization and activities of legal aid;

b) Develop and implement measures to support the development of legal aid activities.

18. Regarding state compensation:

Perform the state management of state compensation work and perform other duties and powers related to state compensation as prescribed by law.

19. Regarding registration of security transactions:

a) To guide and inspect the registration of security measures, notice of the distraint of judgment-executing properties,

transactions and other properties according to the provisions of law;

b) Take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries and regulatory authorities in guiding the registration and provision of information on security measures, notification of distraint of judgment-executing assets and other transactions and assets. according to regulations of the Law;

c) Building, operating and managing the National Data System on security measures under the Ministry of Justice.

20. Regarding judicial assistance:

a) To guide and inspect the organization and operation of lawyers, legal consultancy, notary public, judicial expertise, property auction, commercial arbitration, bailiffs and arbitrators; guide provincial-level People's Committees in examining and handling violations of law in lawyers' activities, legal consultancy, notary public, judicial expertise, property auction, commercial arbitration, excess replay, administrator;

b) Appoint, re-appoint and dismiss notaries notaries; appoint and dismiss the bailiff; grant and withdraw bailiff cards; grant and withdraw certificates of auction practice, certificates of law practice; grant and withdraw lawyer's profession-practicing licenses in Vietnam for foreign lawyers; collect, prepare and post a general list of judicial experts and judicial assessment organizations on the case on the Ministry of Justice's website; grant and revoke asset management practice certificates; make, publish and manage the list of asset managers and enterprises practicing property management and liquidation throughout the country;

c) Granting and withdrawing licenses for setting up branches, foreign law firms, licenses for setting up arbitration centers, licenses for setting up branches and representative offices of

foreign arbitration organizations in Vietnam; to approve the Regulations of the Arbitration Center; comment on the establishment of a public judicial assessment organization under the deciding competence of ministries, ministerial-level agencies and localities;

d) Carry out state management of organization and operation of lawyers, notary legal consultancy, judicial expertise, property auction, commercial arbitration, bailiffs, and arbitrators nationwide;

d) Licensing the establishment of lawyer's job-training establishments and notarization-job-training establishments; stipulating the framework training program for lawyers' profession, notarization profession, auction profession, bailiff profession.

21. Providing professional guidance, inspecting the legal work of ministries, branches, localities and State enterprises, providing legal support to enterprises and providing legal support for enterprises according to the provisions of law. .

22. Regarding international law:

a) Evaluating and commenting on draft international treaties; to assume the prime responsibility and participate in negotiating international treaties and contracts, commenting on draft international agreements and international contracts according to law provisions;

b) Issue legal comments on international treaties, agreements, government guarantees, investment projects in accordance with laws or other cases as assigned by the Government or the Prime Minister. ;

c) Assist the Government in unifying the state management of legal assistance activities and perform tasks related to legal assistance activities in accordance with the law on judicial

assistance;

d) Be the national body in relation to the members and standing body of the Hague Conference on international justice.

23. Being the legal representative for the Government in settling international investment disputes.

24. Regarding international cooperation in law and justice:

a) Uniformly managing international cooperation on law nationwide; carry out international cooperation and foreign information in the fields under the Ministry's state management as prescribed by law;

b) To submit to the Government the signing, ratification, approval or accession and measures to ensure the implementation of international treaties in the name of the State or in the name of the Government in the branches or domains under the scope of state management of the set;

c) Proposal to join and join international organizations; is the national focal point of Vietnam in relation to international legal and legal organizations of which Vietnam is a member according to the Government's assignment.

25. Regarding administrative reform:

a) Monitoring and summarizing the implementation of institutional reform tasks; carry out the task of renovating and improving the quality of construction work, promulgating legal documents;

b) Decide and organize the implementation of the Ministry's administrative reform plan according to the Government's administrative reform program and plan and the direction of the Prime Minister.

26. Promulgating, managing and guiding the uniform use of forms, papers and books in the domains under its state

management according to the provisions of law.

27. Managing associations and non-governmental organizations operating in the domains under the Ministry's state management according to the provisions of law; assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Home Affairs in, approving the Statute of the Vietnam Bar Association and the Charter of the Vietnam Association of Notaries.

28. State management of public non-business services in the fields under the Ministry's state management.

29. To carry out the work of inspection, examination and settlement of complaints and denunciations, to organize reception of citizens, to prevent and combat corruption and negative acts and to handle violations of law in the field of within the Ministry's state management as prescribed by law.

30. Organizing and directing the application of information technology in the domains under the Ministry's state management; manage, build, develop and exploit national databases in the fields under its state management according to the provisions of law.

31. Formulating and organizing the implementation of plans for scientific research, development and application of legal scientific research results in law reform, administrative reform, judicial reform and state construction. socialist rule of law; organize the legal scientific information work in the fields under the Ministry's state management.

32. Organizing training courses at all levels in law, training on judicial titles according to the provisions of law; provide professional training and retraining in the fields under its management according to the provisions of law.

33. Managing the organizational structure, staffing of civil servants, job positions, public employees' structure according to job titles and the number of public employees working in public non-business units; to implement the salary regime and regimes of preferential treatment, appointment, dismissal, retirement, severance, commendation, discipline, training, fostering and building a contingent of officials, public servants and employees. officials under ministries according to the provisions of law; appoint and dismiss judges, executors and other judicial titles under the Ministry's management.

34. Managing assigned finance, assets, public investment and organizing the implementation shall comply with the provisions of law.

35. Carry out other duties and powers assigned by the Government and the Prime Minister and in accordance with law.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Units assisting the Minister in performing the state management function

The Department of General Affairs on Legislation

Department of Criminal - Administrative Law

Department of Civil - Economic Law

Department of international law

Department of Legal Dissemination and Education

Department of Organizational Management and Personnel

Department of International Cooperation

Department of Planning - Finance

Emulation - Reward Department

Inspector of the Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Justice Office

General Department of Civil Judgment Execution

Department of Legal Document Inspection

Department of civil status, nationality, authentication

Department of Adoption

Department of Legal Assistance

National Registry Department of secured transactions

Department of State Compensation

Department of Judicial Assistance

Information Technology Department

Southern Department of Work

Department of Administration handles administrative violations and monitors law enforcement

Party Office – Union

2. Non-business units under the Ministry

Center of national judicial records

Institute of Legal Science

Judicial Academy

Journal of Democracy and Law

Vietnam Law Newspaper

Judicial Publishing House

Hanoi Law University

Vi Thanh Law Intermediate School

Thai Nguyen Law Intermediate School

Dong Hoi Law Intermediate School

Northwest Law Intermediate School

The Justice Sector promotes the implementation of the Politburo's Resolutions on the Strategy on Judicial Reform, Completing the Legal System, and International Integration (From 2007 to 2015).

1. The functions, tasks, powers, organizational structure and staff are expanded, affirming the position of the judicial branch in the country's political, economic and social life

1.1. The functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Ministry of Justice are consolidated under the expanded scope of state management.

The Ministry of Justice focuses on promoting tasks to continue perfecting the legal system, focusing on perfecting the socialist-oriented market economy institution, restructuring the economy and contributing to economic stability. macro within the scope of functions and duties of the Justice Sector. In particular, the Ministry aims to "strive to 2015 all areas of activity under the management of the Justice Department have laws governing on the basis of building a number of missing laws and amending, supplementing, completing improve existing laws "[18]. Accordingly, for nearly 5 years (from 2011 to June 2015), the Ministry has drafted and submitted to the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee for new approval or amendment and supplementation of most of the related laws and ordinances. relating to the new organizational structure or reorganization of the apparatus and staff of the Ministry and the Justice Sector [19].

The strong development of the Ministry of Justice is clearly reflected in the promotion of planning and appointment under leadership planning with a long-term and expanded vision. Ministry leaders had a closer guidance in the planning of leaders from the department level to the ministry leaders with objective criteria both in terms of qualifications, capacity and revolutionary morality, according to the period. , term and have annual adjustments, from which the focus on the appointment of leading cadres according to the planning, basically fulfilling the career of building a contingent of leaders with enough heart, enough reach for development. Judicial career in the later period.

For Ministry leaders: On August 12, 2011, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1385 / QD-TTg on mobilizing and appointing Mr. Pham Quy Ty as Deputy Minister of Justice. On October 11, 2011, the Prime Minister continued to decide on the appointment of 02 Deputy Minister of Justice - Deputy Minister Le Thanh Long - according to Decision No. 1776 / QD-TTg and Deputy Minister Le Hong Son - according to the Decision No. 1777 / QD-TTg with the objective of training, training and developing strategic personnel for the Party, the State in general and the Justice Sector in particular (according to the plan, the comrades were rotated about In 2014, localities held key leadership positions of provinces and centrally run cities.) In addition, the Ministry leadership continues to have a significant change with the 03 deputy ministers retiring according to the regime. In order to strengthen the ministry's leadership, on August 16, 2014, the Prime Minister signed a decision to appoint two vice-ministers of the Ministry of Justice - Deputy Minister Nguyen Khanh Ngoc - according to Decision No. 1415 / QD-TTg and Deputy Minister. Phan Chi Hieu - according to Decision No. 1416 / QD-TTg. As of July 2015, the Ministry of Justice has 04 Deputy Ministers assisting the Minister in managing, directing and administering 33 working areas of the Ministry and the Branch. At the 8th session, the XIII National Assembly passed a resolution to approve the proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court on the appointment of the Judge of the Supreme People's Court (on June 26, 2015) with The consensus is high, including Deputy Minister Nguyen Thuy Hien.

For department-level and department-level leaders: The Ministry of Justice has

focused on planning the contingent and departmental leaders at a phased level, supplemented annually. On the basis of planning, the Ministry has basically consolidated the leadership team at the department and department level, ensuring the improvement of the quality and performance of the units under the Ministry in recent years; continue to find new ways in appointing management leaders in accordance with guidelines and policies of the Party and the State.

a. Functional

Article 1 of Decree No. 22/2013 / ND-CP inherits Article 1 of Decree No. 93/2008 / ND-CP and amended and supplemented four additional fields of state management, specifically as follows: state management functions on law construction and enforcement, examination of legal documents, control of administrative procedures, law dissemination and education; State management on civil judgment execution, administrative judgment execution, judicial administration, judicial supplementation, state compensation in administrative management and judgment execution and other judicial works in nationwide; managing the enforcement of laws on handling of administrative violations; state management of public services in the fields under the Ministry's state management ”.

b. About organizational structure

The Ministry of Justice continues to be expanded with 35 units under the Ministry (an increase of 08 units compared to the period of 2007-2010), of which 23 units assist the Minister in performing the state management function in the following fields: Construction and law enforcement work; inspect and handle legal documents; control of administrative procedures; law dissemination and education; civil judgment execution and administrative judgment execution; judicial administration; judicial assistance; state compensation in administrative management and judgment execution activities; legal aid; registration of security transactions; international cooperation on justice and law; enforcing the law on handling of administrative violations [29] and 12 non-business units operating in the fields of judicial record, scientific research, publishing, journalism, legal staff training and judicial titles [30].

Units that are accepted, newly established and upgraded are:

- Receiving the Administration Department of Administrative Procedures from the Government Office in accordance with the Decision No. 1668 / QD-TTg dated November 8, 2012 of the Prime Minister on the transfer of tasks and organizational structure of the Department of Manual Control administrative procedures from the Government Office to the Ministry of Justice [31], ensuring the unified state

management of the Ministry in the fields of construction, appraisal and control of administrative procedures.

- Establishment of the Department of Civil Status, Nationality and Authentication [32] on the basis of upgrading the Department of Judicial Administration in performing the 3 functions of state management of civil status, nationality and authentication (no longer functioning manage judicial calendar).

- Establishment of the Department of Judicial Aid [33] on the basis of upgrading the Department of Judicial Assistance in performing state management functions of lawyers, legal advice, notaries, judicial expertise, selling Property auction, commercial arbitration.

- Establishment of the Southern Task Force [34] on the basis of upgrading the Ministry of Justice Representative Office in Ho Chi Minh City, with the function of advising and assisting the Minister in managing and organizing the implementation of tasks. in the field of the Ministry's management in provinces and cities directly under the central government from Phu Yen to Ca Mau under the authorization of the Minister; carry out internal management in service of the direction and administration work of the Ministry of Justice in the region.

- Supplementing the establishment of the National Center for Judicial Records (established in 2011) to implement the Law on Judicial Records in 2009.

- Supplementing the establishment of the State Compensation Department (established in 2011) to implement the 2009 Law on Compensation Liability.

On May 15, 2014, Department of Management of Administrative Violations and Law Enforcement was established under the Prime Minister's Decision No. 717 / QĐ-TTg to perform 02 main functions of management. the implementation of the law on handling of administrative violations (according to the Law on Handling administrative violations in 2012) and monitoring the implementation of laws (transferred the functions, tasks, powers and organization of the Division). Monitoring law enforcement from the Department of General Affairs on Legal Construction).

Implementation of the Scheme on the planning of the establishment of a number of law schools of the Ministry of Justice (Decision No. 2381 / QĐ-BTP dated September 13, 2010), within two years (from 2010 to 2012), 05 schools Intermediate-level law has been established in 5 regions from North to South of the country [35] (in the order of establishment: Buon Ma Thuot Law Intermediate School in Dak Lak Province, Vi Thanh Law Intermediate School in Hau Province). Giang, Thai Nguyen Law Intermediate School in Thai Nguyen Province, Dong Hoi Law Intermediate School in Quang Binh Province, Northwestern Law Intermediate School in Son La Province) - marked an important step in human resource training under Chien Strategy for developing human resources of the Justice Sector in the period of 2011-2020, strengthening training of legal staff for localities, especially b Department of justice - civil status at commune level.

The Ministry of Justice's cadres, civil servants and officials continue to be strengthened and improved to undertake the assigned political tasks. As of May

2015, the total number of officials, public servants, employees and employees of the Ministry of Justice is 1,708 [36], of which, there are 05 Professors, 25 Associate Professors, 185 PhDs, 475 Masters. bachelor's degree, 1,919 bachelors, 173 people with college degree and intermediate or equivalent level.

c. About duties and powers

Decree No. 22/2013 / ND-CP continues to inherit the tasks and powers of the Ministry of Justice according to Decree No. 93/2008 / ND-CP and supplement the tasks and powers prescribed in the laws. , new ordinances were issued, and expanded a number of existing tasks and powers, including: (i) State management of administrative procedures control; (ii) Monitoring the promulgation of documents detailing the implementation of laws and ordinances [37]; monitoring law enforcement in complex areas that require interdisciplinary coordination; (iii) State management of compensation work according to the Law on State's Compensation Liability; (iv) Execute administrative judgments according to the Law on Administrative Procedure; (v) Judicial records, especially the construction and management of the national judicial record database according to the Law on Judicial Records; (vi) State management on the monitoring and enforcement of laws on handling of administrative violations; (vi) State management on the monitoring and enforcement of laws on handling of administrative violations; (vii) Building a national database of law dissemination and education under the Law on Dissemination and Legal Education; (viii) Enhance the responsibility of state management of judicial expertise under the Law on Judicial Assessment; (ix) Be the national focal point for the implementation of the International Convention on civil and political rights; (x) Be the legal representative of the Government in resolving international disputes; (xi) Consolidate legal documents and legislative system dictionary ...

With the new "appearance", the Ministry of Justice pays more attention to shifting the strategy from law making to law enforcement, starting to link law-building work with law enforcement work. , contributing to the increasingly prosperous judicial work, successfully fulfilling the assigned tasks and raising the position and role of the Ministry and the Justice Sector in national construction and development.

For the training of legal human resources and judicial titles, this period marked a major turning point in the scale and quality of training. Based on the Judicial Reform Strategy up to 2020, from 2008 to 2013, the Ministry of Justice has made efforts to coordinate with the ministries, courts and procuracies in formulating a scheme, consulting the Politburo and advise the Prime Minister on approving the Project "Building a Judicial Academy into a big center for training judicial titles" [38]; The overall project "Building the Hanoi Law University and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law into key schools to train cadres in law" [39], with the goal of creating changes in the year 2020. strong on the quality of training legal and judicial officers in order to successfully implement the objectives and tasks of the Strategy on Judicial Reform, building a socialist rule-of-law State and international integration.

Simultaneously with these two projects, the Ministry has also proactively proposed solutions to consolidate the contingent of legal and judicial officials at the grassroots level of government, which is currently lacking in legal qualifications and difficult. can undertake local political tasks under the Planning Scheme on the establishment of a number of law schools of the Ministry of Justice [40] and after being established, 05 law intermediate schools have urgently built up material facilities (completed phase I and being implemented phase II), overcoming immediate difficulties in order to organize initial effective activities, basically fulfilling the training and fostering targets. assigned to the total number of graduates increased over the previous year, ensuring the supply of legal officers t for localities, especially the judicial officers - the civil status of the commune.

1.2. The system of civil judgment enforcement agencies is growing strongly and continues to add new pages of history

The Politburo's Resolution No. 49-NQ / TW of June 2, 2005, on the Judicial Reform Strategy up to 2020 identified: “Preparing conditions for officials and facilities to be assigned to the Ministry of Justice legal measures to help the Government unify the management of judgment execution ”, for the first time in the history of civil judgment execution activities, institutions are fully completed (within the field of state management of the Ministry of Justice) and at the highest level is the Civil Judgment Execution Law passed by the National Assembly on November 14, 2008 [41], effective from July 1, 2009 (amended and supplemented in 2014), creating a clearer basis for organizing the system of civil judgment enforcement agencies on the principle of centralized and consistent management from the central to local levels, relatively independent of the institutions. judicial agencies in the locality (Department of Justice, Department of Justice).

On that basis, from 2009 to now, the Department of Civil Judgment Execution under the Ministry of Justice has been upgraded to the General Department of Civil Judgment Execution under the Ministry of Justice; a system of civil judgment enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Justice is established at the provincial and district level (the Department of Civil Judgment Execution at the provincial level, the Department of civil judgment enforcement at the district level). This is an important legal event marking a fundamental change in the organizational structure and operation of the civil judgment enforcement agency system, creating conditions for the Ministry of Justice to better perform exam management. civil judgments and directing the effective implementation of court judgments and decisions on civil matters, in order to meet the requirements of set tasks and the expectations of the society.

Functionally, civil judgment enforcement agencies simultaneously undertake civil judgment execution under the Law on Civil Judgment Execution 2008 (amended and supplemented in 2014) and state management on execution administrative judgments according to the 2010 Administrative Procedure Law (amended and supplemented in 2013). Based on the Law on Civil Judgment Execution, the Ministry of Justice has submitted to the Government for promulgation a Decree detailing and guiding the

implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Civil Judgment Execution regarding agencies managing civil judgment execution, civil judgment enforcement agencies and civil servants working in civil judgment execution (Decree No. 74/2009 / ND-CP of September 9, 2009 [42]). On the basis of this Decree, the functions, tasks and powers of civil judgment enforcement agencies for the first time have fully covered the field of state management of civil judgment execution, which are "advisory services", assisting the Minister of Justice in state management of civil judgment execution nationwide; perform specialized management of civil judgment execution in accordance with the law "[43].

Within 01 year from the effective date of the Law on Civil Judgment Execution, the system of civil judgment enforcement agencies is organized vertically from the central to 63 provinces and cities directly under the central government. completed an important part of the organization, such as the establishment of the General Department of Civil Judgment Enforcement under the Ministry of Justice [44] and the Department of Civil Judgment Execution at the provincial level, the Department of Civil Judgment Execution At the district level, the Judicial Execution Department is directly under the Ministry of Defense - forming a new position for the system of civil judgment enforcement agencies in particular and the judiciary in general, contributing to better completion of political tasks. assigned.

Determining the importance of civil judgment execution, the Ministry of Justice advised the Prime Minister to decide to recognize the "Traditional Civil Judgment Execution Day" on July 19 every year. According to Deputy Chairman of the National Assembly, Mr. Uong Chu Luu - Former Minister of Justice, this is an honor but also a responsibility for the justice sector, judgment execution agencies, civil servants and civil servants the.

2. Achievements of the Justice Sector in implementing the Politburo's Resolutions, contributing to the overall development of the country

2.1. Contribute to building and perfecting the unified, synchronous and feasible legal system in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management, create motivation for socio-economic development and ensure order and security. , social security, protection of human rights, and civil rights

The whole judiciary has taken an active part in renovating and perfecting the market economy institution in sync with the political and social institutions, protecting human rights and citizens' rights, contributing to the formation, adjust and deploy the strategic thinking of the Party and the State on perfecting the legal system and judicial reform.

Implementing the Politburo's Resolution No. 48-NQ / TW of May 24, 2005, on the Strategy for building and perfecting the Vietnamese legal system up to 2010, with orientations to 2020, the Ministry of Justice there is a step of reform from legislative thinking according to term to strategic thinking, associated with the sustainable development strategies of the country, especially the socio-economic development, building a rule-of-law state. socialist, promote and protect human rights. The Ministry and the Justice Department have also actively participated in the formulation,

promulgation of plans and actively implemented the implementation of the Master Program on Public Administration Reform in the 2001-2010 period, 2011-2020 period and the Strategy on reforms. judicial way to 2020, advising the Steering Committees in reviewing, reviewing, evaluating, adjusting and identifying specific solutions in each period. Thereby, the Justice Sector is becoming more and more mature in political-legal thinking, fully fulfilling the responsibilities of an advisory branch, helping the National Assembly, the Government, and local governments to manage the construction process. , perfecting the legal system, controlling administrative procedures, disseminating, educating law, judicial administration and judicial supplementary activities, at the same time ensuring the strategic orientation, and following the requirements socio-economic development of the whole country and in each locality in each period, contributing to economic development, maintaining security and national defense, strengthening the country's foreign position.

The main sectoral contributions are reflected in the following results:

2.1.1. The judiciary is in charge of helping the Government to summarize, propose amendments and supplements to the Constitution, and organize the implementation of the 2013 Constitution

Since 2010, the Justice Sector has been actively assisting the Government in reviewing the implementation of the 1992 Constitution, participating in the drafting of the Constitution and organizing public comment on the revised Constitution.

After the 2013 Constitution was enacted, it continued to affirm the policy of building our State as a socialist rule-of-law State of the people, by the people and for the people; supplement the principle of "control" between state agencies in the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial rights. The Justice Sector continues to receive the Government's trust as the focal point to organize the implementation of the 2013 Constitution - The Constitution of the new development period of the country. Results of implementing the 2013 Constitution are being shown in the following three areas:

Firstly, organize propaganda, dissemination, introduction and training on the content and meaning of the Constitution

The Ministry of Justice has collaborated with the Central Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to develop propaganda materials about the Constitution; organize a national online conference to introduce and disseminate the content and meaning of the Constitution to reporters, propagandists; at the same time, to organize intensive training on the contents of the Constitution for leading and managing cadres and civil servants, the central ministries and branches; launched the writing contest "Understanding the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam". In ministries, branches and localities, propaganda, dissemination, introduction and training on the contents of the Constitution have been widely implemented, creating a vast political and legal activity of the country. , thereby raising the awareness of cadres, civil servants, public employees and the people on the content, role and meaning of the Constitution, thereby creating a

sense of responsibility in the observance and protection of the Constitution. , law.

Second, review and list of proposals to abolish, amend, supplement or promulgate new legal documents in accordance with the Constitution.

On the basis of the Government's Plan, the Ministry of Justice and the ministries, branches and localities have actively reviewed; propose amendments, supplements, replacements, abolishment, cessation of implementation or new issuance of 282 documents / total of 102,306 reviewed documents (of which, at the central level: 241 documents; at localities: 41 document). Many ministries and agencies have actively reviewed laws and ordinances that are being developed to suit the content of the Constitution, such as the Law on Organization of the Government, the Law on Organization of Local Governments, the Law on Investment, and the Law on Enterprises. Industry, Housing Law ...

Regarding the review of legal documents on human rights, the Ministry of Justice collaborated with other ministries and agencies to actively review a total of 172 laws, ordinances, and 7,828 legal documents of the Government. Government, Prime Minister, Ministers, Heads of ministerial agencies; proposed amendments, supplements, replacements, new enactments were 36 laws, ordinances and 50 other legal documents.

Third, organize the development of legal documents to implement the Constitution

Based on the review results, the Ministry of Justice has coordinated with other ministries and branches to advise the Government to formulate and submit to the National Assembly for approval the Resolution on adjusting the law and ordinance making program of the National Assembly term. XIII, 2014, Program of making laws and ordinances in 2015 and organizing the implementation. In order to ensure the progress and quality of drafting laws and ordinances to implement the Constitution, the Ministry of Justice has advised the Government to implement a number of solutions such as: (i) Organizing seminars of the Government on law making to guide the viewpoints, objectives and main contents of a number of law projects and ordinances for the implementation of the Constitution; (ii) Submitting to the Prime Minister for promulgation a decision to set up an Advisory Council to appraise bills and ordinances directly implementing the Constitution; The Council provided comments on 14 important law projects (as of the end of 2014). At the 8th and 9th sessions, the 13th National Assembly passed a large number of laws to organize the implementation of the Constitution.

2.1.2. Continue to promote the construction and completion of the unified, synchronous, effective and effective legal system

The whole sector has focused heavily on basically completing the legalization of its management fields in accordance with its objectives and requirements to complete the legal system, administrative reform and judicial reform. Important laws in the field of state management that the Ministry of Justice has been assigned to chair have drafted or will be enacted until the end of 2015, such as:

- Law on Lawyers in 2006 (amended and supplemented in 2012);

- Law on Judicial Assistance 2007;
- Law on Civil Judgment Execution 2008 (amended and supplemented in 2014);
- Law on Vietnamese Nationality 2008 (amended and supplemented in 2014);
- Law on Judicial Records 2009;
- Law on Compensation Liability of the State in 2009;
- Law on Adoption 2010;
- Law on Commercial Arbitration 2010 (replacing the Ordinance on Commercial Arbitration in 2003);
- Law on Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Persons in 2011;
- Capital Law of 2012;
- Law on Law Dissemination and Education, 2012;
- Law on Judicial Assessment in 2012;
- Law on Handling administrative violations 2012;
- Law on grassroots conciliation in 2013;
- Law on Civil Status 2014;
- Law on Marriage and Family 2014 (replacing the Law on Marriage and Family 2000);
- Law on Notary 2014;
- Law on Promulgation of Legal Normative Documents 2015 (consolidate and replace the Law on Promulgation of Legal Normative Documents in 2008, Law on Promulgation of Legal Documents of People's Councils and People's Committees) 2004);
- Ordinance on Consolidation of legal documents in 2012;
- Ordinance on French Dictionary of Legal System 2012;
- The 1999 Penal Code, amended and supplemented in 2009 - is currently being amended and supplemented, which is expected to be passed by the National Assembly at the end of 2015;
- Civil Code 2005 - currently being amended and supplemented, it is expected that the National Assembly will approve by the end of 2015.

The fundamental improvement of the legal system at the level of laws and ordinances in the judicial work concentrated in this period, with more than 20 laws and ordinances issued in the past 10 years in 33 fields. management (according to Decree No. 22/2013 / ND-CP), showing the high determination of all Judicial officials, public servants and officials in the cause of building a socialist rule-of-law state, with the slogan to live and work according to the Constitution and laws. From now on, the institution's organizational and operational institutions have been stabilized, contributing to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of state management and firmly affirming the position of the justice sector in the cause of industrialization. modernize the country.

The quality and progress of formulating, appraising and examining legal documents have been significantly improved, gradually limiting the widespread promulgation of subordinate legal documents, improving the consistency. most, validity of the system of legal documents; proactively research, propose amendments,

supplements, and complete mechanisms and policies in a timely and synchronous manner, supporting the effective implementation of solutions to stabilize the macro-economy, protect ensure social security, serve the requirements of administrative reform, judicial reform, build the Socialist law-governed State of Vietnam and the country's international integration.

The elaboration and promulgation of legislative documents detailing and guiding the implementation of laws and ordinances are under the promulgating competence of the Government and the Prime Minister after being transferred to the Ministry of Justice according to Since 2013, it has significantly overcome the outstanding debts of the decree detailing and guiding the implementation of laws and ordinances in previous years, highly appreciated by the XIII National Assembly sessions. 7 th session to date).

The appraisal and commentary on legal documents has increasingly ensured the progress and quality in comparison with previous years; gradually focus on overcoming the legal legality, closely linking with the socio-economic indicators. The appraisal process is promulgated and implemented in ministries, ministerial-level legal organizations and many provincial-level Justice Departments, in particular, the Ministry of Justice has applied the mechanism of evaluation councils and appraisal consultancy meetings to mobilize the intelligence and experience of policy makers, practitioners, scientists and experts.

At the 9th session, the 13th National Assembly passed the Law on Promulgation of Legal Normative Documents 2015 (consolidating both central and local) as an important event in the process of building and perfecting the legal system. Vietnamese law in the spirit of the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 48-NQ / TW.

Regarding the systematization and codification of the legal system: Along with regular review and systematization of legal documents, the Justice Department has begun to implement the Ordinance on Consolidation. legal documents in 2012, Ordinance on legal documents of the system of legal documents in 2012. By the end of 2014, a number of ministries and branches, of which the Ministry of Justice has completed the consolidation of legal documents. law as of December 31, 2013.

The research and proposal of regulatory reforms and administrative procedures have been carried out with positive results, creating breakthroughs for market, institutional and social management reforms. It seems: The overall project simplifies administrative procedures, citizenship papers and databases related to residential management for the period of 2013-2020 (according to Decision No. 896 / QĐ-TTg dated 08 / June 2013 by the Prime Minister); The Government's Resolution No. 43 / NQ-CP of June 6, 2014 on a number of key tasks of reforming administrative procedures in the formation and implementation of investment projects using land to improve the business environment. joint; The scheme of implementing administrative procedures: Registration of birth, permanent registration, issuance of health insurance cards for children under 6 years old ... (According to Decision No. 1299 / QĐ-TTg dated 04 / 8/2014 of the Prime Minister).

Deploying the Master Plan to simplify administrative procedures, citizen papers

and databases related to residential management in the period of 2013-2020 (Project 896), by the end of 2014, the Ministry of Justice France and other ministries and agencies systematized 2,705 administrative procedures, 728 citizen papers as a result of administrative procedures containing citizens' information. The Office of the Project Steering Committee 896 has collaborated with the Ministry of Public Security and relevant ministries and agencies to complete comments and have been passed by the National Assembly on the Law on Citizen's Identity and the Law on Civil Status, creating a legal basis. solid, basic for simplifying administrative procedures, citizen papers in civil status management in particular, residential management in general in the following years.

The control of administrative procedures in the Ministry of Justice, the ministerial, branch and Departments of Justice is gradually modernized with testing, aiming to implement "paperless reporting", impact assessment, Compliance cost calculation and publication, disclosure online ... This is considered to be an effective tool to control administrative procedures and be ready to expand the connection with the system of the Government. Death in the future.

Results of construction, drafting, evaluation, inspection, review, systematization of legal documents, control of administrative procedures of ministries and localities not only speak of bright labor creation of all cadres, civil servants and public employees at judicial agencies and legal institutions nationwide, but also a very basic part of the overall picture of the country's legal system. The process of continuous innovation and improvement in both content and how to follow the criteria of constitutional, legal, uniform, uniform, transparent, flexible and more appropriate, meeting well the requirements of freeing sources. Social force to develop the country in the context of challenging national and international fluctuations. The tireless efforts of the Ministry and the Justice Sector over the past time have been recognized by the Party, the State and many organizations.

2.2. Forming a strategic transition, along with building and perfecting the legal system, is to attach importance to the law enforcement organization.

One of the important highlights in this period was that the Justice Department initially implemented the task of monitoring law enforcement from 2010 to 2011 under the Project of implementing the monitoring of law implementation. approved by the Prime Minister (Decision No. 1987 / QĐ-TTg of November 30, 2009), forming a strategic transition, along with building and perfecting the legal system, focusing on organizing examinations. law enforcement. Based on the advice of the Ministry of Justice, the Government issued Decree No. 59/2012 / ND-CP dated July 23, 2012 on monitoring the implementation of laws.

The monitoring of law enforcement has made new changes compared to the past, the institution continues to be improved; the development of law enforcement monitoring plans has initially been linked to plans for controlling administrative procedures and checking legal documents; the organization of monitoring and enforcement of laws has been renovated in terms of content, methods and forms, initially creating changes and promoting positive efficiency. Most ministries, agencies

and localities have identified the key areas to focus on and have implemented a variety of forms of law enforcement monitoring such as inspection, investigation, survey of law enforcement situation. the law; handling information on law enforcement situation in order to promptly respond to policies to competent state agencies.

In addition to the development and completion of the law, the Justice Sector is determined to innovate the industry development mindset and reform the industry management methods, means and tools effectively, reflected in the fields of State management follows:

Firstly, disseminating and educating law, conciliation at grassroots level was basically perfected in institutions, continued to innovate the implementation method, making an important contribution to raising the people's legal awareness, bringing law laws on living and maintaining solidarity in the community, political stability, social order and safety

Along with contributing to the construction of the legal system to meet the requirements of social life, one of the important goals that the Justice Department aims to form a sense of respect for the law of the people and improve law enforcement force of officials, public servants and officials.

In 2012, the Law on Dissemination and Legal Education, approved by the National Assembly, is an important legal basis for the enhancement of this field in the coming time. Implementing the Law, the Justice Sector has closely coordinated with branches, levels and mass organizations to advise on the formulation, promulgation and organization of a series of documents on policy-making, leadership and guidance. directing and deploying the work of law dissemination and education

With the initiative of the Justice Sector, the Council for the Coordination of the Dissemination and Education of the Central Law and at various levels was established before the Law on Dissemination and Legal Education and has now been established in accordance with provisions of the Law. The Justice Department is a standing body, coordinating agencies and organizations in the law dissemination and education work. As a result, in recent years, the work of law dissemination and education has been implemented quite strongly, synchronously and achieved many important results. Awareness of Party Committees at all levels, officials, party members and people of all strata about the role and importance of the law and the work of law dissemination and education has markedly changed; the leadership of the Party's committee in the field of law dissemination and education has been strengthened, more flexible, deep, unified, comprehensive and more effective. The contents of law propaganda are oriented, linked with the thorough grasping of the Party's major guidelines and policies, in accordance with the political and sectoral requirements of the sector, localities, law observance practices, and Department, serving the needs of the object. The forms of dissemination and education in laws are diverse and plentiful, often renovated and suitable to the characteristics of subjects and geographical areas.

The Legal Day has been focused on implementing by the Justice Department before the 2012 Law on Dissemination and Legal Education officially stipulated November 9 every year, which is the Law Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [65]. On November 8, 2013, the Prime Minister announced the Law Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Announcement Ceremony which took place on the same day at the Vietnam National Convention Center. Activities in response to the National Law Day were organized synchronously and widely, creating great spillover force, thereby contributing to bringing the legal dissemination and education into depth and reality. The dissemination and propagation of the Constitution and newly promulgated laws and ordinances have been focused by ministries, branches and localities right from the drafting stage.

The reconciliation work at grassroots level has increasingly affirmed the position and an indispensable role in social life, contributing to preserving the fine customs and traditions, building the friendship of the village and neighbors, connecting the community and the great bloc. unite the entire people, maintain political stability, social order and safety and reduce the burden of trial for the Court Sector. Results of successful mediation nationwide have been consistently high in recent years since the implementation of the Ordinance on Grassroots Mediation on Organization and Activities in 1998 and the Law on Grassroots Mediation in 2013. .

Secondly, the implementation of civil judgments is steadily developing, the annual results of civil judgment execution tend to increase.

The implementation of the Law on Civil Judgment Execution in 2008 (effective from July 1, 2009 and amended and supplemented in 2014) has created stronger, more fundamental changes in the examination work. civil judgments in our country, contributing to promoting economic development, ensuring the rigor of laws and socialist legislation; ensuring the lawful rights and interests of organizations, individuals and the State, contributing to maintaining socio-political stability, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the State apparatus, and creating a premise for the judgment execution agencies shall prepare necessary conditions to be able to accept new tasks in the future when entrusted by the Party and the State.

Along with strengthening the organization and personnel according to the Law on Civil Judgment Execution and documents detailing, guiding the implementation of, and guiding the implementation of norms and tasks on civil judgment execution always been given special attention by the Ministry Leaders and the General Department of Civil Judgment Execution.

Many complicated cases, complaints and denunciations have been focused on finishing. The organization of judgment execution has basically been carried out by the local civil judgment enforcement agencies in the correct order and procedures prescribed by law.

Thirdly, civil status, nationality, authentication, adoption, judicial record, registration of security transactions, state compensation have stabilized, ensuring the effectiveness of state management, contributing to It is important to ensure human rights, civil rights and socio-economic development

The judicial administration has a close relationship with ensuring the basic rights of citizens, directly addressing daily issues related to social life, citizens and organizations. Over the years, the Justice Department has focused on renovating a fairly basic step in the direction and state management of this field. The institution on judicial administrative work has been continuously improved in the direction of reforming administrative procedures, creating more favorable conditions for organizations and individuals to handle the affairs of the people, while ensuring the validity. State management efficiency.

(i) In the field of civil status

Civil status work has been carried out to the commune level and getting more and more organized. Civil status issues involving foreign elements in general, problems and shortcomings in marriage activities involving foreign elements in particular are focused on solving and promptly meeting social requirements in open conditions. door and international economic integration. Leaders of the Party Committees and People's Committees at all levels in many localities have been better aware of the importance of civil status work than when the Ministry of Justice received this task from the Ministry of Home Affairs (1989), Since then, interested in and investing in this work, especially the application of information technology in civil status registration, to meet the management requirements as well as civil status registration requirements of the people; The phenomenon of civil status officials causing difficulties and troubles to people has been gradually restricted. "One-stop-shop" pilot model by connecting 03 procedures of "birth registration - permanent residence / temporary residence - issuing health insurance cards" and linking the procedure "death registration - deletion" registration of permanent residence / temporary residence "has been responded by many localities, helping people to implement administrative procedures quickly, neatly, efficiently and economically.

The National Assembly passed the Law on Civil Status in 2014 - the first document within the law to adjust the civil status field, creating a breakthrough in this field in the direction of favoring and ensuring the best legal rights and interests of people. people. At the same time, the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference adopted the Declaration on the Registration and Statistics of Civil Status of the Asia-Pacific Region [70], Regional Action Framework and In the 2015-2020 Asia-Pacific region for registration and civil status statistics for the 2015-2020 period. Based on the Ministry of Justice's proposal report, the Prime Minister agreed to assign the Ministry of Justice to preside over , in collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies, develop Vietnam's National Action Plan on civil status registration and statistics (period 2015-2024) [71].

(ii) In the field of nationality

The resolution to grant, give, give back Vietnamese nationality has been performed in a more methodical manner by the competent state agencies, which has been basically in order since the National Assembly passed the Law on Vietnamese Nationality Male in 2008 (amended and supplemented in 2014). The status of stateless people living in Vietnam, especially residents living in border areas, has been

thoroughly addressed. With a flexible mechanism, flexibility in keeping and naturalization, the Law on Vietnamese Nationality has had a very good impact on the spiritual life of the people in the country, creating a legal basis for the protection of the State Vietnam for Vietnamese citizens abroad, meeting the aspirations of nearly 4 million expatriates living in more than 100 countries around the world, contributing to strengthening the great unity bloc of the nation. Many citizens who have just been naturalized were able to immediately exercise their civil rights, as in 2011 - for the first time in voting in the election of the 13th National Assembly deputies and People's Council deputies at all levels. period 2011 - 2016.

(iii) In the field of authentication

The state management in the field of authentication is also concerned, directed to implement, ensuring strictness in accordance with the law. The authentication has been corrected by the Government and People's Committees at all levels and has been in order, limiting errors that may have occurred before; streamlining the process, minimizing unnecessary documents, gradually creating people's satisfaction and trust, contributing to good service for the local socio-economic development task.

In order to improve the effectiveness of state management without a separate Law in this field, the Ministry of Justice has submitted to the Government for promulgation Decree No. 79/2007 / ND-CP of May 18, 2007, on the issue of copies. from the original register, certifying copies from originals, authenticating signatures (amended and supplemented under Decree No. 04/2012 / ND-CP; Decree No. 06/2012 / ND-CP). On February 16, 2015, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, the Government issued Decree No. 23/2015 / ND-CP on issuance of copies from master registers, authentication of copies from originals and authentication. sign and validate contracts and transactions (replacing Decree No. 79/2007 / ND-CP; Decree No. 04/2012 / ND-CP ...), creating a unified legal basis for the work this.

(iv) In the field of judicial record

Implementing the policy of judicial reform, the Ministry of Justice has drafted and submitted to the National Assembly for approval of the 2009 Judicial Records Law, creating a unified and consistent legal basis for state management activities. in the field of judicial administration. In addition, the Prime Minister also issued a Strategy for the development of judicial records until 2020, with a vision to 2030, whereby “developing the judicial record in a professional, modern and adherent manner. demand for the construction of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam State, in accordance with the general development trend of the world, on the basis of establishing and strengthening the mechanism of comprehensive, comprehensive and effective coordination between the governing bodies. manage the judicial record database and relevant agencies in exchanging and providing information, aiming to build a centralized and unified national judicial record database. Organizing and managing agencies that manage judicial records in a reasonable, scientific and modern manner; associating the construction and management of the judicial record

database with the issuance of judicial record cards, which best meets the requirements of the issuance of judicial record cards of individuals, agencies and organizations. At the same time, promoting the position and role of criminal records in the direction of an effective tool for criminal proceedings ”

(v) In the field of adoption

On June 17, 2010, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Adoption, marking an important new step in the state management of adoption, and the Ministry of Justice has coordinated with the agencies concerned. Report to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly for ratifying the Lahay Convention on child protection and cooperation in the field of international adoption. Vietnam has signed 16 bilateral cooperation agreements on adoption with countries around the world. In addition, the Department of Child Adoption under the Ministry of Justice as the central agency of adoption in Vietnam signed 02 MOU agreements on adoption with the central Irish adoption agency. Belgian Franc; signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the application of administrative procedures in the field of adoption with Malta on June 27, 2015.

The state management of child adoption in general and the resolution of domestic adoption in localities gradually go into order. In particular, the review of the real situation of adoption and actual adoption registration has been implemented nationwide and achieved positive results; has helped find homes for many disadvantaged children in Vietnam and in many countries around the world; Bilateral cooperation with many countries has improved the conditions for child care at social protection facilities.

(vi) In the field of state compensation

In order to concretize the provisions of the Constitution and the Civil Code, on the basis of inheriting the provisions of the current laws, the Ministry of Justice has helped the Government to formulate and submit to the National Assembly for approval the Law on Compensation of the State in 2009. This is an important law, on the one hand, creating conditions for organizations and individuals to exercise the right to claim damages caused by unlawful acts of officials and public employees while on duty, on the other hand, helps the State to better perform its compensation responsibility for the damage caused to organizations and individuals, in accordance with the orientation of building a socialist law-governed State. Vietnam; guarantee citizen's rights when being damaged due to civil service acts. Documents detailing and guiding the implementation of this Law have been issued, ensuring a uniform institution for implementation. Many ministries, agencies and localities have proactively and actively implemented comprehensively, continuing to put the state compensation work into order.

(vii) In the field of security transaction registration

The law on secured transaction registration is increasingly improved and the institution for registration of secured transactions continues to promote efficiency in social life, especially the online system of secured transaction registration has been implemented. implemented nationwide, making a breakthrough in reforming

administrative procedures and providing public administrative services between state agencies and people and businesses, creating conditions for organizations and individuals to save time. time and expenses in conducting transaction registration related to their properties, contributing to protecting the lawful rights and interests of organizations and individuals; help transactions be established safely, transparently and publicly, contributing to ensuring social order and safety, preventing risks in business activities of organizations and individuals. Up to now, the security transaction registration system has been strengthened with the National Registry of Security Transactions under the Ministry of Justice and 03 Centers for Transaction and Property Registration under the Department in Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City.

Fourthly, the state management of judicial supplementation and legal aid has been strengthened, step by step socialized under the judicial reform strategy.

(i) In the field of lawyers and legal advice

The system of legal documents on organization and lawyer's activities has created an important legal basis for the process of establishing lawyers' organizations, contributing to the strong development of the number of lawyers, gradually improving the quality. Lawyers actively serve the socio-economic development, judicial reform and international economic integration of the country. In 2012, the National Assembly passed a law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Lawyers with many new points, removing barriers and facilitating the development of lawyers' activities to meet the needs of society.

Implementing the task of helping the Government unify the state management of lawyers and law practice nationwide, the Ministry of Justice has worked closely with ministries, branches and localities to issue guiding documents. enforcing laws, proposing and proposing many solutions to enhance the management of lawyers and policies to support the development of the lawyer's profession; to train lawyer's profession, foster professional skills and ethics for the contingent of lawyers. The Department of Justice actively advises the Party committees and local authorities to develop strategies and master plans for the development of lawyers' organizations and the contingent of lawyers in the locality.

In implementation of the Politburo's Resolution No. 49-NQ / TW on the Strategy on Judicial Reforms to 2020, in 2009, the Ministry of Justice collaborated with relevant ministries, branches, committees and local governments. directing the bar associations to successfully organize the First National Bar Association of Lawyers, establishing the Vietnam Bar Federation after more than 60 years of development of this profession, creating a new opportunity for contributions the national lawyer has actively participated in the cause of building up a socialist law-governed state and international integration.

The implementation of Directive No. 33-CT / TW of March 30, 2009 of the Secretariat on strengthening the Party's leadership for law organizations and activities has been recorded with many positive changes. Party committees and local governments have paid more attention to the organization, operation of lawyers and

the management of lawyers in the area; Many localities have directed the bar association to develop a strategy to develop the lawyer's profession in the province. Awareness on the role of the Party Committee in social-professional organizations of lawyers has been raised, especially after the establishment of the Party Law Committee and Party Committee of the Vietnam Bar Federation has marked the head of establishment and development of the lawyers 'and lawyers' organizations; Many Bar Associations are urgently carrying out procedures to submit to the Provincial Party Committee and the City Party Committee to allow the establishment of the Bar Association's Party organization.

An extensive network of legal services nationwide is in the process of forming, making an important contribution to ensuring legal safety for transactions, stabilizing social order and safety.

On January 14, 2013, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 149 / QĐ-TTg recognizing October 10 as Vietnam Lawyers' Traditional Day, an important milestone marking the maturity of the law team. lawyers and lawyers in our country.

(ii) In the field of notarization

The notary system in our country has been established since 1991. In 2006, implementing the Resolution No. 49-NQ / TW of the Politburo on the judicial reform strategy to 2020, the Ministry of Justice proposed elaborating and submitting to the National Assembly for ratification of the Notary Law in 2006 and submitting to the Prime Minister for approval the Master Plan on development of notarization practice organizations till 2020 (Decision No. 2104 / QĐ-TTg dated December 29 / 2012) towards a strong socialization of this activity, thereby creating a new face of a more professional judicial institution that is closer to the people. According to the Law on Notary 2014 (effective from January 1, 2015), notaries are considered "public", providing public services authorized by the State. This is an important legal basis for a new development step, bringing Vietnam notarization closer to world notarization.

As the 84th member of the International Notary Union, under the direction of the Ministry of Justice and the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, on 12 and 13 December 2014, the Notary Public Association Ho Chi Minh City in collaboration with the International Notary Union (UINL) successfully organized the third International Conference with the theme: "Legal security of land transactions to ensure sustainable development".

(iv) In the field of judicial expertise

Over the past years, performing the task of helping the Government unify the management of judicial expertise nationwide, the Ministry of Justice has made great efforts in building institutions, directing and guiding organizationally. and operate in this area. The promulgation of documents guiding and implementing the Law on Judicial Assessment in 2012 has been paid more attention by ministries and branches. Local authorities paid more attention to strengthening, strengthening and strengthening facilities for forensic and forensic examination organizations; increasing the number and quality of the judicial expert contingent, contributing to

improving the quality and efficiency of operations, better serving legal activities.

(v) In the field of commercial arbitration

The state management of commercial arbitration has been implemented by the Justice Department in recent years, identifying this field as an active service to the requirements of international economic integration. The Ministry and the Justice Department have actively coordinated with the concerned agencies to propose and build institutions for this work, in collaboration with the Vietnam Bar Association to propose to the National Assembly for approval of the Commercial Arbitration Law. 2010.

Arbitration Centers have been established in accordance with the Law and gradually improved, promising a new development step of out-of-court dispute settlement, thereby contributing to improving the business environment, create conditions to further promote trade activities, especially in the context of current international integration. A number of large centers operate relatively efficiently, which has attracted the participation of experienced foreign arbitrators.

The Ministry of Justice has cooperated with the Supreme People's Court to develop and issue Resolution No. 01/2014 / NQ-HĐTP dated March 20, 2014 of the Council of Judges of the Supreme People's Court guiding the implementation of a number of provisions of the 2010 Commercial Arbitration Law; licensing the establishment of commercial arbitration centers. In 2014, arbitration organizations have received nearly 900 cases, an increase of more than 8 times compared to previous years.

(vi) In the field of legal aid

Legal aid has been one of the important tasks of the Justice Sector over the years. This activity shows the concern of the Party, the State and the whole society towards the poor, people with meritorious services to the revolution, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged subjects as prescribed by law. these subjects raise the awareness of law, relieve legal problems, and help the proceeding agencies and other state agencies solve the case accurately, objectively, fairly and unlawful; create people's confidence in the Party and the State; contribute to political stability, maintain social order and safety. Legal aid activities have made important contributions to the cause of administrative reform, judicial reform and the construction of the Socialist rule of law State of Vietnam.

2.3. International legal work, international cooperation on justice and law have been implemented both in breadth and depth, contributing to raising Vietnam's level in the international arena.

2.3.1. In the field of international law

The task of appraising and commenting on international treaties and agreements has been focused on timely implementation by the Ministry of Justice, contributing to increasing the quality, effect, effectiveness and feasibility of international treaties. that Vietnam signed. Annually, the Ministry has appraised and commented on hundreds of international treaties, international agreements and participated in the negotiation of many major free trade agreements, PPP, BOT and BT contracts of the country;

At the same time, the provision of legal opinions for loans, projects for investment and socio-economic development has contributed to ensuring legal safety for investment activities and economic development. society.

The Ministry of Justice has developed a document to submit to the Government on the accession to the Hague Convention on the service of judicial and non-judicial documents in the field of civil or commercial matters; submitted to the Government for promulgation of Resolution No. 67 / NQ-CP of September 8, 2014, replacing Resolution No. 84 / NQ-CP of December 12, 2012, on the assignment to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. a number of jobs on international treaties, Decree No. 51/2015 / ND-CP dated May 26, 2015 on issuing legal opinions; submit to the Prime Minister for promulgation a Regulation on coordination in resolving international investment disputes (according to Decision No. 04/2014 / QĐ-TTg dated 14/01/2014), protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the Government. Government agencies.

Carrying out the prime responsibility and legal representation for the Government in resolving international disputes, the Ministry of Justice has actively coordinated with ministries, agencies and localities to advise the Government on resolving disputes. international, including many investment disputes (such as DialAsia, Recofi, TVB, Saigon Metropolitan ...); especially successfully defending 02 cases in a row that foreign investors have sued the International Arbitration Council to ask the Vietnamese Government to pay millions of dollars in compensation, which is the South Fork (USA). and the DialAsia (France) case.

After advising the Government to submit to the National Assembly for approval of the Law on Judicial Assistance in 2007, the Ministry of Justice has stepped up the implementation of this Law by assisting the Government in uniform state management of mutual legal assistance. The Ministry has collaborated with other ministries and branches in the field of mutual legal assistance (the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security) to further develop and perfect institutions in water for mutual legal assistance activities; strengthen the negotiation, signing and implementation of the Agreement on mutual legal assistance on civil and commercial issues, the Agreement on mutual legal assistance on criminal matters and extradition of crimes. Every year, the Ministry of Justice carries out about 3,000 judicial entrustments with countries that have signed the Agreement on mutual legal assistance and countries that have not signed the Agreement on mutual legal assistance with Vietnam, thereby contributing to helping the Vietnamese and foreign judicial agencies have solved many cases and related disputes.

2.3.2. In the field of international cooperation on justice and law

On the basis of independent and autonomous foreign policy, the country's achievements have been achieved during the "renewal" period, together with the diplomatic relations that Vietnam has established with 180 countries / 193 countries. Member of the United Nations, an active member of over 70 regional and international organizations, the Ministry of Justice has constantly expanded

international cooperation in the country's development process. To date, international cooperation on law and justice has been strengthened and strengthened on all three global, regional and bilateral levels, namely:

Regarding bilateral cooperation: The Ministry of Justice of Vietnam has developed, negotiated and signed a total of 72 international agreements and treaties with countries, territories and international organizations, in which There are important partners such as: Russian Federation, France, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Australia, Belarus, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Japan... ; Currently 10 documents have expired, the remaining 62 documents are still valid and continuously implemented by the Ministry of Justice.

Vietnam has signed 18 treaties and agreements on mutual legal assistance with other countries. On the basis of signed mutual legal assistance agreements, requests for mutual legal assistance to and from are implemented more and more in an increasing number than before (some places reach 65-80% compared to 0%. before the agreement is signed), systematic, archived, complete statistics; There is close interdisciplinary coordination in the work of mutual legal assistance, in training and training for officials in the work of legal mandate.

Regarding global multilateral cooperation: With the increasing role of multilateral mechanisms, international organizations, and international law, since the Ministry of Justice on behalf of the Government of Vietnam presented the main letter of Vietnam. to join Lahay Conference on International Justice - the most prestigious organization in the field of international justice and Vietnam officially became a member from April 10, 2013, the Ministry of Justice has been continuing efforts to research and coordinate with relevant ministries and sectors to submit to the Government for approval a number of schemes to join international legal organizations such as Asia - Africa legal consultancy organization (AALCO), unify private law (UNIDROIT), International Law Development Organization (IDLO) and United Nations International Trade Law Commission (UNCITRAL). At the same time, the Ministry of Justice has also been promoting cooperation through the development, negotiation, signing and management of programs, projects and legal cooperation activities with Federal agencies. United Nations (UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC ...), international financial institutions (World Bank, IFC, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Francophone International Organization (OIF), and Organization economic development and cooperation (OECD) ... to contribute to the effective support of judicial reform, administrative reform, and improvement of Vietnam's legal system.

Regarding regional multilateral cooperation: The Ministry of Justice has promoted cooperation activities within the ASEAN framework, especially promoting Vietnam's initiatives on strengthening mutual legal assistance in the field of civil and trade.

(November 2012), an initiative to establish a legal partnership group in the ASEAN region (under construction); promote cooperation activities with the EU through the implementation of the Justice Partnership Program, activities within the framework of the Vietnam - EU Cooperation Subcommittee on institutional building, administrative reform, governance and human rights. permission...; promote cooperation cooperation in the coming period through the State governance and rule of law project (Medium-term cooperation program between the EU and the Government of Vietnam in the period of 2015-2020).

Based on the above efforts, Vietnam's judicial and legal work has been receiving valuable supports from countries and international organizations, which have developed, negotiated, signed and managed on 20 legal cooperation programs and projects with many partners, including important partners such as: United Nations, World Bank, EU, International Cooperation Agencies Japan (JICA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Konrad Adenauer Institute (KAS) and Friedrich - Ebert Institute (FES) - Germany, Francophone International Organization (OIF), Public Council French supreme certificate ...

International cooperation in recent years has been bringing many practical benefits to the country in general and the judiciary in particular. Through specific cooperation activities such as exchange, learning experience, knowledge transfer, knowledge level, skills of Vietnamese legal experts have been significantly improved; The world's advanced legal knowledge and values have been acquired and applied selectively into Vietnam's practical situations to build and perfect the legal system, judicial reform, and reform. administrative; Unsuccessful experiences in some countries have also been taken into account as valuable lessons; The contingent of legal officers who have received basic training or fostering in countries with developed legal systems has been contributing to the addition of cadres to the legal and judicial institutions. Moreover, through promoting cooperation, image and reputation activities of the Ministry, the Justice Department has been gradually created and increasingly enhanced in the eyes of international friends and introduced to international community on the renovation and improvement of Vietnam's legal system. In general, through the expansion of activities on international cooperation in the field of law and justice over the past time, the Justice Sector in particular and the Vietnamese legal system in general have been approached. more with market economy institutions and international legal standards, contributing to the overall achievement of the country; have practical implications for deeper and deeper international integration, contributing to building and perfecting the socialist-oriented market economy institution, building and perfecting the rule of law State, perfecting the system law, judicial and administrative reform.

2.4. Activities of the Ministry's non-business units have been strengthened, promoted and contributed to improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the political tasks of the Justice Sector.

2.4.1. The law training, judicial titles and professional fostering at the Ministry's training facilities continue to be promoted.

In parallel with the strengthening of the organization, the Ministry and the Justice Sector have been actively expanding the scale, renewing and improving the quality of training of legal human resources, judicial officers and judicial titles. , ensuring human resources for the country and the industry.

In 2013, the Ministry of Justice focused on developing and submitting to the Prime Minister for approval the Master Plan on “Building Hanoi Law University and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law into key staff training schools. Ministry of Justice”(Decision No. 549 / QĐ-TTg dated April 4, 2013), Project" Building a Judicial Academy into a large center for training judicial titles "(Decision No. 2083 / QĐ - TTg on November 8, 2013), is an important event in the training of legal and judicial officials of the country, aiming to the goal of 2020, creating a sharp change in the quality of training French officials. law, justice, meet the requirements of improving the legal system, judicial reform and international integration.

In parallel with the gradual expansion of enrollment scale, Hanoi Law University has recruited and opened legal human resource training courses for localities with difficult socio-economic conditions, training students. members nominate and implement forms of training and retraining to improve legal knowledge for officials working in agencies, organizations, associations, businesses and individuals in need; promote the application of science and technology to organize various forms of distance training and online training. The quality of students in all systems, especially the regular ones, is quite stable and gradually improved. The rate of students qualified to graduate annually is high, many students reach the good and excellent grades. Graduates of the University are considered by employers to be more knowledgeable than the current level of law students.

The work of fostering legal officials and improving professional capacity for the judicial officials and public employees continues to be focused. The Ministry of Justice has coordinated with ministries, branches and localities to organize fostering for tens of thousands of judicial officials and employees on different topics such as: Justice - civil status at the commune level; professional development of legal documents, examination, review, systematization of legal documents ... Training courses for more practical and practical topics, learned by learners appreciate. The Ministry of Justice has actively organized training courses on international economic integration for cadres and civil servants at ministerial agencies, ministerial, branch and local legal organizations. The compilation of programs, training materials, professional guidelines for officials in the industry is also respected.

2.4.2. The work of legal science

Scientific research activities of the Ministry and the Justice Sector over the past years have made practical and important contributions to the implementation of the functions and tasks of the Ministry and the Industry, step by step affirming the leading role and providing granting scientific arguments for the general work of the Ministry and the Branch, especially the key tasks of the judicial work. Activities of summarizing and implementing the 2013 Constitution, projects on elaborating or amending and supplementing legal documents have been researched, built theoretical

and practical arguments, serving effective for law-making activities, planning strategies for the development of Vietnam's legal system and justice system. Scientific research work of the Ministry and the Justice Sector has contributed positively and important to the construction of scientific arguments and the development of theories on the construction of a socialist rule of law State in Vietnam today. [79]; perfecting the current socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam; making an important contribution to promoting the recognition, protection and assurance of human rights, especially human rights in the field of civil and criminal justice ...

The research results also contributed to solving issues raised in the management practice of the Ministry and the Justice Sector, determining the model of the Justice Sector, meeting the requirements of building a rule-of-law State and judicial reform. and international economic integration; effectively organize the Party and State's major strategic and program orientations in the field of law formulation, administrative reform and judicial reform.

3. Summary

With 70 years of construction and development, from the first foundations of a democratic judicial system, the Justice Sector has quickly built a system of judicial agencies at the central level (the Ministry of Justice) and 03 regions. of the country (the Department of Justice). During the "Judicial Resistance" period from the early days with "12 revolutionary judicial soldiers", the Justice Sector has gradually grown up with the basic functions of law construction and enforcement, management and perform judicial work, including adjudication, prosecution, prison management, administration of judicial assistance activities (lawyers, notaries, bailiffs, etc.) and private administration France (civil status, nationality ...), serving and contributing effectively to the policy of people's war, comprehensive resistance following the guidelines of the Party, the State and President Ho Chi Minh.

After the successful resistance and peace establishment in the North, the Justice Department continued to overcome difficulties in material facilities and people, fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Party, the State and the people. Since 1960, the organizational structure and functions of the Ministry and the Justice Sector have been transferred to the Public Security, Courts, Procuracies and partly to local authorities, until 1972 the establishment of the French Commission. Regulation of the Council of Ministers to help the Government Council uniformly manage the legal and legal work, especially in the formulation of laws to serve the state management of economy, propaganda and legal education ; building the legal organization system in ministries, general departments, provinces and centrally-run cities; manage the training and retraining of the legal staff ...

After the adoption of the 1980 Constitution, which defines the way of progress toward socialism throughout the country, November 1981, based on the Resolution of the 7th Politburo and the 7th National Assembly and the Ministry of Justice The law was re-established according to Decree No. 143-HDBT of the Council of Ministers to inherit and expand the functions and duties of the Legal Committee,

and at the same time re-accept the task of managing the local courts in terms of organization; a system of judicial agencies set up at three levels of local government, ministries, State Committees and a number of other bodies of the Council of Ministers with the Legal Department, professional departments and unions enterprises, corporations, enterprises with legal advisers.

After the 1992 Constitution - The Constitution of the renovation period was enacted, the Justice Department has adjusted its functions and duties (such as transferring the local Court management to the Supreme People's Court ...), but the position, role and development orientation of the sector are increasingly clear, affirming "to be an important agency of the government" in formulating and enforcing laws, examining legal documents, control of administrative procedures, law dissemination and education; state management of civil judgment execution, administrative judgment execution, judicial administration, judicial supplementation, handling of administrative violations; training of legal human resources and judicial titles ... The system of judicial agencies from the central to grassroots levels is constantly being strengthened, consolidated and improved in the ever-growing judicial contingent. growing, with practical results of the judiciary, has affirmed its position and role in the system of state agencies as well as in social life.

It can be affirmed that, in 70 years of history, at times of ups and downs, the generations of officials of the Justice branch have always taken the interests of the people and the nation a goal for their efforts. The judiciary has been making a worthy contribution to building and perfecting the legal system and building the people's judiciary according to President Ho Chi Minh's idea of a state and a democratic legal system. new under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

From its founding days to its long years of resistance, the Justice Department has devoted a lot of wisdom to the nation's construction and used the law as an effective tool to contribute to the glorious victory. of the nation, regaining and maintaining independence, freedom, peace and national unity. Generations of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and judicial officers have devoted themselves to dedicating themselves, many of whom bravely sacrificed and are honored as "Soldiers on the Judicial Front".

The period of renovation, international integration, the construction of the Socialist rule of law State of Vietnam, the functions, tasks and powers of the judicial branch from the central to grassroots levels have been expanded and strengthened. with many new, great responsibilities. Seizing opportunities and overcoming challenges, with the efforts of the whole system, the Justice Sector has achieved many outstanding achievements in building and perfecting the legal system and mechanism of law enforcement organization. and judicial reform; administration of judicial administration, judicial assistance, civil and administrative judgment execution, provision of public services and training of human resources in the field of law and justice, helping the nation and people and increasingly contribute to the realization of the goal "Rich people, strong country, democracy, justice and

civilization". State management was strengthened, socialization of judicial activities was increasingly strengthened.

Key achievements of the Justice Sector are:

Firstly, proactively and actively contribute to advising the Party and the State in elaborating guidelines, guidelines, legal and judicial policies, contributing to comprehensively promoting the cause of national renewal, namely Decree Decision No. 08-NQ / TW of January 2, 2002 of the Politburo on a number of key tasks in the judicial work in the near future, Resolution No. 48-NQ / TW of May 24, 2005 of the Ministry of Government on Strategy for building and perfecting Vietnam's legal system till 2010, with orientations to 2020, contributing to forming the theory of the Socialist State rule of law of Vietnam, perfecting legal institutions for the foundation. market economy, ensuring the Party's leadership in the process of law making and judicial activities, recognizing, protecting and ensuring the rights of fishermen i, citizenship, especially to protect people in the field of civil and judicial. Together with other state agencies, the Justice Sector has helped the Government, National Assembly and local authorities manage the process of building and perfecting the legal system, ensuring the continuity of inheritance and unity. synchronization, feasibility, publicity and transparency of the legal system; Constantly innovating thinking to improve the quality of the legal system. The Justice Department has been presiding over the development of the fundamental laws of the legal system, which contain the basic principles of the socialist legal system, upholding the state and law nature of the law. The people, the people and the people, simultaneously follow the requirements of socio-economic development, maintain the security and defense, and strengthen the State's foreign position in the integration process. In addition, by assessing, controlling administrative procedures and checking legal documents, the Justice Department has been better and better performing the role of "a trusted gatekeeper" for Government. government, local government on the constitutionality, legality and unity of the legal system.

Secondly, worthy contribution to the cause of judicial reform, the construction of a socialist rule of law State, the judiciary promptly institutionalized effectively the guidelines of the Party and the State, especially the Resolution No. 08-NQ / TW, Resolution No. 48-NQ / TW, Resolution No. 49-NQ / TW; confirm and put into practice the guidelines for building a socialist rule-of-law State, a strategy for building and perfecting the legal system, a strategy for judicial reform. The Justice branch has been proactively and consistently implementing the policy of "strongly socializing judicial support activities" under Resolution No. 49-NQ / TW; Many major policies and master plans in the field of judicial assistance have been developed and issued, such as the Strategy for the development of the lawyers' team, the legal aid strategy, the Planning for the development of notarized and professional occupations. Institutional points of bailiffs ... facilitate orientation of judicial assistance activities, follow the renovation direction as required by the judicial reform strategy.

Thirdly, the Judiciary always attaches great importance to the theoretical research and summarizes the practice of law formulation and enforcement, thereby constantly

proposing legal policies and solutions to perfect the judicial institution; consolidate, perfect and build new judicial administrative institutions, complementary judiciary, civil judgment execution, legal assistance, dissemination, legal education, grassroots conciliation ..., in order to ensure ensure the rigor of the law, improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the direction and administration by law of the Government and local authorities, accelerate the building and perfecting the legal system and judicial reform. , administrative reforms, contributing to the liberation of productive power, promoting all resources for sustainable development, maintaining political stability, social order and safety, raising national unity and serving increasingly better the legal safety needs of individuals and organizations; raise awareness of the society about the position, the role of law, the people's observance of law.

Fourthly, the training and retraining of legal staff and judicial titles has grown strongly in size, with increasingly enhanced quality to meet the needs of developing human resources for law and private matters. In the process of strengthening state management by law, building the Socialist State rule of law of Vietnam and international integration. As a result, a fairly widespread network of judicial and legal officials has been formed; improve political prowess, professional knowledge, professional skills and professional ethical qualities for judicial officers and judicial titles.

Fifthly, the state management of international cooperation on justice and law has been excellently completed by the Justice branch in accordance with the Party's and State's external principles and guidelines in each period; has paved the way, opened the international cooperation on law and justice in the transition period from the centralized economy to a market economy and international integration, while contributing to maintaining national security and defense. , preventing and fighting against plots of peaceful evolution in sensitive political - legal fields; has both actively initiated initiatives or actively participated in bilateral and multilateral judicial and legal cooperation activities to promote the formation of international communities in the region and the world in accordance with the interests of the people. The ethnic group has just created a legal framework to implement the policy of great national unity, contributing to a positive impact on attracting the Vietnamese community living abroad to build and develop the homeland.

At the National Conference on Judicial Implementation in 2015, Minister Ha Hung Cuong summarized the achievements in 2014, including the achievements and efforts of previous years, which are: What the Justice Department has done in 2014 shows that there has been a spirit of renewing the state management thinking in the construction and law enforcement activities in the direction of institutional improvement must be associated with quality. and effective institutional implementation, for the sake of the nation as a whole, for simplicity and convenience for the people. Thereby, contributing to bringing the justice work into deeper and deeper towards the process of socio-economic development, ensuring political security, social order and safety and protecting the country's sovereignty; contribute

more actively to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of people and businesses, which are recognized by the Party, National Assembly, Government and People ".

In recognition of the contributions of the justice sector to the cause of national construction and development over the past 70 years, the justice sector's officials, staff, officials and employees have received many medals and medals. , certificates of merit, certificates of merit awarded by the Party and State, such as Ho Chi Minh Medal (2005), Gold Star Medal (2010), First Class Independence Medal (2015) and many noble titles. other. All officials, public servants, officials and employees of the Justice Sector are always proud and confident to build the Justice Sector for the country and for the people.