FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INTERNAL COST CONTROL SYSTEM OF NON-STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES OPERATING IN FOOD PROCESSING AND TRADING SECTOR IN CAN THO

Tran Thi Minh Hieu
Can Tho City, Vietnam

ABSTRACT
The main objective of the study is to determine the factors affecting the effectiveness of the internal costs control system of non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho city. In order to achieve the proposed research objectives, the author conducted direct interviews with 150 employees who are working in the planning - generalization department, finance - accounting department, statistics department of enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho city. The results of the regression analysis show that there are 5 factors in the proposed research model that are statistically significant and affect the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho city. Based on the research results, the author proposes some managerial implications to improve internal cost control effectively.

Keyword: Non-state enterprises; Can Tho City, internal cost control, factor analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a very important role in the country's economy and ensures social security. With the ability to create many jobs, income for the majority of the population plays an important role in helping the economy develop. With such an important position, in the process of economic restructuring, Vietnam needs to properly recognize the role of this sector and develop a reasonable agricultural development strategy placed in the overall industry structure of the country economy, it will make effective use of the strengths of agriculture. Thereby, helping this sector contribute more to the sustainable growth of the economy.

For the rice industry, in the current context of Vietnam's rice exports, there is fierce competition from major rice exporting countries in the world. In order to cope with competitive pressure, Vietnamese enterprises in general and non-state enterprises in particular must always be proactive in all production and business activities, on the one hand ensuring compliance with the law, on the other hand effectively use existing resources, in order to achieve the operational goals of the business. Non-state-owned enterprises that want to survive and develop in business not only need to apply advanced technology, improve quality, and diversify products, but also need to have a vision and a strategy and leadership of the business and in particular must have an effective operating cost control system. COSO 2013 is the guideline for this issue, helping businesses establish an effective cost control system to maximize benefits for businesses. Stemming from the practical needs as mentioned above, the author has chosen the research topic "Factors affecting the effectiveness of the internal costs control system of non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City"

2. THEORETICAL BASIS AND RESEARCH MODEL

2.1 Control environment

The control environment includes the organization's standards, processes and structure, providing the foundation for the implementation of organizational internal control. People are the central, most important factor in the control environment. It is necessary to build an ethical cultural environment for enterprises in which the management board is the pioneer in implementation, demonstrating honesty and ethical values to spread to the whole enterprise. Human resource development is extremely important. Having highly qualified, dynamic and creative human resources, flexibly adapting to the job position and having a long-term commitment to the development of the organization will create an important advantage in business activities of the enterprise. However, a good control environment cannot guarantee good control processes and the whole internal control system. However, an unfavorable control environment will greatly affect the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system. From the above arguments, hypothesis H_1 is built as follows:

Hypothesis H_1: The control environment has a positive impact on the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City.

2.2 Risk assessment

Risk assessment is a dynamic and interactive process for identifying and analyzing risks to achieve organizational goals, which forms the basis for deciding how risks should be managed. From the above arguments, hypothesis H_2 is built as follows:

Hypothesis H_2: Risk assessment has a positive impact on the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City.

2.3 Control activity

Control activities are actions established by policies and procedures to ensure management's direction in reducing risk to achieve objectives. Control activities should be an integral part of the day-to-day operations of an enterprise. An effective system of internal control requires the right control structure with controls identified at all at all levels of the organization and at various stages of the operational process, including the technology environment. From the above arguments, hypothesis H_3 is built as follows:

Hypothesis H_3: Control activity has a positive impact on the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City.

2.4 Information and communication

Information and communication are concerned with creating an effective information and communication system throughout the enterprise, serving the implementation of control objectives. Information and communication need to be carried out throughout in a top-down and bottom-up direction, so that all employees can receive the necessary information and understand the message from senior management. An internal control system requires effective communication channels, ensuring the right audience. The bottom-up information channel ensures

that information is reported to the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors so that they are aware of business risks and the results of the bank's operations. The top-down communication channel ensures that the bank's goals, strategies, expectations and procedures/policies are communicated to lower levels of management and relevant personnel to achieve the overall goals of the organization. . Finally, communication between departments, departments share information and coordinate activities effectively. An effective internal control system requires effective communication channels to ensure that all employees thoroughly understand and follow the policies and procedures relevant to their duties and responsibilities and other contact information to the right employees. From the above arguments, hypothesis H_4 is built as follows:

Hypothesis H_4: Information and communication have a positive impact on the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City.

2.5 Supervision

Monitoring and control are the process of evaluating the performance of internal control in each period. This process includes assessing the effectiveness of controls in a timely manner and taking necessary corrective actions. Management exercises oversight of controls through ongoing operations, separate assessments, or a combination of both. Continuous monitoring activities are often associated with repetitive activities of an entity and include regular monitoring and management activities.

Hypothesis H_5: Supervision has a positive impact on the effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City.

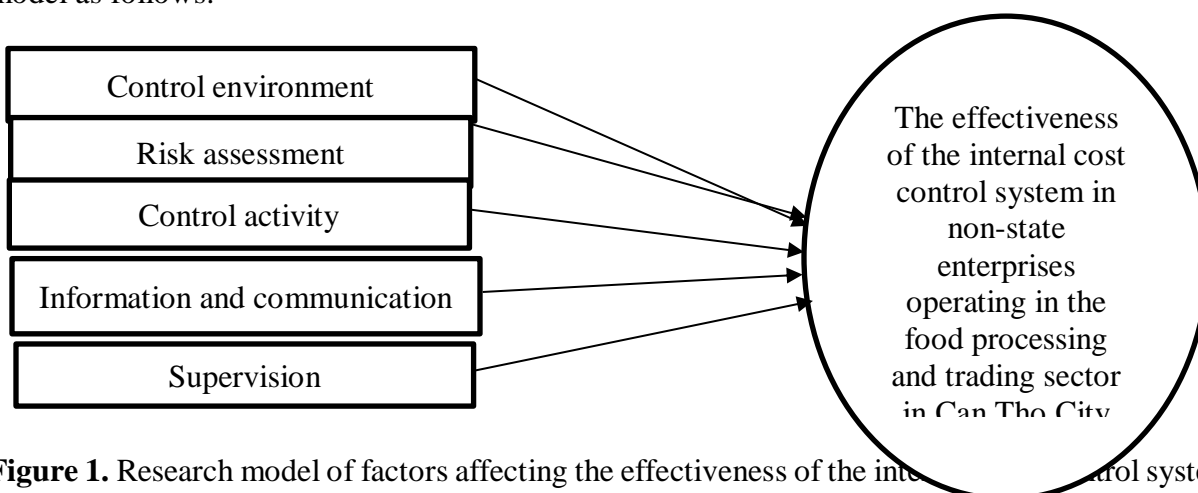Based on the theoretical background and previous research results, the author proposes a research model as follows:

Figure 1. Research model of factors affecting the effectiveness of the internal control system of non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector in Can Tho City
Source: Author compiled, 2022

3.RESEARCH METHODS

The research was conducted through two main steps: qualitative research and quantitative research.
Qualitative research method
In the research, the author has applied synthetically many research methods such as generalization,

systemization, analysis, synthesis... previous studies, articles and works, especially from the control framework. COSO 2013's internal control on the elements constituting internal control, the criteria for measuring each element constituting internal control and assessing the influence of the elements constituting internal control on the effectiveness of internal control. Since then, the author has synthesized into a set of criteria to measure the factors constituting the internal control and the effectiveness of the internal control of the enterprise. Then, using the expert method, the author consulted with 10 experts who are working in enterprises. The results of the consultation help the author refine the questionnaire to ensure that each question is clear, concise, unidirectional, and shows the content of the observed variable.

Quantitative research method

Quantitative research is carried out through the method of sampling survey employees, managers, leaders at all levels in non-state enterprises operating in the field of food processing and trading in Can Tho city. After the data from the study is fully collected, the researcher conducts data processing and analysis based on descriptive statistics and statistics using variables. Quantitative research methods are mainly used in the research such as Cronbach's alpha reliability test, factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and linear structural model.

4.RESEARCH RESULTS

General description of the survey sample

In the official research, the author distributed 150 survey questionnaires to 150 respondents who are staff and employees working in the planning - general department, finance - accounting department, statistics department of non-state enterprises operating in the of food processing and trading field in Can Tho City after 2 weeks of distributing survey questionnaires, the author has collected enough 150 valid votes to include in quantitative analysis. The respondents have different gender, age, education level, working seniority. The descriptive results of the survey sample participating in this study are presented as follow:

Gender: The respondents are staff and employees working at non-state enterprises operating in the field of food processing and trading in Ho Chi Minh City. Can Tho. In which: the author randomly selected 150 respondents, after making statistics, there were 62 male respondents, accounting for 41.3% of the total sample and 88 female respondents, accounting for 58.7% of the total of samples participating in the survey.

Age: Among 150 respondents, there are 92 respondents under 30 years old, accounting for 61.3% of the total sample participating in the survey, 41 respondents aged from 30 to 40 years old accounting for 27.3%, the remaining 17 respondents are aged between 30 and 40 years old, accounting for 27.3%. over 40 accounted for 11.3 total survey samples. Thus, for employees working in non-state enterprises operating in the field of food processing and trading, the age is quite young.

Academic level: Respondents participating in this survey also have different educational qualifications, mainly those with college and university degrees with the number of 110 people, accounting for 73.3% of the total sample. survey. The number of employees with post-graduate degrees is 21, accounting for 14%, the remaining 19 people with intermediate qualifications accounted for 12.7%.

Working years: In terms of working seniority: the survey respondents mainly had less than 3 years of experience: 82 people accounted for 54.7%, followed by 35 people with more than 5 years of

working experience, accounting for 23.3%, The rest are 33 people with 3 to 5 years of working experience, accounting for 22%.

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient

Observed variables	Number of Observed variables	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient component variable - lowest total variable	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient if variable is eliminated
Control environment	9	0,922	0,597	0,902 – 0,921
Risk assessment	3	0,737	0,520	0,561 – 0,698
Control activity	5	0,880	0,633	0,836 – 0,873
Information and communication	3	0,815	0,628	0,715 – 0,784
Supervision	4	0,746	0,499	0,665 – 0,717
The effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading sector	3	0,892	0,746	0,810 – 0,885

Source: Results of survey data processing, 2022

The results of testing the reliability of the scale in Table 2 show that the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is the sum of 01 dependent variable with 03 observed variables and 05 independent variables with 24 observed variables with the correlation coefficient of the component variable - the total variable the lowest is greater than 0.3, so all are accepted. Thus, all 27 observed variables were used to be included in the next exploratory factor analysis (EFA).

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

Table 2. Results of factor analysis to discover independent variables

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
MTKS8	0,874				
MTKS9	0,857				
MTKS1	0,774				
MTKS3	0,758				

MTKS2	0,731				
MTKS7	0,717				
MTKS4	0,716				
MTKS5	0,711				
MTKS6	0,585				
HDKS2		0,789			
HDKS4		0,765			
HDKS1		0,763			
HDKS3		0,748			
HDKS5		0,710			
GS2			0,786		
GS3			,781		
GS4			,714		
GS1			0,655		
TTTT3				0,821	
TTTT1				0,791	
TTTT2				0,754	
DGRR1					0,812
DGRR3					0,780
DGRR2					0,723
Eigenvalues					2,038
Extracted variance					66,217
Bartlett test significance level					0,000
KMO coefficient					0,886

Source: Survey data processing results, 2022

Through the results of testing the reliability of 27 observed variables, no observed variables were excluded from the model, the author included in the factor analysis to explore 24 observed variables of 5 independent variables to find out the factors that affect the model effectiveness of the system of internal control of costs and results in the following:

From the table KMO and Bartlett's Test, we see that KMO = 0.886 > 0.50, showing that the

variables included in the factor analysis are significant and the research model is consistent with the proposed factors, and the reliability of the Bartlett test with sig = 0.000 < 0.05, concluding that the observed variables are linearly correlated with the representative factor.

In the table of total variance extracted, the criterion to accept the extracted variance is > 50%. In the table above, the results show that. the total variance extracted in the Component line No. 5 and the column of cumulative variance extracted with the cumulative variance of the factors is 66.217% > 50%, so it meets the standard. This means that 66.217% of the variation of the factors. factors explained by observed variables

The results of the EFA analysis of the dependent variable have the KMO coefficient value of 0.736 > 0.50, showing that the variables included in the factor analysis are significant and the research model is consistent with the proposed factors, and the reliability of the Bartlett test with sig = 0.000 < 0.05, concluding that the observed variables are linearly correlated with the representative factor as follows:

Table 3. Results of KMO and Bartlett tests of the dependent variable

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,736
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity		230,371
	df	3
	Sig.	0.000

Source: Results of survey data processing, 2022

Table 4. Results of factor analysis EFA dependent variable

Observed variable	Factor load factor
Y3	0,927
Y1	0,913
Y3	0,883
Extracted variance (%)	82,452
Eigenvalues	2,474

Source: Results of survey data processing, 2022

In the table above, the results show that. the total variance extracted in the Component line No. 1 and the column of cumulative variance extracted with the cumulative variance of the factors is 82.452% > 50%, so it meets the standard. This means that 82.452% of the variation of the factors is explained by the observed variables

The results of EFA analysis showed that only 1 factor was extracted from 3 component observed variables, Y1, Y2 and Y3. The dependent variable is named "Effectiveness of the internal cost control system", denoted by Y. The specific value of this factor is calculated by the author by taking the average of three important variables. close to the composition.

Pearson correlation coefficient analysis

Table 5. Pearson correlation analysis results between variables

		Y	MTKS	DGRR	HDKS	TTTT	GS
	Pearson Correlation	1					

Y	Sig, (2-tailed)						
MTKS	Pearson Correlation	0,603**	1				
	Sig, (2-tailed)	0,000					
DGRR	Pearson Correlation	0,457**	0,322**	1			
	Sig, (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000				
HDKS	Pearson Correlation	0,683**	0,561**	0,262**	1		
	Sig, (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000	0,001			
TTTT	Pearson Correlation	0,508**	0,402**	0,352**	0,440**	1	
	Sig, (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000		
GS	Pearson Correlation	0,424**	0,227**	0,301**	0,306**	0,314**	1
	Sig, (2-tailed)	0,000	0,005	0,000	0,000	0,000	
**, Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level (2-tailed),							

Source: Survey data processing results, 2022

As the results are presented in the table, the correlation coefficients of the independent variables are in the same direction as the dependent variable and range from 0.424 to 0.683. This shows that the independent variables in the model are all correlated with the dependent variable

Verifying the suitability of the model

Table 6. Model Summary

Model Summaryb					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,793a	0,629	0,616	0,40629	1,237

Source: Survey data processing results, 2022

Table 7. ANOVAa analytical results

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	40,236	5	8,047	48,749	0,000b
	Residual	23,771	144	0,165		
	Total	64,007	149			

Source: Survey data processing results, 2022

The adjusted R^2 coefficient has a value of 0.616, which means that 61.6% of the variation of the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system" is explained by the independent variables in the model, the remaining 38.4% of the variation of the dependent variable is explained by factors other than the model. Sig value= 0.000< 0.01; Thus, the ANOVA analysis shows that the theoretical model is consistent with the actual survey data, ensuring the level of statistical significance. Conclusion: the results of the regression analysis ensure the reliability.

The phenomenon of autocorrelation in the model is tested through the Durbin-Watson coefficient. The test results show that the Durbin-Watson coefficient in table 4.16 in the analysis is 1.237 (ranged from 1 to 3), showing that there is no autocorrelation between the independent variables in the regression model.

Regression analysis results

Table 8. Summary of regression coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	-,322	0,292		-1,102	0,272		
MTKS	0,254	0,070	0,232	3,646	0,000	0,636	1,573
DGRR	0,199	0,060	0,188	3,314	0,001	0,805	1,242
HDKS	0,397	0,064	0,403	6,208	0,000	0,613	1,631
TTTT	0,141	0,069	0,123	2,044	0,043	0,710	1,408
GS	0,152	0,055	0,153	2,755	0,007	0,834	1,200

Source: Survey data processing results, 2022

To conclude the regression model, the author uses the normalized regression coefficient Beta. The analysis results show that the Sig values of the 5 independent variables are all less than 0.05. This shows that all 5 variables in the regression model have an influence on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system", no variable is excluded from the model. Specifically:

The variable "Controlled environment" has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.232$ with a (+) sign with a value of Sig = 0.000. Thus, the variable "Controlling environment" has a positive impact on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system".

The variable "Risk assessment" has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.188$ with a (+) sign with a value of Sig = 0.001. Thus, the variable "Risk assessment" has a positive impact on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system".

The variable "Control activity" has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.403$ bearing the sign (+) with the value Sig = 0.000. Thus, the variable "Control activities" has a positive impact on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system".

The variable "Information and communication" has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.123$ with a (+) sign with a value of Sig = 0.043. Thus, the variable "Information and communication" has a positive impact on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the internal cost control system".

The variable "Supervised" has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.153$ with a sign (+) with a value of Sig= 0.007. Thus, the variable "Monitoring" has a positive impact on the dependent variable "Effectiveness of the cost internal control system".

The regression equation is rewritten as follows:

$$Y = 0,232*MTKS + 0,188*DGRR + 0,403*HDKS + 0,123*TTTT + 0,153*GS$$

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Conclusions
Based on the theoretical basis and previous studies related to the research topic the author proposes a research model consisting of 05 independent variables with 24 observed variables such as MTKS (control environment), risk assessment (risk assessment), KS (control activities), TTTT (information and communication) and GS (supervisor) and dependent variable with 3 observed variables. To achieve the research objective, the author conducted a survey of 150 officials and employees working in the planning - generalization department, the finance - accounting department, the statistics department of non-state enterprises operating in the of business. food processing and trading field in Can Tho City, the sampling method is a non-probability convenience method. After collected survey tables are processed by SPSS 22.0 software, using analytical methods: reliability test, exploratory factor analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis to find identify the influencing factors and determine the degree of impact of these factors on the dependent variable.

The results of the regression analysis have concluded that all 5 factors in the proposed research model have statistical significance and have a positive influence on "The effectiveness of the internal cost control system in non-state enterprises activiting in the food processing and trading field in Can Tho City, in which the order of influence of specific factors is as follows: firstly, the controlling factor has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.403$; the second is the control environment factor with the standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.232$; the third is the risk assessment factor with the standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.188$; the fourth is the monitoring factor with a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.153$; finally, the information and communication factor has a standardized regression coefficient $\beta = 0.123$. Thus, 5 hypotheses of the proposed research model are accepted. Based on the results of quantitative research, the author proposes some management implications to improve internal control of costs in non-state enterprises operating in the food processing and trading field in Can Tho City.

Management implication
Control environment
People are the central and most important factor in the control environment, so the company's Board of Directors needs to regularly interact directly with employees, receive direct opinions from employees to get comments, correct and appropriate solution.
Improving the corporate governance capacity of the leadership team in many ways: creating conditions for leaders to participate in classes to improve their professional qualifications, sending them to attend short-term classes, and training courses. on management skills and internal control.
Building and perfecting the company's cultural environment. Building and realizing standards are formed associated with the existence and development of the company, so that these standards will govern each employee, making employees act and behave in accordance with the principles, contributing to building the ethical values of each employee, making the company have a beautiful cultural environment to promote development.
There are specific regulations on the functions and duties of each department, department, department, and each job position. Develop specific job descriptions for each working position,

each specific title to ensure relative independence between departments, job positions to facilitate inspection and control. . Develop specific long-term and short-term plans for the enterprise and its subsidiaries, especially the plan to use expenses in the enterprise. Take that as a basis, the basis for the consideration and approval of spending, evaluating the implementation of the cost plan and controlling the use of costs at the enterprise effectively or not.

In addition, the company should try to maintain and promote integrity and ethical values through the issuance and strict implementation of the company's policies, rules and regulations in the future to create a healthy, professional culture with the company's identity.

Enterprises need to design good policies to attract and develop resources for enterprises: regularly organize inspection and control to see if employees of each department comply with regulations in order to make timely corrections; the company's sanctioning regulations on violations of rules and regulations must be applied thoroughly regardless of position and position to ensure fairness and objectivity; launch emulation movements and promptly reward individuals and departments with outstanding achievements and innovative ideas to help improve production and business efficiency... Regularly open short-term professional training courses, training courses skills for employees to improve the level of employees in the company.

Risk assessment

Risk assessment is an iterative process of identifying risks and their changes. The research results show that risk assessment has a strong impact and is in the same direction with the effectiveness of cost-effective internal control of enterprises.

Enterprises need to strengthen risk assessment and control. Enterprises need to be proactive in identifying risks, building a process for assessing and analyzing those risks, thereby developing strategies to minimize the harmful effects of risks on business operations.

In addition to the existing risk assessment and analysis process at the enterprise, managers need to regularly study more about business risks, in order to promptly change, repair and further improve the assessment process and risk analysis. From there, build control activities for each process to prevent possible risks.

Organize periodic meetings to record and evaluate the opinions of departments and employees' feedback on regulations, processes and difficulties in the production and business process. From there, promptly identify and detect existing risks and build a system of control procedures to suit the specific conditions of that production and business stage.

In addition, enterprises need to hire auditing companies to conduct audits at enterprises, to assess the risks that enterprises may face, and to propose some solutions to help enterprises promptly detect and correct the risks unreasonable points in operation and use of costs.

Control activity

Control activities are a component that strongly affects the operating system of enterprises. Control activities should be designed in accordance with each process and stage of the business process of the enterprise. In addition, when the assignment of tasks is not performed, the management will select and develop alternative control activities to ensure that the control process takes place continuously and regularly in the enterprise.

Enterprises need to build a system of control procedures according to each process, each specific stage in the process of production and business activities, to ensure that control activities are

carried out regularly and continuously. The company's control activities need to be implemented in a timely manner to ensure effectiveness. Whenever changes occur, management should reassess the relevance of existing controls and adjust them as necessary. Untimely control actions can reduce the effectiveness of control activities.

Every month, employees are required to make reports on the implementation of their own work plans, presenting completed and unfinished works, difficulties and problems, together with specific evidences for control work and monitoring is carried out effectively, and the manager provides timely remedial action.

During the recruitment process, it is necessary to open training courses for new employees to provide professional guidance and control procedures for each employee so that the production and business process goes smoothly and effectively.

Enterprises need to use employees who are capable of performing control activities with high concentration and serious work. The capacity required to perform the control activity will depend on factors such as the complexity of the control activity and the amount of work to be controlled. And control activities will not be useful if done without professionalism and the ability to work with high concentration and a serious and honest working attitude.

Information and communication

Information and communication need to be carried out throughout in a top-down and bottom-up direction, so that all employees can receive the necessary information and understand the message from senior management. Therefore, the accounting information system at enterprises needs to be paid special attention. With the input data being economic events, the output is a system of financial statements and management reports that need to fully comply with regulations. of the unit and of the State, serving the management and decision-making of the managers and the Board of Directors.

Build an effective information and communication system. By diversifying internal communication channels further to ensure that information is fully, quickly, and promptly communicated, requests from upper management to lower levels and feedback from subordinates up superiors: build a hotline by phone and email, use a suggestion box, get an evaluation card.

Building an intranet system and enterprise management software that integrates and synchronizes departments so that managers can easily access and use data in each department and department to compare and control. , evaluate production and business activities. The information must be updated in a timely manner to be useful for managers to operate effectively and to ensure the set objectives. At the same time, it must also ensure the confidentiality of information in the enterprise.

Monitoring activities

Through monitoring, deficiencies in the internal control system should be reported to superiors and, if more significant, to the board of directors or the board of directors. Enterprises need to have financial supervision and inspection policies to promptly overcome the shortcomings of managers. The main objective of monitoring is to ensure that the internal control system is operating effectively. If regular monitoring is more effective, periodic monitoring will be reduced. The organization of periodic monitoring is entirely at the discretion of the manager based on factors: the nature and extent of the changes and risks, the capacity and experience of the person implementing the control, the results. results of regular monitoring activities. Regular monitoring

is carried out within routine activities and is repeated, so it is more effective than periodic monitoring. Regular monitoring must be carried out concurrently with daily activities. The extent and frequency of monitoring depends primarily on risk assessment and the effectiveness of monitoring activities. Managers must regularly check and monitor daily work within their management to detect unreasonable points and inadequacies of the system and take timely corrective measures. In addition, business managers must always pay attention to receiving feedbacks and suggestions from employees for timely adjustment. Formulate and post clearly written regulations on the decentralization of signing and approval of documents, records, the order of making and circulating documents, so that all employees within the scope of their duties can supervise be related parts.

REFERENCES

American Institue of Certified Public Accoutants (AICPA), Reporting on an Entity''s Internal Control over Financial Reporting, Proposed statement on standards for attestation engagements, Exposure draft, USA: AICPA 2006.

Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) (1992), Internal control-integrated framework, New York, NY: AICPA.

COSO, (2013). The 2013 COSO Framework & SOX Compliance: One Approach to an Effective Transition.

Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) (2013), *The 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework*, New York, NY: AICPA.

Bui Thi Minh Hai (2012), "Improving the system of internal control in Vietnamese garment enterprises", Doctoral Thesis in Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi.

P Muraleetharan (2011), Internal control and impact of financial performance ofthe organizations (special reference public and private organizations in jaffna district);

Vo Thi Phuong Nguyen (2015), "Improving the internal control system towards risk control at Hung Thuan Joint Stock Company", Master thesis, Ton Duc Thang University.

Vo Thu Phung (2016), "The impact of the factors constituting the internal control system on the performance of the Vietnam Electricity Group", Doctoral Thesis in Economics, University of

National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2015), Law on Accounting No. 84/2015/QH13.

Sawyer, B. L., Mortimer, A. D., James, H., & Schneider, H. (2003), Sawyer's internal auditing, Florida: The Institute Internal Auditing (IIA).

Spira, L.F., Page, M., Risk management, The reinvention of internal control and changing role of internal audit, Accounting, Auditting & Accountability Journal, 2003, 16(4), 640-661.

Chu Thi Thu Thuy (2016), Organization of internal control of production costs with the improvement of financial efficiency in small and medium enterprises in Vietnam, PhD thesis, National Economics University.