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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the Constituent Assembly:

DECREE-LAW No. 021/66 DATED JUNE 19, 1966
on the organization of the election for
National Constituent Assembly

Art. 1 - The organization of the election of the National Constituent Assembly is fixed as follows:

CHAPTER ONE

Status of the Deputies of the National
Constituent Assembly

Art. 2 - The National Constituent Assembly (hereafter referred to as the National Assembly) is composed of representatives of the people who are called Deputies of the National Constituent Assembly (hereafter referred to as Deputies).

The electoral law shall fix the number of Deputies, conditions for candidates for Deputy, and election procedures.

Art. 3 - The mandate of a Deputy is such that it is incompatible with any public office which carries remuneration or with any appointed public office, including those in the Cabinet. Civil Servants and military personnel elected as Deputy thus shall take leave of absence.

Deputies who are appointed to public office for which they receive salary, or who take any government office, shall be considered to have resigned, de facto, from their position as Deputy, except in those cases where they are entrusted with temporary special assignment, provided that the term of such special assignment does not exceed three months.

In no case may Deputies or their spouses participate in competitive bidding for the supply of goods and services to government organs or enter into contracts with government organs.

Art. 4 - The position of a Deputy may be held concurrently with another position or elected office, except as enumerated above. Deputies may serve as teachers in Universities and Higher-Technical Schools.

Art. 5 - No Deputy may be sued, arrested, incarcerated or sentenced because of anything he may have said or any vote he may have cast in the Assembly or any of its committees, except in cases where what he may have said or cast a vote for is confirmed by two-thirds (2/3) of the Deputies present as being instrumental to the promotion of Communist or pro-Communist Neutralist policies or activities.

Art. 6 - During the period while the National Assembly is in session no Deputy may be sued, arrested, incarcerated or sentenced for any crime or offense, unless there is agreement from two-thirds (2/3) of the Deputies present that a crime or offense has been committed. An exception to this is in cases of flagrante delicto as defined by existing law.

Pursuit or attempts at apprehension or arrest in cases of flagrante delicto shall be terminated if there is a request from two-thirds (2/3) of the Deputies present. If, in such cases, the Deputy is incarcerated, the incarcerated Deputy shall be immediately released.

Art. 7 - The National Assembly may accept resignation of Deputies. The resignation is effective from the date of the next general meeting of the Assembly after the Assembly is informed.

A Deputy is considered to have automatically resigned if he ceases to have all the conditions stipulated for a candidate by the electoral law.

When a Deputy dies, resigns, or otherwise terminates his mandate, the election of a replacement shall take place only if the vacancy occurs in the first two months of the term of office.

CHAPTER TWO

Functions of the National Constituent Assembly

Art. 8 - The first general session of the National Assembly shall be convened by the Chairman of the National Directory within 15 days after the day of the election.

Art. 9 - The National Assembly shall meet and vote regularly only if more than one-half of the members are present. If the first meeting is not attended by the above-mentioned number of deputies another meeting shall be convened for not less than 24 hours later, and the Assembly shall meet and vote regularly with any number of Deputies present.

Art. 10 - From the opening session until the election of the Assembly's Bureau, the eldest deputy shall assume the functions of Chairman pro tempore and the youngest deputy, the functions of Secretary pro tempore. The Assembly may appoint one or several deputies to assist the Chairman and the Secretary.

Art. 11 - The National Assembly will establish a Committee to oversee the conduct of the voting of its members. The Committee is responsible for reporting on this matter for examination by the Assembly as a whole.

Art. 12 - The National Assembly shall prescribe its own internal regulations, especially with regard to the internal organization of the Assembly and procedural rules of the Assembly and its committees.

Art. 13 - After two-thirds (2/3) of the membership of the National Assembly has been certified and the internal regulations at the Assembly have been established the National Assembly will elect a Bureau composed of a Chairman, two (2) Deputy Chairmen, a Secretary General and several Deputy Secretary Generals.

Art. 14 - The National Assembly shall decide questions by simple majority vote, except for problems which require a higher number of ballots. In cases of tie votes the Chairman

of the National Assembly will cast his own ballot, which will be the deciding vote. In all cases the vote of the National Assembly shall be valid only if the majority of the votes received is not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of Deputies.

Art. 15 - The National Assembly shall meet in public. However, it may meet in closed session if the Directory Chairman or more than one-half of the members present so demand.

Verbatim accounts of the discussions and documents produced in the Assembly, except for the accounts of closed sessions, shall be published in the Official Journal.

CHAPTER THREE

Legislative procedures

Art. 16 - The National Assembly shall establish a constitution Drafting Committee, which committee will have the responsibility to report on a Draft-Constitution to the Assembly.

The National Assembly will vote on the entire Draft-Constitution; the total amount of votes needed to carry shall be equivalent to at least more than one-half of the total number of deputies.

Delegation of power to vote is not permitted. The Draft Constitution shall be completed within a six-month period, starting from the day the Assembly is first convened.

Art. 17 - The Directory Chairman shall communicate with the National Assembly in writing.

The Directory Chairman or his representative may attend the National Assembly's sessions. The suggestions of the Directory Chairman or his representative shall be discussed at the next following general meeting of the Assembly.

Art. 18 - Members of the Directory and the Cabinet shall meet the Chairman Deputy Chairman or Chairman of the committees of the National Assembly on matters concerning the Constitution.

Art. 19 - The Draft Constitution voted in its entirety shall be forwarded to the Directory Chairman within a period of seven (7) days after passage by the Assembly for promulgation by the Directory Chairman.

Art. 20 - The Directory Chairman shall promulgate the Constitution within a period of thirty (30) days, starting from the day he receives the text from the Assembly.

During this period, the Directory Chairman may ask the Assembly to make a second reading of one or more of the articles in the Draft constitution voted by the Assembly. If the Assembly does not agree with the changes made by the Directory Chairman the National Assembly will proceed to a final ballot which will require a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Deputies.

If the two-thirds (2/3) majority is not obtained, the amendment or amendments made by the Directory Chairman shall be considered de facto as definitive.

If, at the end of thirty (30) days after first receiving the text from the Assembly the Directory Chairman does not promulgate the Constitution, or if he does not ask the National Assembly to proceed to a second reading of the text already voted by the Assembly the text of the Constitution will be effective de facto.

General provisions

Art. 21 - The National Assembly will end its term of office de facto when the Constitution is promulgated.

Art. 22 - The Directory has the responsibility for setting up the national institutions stipulated in the Constitution within a period from three (3) to six (6) months, effective from the day the Constitution is promulgated.

Art. 23 - All expenditures for the functioning of the National Assembly will be chargeable to the National Budget.

Art. 24 - The Prime Minister is responsible for carrying out this decree-law.

This decree-law will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, June 19, 1966

s/Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: election of the Constituent Assembly

Office of the Chairman
National Leadership Committee

Decree Law No. 022/66 fixing the procedures of election of the Constituent Assembly.

The Chairman of the National Leadership Committee

D E C R E E S:

Art. 1 - The election of the Constituent Assembly established by decree No. 14/66 of April 14, 1966, shall be organized in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this decree-law.

CHAPTER I

Date of election - number of constituencies -
number of deputies

Art. 2 - The election of deputies for the Constituent Assembly shall be held in all constituencies on Sunday Sept. 11, 1966.

In those constituencies where the election cannot be held on the date stated above because of circumstances beyond control of the government, the Prefect, Province Chief, or Mayor of the localities concerned, is empowered to defer the election to a date as soon thereafter as practicable, after reporting to the Ministry of Interior.

Art. 3 - The Constituent Assembly shall comprise 108 deputies, computed as follows:

In principle, at the prefecture, each province or city,

there shall be elected one deputy for every 50,000 people. Besides the round figures of 50,000 stated above, if the remaining population is 30,000 or over, there shall be elected one more deputy. There shall be also elected one deputy by each province or city having less than 50,000 people.

In addition, the provinces Ba Xuyen, Chau Doc, Kien Giang and Vinh Binh shall have reserved to each a seat for Vietnamese citizens of Cambodian descent.

As to the tribal Cham people and highlander refugees of North Vietnam, they shall have reserved nine seats besides the 108 seats described above. The reservation of seats for these deputies shall be realized in accordance with special regulations to be defined in a subsequent decree-law so as to suit the traditions and customs of the people in each locality.

Each province and each city is a unique constituency.

The prefecture of Saigon and Gia Dinh province are divided into several constituencies.

The total number of deputies and constituencies is defined in enclosure I of this decree-law.

CHAPTER II

Voters

Art. 4 - Voters in each constituency are persons of either sex who have Vietnamese citizenship, who are 18 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1965, whose names are shown on the list of voters and who have a regular voting card, except if they have been deprived of the rights of citizenship by the court.

Each citizen may be listed on only one list of voters.

Art. 5 - In the prefecture of Saigon the list of voters of

each quarter will be established by the District Chief and will be posted the first time on July 8, 1966 at the District Administrative Headquarters, the Office of the Chief of Quarter and other places deemed necessary by the Prefect.

In the provinces the list of voters of each village will be established by the Village Administrative Committee or Pacification Committee and will be posted at the Village or Hamlet office on the above set date.

In the cities the list of voters of each quarter or each village will be established by the Mayor and will be posted at the offices of quarter, village and hamlet on the above set date.

As for servicemen and their families residing in garrisons and barracks, the list of voters will be established by the commander at battalion level and will be transmitted to the concerned Mayor or District Chiefs for approval before being posted.

A copy of the list of voters of the village or quarter will be also posted at the Prefecture office, provincial administrative headquarters, city halls and district offices.

Any voter who changes residence and wishes to vote in his new place of residence must declare his move to the local authorities (village, quarter, district) according to the prevailing regulations on family declaration, on July 8, 1966, at the latest.

Art. 6 - Civil servants and servicemen who are on official trips or transferred or who are unable to return to their constituencies for voting because of circumstances beyond their control may vote in their new constituency on the election day although their names are not listed in this constituency.

Besides their voting cards, the concerned civil servants and servicemen are required to show the supporting documents issued by responsible higher authorities.

Art. 7 - Any citizen who meets the voting requirements but whose name is not shown on the voter roll or who finds an error in the listing of his name on the list posted has the right to file a complaint.

Letters of complaints must be filed at the quarter, or village by Aug. 2, 1966 at the latest. Authorities receiving letters of complaints must issue a receipt and forward these along with their comments through administrative channels to the Prefecture, city halls, or provincial administrative offices.

After the deadline, voter rolls and complaints, if any, will be sent by the Prefect, Province Chiefs or Mayors to the Council for consideration on Aug. 7, 1966, at the latest, as prescribed in Art. 15.

Voter rolls must be examined by the Council and returned to the local administrative authorities at the latest on Aug. 12, 1966.

Administrative officials will post the voter rolls for the second time at the places described in Art. 5 on Aug. 20, 1966 at the latest.

Art. 8 - Procedure for the drawing up and issuance of voting cards will be set by an arrete of the Minister of Interior.

CHAPTER III

Candidates

Art. 9 - Citizens of either sex who meet the requirement stated below have the right to run for election of deputies of the Constituent Assembly.

1. Possess Vietnamese nationality by birth or Vietnamese nationality during at least five years or Vietnamese nationality recovered during at least three years on the day the election is held.

The date of taking Vietnamese nationality takes effect

on the date of signature of the decree. The date of recovering Vietnamese nationality takes effect on the date of signature of the decree or the date the individuals concerned make a declaration to the responsible authorities, in case the law requires only that.

Any naturalized Vietnamese who has done good deeds for Vietnam or any individual who has recovered Vietnamese nationality, may receive, as a special favor from the Chairman of the National Leadership Committee who signs a decree, a reduction of the 5-year or 3-year period described above.

2. Be 25 years of age on or before election day.
3. Enjoy full rights of citizenship.
4. Have resided in Vietnam for at least one year.
5. Not^{be} in violation or default of obligations to serve in the armed forces.
6. Not fall under the cases prescribed in Art. 10.

Art. 10 - The following persons shall not be permitted to run for election:

1. Persons sentenced for criminal acts.
2. Persons sentenced for petty offenses such as theft, swindling, breach of trust, forging, transgression of good morals or of good customs, corruption, improper use of influence, and embezzlement of public funds.
3. Persons who have served 3 months' imprisonment or more for other minor offenses, excepting minor offenses of carelessness and negligence. However, persons involved in traffic accident and found to be guilty of leaving the scene of the accident are not allowed to be candidates.
4. Persons who are forbidden the right to run for election under existing laws or deprived of citizen's rights by a court.

5. Persons who are insane and under judiciary guardianship.
6. Persons who bankrupt and are not yet rehabilitated.
7. Persons who do not comply with orders to serve in the armed forces.
8. Civil servants, servicemen, government personnel of all levels who are dismissed or discharged for disciplinary reasons.
9. Persons who work directly or indirectly for Communism or neutralism.

The above provisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 shall not apply to those who are rehabilitated according to decree-law No. 4/63 of Dec. 24, 1963, or those who are granted amnesty according to decree law No. 083-SL/CT of Jan. 29, 1964 and subsequent texts.

Any persons who were sentenced for criminal acts or petty offenses on or before Nov. 1, 1963 because of political reasons may request a council to decide that the judgment does not justify disqualification. This Council will be chaired by the Presiding Magistrate with 2 judges as members who must decide within a maximum period of 2 weeks after the date of receipt of complaint.

Art. 11 - The following persons shall not be permitted to run for election in areas within their jurisdiction:

1. Prefect, Deputy Prefects, Assistants to the Prefect, Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Province Chiefs, Deputy Province Chiefs, Assistants to the Province Chiefs, Secretary General of the Prefecture, District Chiefs, Deputy District Chiefs, and Assistants to District Chiefs.
2. Magistrates of lower courts of first instance, Justice of the Peace or Justice of the Peace with Extended Competency.
3. High officials of the National Police, from Chiefs up.
4. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam who are commanders or

deputy commanders of an administrative or military area or in charge of any unit from company size upward. In addition, the above officials cannot run for election in areas where they used to work, unless 6 months have elapsed.

Any official who wants to run for election must request one-month's leave before election day.

Art. 12 - Each candidate may register to run for election in only one constituency or on only one ticket.

All the candidates must choose to reside at the locality where the Administrative office of the constituency is located, in order to maintain contact with the local authorities.

Candidacy applications must be sent to the Prefecture, Provincial Administrative offices or City Halls by July 11, 1966 at the latest. These applications must be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Birth certificate or substitute.
2. Police record sheet not over 3 months old.
3. Residence certificate issued by the Prefect, Province Chiefs or Mayors of the locality.
4. Certificate of military service status issued by responsible authorities of the Department of National Defense.
5. Letter of recommendation from a legally authorized political party, if the candidate runs as the party's representative.
6. Candidate's emblem and 2 photos 4x6.
7. Receipts of deposit of electoral campaign expenses prescribed in Art. 25.
8. Certificate attesting to Vietnamese citizenship, if required.

The single name ballot system applies in those constituencies where there is a single seat reserved for candidates of Cambodian descent, and to constituencies where there are two seats, one of which is reserved for Vietnamese of Cambodian descent. In such cases, the candidates will run separately.

In those constituencies where there are seats reserved for Vietnamese of Cambodian descent, the candidates must state clearly that they run as representatives of the low-land people or for the Vietnamese of Cambodian descent.

The ticket system will be applied to other constituencies. Each ticket must comprise a number of candidates equal to the number of seats of the constituency as defined in enclosure I of this decree law. Each ticket must state clearly the candidates' slogans, along with their full names, birthdate, profession, present residence, and their certified signatures.

It is not allowed to use the same slogan for different tickets in the same constituency. If required, each ticket may provide a number of alternate candidates. In this case, the dossiers of these candidates must be filed at the administrative agency together with the dossiers of the regular candidates.

The administrative agency receiving candidacy applications must issue receipts.

Art. 13 - In constituencies where the single ballot system is applied, the names of candidates will be listed alphabetically.

In constituencies where the list system is applied the candidates will be listed by their groups and the names of the groups will be listed alphabetically. When the listed candidates are not registered by their groups' names, the joint name lists of candidates will be registered based on the submission dates of their applications.

The names lists of candidates will be announced for the

first time on July 14, 1966, and the report concerning this posting must be made.

Art. 14 - Voters and candidates in the constituencies concerned may protest against candidates' comportment to the prefect, municipality, or provincial administrative office between July 15 and July 18, 1966.

All name lists of candidates and protests will be forwarded to the local Council the following day (July 19, 1966) for consideration as described in Art. 15.

Art. 15 - In Saigon Prefecture and in every municipality and province, a local Council will be set up of the following composition:

Chairman - Judge of the 1st Instance Court, the Justice of Peace with extended powers, or the local Justice of Peace, or a magistrate designated by the Ministry of Justice if there is no Court in the locality concerned.

Members - 2 representatives of the Prefectural, Municipal or Provincial Council, chosen by lot, excluding candidates to become Deputies of the Constituent Assembly.

2 representatives of voters, chosen by lot, among 20 notables recommended by the local administrative authorities, excluding candidates to become Deputies of the Constituent Assembly.

1 representative of the prefecture, municipality, or provincial administrative office.

Rapporteurs may vote.

Art. 16 - The Council described in Art. 15 has the duty to study, from July 20 to 22, 1966, dossiers of candidates to decide whether their names are to be registered or eliminated from the list of candidates.

In case one or several candidates of a joint name list

are eliminated, the Council will decide the registration of substitutes from the same list, if any. However, when one or several candidates of a list are rejected because they have worked for Communism or neutralism, this procedure is strictly prohibited and no candidates of the joint list will be allowed to run in the election.

The Council must invite all candidates to attend a meeting held on July 22, 1966 at the latest to officially inform them of the registration or elimination of their names.

Within 3 days, from July 23 to 25, 1966, the local authorities and candidates may submit their protests to the Council, concerning the registration and elimination of candidates' names. Electors may not put in protests to the Council during this period.

All Councils must forward to the Central Council by July 28, 1966 at the latest, name lists of candidates already established, along with dossiers of candidates against whom there are complaints, and all claims received, as defined in art. 17.

If there are no protests, the local Council will keep the name lists of candidates decided by itself for the second posting as fixed in Art. 17.

Art. 17 - A Central Council will be set up in Saigon, composed of the following:

Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeal	Chairman
Chief of State Council or his representative	Member
President of Bar	"
4 Representatives of the Council of the People and the Army	"
1 Official representing the Ministry of Interior	"

Rapporteurs may not vote.

The Central Council has the duty to study all complaints against candidates for not longer than 10 days, and after final decision, to return all name lists of candidates to the administrative authorities concerned by Aug. 8, 1966 at the latest.

Name lists of all candidates in all constituencies will be published for the second time on Aug. 12, 1966 at all administrative offices. A report governing this posting must be made.

CHAPTER IV

Electoral campaign.

Art. 18 - The electoral campaign will be held on a basis of equal access by all candidates to all facilities provided by the Electoral Campaign Committee.

Art. 19 - In each constituency an Electoral Campaign Committee will be organized with the participation of candidates themselves or their representatives.

In constituencies where the single name ballot is used, each candidate may appoint his representative.

In constituencies where the ticket system is used, each joint list may appoint a representative.

A candidate or joint list may replace another representative during the period of the electoral campaign.

The full name and address of his representative, if he has one, must be communicated to the local authorities by the candidate or by a joint list of candidates by Aug. 13, 1966 at the latest.

Each Electoral Campaign Committee will choose its Chief to conduct its activities, and its liaison with the local authorities.

Art. 20 - The Electoral Campaign Committee will be invited

to meet with the local authorities by Aug. 15, 1966 at the latest.

Art. 21 - The Electoral Campaign Committee must:

1. Fix the quantities, sizes, colors, and patterns of leaflets and posters. Each candidate or joint list can be provided with two kinds of posters at a maximum, not exceeding 65 x 100cm in size, and 2 kinds of leaflets not exceeding 20 x 25cm in size.
2. Print and transport posters and leaflets, and choose places for posting them. If need be, procedures governing distribution of leaflets will be set up.
3. Organize talks between candidates and people.
4. Define procedures concerning the use of mobile broadcasting units, radio stations, or TV, if any.
5. Define procedures related to press conferences or electoral campaign by the press in favor of candidates.

Art. 22 - All decisions by the Electoral Campaign Committee will be valid if the majority of its members agree on them. If the number of ballots of both sides is equal, the Committee Chief's ballot will decide the winning side.

Art. 23 - If there arises disagreement in the campaign Committee or if there are claims by its members, the Local Council will settle the matter after reviewing the name lists of candidates.

Art. 24 - No one may use electoral campaign facilities and procedures other than those provided and applied by the Electoral Campaign Committee as defined in Art. 21.

The national language will be used in all forms of electoral campaign.

Art. 25 - All expenses related to the organization of elections including electoral campaign charges, will be covered by the national budget.

Regarding electoral campaign charges, the national budget will cover only two piasters per elector for each candidate at each constituency. If there are more than four (4) candidates in each constituency, the total electoral expenses may not exceed eight piasters (VN\$8,00) per elector. The total electoral fees provided to each candidate may not exceed forty thousand piasters (VN\$40,000).

With respect to constituencies where the ticket system is used, the national budget will provide three piasters per voter for each joint list of candidates. If there are more than four joint lists in a constituency, the total electoral expenses may not exceed twelve piasters per elector. The total electoral fees provided to each joint list may not exceed two hundred thousand piasters (VN\$200,000).

When all candidates deem it necessary to estimate a larger electoral campaign expenditure, the national budget will pay only the above-mentioned maximum expenditure and all extra charges will be paid by the candidates themselves.

Art. 26 - Each candidate must deposit a sum of ten thousand piasters (VN\$10,000) in the Treasury as estimated electoral campaign fees.

If a candidate withdraws his application for election after materials for the electoral campaign have been printed, or if joint lists of candidates or individual candidates cannot win 5% of the total regular number of ballots cast in their constituencies, the VN\$10,000 deposited will not be returned.

Moreover, the candidate or group of candidates must pay the difference between the total electoral campaign fees for himself and the VN\$10,000 deposited in the Treasury, if such campaign fees exceed the foregoing deposited amount. In case candidates have stood jointly for the election, they will be jointly responsible to reimburse the difference to the public fund.

With respect to those who have stood jointly for the election, the withdrawal of their applications is not allowed.

Art. 22 - The electoral campaign period will begin on Aug. 2, 1956 at the earliest, and will end at 1200 on Sept. 10, 1956.

CHAPTER V

Voting procedures

Art. 23 - The Deputies of the Constituent Assembly will be elected in accordance with the following procedures:

1. In the constituencies where the single name ballot system is used the election will be by simple majority by counting the relative majority.

In those constituencies where the list system is used, the allocation of the greatest fraction of seats by proportional representation is advisable, but considering preference.

Art. 24 - The printing of ballots will be undertaken by authorities of the constituency concerned.

Where the single name ballot is used, the candidate's ballot will be printed according to form enclosed on a rectangular paper 15 x 10cm. On each ballot there will be printed only the full name of an individual candidate and his emblem. The printed full name of the candidate may not be more than 1cm high, and his emblem will be printed in the right upper square corner 5 x 5cm.

If technical means permit, photos of candidates may be printed on the left upper square corner of the same dimensions as mentioned above.

If technical conditions permit, a locality may print all ballots for individual candidates on a white long sheet of paper, i.e. a joint ballot, but these ballots are to be separated one from another by indented lines, and printed in alphabet order of candidates' names.

In constituencies where the list system is applied, full names of all candidates of each joint list will be printed on the ticket according to their orderly registration in the list of candidates for election based on the form enclosed to this decree law.

To help electors easily distinguish one joint list from another, it is required to clearly mention the "slogan" if any, and print the common emblem on the upper part of the joint list. The full names of candidates may be printed 1cm high and 3cm wide (rectangular form). If possible, the locality concerned may print photos of candidates immediately after their names, 3 x 3cm each. The common emblem of the joint list will be printed on the right upper square corner 5 x 5cm.

The one-colored ballot shall be printed on white paper and the size of each ballot may vary according to the number of candidates in each constituency.

If need be and if facilities are available the locality concerned may print all joint lists of one constituency on a joint ticket as mentioned in the third paragraph of this article.

Each candidate may freely choose his own emblem but it should not be ridiculous, nor similar to any international emblem, nor to any familiar religious emblem. Emblems adopted by political parties will be accepted except in case of objections by the Central Executive Committee of the political party concerned.

In one constituency, individual candidates and joint lists of candidates may not choose the same emblems. Each emblem should be approved by the Electoral Campaign Committee involved.

Ballots must be stapled in sets of 100 sheets each, and numbered on their covers.

Art. 30 - Locations of polls will be decided by the Prefect,

Province Chiefs, and Mayors, and announced at the latest three days before the election day.

Each poll will be undertaken by a Committee comprising a Chief, a Deputy Chief and an even number of election officials, at least two.

The Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of Election Committees will be designated by the Prefect, Province Chiefs, or Mayors, among those of good behaviour and well aware of electoral laws. Election officials will be selected from among the voters, by the Chief of the Election Committee when the election begins.

Each candidate may send his representative to the poll as observer, but the latter must have a certificate by the candidate or the official attorney of the ticket, with recognition by the administrative authorities.

The Committee Chief has the duty to supervise and operate the voting according to voting laws in force, and keep order of the polling place.

If there is cheating, or protests by candidates' representatives, the Committee Chief should immediately make a report.

Art. 31 - The operations of a poll must be public.

The polling period will begin at seven o'clock hours and end at sixteen o'clock the same day.

Art. 32 - When voting starts, before members and observers representing the candidates, the Committee head opens the ballot box to show the public that it is empty and only has a small slot for the envelopes containing the ballots to be dropped in.

Afterwards, the box must be locked up by two different locks, the custody of which will be entrusted to the Committee head and the elder member, one for each person.

During the whole voting time, it is strictly forbidden to open the ballot box.

Art. 33 - Voters must cast their votes personally; they may not send them by mail, and they may not have another person vote for them.

When entering the voting place, the voter is not allowed to carry any arms. He must show his voting and identity cards to be given an envelope and a ballot (or ballots of the candidates, one for each candidate in case no joint ballots are printed).

The voter enters a closed booth alone, selects the ballot of the candidate or the ticket of the candidates he chooses and puts it in the envelope.

In those constituencies where list voting is used, the voter must select one out of several lists printed with the names of candidates. He may not add or delete any names, nor change the order of names of candidates. The voter shall tear unused tickets and drop them in a covered box especially placed at the location for this purpose. He will come out of the booth, taking with him the envelope containing the ballot, hold it high to show that he has picked only one envelope, and drop it in the ballot box.

Any disabled voter who cannot cast the ballot himself may ask the committee head for authorization to select another voter to help him. The committee head has full power to decide in this case.

After the voter has cast his ballot, a committee member stamps a seal on his voting card and cuts off one corner of the card. All these corners must be kept by the Committee to check the number of voters.

Art. 34 - In barracks quartering troops of a battalion or more, special voting places can be set up for military men and their families. However, the above procedure must be applied as for other voters.

Art. 35 - In constituencies where the election provides for Vietnamese deputies of Cambodian descent, voters will vote together regardless of their origin.

To this end, two ballot boxes are installed at each voting place: one to contain ballots to vote for Vietnamese candidates, of Vietnamese ancestry, another to contain ballots to vote for Vietnamese candidates of Cambodian descent.

Art. 36 - The local council is in charge of approving the list of names of candidates set forth in Art. 15, and is responsible for supervising the committee in charge of the polls in the control of elections.

CHAPTER VI

Counting the votes and announcing returns

Art. 37 - The vote count must be carried out publicly at the voting place and immediately after the polls close.

If unfortunately both keys cannot be found all means must be used to open the ballot box and this incident must be mentioned in the report.

Art. 38 - Before counting the votes, the Committee head must have the retained snipped corners of the voting cards and the number of ballots issued counted in order to determine the number of people who have cast votes. The result will be made to known to the voters present and mentioned in the report.

The Committee in charge of the polls will choose some of the voters present who can read and write to count the votes. These persons will be seated four per desk.

Each candidate is allowed to name his own vote counters who be assigned equally to each desk. In this case candidates must inform the committee head of the names of the vote counters so that their list can be established before the ballot box is opened. The Committee heads opens the ballot box and has the envelopes counted. If the number of envelopes is more or less than the number of people who have voted, it must be so stated in the report. The number of voters is that of snipped corners of the voting cards.

The committee head divides the envelopes among the desks. At each desk, the first vote counter opens the envelope and hands the ballot to the second who reads aloud the name on it and hands it to the two other persons who note the result in ink on two separate vote records.

When counting votes, the first and second voters are strictly prohibited from holding any instruments or items which could make ballots invalid.

Art. 39 - The following cases can be considered as invalid:

- a. envelopes which contain nothing.
- b. envelopes which contain papers other than the ballots issued.
- c. ballots which are not in envelopes.
- d. ballots whose part bearing the candidate's name is torn away.
- e. envelopes which contain more than one ballot. However, if these ballots all bear the name of the same candidate, they are considered as valid and accepted as one vote.
- f. envelopes or ballots which show additional words or signs.
- g. ballots which show additional name or change in the order of candidates.

The head and one member of the committee must sign their names on invalid envelopes or ballots which will be attached to a report explaining why these ballots were declared invalid. If not so enclosed, the voting is to be cancelled only if these invalid votes could change the results.

Art. 40 - As soon as the counting is over the committee in charge of the voting place will affirm the result and sign all four copies of the result.

The committee head will post one copy at the voting place,

keep one, and immediately send the two other copies to the main voting station for the final result of the elections to be consolidated.

The records of each voting place are divided in two parts which are sealed separately:

Part A:

- report on the activities of the committee in charge of the voting place.
- tally sheets.
- invalid envelopes and ballots.
- envelopes and ballot subject to complaints if any.

Part B:

- ballots not issued to voters.
- voter roll.
- snipped corners of voting cards.

Art. 41 - In case there are signs of possible serious sabotage during the vote counting, the Prefect, the Province Chief, Mayors can authorize the committee in charge of the voting place to move the ballot box to a secure location for counting the votes.

In this case, the following procedure must be strictly applied:

- a. Voters and candidates should be notified.
- b. Before moving the ballot box the committee head must seal its slot, the two locks, and all materials of part A of the records set forth in Art. 40.
- c. Representatives of the candidates and members of the Committee in charge of the voting place must go along,

from the start of moving the ballot box to the vote counting.

This case must be mentioned in the report.

Art. 42 - Each constituency has a main voting station. The Committee in charge of this station consists of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and an even number of members, at least four. They are appointed according to the procedures specified in Art. 30.

The candidates or their representatives are entitled to witness the operation of this station. The Committee in charge of this station has the task of totalling the vote count of the constituency, writing a report in three copies, posting the temporary result and sending all election materials to the local council described in Art. 15.

Art. 43 - In case of voting for a single candidate, the candidate who wins the largest number of ballots is elected. In case of a tie vote, the eldest member is declared elected.

Art. 44 - In case of voting for a group list the number of seats will be divided among the group lists in proportion to the votes obtained. Firstly, the Committee in charge of the voting room will calculate the quotient of election of the constituency by dividing the total number of voters who have voted by the number of seats in the constituency. Then the number of seats won by each group list will be computed by dividing the number of ballots for the group list by the quotient of election; and there are as many seats for the group list as the quotients of election obtained by dividing the total number of votes by the number of seats.

If after the division, there still remain a number of seats, this number of seats will be gradually added to any ticket which has the greatest factor.

Any ticket receiving less than five per cent of the total number of ballots in the constituency will not be elected.

In each constituency, the candidates will be declared

elected following the order stated in the list of candidates provided for in Art. 17.

In case one candidate elected on the ticket dies or gives up his duties for whatever reason, the candidate who wins the next largest number of votes on the ticket will replace him.

No candidate who runs in several constituencies or on several tickets may be declared elected in any constituency.

As for those constituencies which have seats reserved for Vietnamese of Cambodian descent, the results of the election must be calculated separately for candidates of Cambodian ancestry and for others of Vietnamese ancestry; and among the candidates of Cambodian descent themselves.

Art. 45 - Voters and candidates in each constituency have the right to file complaints about the election in their constituency.

Letters of complaint must state sound reasons and will be sent to the Office of the Local Council described in Art. 15, at the latest by Sept. 14, 1966.

Art. 46 - The Local Councils stipulated in Art. 15 will examine the irregular ballots and the letters of complaint in the constituency, the results of the voting, announce the official election result on Sept. 15, 1966 and transmit the reports and necessary documents to the Ministry of Interior, through the Prefect, Province Chiefs or Mayors.

CHAPTER VII

Complaints and Lawsuits

Art. 47 - Violations of the free and honest nature of the election of the Constituent Assembly will be punished according to Decree Law No. 13/64 dated July 8, 1964.

Art. 48 - Complaints must be filed at the Court of the First Instance, or Justice of the Peace with Extended Powers, at the latest three days after the Election Day.

Courts will sit in judgment at the earliest one day and at the latest ten days after the Election Day.

Art. 49 - All procedures of appeal will be applied to the prosecution and election suits, in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

The judgment must be carried out in the shortest time possible.

Records of proceedings and judgment as to election will be exempt from stamps and registration fees.

Art. 50 - Public offenses, slander, threats and assault occurring in the course of election will be judged according to procedures prescribed in Art. 48 and 49.

Art. 51 - Any winning candidate who is prosecuted by the Court, according to Decree Law No. 13/64 of July 8, 1964, is considered a non-valid winner. The Constituent Assembly will acknowledge the non-validity without discussion.

However, pending the definitive judgment, the candidate prosecuted has the right to participate in the affairs of the Constituent Assembly.

Art. 52 - The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee is charged with the responsibility of carrying out this Decree-Law.

This Decree-Law will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

s/ Gen. Nguyen van Thieu
President of the Directory

It is specified in appendix I of the above-mentioned decree law that the deputy seats for the National Constituent Assembly are broken down as follows:

Saigon Prefecture: 5 seats for districts 1, 2 and 3 grouped in a single constituency
6 seats for districts 4, 6, 7 and 8 grouped in a single constituency
5 seats for district 5 which is a single constituency.

Giadinh province: 10 seats for two constituencies

Other provinces and municipalities (each of which is a single constituency):

<u>Hue</u>	1 seat
<u>Danang</u>	2 seats
<u>Quang Nam</u>	2 seats
<u>Quang Ngai</u>	4 seats
<u>Quang Tin</u>	3 seats
<u>Quang Tri</u>	2 seats
<u>Thua Thien</u>	3 seats
<u>Cam Ranh</u>	1 seat
<u>Dalat</u>	1 seat
<u>Binh Dinh</u>	3 seats
<u>Binh Thuan</u>	2 seats
<u>Darlac</u>	1 seat
<u>Kontum</u>	1 seat
<u>Khanh Hoa</u>	3 seats

<u>Lam Dong</u>	1 seat
<u>Ninh Thuan</u>	1 seat
<u>Phu Bon</u>	1 seat
<u>Phu Yen</u>	2 seats
<u>Pleiku</u>	1 seat
<u>Quang Duc</u>	1 seat
<u>Tuyen Duc</u>	1 seat
<u>Con Son & Vung Tau</u> }	1 seat
<u>Binh Duong</u>	
<u>Binh Long</u>	
<u>Binh Tuy</u>	
<u>Hau Nghia</u>	
<u>Long Khanh</u>	1 seat each
<u>Long An</u>	
<u>Phuoc Long</u>	
<u>Phuoc Tuy</u>	
<u>Tay Ninh</u>	2 seats
<u>An Giang</u>	4 seats
<u>An Xuyen</u>	1 seat
<u>Ba Xuyen</u>	2 seats of which one is reserved for Vietnamese citizens of Cambodian descent
<u>Bac Lieu</u>	1 seat

<u>Chau Doc</u>	3 seats of which one is reserved for Vietnamese citizens of Cambodian descent
<u>Chuong Thien</u>	1 seat
<u>Dinh Tuong</u>	2 seats
<u>Go Cong</u>	1 seat
<u>Kien Giang</u>	2 seats of which one is reserved for Vietnamese of Cambodian descent
<u>Kien Hoa</u>	2 seats
<u>Kien Phong</u>	2 seats
<u>Kien Tuong</u>	1 seat
<u>Phong Dinh</u>	2 seats
<u>Vinh Binh</u>	2 seats of which one is reserved for Vietnamese of Cambodian descent
<u>Vinh Long</u>	4 seats

i.e. in total 108 deputy seats of which 4 are reserved for
Vietnamese citizens of Cambodian descent.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Council of the People and the Army:

Decree Law No. 020/66 dated June 10, 1966 governing the formation of the Council of the People and the Army.

Art. 1 - There is hereby created a Council, named Council of the People and the Army, to be placed near the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 2 - The Council of the People and the Army will advise the Central Executive Committee in political, economic, cultural and social matters.

Art. 3 - The Council of the People and the Army will be composed of 80 members of whom one-fourth shall be military and three-fourths civilians representing various social strata, nationalist trends and possessing qualifications corresponding to the mission stipulated in Art. 2. A decree of the Chairman of the National Directory will fix the composition of the Council.

Art. 4 - The members of this Council will not receive salaries. They will receive allowances to be set forth by an arrete of the Prime Minister.

Art. 5 - In its first meeting the Council of the People and the Army will elect an executive group that includes one President, two vice-Presidents, one secretary general, two deputy secretaries general, and four chairmen of four committees: for politics, economy, culture and social welfare.

Art. 6 - In case the council is abolished, the abolition will be effected by decree-law of the Chairman of the National Directory, as the result of a decision by the Directory. In case of dissolution of the council or dismissal of a member, this dissolution or dismissal will be effected by decree-law of the Directory chairman, in consideration of a decision of the Directory.

Art. 7 - The first session of the Council will be convened by the Directory Chairman.

Art. 8 - The Council will hold at least one session every month, and each session will not exceed six days. The Council's agenda should be submitted to the Directory and the Central Executive Committee 3 days before each session.

Art. 9 - The Council may meet in extraordinary session upon request of the Prime Minister or of more than half of its members. Each extraordinary session will not exceed 6 days.

In case the Council meets at the request of the Prime Minister, the agenda of the extraordinary session will be fixed by the Central Executive Committee.

In case the Council meets at the request of the members, the agenda of the extraordinary session will be fixed by the Council's executive group.

Art. 10 - The Council will establish its own internal regulations and transmit them to the Prime Minister for ratification.

Art. 11 - The Council's sessions will not be open to the public.

However, the Council may hold open meetings if necessary, with the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

Cabinet members may be invited to participate in these sessions.

Civil servants, and notables may be invited to participate in the meetings of the Committees in advisory capacities.

In the two cases mentioned above, the topics to be discussed should be transmitted at least 3 days in advance to the persons concerned to afford them sufficient time to prepare necessary documentation. In urgent cases, the period of time required will be one day.

Art. 12 - The report of each session, confirmed by the President, will be transmitted to the Prime Minister within a period of time not exceeding 7 full days.

Art. 13 - The Prime Minister will designate by arrete an Administrator General to take charge of the Council's administrative affairs.

Art. 14 - All expenses for the functioning of the Council will be provided by National Budget.

Art. 15 - The Secretary General of the Directory and the Prime Minister are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree-law.

s/Gen. Nguyen van Thieu
President of the Directory

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: changes in the National Leadership Committee:

Resolution No. 6-QLVNCH/QD dated June 6, 1966 of the Vietnamese Armed Forces Congress.

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D E C I D E S:

Unique article: Art. 6 of the Convention of June 19, 1965 is hereby supplemented as follows:

Art. 6 (new): In accordance with the regulations prescribed by the statute, the Armed Forces Congress establishes a National Leadership Committee which includes the following:

- 1 Chairman
- 1 Secretary General
- 1 Commissioner in charge of the executive
- 7 Commissioners: Commissioner for War, Chief of Joint General Staff, 4 Commanders of Tactical Zones and Commander of Special Capital Military district.
- 10 Civilian Commissioners recommended by the above-mentioned 10 Military Commissioners and approved by the Armed Forces Congress.

Saigon, June 6, 1966

s/Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

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COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

I. Military

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu | Chairman, National Leadership Committee |
| 2. Lt. Gen. Pham xuan Chieu | Secretary General, N.L.C. |

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. | Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen cao Ky | Chairman, Central Executive Committee |
| 4. | Lt. Gen. Nguyen huu Co | Commissioner General for War |
| 5. | Lt. Gen. Cao van Vien | Chief, Joint General Staff |
| 6. | Maj. Gen. Hoang xuan Lam | Commander, Tactical Zone I |
| 7. | Maj. Gen. Vinh Loc | Commander, Tactical Zone II |
| 8. | Lt. Gen. Le nguyen Khang | Commander, Tactical Zone III and Commander, Capital Military Zone |
| 9. | Lt. Gen. Dang van Quang | Commander, Tactical Zone IV |

II. Civilian

1. Mr. Phan Khoang
2. Dr. Nguyen huu Vien
3. Gen. Van thanh Cao
4. Mr. Tran van An
5. Dr. Pham huu Chuong
6. Lawyer Nguyen van Huyen
7. Mr. Vu ngoc Tran
8. Mr. Huynh van Nhiem
9. Dr. Tran van Do
10. Mr. Quan huu Kim

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the Office of the General Commissioner
for National Security:

Decree No. 92-SL/AN dated 27 May, 1966

THE PREMIER OF THE GOVERNMENT,

With reference to the Constitutional Charter of 1960,
1965,

to Resolution No. 3-QLVNH dated 14 June 1965 by the
Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces relative to the
formation of the National Leadership Committee;

to Decree No. 001-A/CT/LDQG/SL dated 19 June 1965 and
subsequent documents prescribing the composition of
the Cabinet;

to Decree No. 103-TTP dated 5 May 1961 activating the
Central Intelligence Organization;

to Ministerial Order No. 1235-BNV/VP dated 15 August
1965 prescribing the organization of agencies under the
Ministry of Interior; and

to the needs of public service;

ISSUES THE FOLLOWING DECREE:

Art. 1 - The General Commissioner for National Security will
have the following responsibilities;

1. To collect and exploit all intelligence information related
to the internal and external security of the state;
2. To study and execute all measures aimed at maintaining
order and security throughout the national territory;
3. To coordinate, guide and control the activities of national
intelligence and security agencies; and
4. To formulate the general policies governing the entry and
exit in and out of Vietnam, the use of weapons and the
control over the activities of all groups and aliens.

Art. 2 - The General Commissioner for National Security will have the authority to issue necessary directives for coordinating the effort of the various Ministries with regard to national security.

Art. 3 - The following agencies presently placed under the Premier's Office and under the Ministry of Interior will be transferred to the General Commissariat for National Security:

- The Central Intelligence Organization,
- The Directorate General of National Police, and
- Those agencies of the Ministry of Interior Personnel Service and Budget and Accounting Service that are charged with the administration of personnel, budget and accounting for the Directorate General of National Police, and the Security Measures Bureau.

Art. 4 - The agencies listed under Art. 3 will be transferred with all their personnel staff, equipment, budget and records to the General Commissariat for National Security.

Art. 5 - The Ministers, Secretaries of State and the Aides at the Premier's office will each according to his respective responsibilities execute this Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Republic of Vietnam Official Gazette.

s/ Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky

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Decree No. 93-SL/AN dated 27 May, 1966

THE PREMIER OF THE GOVERNMENT

With reference to the Constitutional Charter of 19 June, 1965;

to Resolution No. 3-QLVNCH dated 14 June 1965 by the

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces relative to the formation of the National Leadership Committee;

to Decree No. 001-A-CT/DQG/SL dated 19 June 1965 and subsequent documents prescribing the composition of the Cabinet;

the Decree No. 175-NV dated 23 May 1955 as amended by subsequent documents prescribing the salary and allowances in cash and in kind to civil servants and government personnel holding executive responsibilities; and

to the recommendations of the General Commissioner for National Security;

ISSUES THE FOLLOWING DECREE:

Art. 1 - The General Commissariat for National Security placed under the direct control of the General Commissioner for National Security will consist of the following agencies:

- I. Central agencies;
Secretariat of the General Commissioner;
The Administrative Division; and
The Planning Division.
- II. Subordinate agencies
Directorate General of National Police; and
The Central Intelligence Organization.

Art. 2 - The Secretariat will be headed by an Aide who is authorized the same grade and status as the Director of Cabinet of a Ministry. The Aid will be assigned by a "Chief of Cabinet", three Special Project Officers, two Cabinet Attaches and one secretary.

Art. 3 - The Aide will assist the General Commissioner in all activities in the operation of the General Commissioner's Secretariat which will be composed of the following:

1. The Secretariat Proper headed by the Chief of Cabinet;
2. The Press Bureau;
3. The Records Bureau;

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4. The Internal Security Bureau;
 5. The Map and Briefing Bureau;
 6. An Inspection Team composed of Inspectors and Controllers whose strength will be determined by the needs of the service;

(Inspectors will have the same grade and status as Director of a Directorate with few organic Services, and Controllers the same grade and status as Chief of Service.)

7. An Expert Section with from three to five members.

An Expert who is member of the Vietnamese Civil Service will have the grade and status of a Director of a Directorate with few organic Services, if he is not member of the Civil Service, his salary will be determined in a contract.

Art. 4 - The Administrative Division placed under the control of a "Director of Administration and Finance" will have three Services:

- The Personnel and Administration Service;
- The Budget and Accounting Service; and
- The Special Equipment Control Service.

Art. 5 - The planning Division placed under the control of a Director General will have two Directorates:

- The Study Directorate; and
- The Internal Security Directorates.

Art. 6 - The Study Directorate will be placed under the control of a Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director. It will consist of five Services:

- In Country Study Services;
- Foreign Study Service;
- Material Collecting and Studying Service;
- Records Service; and
- Planning and Estimate Service.

Art. 7 - The Internal Security Directorate will be placed under the control of a Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director. It will consist of four Services:

- Political Parties Service;
- Unions and Associations Service;
- Entry and Exist Service; and
- Security and Weapons Control Service.

Art. 8 - An Order from the General Commissioner for National Security will determine the details of organization and functions of the central agencies mentioned above.

Art. 9 - The previous provisions that are contrary to this Decree are hereby abolished.

Art. 10 - Ministers, Secretaries of State and the Aides at the Premier's office will each according to his respective responsibilities execute this Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Republic of Vietnam Official Gazette.

s/ Air Vice Marshal Nguyen cao Ky

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: The Ministry of Economy

Republic of Vietnam
Office
of the Chairman
of the
Central Executive
Committee

Decree No. 107-SL/KT of June 18, 1966, amending Decree
No. 191-KT of Sept. 22, 1965, organizing the Ministry of Economy.

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee

In view of Constitutional Act of June 19, 1965;

In view of Decision No. 3-QLVNCH/QD of June 14, 1965 of the
Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam establishing the National
Leadership Committee;

In view of Decree law No. 001-A/CT/LDQG/SL of June 19, 1965
and subsequent documents fixing the composition of the Central
Executive Committee;

In view of Decree No. 191-KT of Sept. 22, 1965 amended by
Decree No. 24/SL/KT of Feb. 24, 1966 organizing the Ministry of
Economy;

In view of proposals of the Commissioner General for Economy
and Finance, concurrently Commissioner for Economy.

D E C R E E S:

Art. 1 - Art. 1 of Decree No. 191/KT of 22 Sept. 1965 amended
by Decree No. 24/SL/KT of 24 Feb. 1966 organizing the Ministry
of Economy is modified and amended as follows:

The Ministry of Economy includes the following agencies:

1. Central Agencies

1. Cabinet
2. Secretariat General
3. Directorate of Administration and Legislation
4. Directorate of Foreign Trade
5. Directorate of Commercial Aid
6. Directorate of Economy Control
7. Directorate of Industry and Handicraft
8. Directorate of Mines
9. Directorate of Economic Opportunities
10. Directorate of Security Warehouses

No change for the remainder.

Art. 2 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance concurrently Commissioner for Economy is charged with the execution of this Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

s/Vice Air Marshal Nguyen cao KY

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: the piaster

Decree-Law No. 001/SLU dated June 7, 1966.

After discussion by the Council of Ministers,

D E C R E E S:

Art. 1 - From 6/18/66 (0 hours Vietnam Standard time), the official exchange rate of the Vietnamese piaster is fixed at eighty piasters to one U.S. dollar. VN\$80 = US\$1.

The official exchange rate of the Vietnamese piaster with regard to other foreign currency is calculated on the above basis.

Art. 2 - The official exchange rate specified in Art. 1 will be applied for all exchange purchasing and selling operations in the territory of the Republic of Vietnam.

The procedures of application of this provision will be fixed by Arrête by the Commissioner General for Economy and Finance.

Art. 3 - The following are abrogated:

- a. Free Exchange Market with limited access and the Exchange Stabilization Fund established by Ordinance #36 of 6/30/66, and documents on the application of this Ordinance.
- b. The Defense and Economic Development Surtax and the overall Subsidy for all financial transfer and exchange recovery operations established by Decree law #18/61 of Dec. 29, 1961.
- c. The Special Fund at the National Bank established by Decree Law #010/65 of Aug. 31, 1965; the Special Surtax and the Special Subsidy established by Arrête #234-BKT/VP/ND of Aug. 31, 1965 and subsequent documents.

Art. 4 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance will fix the procedure for the liquidation of all Funds and Accounts relative to surtaxes specified in Art. 3.

Art. 5 - Provisionally the minimum duties rate table mentioned in the Custom Tariff presently in force and the Austerity Tax established by Decree law #20/61 of December 29, 1961 amended by subsequent documents, levied on commodities which pass through the port, will continue to be calculated on the basis of VN\$35 to US\$1.

The official exchange rate as specified in Art. 1 will be applied when the duty rates mentioned in the Custom Tariff presently in force and the current Austerity Tax have been amended.

The Commissioner for Economy and the Commissioner for Finance are empowered to sign together the Arrête on amendment of duty rates mentioned in the Customs Tariff and of the Austerity Tax if necessary or to integrate the Austerity Tax into the Customs duty.

Art. 6 - All provisions contrary to this Decree-law are abrogated.

Art. 7 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance, the Commissioner for Economy, the Commissioner for Finance, the Governor of the National Bank of Vietnam are charged each as to that which concerns him with the execution of this Decree law.

This Decree law will be promulgated through emergency procedures and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

s/ Nguyen Cao Ky
Chairman of the Central Executive
Committee

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Republic of Vietnam
Office
of the Chairman
of the
Central Executive
Committee

Decree Law #002/SLU of June 17, 1966, establishing the Economic Consolidation Surtax and the Economic Consolidation Subsidy.

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee,

In view of Constitutional Act of 6/19/1965;

In view of Decision #3-QLVNCH/QD of 6/14/65 of the Convention of Generals in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and subsequent documents establishing and fixing the composition of the National Leadership Committee;

In view of Decree #001-A/CT/LDQG/SL of 6/19/65 and subsequent documents fixing the composition of the Central Executive Committee;

In view of Decree law #019/66 of 6/6/1966 giving power to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee to fix and promulgate by Decree law all measures relating to the taxation, Economy, Exchange and Finance fields;

In view of Decree law #001/SLU of 6/17/1966 fixing the exchange rate of the Vietnamese piaster;

After discussion by the Council of Ministers;

D E C R E E S:

Art. 1 - There is now established an Economic Consolidation Surtax of thirty eight Vietnamese piasters (VN\$38) to each U.S. dollar for all financial and commercial transfer operations from the internal territory to abroad.

Art. 2 - There is now established an Economic Consolidation Subsidy of thirty eight Vietnamese piasters (VN\$38) to each U.S. dollar for all financial and commercial transfer operations from abroad into Vietnam, except for:

- a. all expenditure of all foreign Governments;
- b. all expenditure of all international organizations;
- c. all expenditure of all construction firms and all other enterprises which carry out their missions on the territory of Vietnam under financing by foreign Governments or international organizations.

Art. 3 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance will, if necessary, fix procedures for the application of the above two provisions, upon proposal of the National Bank.

Art. 4 - An account called Economic Consolidation Surtax and Subsidy Account is opened at the National Bank in order to:

- a. collect all surtaxes as specified in Article 2;
- b. pay all subsidies as specified in Article 3.

Procedure of collection and payment as well as the operation of the Economic Consolidation Surtax and Subsidy Account will be fixed by the National Bank.

Art. 5 - The Commissioner General for Economy and Finance, the Commissioner for Economy, the Commissioner for Finance, the Governor of the National Bank of Vietnam are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this Decree-law.

This Decree-law will be promulgated through emergency procedures and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

s/ Nguyen cao Ky
Chairman of the
Central Executive Committee