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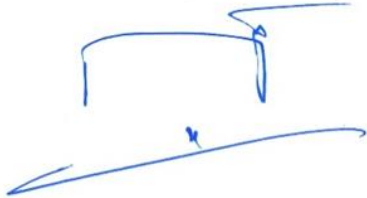
**LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE
SOLICITATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT NATURAL-
DISASTER RELIEF IN VIETNAM**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS
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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for Selecting the Dissertation Topic

Situated in a region with diverse topography and climate, Vietnam regularly faces and suffers the adverse impacts of various types of natural disasters. From a socio-political perspective, our Party and State have always attached special importance to social security, promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc and mobilizing socialized resources to the fullest extent in order to prevent, combat and remedy the consequences of natural disasters. Whenever a natural disaster occurs, movements to mobilize and receive (hereinafter, “mobilization and receipt”) voluntary contributions are broadly launched by all levels, sectors, agencies, organizations and individuals. This profoundly reflects the tradition of solidarity and mutual affection of the Vietnamese people. That tradition was institutionalized at an early stage: immediately after independence was won, President Ho Chi Minh signed Decree No. 70 dated 25 February 1946 establishing the Central Committee for Dyke Protection - one of the first legal instruments of our State on mobilizing and organizing forces for natural-disaster prevention and control. Practice has proven that the effective mobilization of domestic and foreign voluntary contributions has played an enormous role, providing timely support to local authorities and the People in gradually overcoming difficulties and soon stabilizing their lives.

Regarding the political basis, in recent years our Party has issued many important documents setting out new requirements that apply directly to law-making and to the organization of law implementation in all fields, including the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions. Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW dated 9 November 2022 of the 13th Party Central Committee on continuing to build and perfect the socialist rule-of-law State of Vietnam in the new period identifies the supremacy of the Constitution and the law, and ensuring that the law is implemented fairly, strictly, consistently, promptly, effectively and efficiently, as a requirement of a principled nature. It further identifies law enforcement as a breakthrough task, requiring a decisive shift from management by administrative procedures to service delivery centred on the people and enterprises, while tightening discipline and order and strengthening inspection, oversight and accountability in the organization of law implementation. Alongside this, the Political Bureau has issued Conclusion No. 119-KL/TW dated 20 January 2025 on orientations for renovating and perfecting the law-making process, Conclusion No. 09-KL/TW dated 10 March 2026 on perfecting the structure of Vietnam’s legal system to meet the requirements of national development in the new era, and Conclusion No. 17-KL/TW dated 2 April 2026 on legislative orientations for the 16th National Assembly’s term. These documents continue to require the rectification of overlaps, contradictions and impracticability, and the enhancement of the effectiveness of law enforcement. Such orientations call for systematic research into law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships - a field that is at once humanitarian and directly connected to the management of social resources and to the trust of the People.

In addition, the urgency of the topic is bound up with the context of the streamlining of the organizational apparatus and of administrative reform now being

implemented resolutely. Pursuant to Resolution No. 18-NQ/TW on continuing to renovate and reorganize the apparatus of the political system so that it is streamlined and operates effectively and efficiently, Resolution No. 60-NQ/TW dated 12 April 2025 of the 11th Plenum of the 13th Party Central Committee, and other central resolutions and conclusions on the rearrangement of administrative units, the merger of certain ministries and sectors, and the organization of local government under a two-tier model (provincial and communal levels), the system of actors competent to mobilize, receive and distribute voluntary contributions has changed fundamentally compared with the time Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP was promulgated. The abolition of the district level as a tier of government, together with the reorganization of the apparatus of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and of socio-political organizations and mass associations assigned tasks by the Party and the State - including the Vietnam Red Cross Society - raises a series of legal issues to be resolved: redefining competence, sequence and procedures for mobilization and receipt; delineating responsibilities for coordination among the actors; and ensuring the continuity and timeliness of relief work during the transition. These are matters that current regulations and existing studies have not yet updated or fully explained.

At the same time, the requirement of digital transformation is profoundly affecting the modes of law implementation in this field. Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW dated 22 December 2024 of the Political Bureau on breakthroughs in the development of science, technology, innovation and national digital transformation identifies digital transformation as a new mode of production, requiring the development of data, digital platforms and data-based governance. In practice, the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships has been taking place mainly in the digital environment: mobilization via social networks, receipt via bank accounts, e-wallets and digital humanitarian portals, and publication of donor lists and distribution results on online platforms. Meanwhile, current law does not yet provide adequately for a national database serving relief coordination, for the legal validity of electronic documents, or for identity authentication and the oversight of cash flows on digital platforms. Together with the major orientations set out in the Resolution of the 14th National Congress of the Party, the requirements outlined above show that researching, perfecting the law and enhancing the effectiveness of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships is an urgent task in political, legal and practical terms alike.

Regarding the legal basis, the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions is humanitarian in nature yet requires a strict and transparent management mechanism. In order to enhance the effectiveness of this activity while preventing and forestalling the risks of violations, the body of law governing this field is being progressively refined. At present, in addition to the Government's Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP dated 27 October 2021 - the foundational instrument setting out basic and comprehensive provisions on the mobilization, distribution and use of voluntary contributions - there is the coherence of many other important legal instruments, such as: the Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control 2013 (amended and supplemented in 2020, now consolidated in Document No. 21/VBHN-VPQH), the Law on the Vietnam Fatherland Front 2015, the Law on the State Budget 2015 (amended and supplemented in 2020), the Law on Civil Defence 2023, together with related guiding decrees (Decree No. 66/2021/ND-CP,

Decree No. 50/2020/ND-CP (as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 53/2026/ND-CP), Decree No. 93/2019/ND-CP, etc.). This legal framework has clearly stipulated the principles, the competence of the relevant actors, the procedures for implementation, as well as the requirement of openness and transparency in the allocation of resources. As a result, the organization of the implementation of law (hereinafter, “law implementation”) on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions has, over the recent period, undergone many positive changes, become well-ordered and achieved practical effectiveness.

However, the process of implementing the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of difficulties caused by natural disasters (hereinafter, “natural-disaster hardships”) still reveals certain limitations, particularly in coordination. The absence of a national database updated in real time makes it difficult for spontaneous charitable groups and for organizations to identify accurately which localities have already received sufficient support and which are still in need. A legal gap also remains regarding auditing and ex-post inspection: the current oversight mechanism relies primarily on the self-declared reports of the mobilizing actors and lacks the involvement of independent auditing organizations or in-depth community oversight. Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP has opened the way for individuals to conduct mobilization, but the procedures for opening separate accounts, disbursement commitments and sanctions applicable when individuals act wrongfully remain very difficult to enforce in practice owing to the lack of digital financial-management tools. From the perspective of the managing actors, the capacity for coordination and for organizing receipt at some agencies and organizations is at times confused and passive, most clearly manifested in the overlap and the unclear delineation of competence among the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Red Cross Society and the People’s Committees at all levels in managing and directing voluntary contributions. In addition, the coordination among State management agencies, socio-political organizations, humanitarian organizations and the individuals participating in mobilization is not truly close and synchronized. This directly affects the effectiveness of allocating contributions; in practice, there still occurs the overlapping or inequitable allocation of resources, or allocation not closely aligned with the essential needs of people in flood-affected areas, thereby wasting resources and diminishing the significance of relief work. The inspection, examination, oversight and handling of violations during the law-implementation process have not been carried out regularly and thoroughly.

At present, in our country there have been many research works on natural-disaster prevention and control, charitable activities and social security in general. Nevertheless, the line of study that delves into evaluating the practical enforcement of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions - particularly through the lens of assessing the capacity of the managing actors and of resolving the problem of optimizing the effectiveness of resource allocation after the new legal system was promulgated - still contains certain gaps that need to be further researched and supplemented. In light of the urgent political, legal and practical requirements set out above, the PhD candidate’s selection of the topic **“Law implementation on the solicitation and receipt of voluntary contributions to support natural-disaster relief in Vietnam”** as the subject of this doctoral dissertation is highly imperative in both theoretical and practical terms.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks of the Dissertation

2.1. Research Objective

The objective of the dissertation is to propose feasible solutions to perfect the legal system and enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of the law (law implementation) on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

To achieve the above objective, the dissertation focuses on the following specific tasks:

- To provide an overview and assessment of the state of research related to the topic, both domestically and internationally; to draw out the scientific values that may be inherited; and to clearly identify the “gaps” that the dissertation needs to research further and resolve.
- To systematize and clarify the theoretical basis of law implementation in the field of the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships (including its concept, characteristics, forms of implementation, guaranteeing factors and criteria for evaluating effectiveness).
- To survey, analyze and objectively interpret the current state of existing legal provisions and the practical organization of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam over the recent period. On that basis, to identify clearly the results achieved, the limitations, obstacles and overlaps in the course of applying the law, and the causes of those limitations.
- To formulate a system of viewpoints and orientations and to propose specific solutions (on perfecting institutions and on organizing enforcement) in order to ensure law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in the new context.

3. Research Subject and Scope of the Dissertation

3.1. Research Subject

The research subject of the dissertation is the system of legal norms governing the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, and the social relations arising in the course of organizing law implementation in practice (manifested in the forms of law observance, law execution, law use and law application). The research subject is limited to domestic voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals under Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP; it does not cover emergency international aid under Decree No. 50/2020/ND-CP, expenditures from the State budget, off-budget State financial funds, or official development assistance (ODA).

3.2. Research Scope

- *Scope of content:* The dissertation focuses on researching and evaluating the legal provisions and the practical deployment of the forms of law implementation with respect to the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, centred on the execution and application of the legal framework under Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP and related legal instruments. The phrase “mobilization and receipt” in the title of the topic is understood as the two core stages of the legal cycle applicable to voluntary contributions. However, since the results of mobilization and receipt can only be fully assessed through output results, the dissertation

also examines, to the extent necessary, the stages of distribution and use; openness, transparency and accountability; and inspection, oversight and the handling of violations, as stages having a direct causal relationship with the two core stages mentioned above. As to resources, the dissertation studies only domestic voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals under Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP; it does not study emergency international aid under Decree No. 50/2020/ND-CP, funding from the State budget, off-budget State financial funds or official development assistance (ODA).

- *Scope of space*: The dissertation studies law implementation nationwide (Vietnam). Within that, in order to substantiate its practical arguments, the dissertation limits data collection, surveys and case studies to a number of localities that are regularly and directly affected by natural disasters and where mobilization and receipt activities are vigorous and complex (Son La; Yen Bai, now part of Lao Cai province; Quang Ninh; Hai Phong; Nghe An; Quang Binh and Quang Tri, now Quang Tri province; Thua Thien Hue, now Hue city). These localities were selected according to three criteria: (i) the frequency and extent of damage caused by natural disasters in the period 2013-2025; (ii) representativeness of the disaster types characteristic of each region, including flash floods and landslides in the northern mountainous area, and storms and inundation in the coastal areas of the North and North Central regions; (iii) the scale and complexity of the mobilization and receipt activities taking place in the locality, especially after Typhoon Yagi in September 2024. Because the surveyed localities do not cover the South Central region, the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta, the conclusions drawn from the survey data are used only as evidence supporting general findings and do not substitute for nationwide statistics. In addition, since the PhD candidate works at the Vietnam Red Cross Society, three measures are applied to limit potential bias in data collection and interpretation: cross-checking the Red Cross Society's data against the data of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and of State management agencies; not using data or opinions from the Society's system as the sole basis for any evaluative finding; and cross-checking all information obtained through interviews against legal instruments, official reports or independent statistics before use.

- *Scope of time*: The dissertation collects data and assesses the current situation from 2013 (when the Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control 2013 was promulgated) to the end of 2025, with in-depth analysis focused on the period since Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP took effect, so as to compare the effectiveness of the new legal framework.

- *Scope of actors*: The dissertation limits its research to the group of actors participating in the management and oversight of, and directly carrying out, mobilization and receipt activities, comprising: competent State management agencies; the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Red Cross Society at all levels; social funds and charitable funds; mass media agencies; and the organizations and individuals that directly contribute or that mobilize, receive and distribute voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships.

4. Research Approach and Methods

4.1. Approach

The dissertation is carried out through the following principal approaches:

- An objective-based, content-based and systemic approach.

- An objective, comprehensive and historically specific approach based on the dialectical materialist viewpoint.
- An interdisciplinary approach: jurisprudence, sociology and management science.

4.2. Methodology and Research Methods

The dissertation is researched on the methodological basis of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought; the viewpoints and lines of the Party and the policies and laws of the State on natural-disaster prevention and control and on charitable and humanitarian activities in general, and on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in particular.

In order to accomplish the research tasks of the dissertation, the PhD candidate has employed the following specific research methods: *the documentary research method; the analysis and synthesis method; the statistical and comparative method; the field survey method; the in-depth interview method; the case-study method; and the expert method.*

5. New Scientific Contributions of the Dissertation

First, the dissertation clarifies the theoretical basis of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, in which it constructs the relevant concept, identifies the four forms of law implementation in this field, and establishes a set of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of law implementation.

Second, the dissertation analyzes and assesses, objectively and comprehensively, the current state of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, identifying the strengths, the limitations and their causes in recent years, and on that basis proposes viewpoints and solutions to ensure law implementation in this field in Vietnam in the coming period.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Dissertation

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The research results of the dissertation contribute to clarifying the theoretical issues of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, thereby helping to supplement and enrich the theory of law implementation in this field in Vietnam.

6.2. Practical Significance

The dissertation serves as a reference for State agencies in the course of amending, supplementing and promulgating legal instruments on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam; and provides a scientific basis for agencies, organizations, collectives and individuals to raise their awareness of law implementation in this field in Vietnam. In addition, the dissertation may be used as reference material for research, teaching and learning of the law and for perfecting the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships within agencies and organizations performing tasks assigned by the State.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

Apart from the Introduction, the Conclusion, the List of the author's published works related to the dissertation, the List of references and the Appendices, the content of the dissertation comprises 4 chapters and 12 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. THE STATE OF RESEARCH IN VIETNAM

1.1.1. Research works related to natural-disaster prevention and control

Monographs and guidance materials: A number of monographs have analyzed and clarified the situation of natural disasters in our country, their causes and preventive solutions. Typical examples include: *“White Book on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control in Vietnam 2022”*; *“The Community and Its Role in Responding to Natural Disasters”*; *“Natural Disaster and Epidemic Prevention”*; *“Teaching and Learning Materials on Disaster Risk Reduction”*; *“ASEAN Cooperation in Natural Disaster Prevention and Control under Conditions of Global Climate Change”*; and *“Collected Research Works and Science and Technology Programmes Serving the National Target Programme on Climate Change Response, 2011-2015”*.

Doctoral dissertations: Works in this group focus on strengthening the capacity, knowledge and skills for organizing natural-disaster prevention and control: *“Research on the Scientific Basis for Flood- and Inundation-Control Planning Based on Risk Analysis”*; *“Research on Solutions to Strengthen the Natural Disaster Prevention, Control and Search and Rescue Capacity of the Public Security Sector in the Context of Climate Change”*.

Representative articles include: *“Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Is the Responsibility of the Entire Party, People and Society”*; *“Natural Disaster Challenges and Solutions to Enhance Prevention and Control Effectiveness in the Central Region”*; *“Proactively Responding to Climate Change, Preventing and Controlling Natural Disasters, Strengthening Resource Management and Environmental Protection”*; *“Mass Mobilization Work in Natural Disaster Prevention and Control”*; *“Vietcombank Accompanying Enterprises and People in Overcoming Difficulties Caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic and by Natural Disasters and Floods”*; *“Religious Organizations Participating in Responding to Natural Disasters and Climate Change in Vietnam Today”*; *“Bank Credit and Natural Disaster Prevention and Environmental Protection in Vietnam”*; *“Strengthening the Party’s Leadership in Natural Disaster Prevention and Control”*; *“Promulgating the Plan for Implementing the National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control”*; *“Research on Experience in Disaster Mitigation in the Face of Climate Change Impacts”*; *“Lessons Learned and Key Tasks in Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Work”*; and *“Lessons Learned in Natural Disaster Prevention and Control”*.

1.1.2. Domestic research works related to charitable and humanitarian activities

The mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships is a component of charitable and humanitarian activity in

general. In recent years, a number of works by Vietnamese authors have addressed this issue. Among monographs, scientific research projects and conference proceedings are: *“Public Perceptions of Charitable Activities and the Fundraising Capacity of Vietnamese Non-Governmental Organizations”*; *“The Current State of the Law on Charity and Humanitarian Activity in Vietnam”*; the doctoral dissertation *“Buddhists’ Participation in Social Charitable Activities in Hanoi Today”*; *“The Role of Grassroots Socio-Political Organizations in Ensuring Social Security for Rural Residents: A Case Study of Two Communes”*, and others. Representative articles include: *“Charitable Activities of the People through a Sociological Survey in the Community”*; *“Religious Social Charity: Issues Raised for State Management in Vietnam Today”*; *“Social Charitable Activity - A Cultural Beauty of Buddhism”*; and *“Social Charitable Activity - Current Situation and Solutions”*.

1.1.3. Research works related to law implementation

Law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships is a component of law implementation in general. In recent years, many works have been published in Vietnam on law implementation generally and on law implementation in particular fields, localities and areas or in relation to specific target groups. Typical examples include: the monographs *“Disaster Risk Management and Community Support”* and *“Proactive Natural Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management”*; the monograph *“Implementation, Application and Interpretation of Law in Vietnam”*; and numerous doctoral dissertations applying the theoretical framework of law implementation to different specialized fields, notably dissertations on implementing the law on democracy in communes, wards and townships, on the auction of land-use rights in the North Central provinces, on the control of agreements restricting competition, and on the rights and obligations of lawyers in criminal proceedings.

1.1.4. Domestic research works related to law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

Within the scope of the materials the author has been able to survey, there has to date been no work providing in-depth and comprehensive research on law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam. Nevertheless, in a number of related works published in recent years, authors have touched upon and approached certain aspects relating to law implementation in this field. Typical examples include: the report *“Perfecting the Legal Corridor for Charitable Activities in Vietnam on the Basis of Current Law”*; the article *“Tax and Accounting Policies for Social and Charitable Funds in Vietnam”*; and the monographs by Do Minh Tuan and Le Trong Nghia.

1.2. THE STATE OF RESEARCH ABROAD RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.2.1. Foreign research works related to natural-disaster prevention and control

As in Vietnam, countries around the world and in the region experience natural-disaster phenomena every year, causing consequences of varying severity for social life. Accordingly, natural-disaster prevention and control in general has also been studied by experts and scientists in other countries: the “*Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019*”; the article “*Multi-hazard risk assessment of coastal vulnerability from tropical cyclones - A GIS based approach for the Odisha coast*”; the monograph “*African experiences in community-based disaster risk reduction*”; “*Kobe earthquake: Turning point of community based risk reduction in Japan*”; and the doctoral dissertation “*An advanced methodology for the multi-risk assessment: an application for climate change impacts in the North Adriatic case study (Italy)*”. In addition, other foreign works also address natural-disaster prevention and control, such as the monograph “*Financing Community Resilience Before Disaster Strikes: Lessons From the United States*”; the report “*Living with Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives*”; and the article “*Community based approaches to disaster mitigation*”.

1.2.2. Foreign research works related to charitable and humanitarian activities

With a view to providing timely support and assistance to people in difficult circumstances and to remedying the consequences of natural disasters for social life, many foreign experts and scientists have produced research works on charitable and humanitarian activities in general. Some works address the meaning and importance of carrying out charitable and humanitarian activities, such as the monographs “*The Profits of Charity*” and “*Basics of International Humanitarian Missions*”. In addition, a number of foreign works analyze and clarify the orientations and scope of organizing charitable and humanitarian activities in various countries, notably the article “*Philanthropic structuring: The Asian context*”; the monograph “*Market Orientation of Nonprofit Organizations: An Indian Perspective*”; and “*Philanthropic Giving in Ireland: A Scoping Project*”.

1.2.3. Foreign research works related to law implementation in general

Law implementation in general, law implementation in various fields and law implementation in relation to particular subjects have been addressed in a number of works published abroad. Typical studies on law implementation in general include “*The Rule of Law*” and “*The Enforcement of Law: Theories and Procedures*”.

1.2.4. Foreign research works related to law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

A review of the literature shows that many works published abroad relate to law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of difficulties caused by natural disasters. In order to help enhance the

effectiveness of such law implementation, a complete system of legal instruments in this field must be built: the monographs *“Disaster Law”*, *“Charity law and the Liberal State”* and *“International Disaster Response Law”*. In addition, a number of works analyze matters directly related to this field, such as the monograph *“Handbook of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management”* and *“Volunteerism & Disaster Resilience in Thailand: Institutional Design for Reducing Migrant Workers’ Vulnerability to Floods in Thailand”*. In organizing law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, openness, transparency and accountability are very important statutory requirements, as discussed in the articles *“Accountability Online: Understanding the Web-Based Accountability Practices of Nonprofit Organizations”*; *“The public benefit requirement in charity law: the mystery of the balancing act”*; and *“Improving Charity Accountability: Lessons From the Scottish Experience”*.

1.3. ASSESSMENT AND COMMENTS ON THE STATE OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.3.1. Issues already clarified by existing research works

Within the scope of the materials the author has been able to survey, there has to date been no scientific work at doctoral-dissertation level providing in-depth and comprehensive research on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships and on law implementation in this field in Vietnam. Even so, the published studies remain very useful, allowing the PhD candidate to consult and draw on them in the course of preparing the dissertation in order to analyze, interpret and clarify the main contents of the topic.

On the basis of the research gaps identified above, the dissertation is a work of in-depth inquiry from the perspective of legal science, focusing on a comprehensive analysis of the four forms of law implementation (observance, execution, use and application) and of the specific contents of law implementation (principles, actors, procedures, distribution and the handling of violations) in the field of the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions for natural-disaster recovery in Vietnam.

1.3.2. Issues inherited by the dissertation

First, the dissertation inherits the foundational viewpoints and concepts of disaster risk, the impacts of climate change and the socio-economic context that make support for overcoming natural-disaster hardships an urgent requirement in Vietnam today.

Second, it inherits the general theoretical basis of the law in the humanitarian and charitable field, in particular the principled theoretical issues concerning the rights, obligations and operating mechanisms of agencies, organizations and individuals participating in the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions, as clarified in earlier studies, dissertations and scientific projects.

Third, it inherits the data, survey results and assessments of the current situation regarding the practical application of the law, as well as the obstacles in the mechanisms

for management and coordination and in the transparency and accountability of mobilization and receipt activities, drawn from thematic reports and scientific conferences.

1.3.3. Issues to be further researched and resolved in the dissertation

First, to research, analyze and interpret a number of theoretical issues concerning law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam.

Second, to survey, analyze and assess the current state of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in recent years, and to offer assessments and comments on that situation.

Third, to analyze and forecast the favourable and unfavourable factors, and to set out viewpoints and solutions to ensure law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in the coming period.

1.4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.4.1. Research hypotheses

General hypothesis: the effectiveness of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam is determined mainly by the degree of centralization of the coordination mechanism and the degree of information transparency, rather than by the scale of the resources mobilized.

Hypothesis 1: the fragmentation of receiving focal points and the lack of a unified coordination mechanism are the direct causes of increasingly uneven allocation across localities and of prolonged delays in relief. Hypothesis 2: the degree of openness and transparency of revenue and expenditure information is positively correlated with the level of legal compliance by mobilizing actors and negatively correlated with the number of disputes and complaints arising. Hypothesis 3: the legal gap concerning the status and responsibilities of independent individual mobilizers - rather than any lack of sanctions - is the principal cause of the risks of profiteering and of disputes in the period 2020-2022.

1.4.2. Research questions

- Central research question: Which factors determine the effectiveness of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam, and which factors must be acted upon to ensure that effectiveness?

- The specific research questions are:

+ Question 1: What legal characteristics distinguish law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships from law implementation in other fields, given the voluntary, non-profit and social-security nature of these relations?

- + Question 2: On what set of criteria should the results of law implementation in this field be evaluated, and which factors guarantee that law implementation is effective?
- + Question 3: What results has law implementation in Vietnam achieved in the period 2013-2025, what limitations remain when measured against the above set of criteria, and what are the causes of those limitations?
- + Question 4: What viewpoints and solutions are needed to address the identified causes under the current conditions of two-tier local government organization and digital transformation?

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL BASIS OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS

2.1. THEORY OF THE LAW ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS

2.1.1. Concept of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

On the basis of the concepts of “law”, “mobilization of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships” and “receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships” analyzed and set out above, the following understanding may be adopted: *the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam is the system of legal norms promulgated by competent State agencies, together with the relevant international treaties to which Vietnam is a party, which stipulate the competence, procedures and modes of implementation as well as the sanctions applicable to violations occurring in the course of organizing, issuing appeals for, mobilizing, receiving, allocating and using the voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals for the purpose of supporting the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships.*

2.1.2. Role of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

First, the law creates a legal corridor enabling individuals and organizations freely to exercise their rights to mobilize and receive voluntary contributions lawfully, safely and under the protection of the State.

Second, the law ensures openness and transparency and establishes a clear accountability mechanism, thereby strengthening donors’ trust in the actors that undertake mobilization and receipt.

Third, the law helps protect the interests of “vulnerable people” - the beneficiaries of relief - ensuring that resources are distributed equitably and for the proper purposes.

Fourth, the law is a sharp instrument for preventing, deterring and strictly handling acts that take advantage of natural disasters or of the name of charity for personal gain, infringing the order of social management.

2.2. THEORY OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS

2.2.1. Concept and characteristics of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

The following understanding may be adopted: *law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships is the lawful conduct of the relevant actors aimed at bringing the legal provisions in this field into practice, thereby contributing to the mitigation of damage caused by natural disasters through the voluntary contributions of collectives and individuals.*

Characteristics of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships:

- *It reflects the humaneness, humanitarianism and responsibility of our Party and State in protecting human rights and protecting “vulnerable people” affected by natural disasters.*
- *It reflects the spirit of international solidarity and the traditional spirit of solidarity and mutual affection of the Vietnamese nation.*
- *It is bound up with the voluntary and self-motivated spirit of the relevant agencies, organizations and individuals.*
- *It is multi-actor in nature.*
- *It is limited in time (requiring speed and timeliness) and in space.*
- *It carries many complex factors and management risks, requiring a strict and effective legal corridor.*

2.2.2. Forms of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

Understood in the most general sense, the forms of law implementation are the ways in which the relevant actors, through their specific conduct, bring legal provisions into practice. Legal science identifies four forms of law implementation, comprising: *observance of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships;*

- *Execution of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships;*
- *Use of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships;*
- *Application of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships.*

2.2.3. Principles and actors of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.3.1. Principles of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.3.2. Actors of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.4. Contents of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.4.1. Law implementation in mobilizing voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.4.2. Law implementation in receiving and managing voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.4.3. Law implementation in distributing and using voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.4.4. Law implementation in inspecting, overseeing and handling violations concerning the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

2.2.5. Evaluation criteria and factors guaranteeing law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

First, legality.

Second, timeliness.

Third, assurance of the principle of voluntariness.

Fourth, openness, transparency and accountability.

Fifth, distribution that is for the proper purposes, to the proper beneficiaries, equitable and effective.

Sixth, effectiveness of coordination, inspection, oversight and the handling of violations.

2.3. LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES AND LESSONS OF REFERENCE VALUE FOR VIETNAM

2.3.1. Law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in selected countries

The four countries selected for study in this section satisfy at least two of the following three criteria: (i) they are regularly affected by high-intensity natural disasters; (ii) they have a relatively complete legal framework on charitable and relief activities; (iii) they share similarities with Vietnam in geographical or cultural conditions or in the

model of organizing the State apparatus. Accordingly, Japan and the Philippines were selected as unitary States in the same Asia-Pacific region that are subject to types of natural disasters similar to Vietnam's; the United States and Australia were selected because their systems for regulating charitable activity developed early, offering a comparative perspective on mechanisms for registration, oversight and information disclosure.

2.3.2. Reference value for Vietnam of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in selected countries

First, drawing on the experience of certain countries in enacting a separate law on charity and humanitarian activity, Vietnam's competent authorities may study and propose the drafting of a Law on Charity and Humanitarian Activity for promulgation by the National Assembly.

Second, the experience of other countries in establishing a national disaster support fund to carry out the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions for overcoming natural-disaster hardships, coupled with independent auditing to ensure openness and transparency, warrants study.

Third, in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, the legal responsibilities of the various levels of government and of the organizations and individuals undertaking such activities should be more clearly prescribed.

Chapter 3

THE CURRENT STATE OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

3.1. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

3.1.1. Natural factors

With its diverse and complex topography and climate and its long coastline, Vietnam is one of the countries that frequently experiences natural disasters and bears their harmful consequences. Natural disasters in our country are classified into 22 different types, and almost all of them (21 of 22, except tsunamis) have occurred and caused damage. Every year, people in many localities are regularly affected by natural-disaster phenomena, specifically: flash floods and landslides in the northern mountainous provinces; storms and floods in the coastal provinces, especially in the Central region; and drought in the South Central provinces and the Central Highlands.

As these are natural phenomena, disasters occur every year to varying degrees whether we wish it or not. In addition, owing to the negative side-effects of national industrialization and modernization, the lack of environmental awareness and “brutal” human interventions in nature, the natural-disaster situation in Vietnam has continued in recent years to evolve in complex and unpredictable ways, causing serious consequences for social life.

3.1.2. Factors relating to the Party’s lines and policies and the State’s policies and laws

The organization of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in our country is directly influenced by the Party’s lines and policies and the State’s policies and laws in this field - in other words, by the degree to which that system of lines, policies and laws is complete, appropriate and effective in practice.

3.1.3. Economic, material, scientific and technological factors

Economic, material, scientific and technological factors have an important influence on the process of organizing law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in our country. Specifically:

- *Economic factors include:* The economic conditions and contributing capacity of collectives and individuals who respond by contributing resources to support disaster recovery; and the economic conditions and capacity of the actors that undertake the mobilization and collection of such resources.

- *Material factors include:* Financial and material resources, in particular the allocation of domestic counterpart funding and the mechanism for receiving international aid, which directly affect the progress and effectiveness of implementation. In addition, there are means of travel and transport and the supplies needed to pack and preserve in-kind contributions, especially food and foodstuffs.

- *Scientific and technological factors include:* Science and technology themselves and the level of capability in using science and technology to carry out the mobilization, collection and receipt of voluntary contributions and to ensure openness, transparency and oversight of the process of mobilizing and receiving voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships. In the context of the fourth industrial revolution which has been and is now unfolding vigorously, in order to exploit and take advantage of the enormous advantages of science and technology, research into the application of the factor.

3.1.4. The human factor

Among the factors affecting law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in our country, the human factor is the most influential, because it is people who organize and carry out law implementation in this field. Activity in this area begins when the actors

permitted by law to undertake mobilization and collection give notice of the organization of such activity, and continues until the resources received are distributed to the authorities and the people in the regions, localities and areas damaged by natural disasters.

3.1.5. Inter-sectoral coordination and coordination among the relevant agencies, organizations and individuals

Under the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in general, and under Decree No. 93/2021/ND-CP in particular, many different actors - agencies, organizations, collectives and individuals - are permitted to undertake the collection and mobilization of resources in order to support disaster recovery.

3.2. THE CURRENT STATE OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION BY FORM AND BY STAGE OF THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

3.2.1. Forms of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

3.2.1.1. Observance of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

In recent years, whenever natural disasters have occurred and caused damage in regions, localities and areas across the country, the relevant actors have organized mobilization and collection to support the Party committees, authorities and people in the affected places. According to statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, from 2013 to the end of 2025 domestic collectives and individuals responded and made voluntary contributions with a total value in cash and goods of VND 63,680 billion, of which VND 63,248 billion supported disaster recovery within the country. In addition, Vietnam received international aid worth VND 779 billion to support domestic authorities and people in overcoming the consequences of natural disasters. However, in practice, a considerable proportion of those participating in contributing resources have not clearly understood the legal provisions in this field; they have not been clearly aware of their rights and interests and have taken a perfunctory, approximate attitude towards this activity; and they have not paid due attention to learning about and verifying information on the disaster damage in the specific localities receiving the contributions or on the actors issuing appeals for and mobilizing and receiving disaster-relief contributions.

In recent years, the competent authorities have not detected any act of obstructing or coercing organizations and individuals in participating in the mobilization, contribution, receipt, distribution and use of voluntary contributions. In addition, after a natural disaster occurs the Government usually issues an official telegram to the relevant ministries, sectors and localities requiring strict management and oversight, so there

have been no cases of taking advantage of disasters to speculate and raise the prices of goods, supplies, means of transport, equipment and essential items for profit to the detriment of people's livelihoods. Nevertheless, practice has revealed a number of violations of the prohibitions laid down by the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships. Typical violations in recent years include: (1) reporting or providing untruthful information in order to misappropriate disaster-relief contributions. Notably, in order to attack our Party and State, hostile forces at home and abroad have over the years continued to exploit the field of natural disasters and disaster relief to spread distorted arguments.

3.2.1.2. Execution of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

Execution of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships means that the relevant actors proactively perform the obligations prescribed by law when participating in this activity. In general, agencies, organizations, collectives and individuals have seriously performed their legal obligations under current law in the course of carrying out such activities in recent years. On that basis, the mobilization campaigns have engaged many collectives and individuals at home and abroad and have generated an extremely important pool of resources, helping to support localities and people in places where natural disasters have occurred and caused damage. The majority of the actors participating in this activity have seriously observed, complied with and used the provisions on the modes and procedures of mobilization and receipt, in particular the procedures on the openness and transparency of the voluntary contributions used to support disaster recovery.

3.2.1.3. Use of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

In recent years, the drafting and promulgation of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships has received the leadership and direction of our Party and State. A system of legal instruments has been promulgated, supplemented and amended in order to regulate matters relating to domestic mobilization and collection for disaster support, the receipt of international relief, and participation in supporting other countries in the region and the world that suffer disaster damage. In recent years, the actors permitted to carry out mobilization and receipt and the actors making voluntary contributions have effectively exercised their rights under the law; no collective or individual has been found to have been coerced into participating. All these actors have sufficient legal capacity (civil act capacity in the case of individuals and legal-person status in the case of organizations and enterprises) to participate in this activity.

3.2.1.4. Application of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

In recent years, in order to ensure that law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster

hardships complies with the law, and to prevent, promptly detect and handle errors and violations, the competent authorities have proactively conducted inspection, examination and oversight of this activity. The purpose of such inspection, examination and oversight is to ensure that the activity is carried out openly, transparently and equitably, that voluntary contributions are used for the proper purposes and beneficiaries, and to prevent, forestall, detect and promptly handle violations of the law and profiteering by collectives and individuals participating in the activity. In addition, oversight organized by the mass media and by the people in respect of this activity has also been carried out more regularly and more effectively in recent years.

3.2.2. Contents of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

3.2.2.1. Mobilization and the actors participating in mobilization

** Strengths: First, it demonstrates the success of the policy of “socializing” humanitarian work, strongly awakening the spirit of mutual affection. Second, it displays a high degree of flexibility and specialization.*

** Limitations: First, there is a risk of loss of control over individuals who undertake mobilization. Second, resources are fragmented and fund management lacks consistency. Third, this creates difficulties for inspection, examination and oversight.*

3.2.2.2. Receipt and management of contributions and assurance of openness and transparency

The practical application of the legal provisions on the sequence and procedures for the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships shows a marked differentiation across the stages of implementation. In the stage of launching a mobilization campaign (such as opening a separate account, announcing the purpose of the campaign in the mass media and notifying the local authority), the actors, including individuals, have performed relatively well and in line with the orientation of the law. However, the greatest obstacle in practice lies in the closing stage of a campaign: a lack of transparency and confusion in financial accounting. This clearly demonstrates that the current body of law in this field still manages matters on the surface of paper records while lacking a digitalized regulatory mechanism. It follows that, for openness and transparency to become substantive, the pressing requirement today is for the law to mandate the development and application of a digitalized bookkeeping system and the synchronization of data on a national “receipt and allocation platform”, instead of relying, as at present, on reports of a merely nominal character.

3.2.2.3. Distribution and use of resources

Under the provisions analyzed in section 2.2.3 of the dissertation, actors distributing and using voluntary contributions are required to liaise and coordinate with the People’s Committee or the Fatherland Front of the locality receiving the support in

order to obtain guidance, so as to ensure that the proper beneficiaries are reached and that safety is maintained. Measured against the criterion of legality, practice shows a low level of compliance with this obligation: many charitable delegations and groups of individuals, wishing to hand over gifts in person or fearing administrative procedures, have deliberately bypassed this coordination step and distributed gifts on their own. The inevitable consequence of not going through a unified coordinating focal point is the uneven allocation of resources.

3.2.2.4. Inspection, oversight and the handling of violations

The implementation of the legal provisions on inspection and oversight of the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions currently encounters many difficulties and obstacles arising from overlapping competence among several State management agencies (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs, and the People's Committees at all levels), especially in the stage of receiving emergency international aid projects under the Government's Decree No. 50/2020/ND-CP (as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 53/2026/ND-CP). Moreover, as regards sanctions, the current penalty provisions applicable to small-scale wrongdoing, or to errors arising from subjective causes such as "lack of accounting experience" or mobilization conducted "on instinct" by individuals, are generally not sufficiently deterrent. Notably, the competent authorities face considerable confusion in applying the law because the body of norms does not clearly delineate the boundary between administrative violations

3.3. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

3.3.1. Results achieved in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

** Strengths in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam:*

First, the law in this field in our country has been drafted in an increasingly specific, clear and transparent manner.

Second, awareness of this law among all levels and sectors, agencies, organizations and mass organizations, cadres, Party members and the people has been increasingly enhanced.

Third, the observance, execution, use and application of this law by the relevant actors have undergone positive changes, with increasingly higher effectiveness.

Fourth, the prevention, detection and handling of violations by collectives and individuals participating in the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to

support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships have achieved important results and become increasingly effective and timely.

** Causes of the strengths in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam:*

First, the drafting, supplementation, amendment and perfection of the law, as well as the dissemination, education and popularization of the law in this field, have received increasing attention and emphasis.

Second, implementing and guaranteeing law implementation in this field is a consistent policy that has received the leadership and direction of our Party and State, contributing to improving the quality and effectiveness of mobilization and collection in support of disaster recovery.

Third, awareness among all levels and sectors, agencies, mass organizations and the people - especially among the actors conducting mobilization and receipt and those making voluntary contributions - of the role, meaning and importance of guaranteeing law implementation in this field has been increasingly enhanced.

Fourth, the process of organizing law implementation in this field in our country has received strong agreement and support from all levels and sectors, agencies, organizations and mass organizations and from the broad masses of the people, together with international solidarity.

Fifth, in the course of organizing law implementation in this field, agencies, organizations and individuals have drawn the necessary lessons of experience for implementing the law in this field more effectively.

3.3.2. Limitations in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam

First, the quality and effectiveness of the dissemination and education of the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions have not attained the objectives set, leading to distortions in the actors' awareness of and compliance with the law. *Second*, in some cases the mandatory processes and procedures (especially the obligation of openness and transparency) have not been seriously performed by mobilizing actors; at the same time, the right of oversight of contributors has not been effectively exercised in practice. *Third*, the operation of the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism among domestic agencies and organizations remains inconsistent and slow, and the modalities of international cooperation in receiving and coordinating voluntary contributions have not been optimized. *Fourth*, the control and oversight of mobilization methods in cyberspace remains inadequate, and the statutory principle of "voluntariness" has not been thoroughly realized.

The limitations set out above in law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in our country in recent years stem from the following causes:

First, the law in this field in our country is not yet truly complete and does not meet the requirements currently posed by practice.

Second, the awareness and sense of responsibility of a segment of collectives and individuals in organizing law implementation in this field remain limited and do not meet practical requirements.

Third, the organizational system and the resources invested in organizing law implementation in this field in our country have not been truly consolidated and remain limited, falling short of current requirements.

Fourth, the coordination among levels, sectors, agencies, mass organizations and forces, as well as with the collectives and individuals participating in law implementation in this field, and international cooperation in organizing law implementation in this field, have at times and in places not been conducted regularly and closely, and their content and forms have not been rich and diverse.

Fifth, inspection, examination, oversight, preliminary and final reviews and the drawing of lessons on matters relating to law implementation in this field have not been carried out truly regularly and effectively, which has had a certain impact on law implementation in this field.

Chapter 4

VIEWPOINTS AND SOLUTIONS TO ENSURE LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

4.1. VIEWPOINTS ON ENSURING LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS

4.1.1. Thoroughly grasping the Party's leadership and the orientations for renovating law enforcement in the new era with respect to the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

4.1.2. Ensuring the consistency of the body of law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships and linking it with human rights

4.1.3. Law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships must be consistent with socio-economic realities, national digital transformation and international integration

4.2. SOLUTIONS FOR LAW IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MOBILIZATION AND RECEIPT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE OVERCOMING OF NATURAL-DISASTER HARDSHIPS IN VIETNAM

4.2.1. Enhancing the effectiveness of organizing law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

4.2.2. Perfecting the law on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

4.2.3. Strengthening international cooperation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships

CONCLUSION

Natural disasters of various types are a phenomenon that occurs regularly in almost every country in the world. In recent years, the natural-disaster situation in our country has continued to develop in complex ways, with a tendency to intensify in both character and severity, occurring in all regions of the country and causing extremely serious consequences that affect and damage the lives, property and livelihoods of the people. Upholding the humane and humanitarian tradition of the Vietnamese nation, whenever a natural disaster occurs and causes damage, collectives and individuals again undertake the mobilization and collection of resources to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships, and this has become a nationwide movement. Thanks to this, voluntary contributions have been widely mobilized both at home and abroad, helping to provide the resources needed for the Party committees, authorities and people in the affected localities to stabilize their lives quickly and gradually return to normality.

In order to manage and further enhance the effectiveness of the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in our country, the Party and the State promulgated directive documents at an early stage and have directed the drafting, promulgation and implementation of the body of law in this field. On the basis of researching the theoretical and practical issues of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in recent years, the dissertation has achieved the following results:

First, the dissertation has researched and analyzed the theoretical basis of law implementation in this field in Vietnam, clarifying the concept, characteristics, role, forms, principles and actors of law implementation; the structure of the contents of law implementation across four stages: mobilization; receipt and management; distribution and use; and inspection, oversight and the handling of violations. It has also constructed a set of evaluation criteria and identified the factors that guarantee law implementation in this field. The dissertation has further surveyed law implementation in this field in a

number of countries in order to draw out matters that Vietnam may consult so as to help improve the quality and effectiveness of law implementation in this field in our country.

Second, the dissertation has analyzed and assessed relatively comprehensively the current state of law implementation in this field in Vietnam in recent years by reference to the set of evaluation criteria constructed in Chapter 2, identifying the strengths and limitations and determining the fundamental causes of those strengths and limitations in organizing law implementation in this field in recent years. This has made it possible to envisage the overall picture of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam, providing a scientific basis for proposing solutions to ensure law implementation in this field in Vietnam in the coming period.

Third, on the basis of the directive documents of the Party and the State and of the current state of law implementation in this field in Vietnam in recent years, the dissertation proposes viewpoints and solutions to ensure law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in the coming period. The solutions are designed in three groups corresponding to the groups of causes identified in Chapter 3: enhancing the effectiveness of organizing law implementation; continuing to build and perfect the body of law; and strengthening coordination and international cooperation. Each group of solutions is linked to the corresponding evaluation criterion, with clear identification of the principal responsible actor, the implementation roadmap and the order of priority.

It can thus be seen that the research results of the dissertation contribute to developing and perfecting the theory of law implementation in Vietnam in general and of law implementation on the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam in particular. The analyses and assessments of the current situation and the solutions proposed in the dissertation may be used by domestic and foreign agencies, organizations, collectives and individuals that organize or participate in the mobilization and receipt of voluntary contributions to support the overcoming of natural-disaster hardships in Vietnam, so that such activity complies with the law in this field and achieves the highest effectiveness, thereby contributing to the continuous spread of humane and humanitarian values and to mobilizing the broad participation of collectives and individuals in this activity in Vietnam in the coming period.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS BY THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. Le Thi Phuong (2024), “Building and Improving the Legal Framework on the Mobilization and Receipt of Voluntary Contributions to Support Natural-Disaster Relief”, *Journal of State Management*, No. 340 (May 2024), pp. 133-136.
2. Le Thi Phuong (2024), “Legal Regulations Governing the Management of Voluntary Contributions to Support Natural-Disaster Relief around the World and Lessons for Vietnam”, *Journal of State Management*, No. 344 (September 2024), pp. 122-126.
3. Le Thi Phuong (2025), “ Promoting the Role of Artists and Celebrities in the Mobilization and Receipt of Voluntary Contributions to Support Natural Disaster Relief”, *Journal of State Management*, No. 349 (February 2025), pp. 77-82.