

**THE 2013 LAW ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY -
LEGAL BACKGROUND FOR BREAKTHROUGHS
IN DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
IN VIETNAM**

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Abstract:

Legal regulations for science and technology (S&T) in general and the Law on Science & Technology in particular are the tools for the State to govern social relations and to protect the national frame of order and discipline in field of S&T, providing contributions to fast and sustainable socio-economic development, securing the national defense and security, enhancing the life quality of people. They are also the legal background to protect rights and legal interests of organizations, individuals and the State and social organizations in activities of S&T.

Being aware of the important roles of the legal regulations for development of S&T, during long decades, the Party has paid attentions to issue strategies and policies, consider the development of S&T as the top national strategy and the most important driving force for national development, and activities of S&T as key contents of activities of all the ministries and administration levels. The State has paid also permanent attentions to improve the legal system of S&T.

The Law on S&T had got the approbation by the National Congress, Session XIII, by 18 June 2013 (called afterwards the 2013 Law on S&T) to substitute the Law which had been approbated by the National Congress, Session X, by 9th June 2000 (called afterwards the 2000 Law on S&T). The 2013 Law on S&T gets valid since 1 January 2014. The 2013 Law on S&T had managed to institutionalize the basic strategies and policies of the Party for development of S&T as regulated in the Thesis and Strategies for Socio-Economic Development, 2011-2020 period which had been approbated by the XIth Party Congress, and particularly by Resolution No. 20 of the 6-th Conference of the Party Central Committee, Session XI on “the Development of S&T to serve the industrialization and the modernization in context of the socialism oriented market economy and international integration” (called afterwards the Central Committee Resolution No. 6).

In this paper, the author presents and gives the analysis of the new aspects of the 2013 Law on S&T (in comparison to the 2000 Law on S&T) which is the top, basic and new legal regulations for breakthrough development of S&T in Vietnam for the coming years.

Keywords: *S&T; Law on S&T; Legal document.*

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1. On the introduction part and general provisions

- (1) Removing the introduction and articles of the objectives of S&T activities, and responsibilities of the State, organizations and individuals towards S&T activities to meet the requirements of the actual legislative practice;
- (2) Adding the regulations to clarify the objects of application of the Law;
- (3) Adding one article on the State policies for S&T development to confirm the vision of the State towards S&T development in the new stage;
- (4) Adding one article on the Vietnamese Day of S&T to facilitate activities of campaigns for patriotic emulation in S&T field, to honour collectives and individuals who give great contributions to S&T development of the country;
- (5) Amending contents of the articles to govern the scope of government by the Law, to interpret terms, tasks of S&T activities, principles of S&T activities and banned actions in correct way of comprehension and in conformity to new requirements to govern social relations in S&T field.

2. New aspects in regulations towards S&T organizations

- (1) Re-arranging the articles on S&T organizations, removing the specific articles on the functions and tasks of research and development (R&D) organizations, universities, S&T service organizations. Functions of S&T organizations will be defined by institutions, organizations and individuals who establish them, in conformity to the objectives and legal regulations;
- (2) Reserving a special article to clarify the form of S&T organizations, classification of S&T organizations in conformity to their power for establishment, functions and ownership status. Removing the ranking of S&T organizations into national, ministerial and local levels to avoid the interpretation of them as administrative institutions;
- (3) Defining clearly that higher education establishments have also the status of S&T organizations but they need to register for S&T activities and follow other S&T legal regulations in organization of their S&T activities;
- (4) Defining that the establishment of public S&T organizations (including the universities having the status of public S&T organizations) needs to get the appraisal by appropriate State management agencies;
- (5) Adding special articles on planning the network of public S&T organizations, authorities, procedures and formality to establish, merge, split and dissolve S&T organizations; on the status of the representative offices and branches of foreign S&T organizations, on the objectives and

principles of evaluation and classification of S&T organizations, on the assessment of S&T organizations to serve the State management, on the status of independent evaluating organizations;

- (6) Defining that foreign invested S&T organizations are not required to set up project investment reports but the Minister of S&T examines and gives the approbation for their establishment;
- (7) Amending the articles related to rights and liabilities of S&T organizations and making them more complete and clear.

3. New aspects in regulations towards the status of individuals in S&T activities and development of S&T human resources

- (1) All the regulations to govern the status of individuals conducting S&T activities can be found separately in various chapters of the 2000 Law on S&T and now they are gathered in a special chapter of the 2013 Law on S&T in purpose to clarify and highlight the roles and status of individuals conducting S&T activities, new and necessary mechanisms, policies and measures for forming and using the S&T human resources;
- (2) Amending and clarifying the notions of scientific research titles, adding the technological titles, confirming the eligibility to be appointed professors and associate professors for those individuals who conduct S&T activities and, at the same time, conduct the training and lecturing activities at graduate and post-graduate levels, in conformity to the legal regulations for higher education, without being limited to those who are permanent staffs of higher education establishments;
- (3) Amending the articles related to rights and liabilities of individuals conducting S&T activities, and making them more complete and clear;
- (4) Adding new regulations to the articles related to training of human resources and development of S&T talents, clarifying the responsibilities of Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of S&T (MOST) and related ministries, indicating financial sources and encouraging the sources of supports for activities to train human resources and to develop S&T talents;
- (5) Adding new articles with concrete contents on policies of incentive measures for wages, working conditions, additional responsibility allowances, and costs and fees for trips and attendance of international conferences for leading scientists, key important national S&T program chairing scientists and young talented scientists. Particularly, the 2013 Law on S&T stipulates to create favorable conditions for leading

scientists to make investments for facilities and human resources to organize activities of research and realization of their own ideas.

Adding new articles to stipulate incentive measures for overseas Vietnamese scientists and foreign experts in order to encourage and attract them to participate in S&T activities in Vietnam.

4. New aspects in regulations towards definition and organization of realization of S&T tasks

1. Establishing specific articles on the S&T tasks, proposals of S&T tasks, authorities for approval and signature of contracts for realization of S&T tasks. These articles show well the nature of basic and innovative changes in this field. The new contents are as follows:

- a, Defining that S&T tasks of national and ministerial levels are to be realized under form of orders;
- b, Defining clearly that, on basis of proposals made by organizations, individuals, the ministries, ministerial level institutions, governmental institutions, provincial People's Committees and other central State organizations are to gather consulting comments, to approve, to announce publicly and to sign contracts for realization of S&T tasks of their levels, and to submit proposals of orders for national S&T tasks to MOST;
- c, Assigning duties to MOST to collect proposals for orders, to gather consulting comments of national S&T tasks from all organizations and individuals, to approve, to announce publicly and to sign contracts for realization of national S&T tasks;
- d, Stipulating, for the first time, in addition to regulations for proposal of S&T tasks, the regulations for encouragement and favorable conditions for all organizations and individuals to propose their scientific ideas; assigning the Government to issue actual indicators for definition of S&T tasks of various levels according to requirements of development stages and S&T fields as well as incentive measures for proposals of scientific ideas and S&T tasks;
- e, Stipulating that the proposals and consulting comments for definition of application research tasks in fields of science, technology and technics need to include the contents of trial implementation, pilot production and financial estimations for these activities, or proposals of projects for trial implementation, pilot production to remove the situation where the results of scientific research and technological development are delayed or inapplicable in practice;

2. Adding new regulations on the ways to realize S&T tasks, namely:
 - a, Consulting councils for selection of organizations and individuals to host realization of S&T tasks include not only scientists and managers, but also reputed and properly qualified businessmen to bind closer S&T activities with demands of actual activities of production and business. In necessary cases, heads of State authority agencies for science-technology of various levels are allowed to get further comments from independent consulting experts for their final decision;
 - b, S&T tasks which do not use State budgets are evaluated and accepted by organizations and individuals. In cases where organizations and individuals are incapable for organization of evaluation and acceptance have rights to request local State authority agencies for science-technology to provide examination, evaluation and acceptance which are used as background for practical application.
3. Adding a new article to define that the S&T tasks assigning persons not only are responsible to set up special S&T councils but also have rights to hire independent consulting organizations and experts for evaluation and acceptance of results produced from implemented S&T tasks; the special S&T councils include scientists, representatives from ordering organizations, managers, properly qualified businessmen to provide objective evaluation and acceptance as well as capacities and liabilities of organizations and individuals for application of research results.
4. Adding a new article on linking measures for definition and realization of S&T tasks, defining incentive measures and creating favorable conditions for S&T organizations and scientists to have links to other enterprises and organizations to define and realize S&T tasks to meet needs of innovations, enhancement of technological levels, productivity, quality and competing capacities of products, and for closer links of S&T, production and business activities.
5. Adding a new article to define that ministers, head of ministerial level institutions, Governmental institutions and other central State institutions, Chairmans of provincial People's Committees, heads of political, socio-political organizations are responsible to receive, to organize applications, to arrange financial funds, to evaluate effects of applications of results produced from implementation of S&T tasks they proposed the orders of or ordered, after evaluation and acceptance procedure, and are required to submit to MOST the annual reports of results of application. These measures are to promote applications of scientific research results, to develop technologies and to avoid wastes in S&T activities.

6. Adding a new article to define clearly that the State is the representative of ownership rights towards results of scientific research and technological development activities which are produced by State budgets, and the rights of the State, as owner, to consider to assign to S&T tasks hosting organizations the full or partial ownership rights of results of scientific research and technological development which are produced by State budgets, according to the regulations by the Government.

7. Adding a new article to regulate the share of benefits when results of scientific research and technological development produced by State budgets are used, transferred for use and transferred for capital contribution purpose.

5. New aspects in regulations towards applications of results of scientific research and technological development, dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge

(1) Making a separate chapter in the 2013 Law on S&T to regulate the application of results of scientific research and technological development which were Point 2 of the chapter “S&T Activities” in the 2000 Law on S&T.

(2) Adding regulations to confirm that those parties which propose to order or to order S&T tasks, do not carry out their liabilities for implementation of results of scientific research and technological development according to legal regulations will be treated according to legal regulations; organizations and individuals which host the implementation of S&T tasks, do not carry out their liabilities will be treated according to legal regulations, and additionally they are not eligible for participation to carry out S&T tasks supported by State budgets within 3 years from the date of settlement of violations.

(3) Adding a new article to regulate the encouragement for creative activities, technical improvements, rationalization initiatives and innovations, communication and dissemination of S&T knowledge.

(4) Retaining and amending some articles to confirm more clearly that the investment projects, socio-economic development programs which use State budgets need to set up an item to deal with expenditures for applications, R&D activities to prepare the scientific backgrounds in stages of investment preparation, investment implementation, and settlement of scientific problems risen during implementation stage; the scientific backgrounds and technological level need to be appraised to meet demands before being approved, according to legal regulations. These regulations set up an important channel for additional mobilization

of financial sources for scientific activities (in addition to 2% of the annual State budget allocated for S&T sector), provide scientific backgrounds to set up and to realize investment projects, socio-economic development programs which use State budgets, to prevent the use of outdated technologies in implementation of investment projects and socio-economic development programs.

6. New aspects in regulations towards investments and finances for S&T development

1. All the regulations towards investments, finances and credits stipulated in the 2000 Law on S&T were covered in the chapter for measures for S&T development are now separated to make a special chapter in the 2013 Law on S&T. Almost all the contents are new in comparison to the 2000 Law on S&T and they are divided into 4 items: investments by the State; investments by enterprises, investments by organizations and individuals; funds of supports and investments for S&T activities; incentive taxation and credits for S&T activities. It is a new chapter, particularly important, to set up legal backgrounds for basic changes of investment and finance mechanisms for S&T activities.
2. In the item related to investments by the State, the 2013 Law on S&T, for the first time, stipulates clearly the following issues:
 - a, State expenditures for science-technology: at least 2% of the total annual State budget and gradually increases according to demands of S&T development.
 - b, Principles of allocation of State budget for science-technology: budgets for science-technology have to be indicated in a separate item in the list of the annual State expenditures by ministries and local governments; the budget allocation of the next year should be considered on basis of real demands and outcomes of use of allocated State budgets.
 - c, Targets of State budget expenditures for S&T: adding some items of expenditures such as expenditures for local S&T applications, purchase of results of scientific research and technological development, supports for import of core technologies, high techs, designs, lease of local and foreign experts in priority fields; communication and dissemination of knowledge, information and statistics of S&T works; supports for filing of IP rights, publication of results of scientific research and technological development, S&T awards; supports for other S&T activities.
 - d, Procedures of establishment of financial estimations and management of State budgets for S&T: clearly stipulated by the 2013 Law on S&T as follows:

- MOST hosts and coordinates with ministries and ministerial level institutions, Governmental institutions and other central State organizations, and provincial People's Committees to set up estimations of the annual State budget expenditures for S&T according to legal regulations.
- Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) set up financial estimations of investments for S&T and financial estimations of permanent expenditures of MOST.
- Authority agencies assist provincial People's Committees in field of S&T State management to set up proposals of the annual S&T expenditure estimations, and authority agencies assist provincial People's Committees in field of planning and investment, and finances to set up estimations of S&T investments and estimations for permanent expenditures, providing correct expenditures and full use of allocated budgets.

Provincial People's Committees submit their reports to the provincial People's Councils for approval of the estimations of State budget expenditures for S&T.

- Financial agencies of various levels are responsible to release S&T budgets fully, timely and in conformity to time schedules of S&T plans, to monitor and to check the well targeted and effective use of S&T budgets.
- e, Applications of expenditures for State budget supported S&T tasks: clearly stipulated by the 2013 Law on S&T, namely:
- Lump sum mechanism of expenditure is applied for State budget supported S&T tasks in field of natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, technical and technological sciences which were approved by competent agencies in term of targets, contents and demands for outcome products and financial estimations.
 - Final product-based mechanism of expenditure is applied to S&T tasks for which the indicators for final products are clearly defined on basis of approval of submitted technical reports and financial estimations.
 - Real work-based mechanism of expenditure is applied to well-indicated components of S&T tasks which cannot define final products due to high risks.
- f, Purchase of results of scientific research and technological development: only in necessary cases, the State would buy results of scientific research

and technological development on basis of negotiations with organizations and individuals.

g, Provision, use and management of finances for realization of State budget supported S&T tasks:

- Provision of finances for realization of State budget supported S&T tasks need to be conducted in-time and in conformity to time schedules of demands and approved S&T tasks
- Finances for realization of S&T tasks are provided through State Funds for S&T development or transferred to the account of S&T task hosting institutions opened at the State Treasury.
- Finances for realization of S&T tasks are released on basis of commissioned payment orders by S&T task hosting organizations and will be cleared at the end of contracts, independently from terms of financial years.

h, Special investments for specific S&T tasks: a special mechanism of investment is applied to large scaled S&T tasks which are realized for national defense and security service, and have strong impacts to productivity, quality and competitiveness of national products.

3. In the item related to investments by enterprises, organizations and individuals: the 2013 Law on S&T stipulates clearly the major roles of enterprises, organizations and individuals in investments for S&T development in direction to promote the socialization of investment sources for S&T development, clearly indicating the measures from the State to promote social sources of investments for S&T development. Namely, they include the articles on measures to mobilize non-State budget capital sources of investments for S&T development, measures to push up investments by enterprises for S&T development, to encourage enterprises to apply results of scientific research and technological development, measures to promote the development of S&T enterprises.

4. In the item related to funds for supports and investments for S&T activities: the 2013 Law on S&T includes regulations to confirm that the State sets up funds and encourages organizations and individuals to set up funds for mobilization of social sources to support and to invest for S&T activities, funds for S&T development are set up on basis of regulations of this Law. Funds for technological innovations, funds for venture investments of high techs are set up on basis of regulations of the Law on Technology Transfer, Law on High Techs; the mechanisms and forms of supports and investments by funds for S&T activities are regulated on basis of the charters of organization and activities of the funds.

The funds are classified as follow:

- a, National Fund for S&T Development: the 2013 Law on S&T, in addition to a larger extension of objectives of this fund, confirms that the sources of the Fund and mechanisms and forms of supports and investments for S&T activities are regulated on basis of the charts of organization and activities of the Fund.
 - b, Funds for S&T development of ministries, ministerial level institutions, Governmental institutions, provincial People's Committees are established to serve demands of S&T development of these organizations.
 - c, Funds for S&T development of organizations and individuals which are non-profit organizations are established from capital contributions of founding organizations and individuals, without any contribution from State budgets, donations of organizations and individuals and other cooperation sources for purpose of grants, low loans or no-interest loans, loan guarantees to serve demands of S&T development of organizations and individuals.
 - d, Funds of enterprises:
 - Non-State-owned enterprises are encouraged to set up their own funds for S&T development or to give contributions to local funds for S&T development and get benefits according to the rules of the funds.
 - State-owned enterprises are required to reserve a volume of minimal rate from their taxed incomes to set up their funds for S&T development.
 - The Government issues the concrete rate of the taxed incomes for the funds and the mechanisms of management and use of funds for S&T development of State-owned enterprises.
 - Enterprises have their rights and bear their own liabilities in management and use of funds in conformity to objectives, and have duties to inform the local State management agencies in field science-technology on the foundation of the funds.
5. In the item related to intensive taxations for S&T activities: the 2013 Law on S&T removes the regulations on taxation stipulated in the 2000 Law on S&T and adds new regulations to define clearly the cases of incentive taxation on basis of unified legal regulations for taxation. The cases of incentive taxation include:
- a, Incomes from realization of contracts of scientific research and technological development;

- b, Incomes from products produced from the technologies applied for the first time in Vietnam; products of pilot production stage;
- c, High tech enterprises, high tech applying agricultural enterprises and some activities in fields of high techs;
- d, S&T services;
- e, Machines, equipment, parts, materials which cannot be domestically produced and need to be imported for direct use in activities of scientific research and technological development;
- f, Supporting funds of organizations and individuals for activities of scientific research, and grants received for use in activities of scientific research;
- g, Technology transfer in priority fields made to organizations and individuals in difficult socio-economic areas;
- h, Other cases regulated by taxation laws.

6. In the item related to credits for S&T activities: the regulations towards credits stipulated in the 2000 Law on S&T are amended and added as follows:

- a, Organizations and individuals conducting S&T activities and making mid-term and long-term loans for S&T activities get incentive interest rates when the loans are made from the National Fund for S&T Development and other State funds.
- b, Organizations and individuals making loans for investment in S&T activities get preferential credits according to the rules defined by loan providers.
- c, Organizations and individuals making loans from commercial banks for investments in S&T activities, particularly for implementation of experiments and pilot productions are under consideration for supports by Vietnam Development Bank in term of post-investment interest rate or investment guarantees, and certain credit debt balance for their S&T activities.
- d, S&T programs and projects of direct service for State key socio-economic programs and development of national S&T potentials, particularly projects of implementation of experiments and pilot production which requires big capitals, get priorities of consideration for use of official development assistance funds (ODA) under the following forms:

Grants of preferential loans for activities of scientific research and technological development;

Loans offered for projects to build national S&T potentials or refundable loans offered for projects of application of results of scientific research and technological development.

7. New aspects in regulations towards construction of infrastructure and development of S&T market

In the 2000 Law on S&T, the issues of establishment of material-technical infrastructure for S&T development, S&T information, development of high techs, construction and development of technological market were presented in general concepts and found in various chapters. The issues did not have clear contents and did not meet the needs to enhance investment effects. The 2013 Law on S&T reserves a separate chapter for these issues and the regulations are provided to define more clearly and fully the issues, and meet demands of S&T development in the new period.

8. New aspects in regulations towards S&T international integration

The 2000 Law on S&T had the chapter “International cooperation for science-technology” which gives general contents on policies and measures to develop S&T international cooperation.

The 2013 Law on S&T has the chapter “International integration for science-technology” to substitute it and to meet new demands and trends in international cooperation for science-technology which do not stop at the level of passive cooperation but to develop for a higher integration level in fields of science-technology. This chapter clearly defines the principles of international integration for science-technology and measures to push up international integration for science-technology.

9. New aspects in regulations towards State management responsibilities in fields of science-technology

The 2000 Law on S&T had the chapter “State management in fields of science-technology” which gives general contents on State management in fields of science-technology and State management agencies of science-technology, S&T statistics and S&T inspection.

The 2013 Law on S&T has the chapter “State management responsibilities in fields of science-technology” to substitute it and to meet demands to create legal backgrounds for improvement of the system of State management agencies in fields of science-technology from central level to local one, to make a more clear distribution of management duties and management levels in fields of science-technology, to meet demands of

innovations in fields of organization and management of S&T activities as noted in the Central Committee Resolution No. 6 on science-technology.

The 2013 Law on S&T removes the previous contents of State management to make it fit the actual trends in legislative works, builds concrete regulations towards responsibilities of the Government, MOST and related ministries for innovation of S&T management activities, makes more clearly responsibilities of all the ministries and local governments in State management activities in fields of science-technology, particularly regulates clearly responsibilities and coordination mechanism between some ministries such as MOST, MPI, MOF in allocation and management of State budgets for science-technology, in provision, use and management of finances for realization of State budget supported S&T tasks in conformity to specific conditions and demands of S&T development.

10. New aspects in regulations towards rewards and treatment of violations

- The part relating to State honorable titles, awards, prizes and other State honours is amended to stipulate that the organizations and individuals making successes for S&T development get State honorable titles, prizes, awards and other State honours according legal regulations for rewards and emulations. The 2013 Law on Science-Technology gives only the regulations supplementary to the regulations stipulated in the Law on Emulation and Rewards, such as awards of ministries, ministerial level institutions, Government organizations, other central State organizations, provincial People's Committees, local organizations and individuals, international organizations, foreign organizations and individuals, rights of S&T organizations and individuals conducting S&T activities to receive S&T titles, prizes and awards from foreign organizations and individuals, international organizations in conformity to legal regulations of Vietnam.
- The part relating to treatment of violations is also amended to be more compact and technically to fit the practice and contents of existing systems of legal regulations.

Briefly, in comparison to the 2000 Law on S&T, the 2013 Law on S&T produces basic changes: structure, chapters and articles are re-arranged to be more clear and reasonable. They are to highlight the position and roles of basic issues to be regulated in the Law. Numerous new regulations are added. All the articles and points which were proven to fit new demands are retained, amended technically and provided with new contents to fit the innovative trends as fixed by the Central Committee Resolution No. 6.

Clearly, the contents of the 2013 Law on S&T toughly follow the principles raised for drafting work, namely:

- a, Continuing the institutionalization of concepts, visions, strategies and policies for science-technology as having been presented in the Constitution and Party documentations, namely:
 - S&T development has to be really the top national policy;
 - S&T keeps the key roles in development of modern producing forces, protection of natural resources and environment, enhancement of productivity, quality, effectiveness, growth rate and competitiveness of national economy;
 - S&T development is to push up strongly the industrialization and modernization of the country, development of knowledge economy and development to the world's advanced level;
 - Integrated development of S&T fields is kept in pace with cultural development and intellectual level of population;
 - Fast increase and effective use of S&T potentials of the country, research and effective application of the world's advanced S&T achievement should be secured;
 - Integrated development of mechanisms and policies for encouragement of creative works, respect use of talents and stronger S&T applications should be secured.
- b, Creating the legal background which is highly effective, full, unified and integrated, for continued, intensive and integrated changes of mechanisms of S&T organization, management and activities. This should be considered as breakthrough moves to push up the development and enhancement of effective S&T activities; Developing the roles and positive impacts of core S&T organizations in realization of key S&T tasks; Strong development of S&T market; Basic innovation of mechanisms of use of State budgets and construction, implementation of S&T tasks where final destinations of research and application are considered as top priorities; Shifting S&T territorial units to the mechanism of self-management, self-liabilities and S&T product-based mode of management; Developing S&T enterprises and S&T funds; Establishing integrated policies for training, attracting, respecting and properly recompensing S&T talents; Practicing the democracy, respecting and advancing the freedom of thoughts in research and creation activities of intellectuals for development of the country.

- c, The new Law on S&T has really to become a fundamental law in field of science-technology; to inherit legal regulations which were practice proven and found to fit actual demands of S&T development in the present and future time, to overcome limitations of the 2000 Law on S&T, to add new regulations to meet demands of development and integration.
- d, Securing the compatibility of our S&T legal regulations and international regulations to which Vietnam is member; acquiring selectively the world's experiences and approaching international standards in field of science-technology.

The actual problem, however, is to make the 2013 Law on S&T enter the life and become the real legal backgrounds for breakthrough moves in S&T development. This requires the early issue of the Law implementation guiding documents which need to follow thoroughly and fully the basic innovation concepts of the Party Conference Resolution No. 6 and fully reflected in the regulations of the Law. Also, all the legal regulations of S&T specific sectors and other S&T related regulations in other law fields and the system of implementation guiding documents need to be re-checked, amended and added to fit the new regulations of the 2013 Law on S&T./.

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