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Anhbasam dinh la thang

Sudanese Foreign Minister Dinh La Thang welcomed Mr Dinho La Thang, who was President of Petroviet at the time he was president of Petroviet. Photo: PVN (The entire country rescues relatives of Quang Binh - Ha Tinh floods how many trillion people have been ousted like water). On the afternoon of October 13, 2016, the investigation agency investigated Tran Duc Chinh - managing director of Petroleum Power; Ninh Van Quynh had to return from the United States. The list of weak oil and gas corporations (PVN) associated with money back from Oceanbank certainly doesn't stop there. Every company of children and grandchildren born by Dinh La Thang during his time as president of the PVN (1-2006 - 9-2011) also found that hundreds of trillions were thrown out of the window. The manipulation at the Oil and Gas Financial Corporation (PVFC) is deteriorating, but it may not have seen inspections and investigations in due time. On its return to the oil and gas auction, Dinh La Thang held a pioneering flag turning the oil and gas corporation into a multidisciplinary business group. As part of this ambitious plan, the oil and gas finance company was upgraded to the Oil and Gas Financial Corporation (PVFC). In June 2007, when PVFC was equitization, Dinh La Thang demanded that a political victory be created at the first stock auction (IPO). In order to achieve this political objective, Dinh La Thang approved a plan to take the money from the state to auction state-owned enterprises. According to a plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Petroleum and Gas Corporation at the time (approved by Dinh La Thang as President), pvfc's subsidiary used 500 billion to put to PVFC Invest and to invest another PVFC Invest 671 billion at the price of achieving a political goal (70,000 VND/share) to buy the parent company's shares. According to the law, the PVFC can contribute only a maximum of 11 % to the PVFC's investment. The PVN resolution for the PVFC contributes 11 % (VN 55 billion) and further appropriations for employees (employees) contribute 38 % (VN 190 billion). In fact, PVFC is using state money to contribute up to VND 295 billion [In addition to VND 55 billion in direct name of PVFC as an individual (employee), PVFC also uses VND 240 billion in late investment contributions to buy shares in PVFC Invest – essentially for individuals to borrow as uns secure assets]. Subsequently, through a series of investment confidence contracts, PVFC transferred the PVFC to 671 billion, including directly transfer 200 billion to PVFC Invest; Transferred through another subsidiary, PVFC Land, 400 billion; Transferred through PV Inconess (PVFC is a major shareholder of 30 %) 71 billion. Since PVFC Invest is also unable to use all this amount of 671 billion to buy shares, it must transfer 510 billion employees borrowed as investment funds to buy shares at a rate of 50-50 (employees spend 50%, the company lends 50%). In this way, PVFC Invest won 20 million shares with a price of 71 000 VND, including 14 million shares purchased by employees (According to Equitization, PVFC is a company with a charter capital of 5000 billion, the PVN group has 78 %; as mentioned above, the remaining 22 % is also purchased mainly with state money). MY KHE VN & Dinh La Thang has spent \$100 billion to buy the My Khe sea tourism (Son Tinh, Quang Ngai) project from Idico, although this company has not been looking at the project since quang Ngai. Previously, Dinh La Thang allocated PVFC for the company My Khe Vietnam with a charter capital of 400 billion. Like PVFC Invest, My Khe Vietnam has been wrong from the outset because 99,98 % of the capital in my Khe Vn was contributed by PVFC, while the permitted level is no more than 11 % (it actually contributes 210,1 billion, PVFC contributes 210 billion, two other shareholders contribute 100 million). My Khe VN was later turned into an unauthorized real estate investment company by PVFC with two projects: Investing 192.5 billion in the 99C Spectrum (Saigon); Invest \$360 billion in project 168 Nguyen Dinh Chieu (Saigon). With these three projects, My Khe VN baked PVFC 762.6 billion. Almost 10 years have passed, the capital of 210 billion has run out, my sea khe still has only ... sand; The most important expenditure of this company is the destruction of 10 hectares of ocean forest along the beach. My Khe also: Immediately give \$192.5 billion to private company Lac Hong, while 99C Spectrum is the land of Satraco and Lac Hong has no flipped paper to prove that this company is an investor or co-owner; Immediately give 360 billion Phuc Thinh Corporation only to get a photocopy of land paper 168 Nguyen Dinh Chieu while Phuc Thinh does not own and is not licensed to invest. WITH THE WIPING BEFORE XI Congress (12-2010), Dinh La Thang any subsidiary that has negative capital. PVFC acted by asking PVFC Invest to sell more than 11 million PVFC shares held by Song Da Investment and Trading (SDCON – which belongs to Ocean Group, which owns 6,65 % of OceanBank's charter capital and is chaired by The Mother-in-Law of Ha Van Tham). In fact, this business only instantly helps PVFC empower books. SDCON pays only 5% (almost 20 billion VND), the remaining 95% is never spoken again. PVFC also deleted another subsidiary: VN Assets. During this time, the value of VN Assets's assets was still recorded as VND 707 billion, however, PVFC sold 23 million of its shares to a private company in assets of VN — ATC (An Thinh Oil and Gas Corporation), with a price of only 1 VND per share (Contract 16/2003/PVFC-ATC) but the capital price is VND 10 000/share (loss of approximately VND 230 billion). The hidden trade between PVFC and ATC has not so far. In 2007, PVFC poured out capital to build the Hung Yen fibre factory. In this factory, PVFC lends a total of 120 billion, of which 40 billion as a circulation. The ATC used that money to import the chain's cemetery. The plant has been in operation for a year and a half and is closed. Instead of seeking to recover debts, the PVFC conspired to convert 40 billion loans into circulation (due to an ineast, 100% reserve). In June 2009, the factory was closed. In July 2011, the PVFC called for liquidity. It wasn't until 2-2012 that he sold it for... 3.9 billion. Of the 240 billion investment funds in the form of a capital contribution, PVFC Invest, through its employees, said that the state bank was deliberately in breach (dispatches 9798 - 2009), so far only 10 billion have been recovered (which has caused serious consequences, a loss of 230 billion). Of the 510 billion funds in the form of giving money to employees to buy shares to date, 419 billion have not recovered the capital, 86 billion. Investments in defiance of PVFC laws – all must be approved by the PVN Council of Members, which holds 78% of the capital, led by Dinh La Thang as president – resulting in the company losing no less than 2 000 billion. Only 5 of PVFC's five debt groups had 8,550 billion in non-recoverables since February 2012. Deinho La Thang's inaudible act, exuding state funds to buy shares not only causes consequences for the country (loss of trillions dong), but also contributes to the distortion of the stock market. Pvn's self-inflated bubble quickly collapsed. Pvn shares were pushed up to VND76,000 (average purchase of VND 71,000) at the end of the last session before the deletion (September 23, 2013) to VND4,200 per share. PVN then destroyed and deleted the PVFC traces – due to losses incurred by companies that defy the law – by joining Western banks to become a public bank. CHI LANG STADIUM & Oceanbank Not just a hand with Ocean, without PVFC's \$1.510 billion, Pham Cong Danh can barely buy a bank and become a criminal. At 1-12-2010, to buy Chi Lang Danang Stadium for \$1.393 billion, Pham Cong Danh's 10 companies (subsidiaries of Thien Thanh Group) listed 10 red books [with a total area of 55,061m2, priced at 25.3 million/m2]. Immediately after Da Nang delivered the red book, 28-1-2011, List connected all 10 to OceanBank to borrow 1.254 billion VND. More than a month later, 4-3-2011, the Chi Lang yard land was PVFC - where PVN Dinh La Thang holds 78% of the shares - estimated at more than double: 57 million/m2; After referencing the results of other consultations, PVFC brought the price a little, 54.9 million/m2, and decided to buy almost half of Chi Lang yard from the List for 1,510 billion (27,000m2, belonging to 5 red books). More than 1,306 billion PVFCs were transferred directly to OceanBank, with Pham Cong Danh paying principal and interest; 20 billion is transferred to the account of thien thanh group; 183 billion directly transferred to the personal account of the list. So, with the sale of the Chi Lang stadium in just one month, Danh was back to the capital, had about 5 clean red books (28,000m2) and still has 203 billion scraps. No investigative body mentioned this deal, at least tax evasion is less than \$160 billion. Not only is it a profit, the investigating body must also explain its nature and the complex path of cash flows [in May 2011 PVFC sold 27,000m2 of this land to Seabank AMC (Seabank's debt trading company) at a profitable, non-loss price]. The amount of VND 1,510 billion that PVFC has paid for Chi Lang's half-yard deal has helped Pham Cong Danh have forced the purchase of TrustBank from Ha Van Tham, acting as the hand of midwives to help The Name give birth to a construction bank. relationship with Nguyen Xuan Son before, but in fact, Dinh La Thang is an oxygen supplier for Ocean Bank. If Dinh La Thang does not decide to contribute 800 billion VND (20% of the capital) and expires most of PVN's cash flow through an ocean bank, this bank does not exist [From Thang's time as chairman of Pvn Oil and Gas Group almost all PVN's member companies have to open accounts at Ocean Bank; total of PVN has brought more than VND 50 trillion to tham]. When the ocean bank was purchased for VND 0 - PVN, it not only lost VND 800 billion in capital contributions (according to the Dinh La Thanga decision), but was stranded at the bottom of the Ocean by more than 10 trillion (including USD 70 million Vietsoptero). According to Nguyen Xuan Son, there is also a blacklist associated with the re-payment – up to VND\$544 billion – that he spent out of contract for PVN leadership during Dinh La Thang's time as president. In view of the nature of the breaches of the law and the extent of the losses, Dinh La Thang Oil and Gas Group is no different from Vinash. The reason that the PVN is not as broken as Vinashin is because the PVN does not have to be borrowed from the banks. In addition to the PVN borrowing USD 500 million from the sale of oil, Premier Nguyen Tan Dung PVN also allowed the PVN to withhold the huge sums that the group would have to pay into the budget. Dinh La Thang poured hundreds of trillions into the river. PS: I. The fact that the PVN is a good example shows that corruption in Vietnam is not only the result of relentless power, but also because of the intersections between the private sector and the state economy carried by corrupt officials. Those who are afraid will try to do little and then eat. The thieves then break to the place to eat the end, eat the mites. In order to combat corruption, we must not only move towards the state of the judiciary, but the state must also give up its business role (state-owned enterprises are only for the provision of public services that the private sector does not do). However, before the state of the law, if you not only expose the names of the most corrupt, not only will there never be a state of the law, but will also have to kneel down slavery for the most ruthless. II. When information on factory works Dinh Vu, PVN invested nearly tens of trillion hours to be covered with the cover announced, knowing that Dinh La Thang let contractors replace rotating equipment lines of German origin, as planned, in Chinese chains, hoping to find out which person Thang is close to. What.

