

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN DIRECT
INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES BY THE BAC NINH
PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES**

SUMMARY OF THESIS FOR THE AWARD OF DOCTORAL DEGREE
MAJOR: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the Study

Bac Ninh province is one of the country's leaders in attracting FDI, with 1,340 foreign-invested enterprises as of the end of 2023. This enterprise sector has made enormous contributions to the local socio-economic development. These achievements are attributed to the effectiveness of state management, which has helped build a transparent and open investment environment while ensuring a strict legal framework. However, alongside these accomplishments, state management of FDI enterprises in the province still has some shortcomings. Furthermore, the international and domestic contexts are posing many new challenges. In terms of theory, although there have been numerous studies on state management of FDI enterprises, research focusing on the role of provincial authorities, especially in the post-licensing stage (such as labor, tax, environmental, and technology transfer management), remains limited.

Stemming from the aforementioned practical demands and theoretical gaps, the author has chosen the topic: "State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by the Bac Ninh Provincial Authorities" for his PhD dissertation in Economic Management.

2. Research Aims and Objectives

Research Aim:

To clarify and supplement the theoretical basis for state management of FDI enterprises by provincial authorities. To propose orientations and solutions to improve the state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities in the coming time.

Research Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive overview of domestic and international research.
- To systematize and develop the theoretical framework.
- To analyze and evaluate the current state of state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities in the period of 2015–2024.
- To propose orientations and a system of solutions.

3. Research Object and Scope

Research Object: The research object of this dissertation is the state management of FDI enterprises by provincial authorities.

Research Scope:

- *Scope of managed objects:* FDI enterprises
- *Scope of managing subjects:* The managing subject studied in this dissertation is the Bac Ninh provincial authorities.

- *Scope of content:* The dissertation focuses on the contents of state management over FDI enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Bac Ninh provincial authorities, concentrating on the post-establishment phase

- *Time scope:*

- + The study analyzes the current situation from 2015 to 2024.

- + The proposed solutions are for the period of 2025–2030, with a vision to 2035.

4. Theoretical Basis and Research Methods

*** Theoretical Basis:**

The arguments, hypotheses, and analyses in the dissertation are based on the dialectical and historical materialism of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, Marxist-Leninist political economy, Institutional Theory, and Development Theory.

*** Research Methods**

- Statistical methods; Analytical and synthesis methods; Comparative methods; Sociological survey methods; Interview methods; Questionnaire survey methods.

5. New Contributions of the Dissertation

- Theoretically:

- + The dissertation has systematized and developed a theoretical framework

- + The dissertation builds and proposes a theoretical model of factors affecting the effectiveness of state management over FDI enterprises.

- Methodologically: The study uses a quantitative model to identify and measure the impact level of specific factors on the effectiveness of state management of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh, providing a solid basis for proposing solutions.

- Practically:

- + The dissertation has comprehensively and systematically analyzed the current state of state management of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh province

- + Based on this, the dissertation proposes five groups of solutions to innovate the state management of the Bac Ninh provincial authorities.
- + The research findings can be applied not only to Bac Ninh but also serve as a reference for other localities with similar characteristics nationwide.

6. Structure of the Dissertation

Besides the Introduction, Conclusion, and Bibliography, the main content of the dissertation is divided into 4 chapters and 12 sections.

CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. STUDIES RELATED TO STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES BY PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

1.2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF STUDIES RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

First, previous studies have clarified the content of some related concepts.

Second, studies have identified the contents of state management for the FDI economic sector.

Third, factors affecting state management of FDI enterprises have been pointed out by various studies.

Fourth, solutions have been proposed to improve state management of the FDI sector, tailored to the conditions of each locality.

Fifth, studies have begun to apply quantitative research methods and modern analytical models to this field.

1.3. SELECTED RESEARCH ISSUES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS, AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

1.3.1. Research Gaps

- *Theoretically*: The concept of state management by provincial authorities over FDI enterprises has not been fully and consistently defined

- *Practically*:

+ *Spatial Gap*: No study has systematically, comprehensively, and in-depth researched the state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities at the PhD dissertation level, especially focusing on the post-licensing stage.

+ *Temporal Gap*: Existing studies have not fully updated the impacts of the new context.

- *Content Gap*: There is a lack of research that deeply analyzes the post-licensing management components (labor, tax, environment, technology) and their interconnections in the management practice of Bac Ninh.

- *Methodological Gap*: There is a lack of studies using quantitative models to identify and measure the impact of specific factors on the

effectiveness of state management of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh, which is crucial for proposing robust solutions.

1.3.2. Selected Research Issues for the Dissertation

First, to supplement and clarify the theoretical basis of state management by provincial authorities over FDI enterprises, focusing on post-licensing management content (labor, tax, environment, technology), performance evaluation criteria, and influencing factors.

Second, to analyze and evaluate the current state of state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities for the period 2015-2024.

Third, to build and test a quantitative model of factors affecting the effectiveness of state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities, determining the impact level of each factor.

Fourth, to propose orientations and a system of feasible, integrated solutions to improve state management of FDI enterprises by the Bac Ninh provincial authorities for the period 2025-2030, with a vision to 2035.

1.3.3. Analytical Framework and Research Questions

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES BY PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

2.1. OVERVIEW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES

2.1.1. Concept of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises

Within the framework of this dissertation, an FDI enterprise is understood as an economic organization in which foreign investors are members or shareholders who contribute capital (regardless of the ratio) and directly participate in managing production and business activities for profit, and which is subject to the management of competent state agencies in the host country.

2.1.2. Characteristics of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises

First, capital ownership and legal status.

Second, operating for the goal of profit maximization.

Third, international nature and cultural diversity in business.

Fourth, regarding labor relations..

2.1.3. Classification of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises

2.1.3.1. Classification by investment form

2.1.3.2. Classification by foreign investor's capital contribution ratio

2.1.3.3. Classification by investment sector and industry

2.1.3.4. Classification by investment capital scale

2.1.4. The Role of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises in Local Socio-Economic Development

2.1.4.1. Role in local economic development

2.1.4.2. Role in local social development

2.2. STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES BY PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

2.2.1. Concept of State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

According to the PhD candidate, in this dissertation, it can be understood as: "State management of foreign direct investment enterprises by provincial authorities is the executive and administrative management activity of the provincial government (Provincial People's Committee and

specialized agencies) through state power, via a system of laws, policies, plans, and other management tools, aimed at orienting, regulating, supporting, and supervising the establishment, operation, and development process of FDI enterprises within the province, ensuring legal compliance, harmonizing the interests of all parties, and achieving local and national socio-economic development goals."

2.2.2. Objectives of State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

First, to ensure that the activities of FDI enterprises comply with the law and local development orientations.

Second, to promote the positive contributions of FDI enterprises to the locality.

Third, to ensure security, order, and social stability. Provincial authorities need to supervise closely so that the activities of FDI enterprises do not affect national security, especially in sensitive areas.

2.2.3. Principles of State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

First, the principle of openness and transparency throughout the state management process.

Second, the principle of management efficiency.

Third, the principle of non-interference in lawful business activities.

Fourth, the principle of fairness in law enforcement.

Fifth, the principle of policy stability.

2.2.4. Tools and Methods of State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

2.2.4.1. Tools of state management

- Legal and policy tools; Organizational-administrative apparatus tools; Financial-budgetary tools; Information and communication tools; Inspection, supervision, and evaluation tools

2.2.4.2. Methods of state management

- Administrative-legal methods; Economic methods; Propaganda-mobilization methods; Support-service methods; Inter-sectoral and inter-level coordination methods.

2.2.5. Content of State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

2.2.5.1. Management of the establishment of FDI enterprises

Management of establishment, adjustment, and dissolution of enterprises: Includes investment licensing, business registration, financial capacity verification, and supervision of operations.

2.2.5.2. Labor management in FDI enterprises

First, to create a balance of supply and demand in the labor market.

Second, management of employees in FDI enterprises.

Third, ensuring the implementation of labor laws in FDI enterprises

2.2.5.3. Tax management of FDI enterprises

First, disseminating tax laws.

Second, collecting taxes as prescribed, combined with implementing tax incentive policies.

Third, inspecting, examining, and handling tax violations of FDI enterprises.

2.2.5.4. Management of environmental protection and science & technology transfer

First, management of environmental protection. State management agencies need to:

- Propagate, guide, and disseminate environmental laws to FDI enterprises;*

- Guide compliance with environmental regulations during the operation of FDI enterprises.*

- Lead the planning of inspections, examinations, and supervision of environmental protection work at FDI enterprises.*

Second, management of science and technology transfer.

Provincial authorities need to assess technology during the investment licensing process, monitor the implementation of transfer commitments, and encourage FDI enterprises to link with domestic enterprises and universities to support technology transfer.

2.2.6. Evaluation Criteria and Factors Affecting State Management of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises by Provincial Authorities

2.2.6.1. Evaluation criteria

First, criteria for evaluating the management of FDI enterprise establishment.

Second, criteria for evaluating state management of labor in FDI enterprises.

Third, indicators for evaluating state management of taxes for FDI enterprises.

Fourth, criteria for evaluating environmental management and the level of science & technology transfer.

2.2.6.2. Factors affecting state management

- Subjective Factors

First, the division of tasks and coordination in state management.

Second, the capacity of the state management staff.

Third, infrastructure, technology, and technical levels serving state management

- Objective Factors

First, relevant state mechanisms and policies.

Second, the context of integration, the 4.0 industrial revolution, and the socio-economic conditions of the nation and locality.

Third, the operational goals, responsibility, and compliance consciousness of FDI enterprises.

2.3. EXPERIENCES FROM OTHER LOCALITIES AND LESSONS FOR BAC NINH PROVINCE

2.3.1. Experiences from Other Localities

2.3.1.1. Experience of Binh Duong province

2.3.1.2. Experience of Vinh Phuc province

2.3.1.3. Experience of Quang Ninh province

2.3.2. Lessons for Bac Ninh Province

First, to strengthen the facilitative and service-oriented role of local government.

Second, to focus on improving the quality of the local workforce and closely linking with FDI enterprises in vocational training.

Third, to tighten environmental management in the activities of FDI enterprises, aiming for sustainable development.

Fourth, to modernize tax administration and enhance the application of information technology in managing FDI enterprises.

Fifth, to promote science and technology transfer in FDI enterprises

CHAPTER 3

THE CURRENT STATE OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES BY THE BAC NINH PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

3.1. OVERVIEW OF NATURAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF BAC NINH PROVINCE AND FDI ENTERPRISES IN THE AREA (2015–2024)

3.1.1. Overview of conditions affecting state management

3.1.2. Overview of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh province

3.1.2.1. Number and structure of enterprises

According to Table 3.2, the number of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh province ranks second among all enterprises in the province and has tended to increase over the years. In 2018, there were 935 enterprises, accounting for 12.2% of the total. By 2023, this number had risen to 1,370, accounting for 10.4% of the total. The majority of these are 100% foreign-owned enterprises. In 2023, 100% foreign-owned enterprises accounted for 94.9% of all FDI enterprises

3.1.2.2. Operational status of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh (2015-2024)

The FDI sector currently contributes

Over 60% of GRDP

Nearly 99% of export turnover

About 30% of local budget revenue

Employment for nearly 500,000 workers

3.2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF STATE MANAGEMENT (2015-2024)

3.2.1. Content of State Management

3.2.1.1. Management of FDI enterprise establishment

In general, the appraisal process for issuing Investment Policy Decisions and Investment Registration Certificates in Bac Ninh has complied with legal regulations. The appraisal process has also identified some projects that did not meet regulations, especially those not conforming to socio-economic planning, sectoral planning, or land use planning. For non-compliant aspects, appraisal agencies guided investors to comply. For issues like failing to meet the legal conditions of foreign investors or technology and environmental requirements, appraisal agencies resolutely

refused to issue licenses. A survey showed that 23.7% of enterprises rated the appraisal and licensing activities as "Fast, accurate, and appropriate"; 75.3% believed they "Basically meet requirements but need improvement." However, 1.1% of enterprises found these activities "unprofessional, biased, and slow."

A survey of 180 FDI enterprises revealed that regarding administrative procedures, 60% completed paperwork within a week, 32.2% took one week to less than a month, and a small percentage (5.6%) took one to three months. Regarding processing times, 75% noted that most procedures were resolved on time, 15% said all were on time, but 7.8% reported that only some were, and 2.2% reported delays. Positive improvements have occurred, but adjustments are still needed for consistency.

3.2.1.2. Labor management in FDI enterprises

3.12. Labor situation in foreign direct investment enterprises in Bac Ninh in the period 2015-2023

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
I. Total Labor in FDI Enterprises	288.232	331.650	400.852	411.826	414.407	462.754	465.976	445.434	451.634
II. Female Labor	129.394 (76,7)	149.117 (76,6)	192.040 (81,7)	171.274 (78,5)	179.302 (78)	194.712 (75,9)	187.888 (73,7)	169.206 (71,4)	171.648 (69,7)
III. Local Labor	98.997 (34,3)	126.077 (38)	154.306 (38,4)	157.139 (38,1)	163.186 (39,4)	167.336 (36,2)	168.431 (36,1)	171.447 (38,5)	178.071 (39,4)
IV. Foreign Labor	1.754	2.848	4.035	4.341	5.086	6.863	6.543	6.371	7.297

Source: [51]

The Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs and the Management Board of Industrial Zones coordinate closely with the Provincial Police to inspect and regulate the issuance of work permits for foreign workers. Inspections of labor law compliance in FDI enterprises occur regularly but inconsistently. The number of inspections peaked in 2016 (50 enterprises) and dropped significantly in 2017 and 2021. The number of violations fluctuated but was generally low, reflecting either improved compliance or limited detection. Strikes, while not numerous, occurred regularly, peaking at 4 cases in 2021.

3.2.1.3. Tax management of FDI enterprises

The number of FDI enterprises with tax codes in Bac Ninh increased steadily from 487 in 2015 to 1,035 in 2024. However, the number of actively operating enterprises is significantly lower, indicating issues with delayed project implementation or dissolution. In the 2015-2024 period, tax authorities found 847 FDI enterprises with tax violations, imposing administrative fines of 135.2 billion VND and collecting 299.9 billion VND in arrears.

3.2.1.4. Management of environmental protection and science & technology transfer

3.23. Results of environmental inspection at foreign-invested enterprises in Bac Ninh in the period 2015-2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Environmental Inspections	36	38	33	35	27	18	22	40	45	38
Number of Enterprises Inspected	65	71	76	82	51	44	46	76	74	70
Number of Violating Enterprises	08	06	07	08	07	10	09	08	07	06

Source: [16]

The number of environmental inspections and examinations at FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh province in the period 2015-2024 fluctuated but was generally maintained relatively stable over the years. The period 2020-2021 recorded a significant decrease (only 18 and 22), most likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic disrupting inspection activities. However, from 2022 onwards, the number of inspections has increased sharply again, peaking in 2023 with 45 inspections.

3.24. Science and technology transfer activities of foreign invested enterprises in Bac Ninh province in the period 2015-2024

Target	Unit	year										Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Number of science and technology transfer	Contract	02	02	02	04	09	07	3	3	9	6	47

Target	Unit	year										Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
contracts granted												
Number of Certificates of addition and amendment to technology transfer contracts	Certificate	0	0	03	01	0	03	3	14	5	2	31

Source: [50]

By the end of 2024, the Bac Ninh Department of Science and Technology had issued 47 Technology Transfer Contract Certificates to 24 enterprises. However, all these contracts were for technology transfer from parent companies to subsidiaries in Vietnam; there were no contracts for technology transfer from FDI enterprises to domestic ones.

3.2.1.5. Assessment through quantitative research

Regression analysis showed that the factors of Socio-political and economic conditions, Assignment and coordination among agencies, and Enterprise objectives and consciousness have a clear and positive impact on the effectiveness of state management of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh.

The analysis also showed that factors such as Capacity of provincial state management staff (DNCSB), Physical and technical conditions (DKVCKT), and State mechanisms and policies related to FDI enterprises (CCCS) had low influence coefficients and Sig. values > 0.05 , indicating they did not have a statistically significant impact.

3.3. OVERALL ASSESSMENT (2015-2024)

3.3.1. Positive Aspects

First, the appraisal and licensing processes are rigorous and facilitate business.

Second, labor management has ensured safety and stability in labor relations.

Third, tax management has been effective, enhancing transparency and budget revenue.

Fourth, environmental protection regulations are strictly monitored.

Fifth, the provincial government has facilitated technology cooperation and sharing.

3.3.2. Limitations and Causes

3.3.2.1. Limitations

First, management of enterprise establishment is still formalistic, lacking in-depth assessment of financial capacity, technology, and environmental impact.

Second, labor disputes and strikes still occur, with cases of wage arrears and absconding employers.

Third, tax evasion by FDI enterprises has not been completely prevented.

Fourth, environmental pollution caused by FDI enterprises still occurs.

Fifth, the rate of technology transfer from FDI enterprises remains very modest.

3.3.2.2. Causes of limitations

*** Subjective Causes**

Firstly, the assignment and distribution of management of foreign direct investment enterprises still has some overlaps, overlaps, and disregards.

Secondly, the infrastructure system serving state management of foreign direct investment enterprises has not met the development of enterprises.

Thirdly, the capacity of state management staff is still limited in terms of expertise, foreign language proficiency, and business culture of foreign direct investment enterprises.

*** Objective Causes**

Firstly, the domestic and international economic and political situation is constantly changing, competition between localities in providing incentives and retaining FDI enterprises is increasing.

Secondly, the goals and sense of responsibility of FDI enterprises.

Thirdly, the legal mechanisms and policies on FDI enterprises and gaps in specific regulations on FDI.

CHAPTER 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATE MANAGEMENT OF FDI ENTERPRISES BY THE BAC NINH PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

4.1. NEW CONTEXTS AND ORIENTATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2025-2030, VISION TO 2045

4.1.1. New Contexts

4.1.1.1. International Context:

Growth of FDI from Asian partners; trade protectionism and geopolitical tensions; impact of US trade tax policies

4.1.1.2. Domestic Context

Policy of double-digit FDI growth; promoting the "dual transformation" (digital and green); administrative apparatus reform

4.1.1.3. Provincial Context

Administrative unit restructuring; increasing competition for FDI among localities; orientation towards attracting high-tech, eco-friendly FDI for sustainable development.

4.1.2. Orientations for Improvement (2025-2030, Vision to 2035)

First, regarding management of enterprise establishment.

Second, regarding labor management.

Third, regarding tax management.

Fourth, regarding environmental management and science & technology transfer..

4.2. SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT (2025-2030, VISION TO 2035)

4.2.1. Improve Assignment and Coordination among State Management Agencies and with FDI Enterprises

Clearly define and streamline roles of agencies.

Build a coordination mechanism among state agencies.

Simplify and make administrative procedures transparent.

Develop an interconnected database for synchronized information.

Institutionalize a tripartite dialogue mechanism (state, FDI enterprises, labor representatives)..

4.2.2. Improve Physical Conditions for State Management

Invest in modern technical infrastructure for management agencies.

Apply Artificial Intelligence (AI) in state management.

Promote digital technology in environmental monitoring to build a smart, connected system.

4.2.3. Enhance the Quality of Human Resources in State Management

Improve foreign language proficiency for officials.

Expand international cooperation and exchange to enhance integration capacity

4.2.4. Develop Mechanisms and Policies to Promote Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Legal Compliance of FDI Enterprises

Conduct training and awareness programs on CSR and laws.

Create incentive policies for effective CSR implementation.

Develop a set of indicators to evaluate CSR and legal compliance.

4.2.5. Strengthen the Capacity and Effectiveness of Inspection, Examination, and Supervision of FDI Enterprises

Establish clear inspection mechanisms and transparent procedures.

Enhance labor inspections, especially regarding wages, social insurance, and working conditions.

Strengthen targeted tax inspections.

Enforce compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment reports and public environmental information disclosure.

Enhance the supervisory role of the Provincial People's Council over FDI enterprises

4.3. ECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to the National Assembly.

Recommendations to the Government.

Recommendations to the Ministry of Finance.

Recommendations to the Ministry of Science and Technology.
Recommendations to the General Department of Taxation.

CONCLUSION

State management of foreign direct investment enterprises in Bac Ninh province plays a pivotal role in orienting the locality's sustainable socio-economic development. As one of the leading FDI destinations in the country, Bac Ninh has built a relatively complete state management system, contributing significantly to the province's impressive economic achievements over the past decade.

Through a comprehensive research process, the dissertation has achieved the following important results:

First, it has systematized and supplemented the theory of state management of FDI enterprises in the new context, especially concerning modern governance, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and sustainable development.

Second, it has deeply analyzed the current state of state management in Bac Ninh from 2015-2024 from two perspectives: (1) the view of state management agencies and (2) the view of the FDI enterprises themselves. This multi-dimensional approach has provided a comprehensive, objective view of the successes and limitations in current management.

Third, the dissertation proposes a system of five highly feasible, integrated groups of solutions, built upon an in-depth analysis of the root causes of existing problems. These solutions are not only innovative but also suitable for the specific characteristics of a rapidly developing industrial province like Bac Ninh, potentially serving as a reference model for other localities. The proposed solutions aim for a dual goal: to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of state management while creating a favorable environment for FDI enterprises to develop sustainably, comply with the law, and contribute positively to local development.

Despite significant efforts, the dissertation may have certain limitations due to constraints of scope, time, and the constant fluctuation of real-world data. The author looks forward to receiving valuable feedback from

scientists, managers, and readers to further improve this research in the future.

With its theoretical and practical contributions, the dissertation is expected to help enhance the effectiveness of state management of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh in particular and in other localities with similar conditions in general, aiming for sustainable socio-economic development in the context of deep international integration..

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION

1. Ha Thai Son (2024), "Some solutions to promote the role of FDI enterprises in Bac Ninh province," Journal of Financial and Accounting Research, Issue 1, October 2024 (No. 223), ISSN: 1859-4093.
2. Ha Thai Son (2025), "Experiences in state management of FDI enterprises in some localities and lessons for the Bac Ninh provincial authorities," Journal of Financial and Accounting Research, Issue 1, January 2025 (No. 279), ISSN: 1859-4093