

Factors Influencing the Residential Land Use Right Mortgage in Yen My District, Hung Yen Province, Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify influencing factors and their influences on the residential land use right mortgage as the basis for proposing solutions to improve land use right mortgage. The study used methods of collecting secondary and primary data and processing and analyzing data using SPSS20.0 software. There were 5,268 cases of land use right mortgage registration, 3,240 cases of land use right mortgage removal, and 924 cases for changing contents of land registration. The study identified seven factor groups with 27 factors affecting land use right mortgage. The credit factor group has the biggest impact at the rate of 18.21%, followed by the six other factor groups. Solutions which need to be implemented include completing procedures for reviewing mortgage loan documents; amending and adding regulations on mortgage lending; completing procedures to handle mortgage debt; completing human resources, facilities, and mortgage registration procedures; freeing loan dossier evaluation.

KEYWORDS

Credit, Influencing Factors, Mortgage, Residential Land Use Rights, Yen My

INTRODUCTION

The mortgage is one of the widely used financial instruments in pre-modern Europe in which land is the most used asset as a security for debt payment because it cannot be disappeared or moved elsewhere (Briggs & Zuijderduijn, 2018). The mortgage of land is also one of the measures to limit risks and to ensure the performance of obligations in civil, economic and commercial transactions and is the basis for generating the validity of the mortgage contract. In Vietnam land mortgage is understood as mortgage of land use rights because land is owned by the entire people and is uniformly managed by the state. So far there have been many studies on various aspects of land mortgage. Fisher's research focused on the disadvantages and risks faced by lenders (Fisher, 2006). Research by Bogin & Shui aimed to build a model of rural land pricing to meet different needs, including determining land prices when taking out a mortgage (Bogin & Shui, 2020). Research by Blackburn & Vermilyea aimed at determining home prices that are beneficial to mortgage borrowers (Blackburn & Vermilyea, 2007). Cho and Megbolugbe's research focused on the ethical issue of valuing mortgages when borrowers used them as collateral (Cho & Megbolugbe, 1996).

The research of Zhimin & Jianchao focused on pointing out the limitations in the agricultural land mortgage lending policy and proposing to complete the policy in accordance with local practical conditions (Zhimin & Jianchao, 2017). Burns' mortgage reviews have shown that restrictions on

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mortgage loans cause borrowers to pay higher interest rates than normal and suffer property losses when they are not eligible to repay (Burns, 2017). Li's study proposed an asset mortgage model to limit the possible shortcomings associated with mortgage loans (K. Li, 2017). Zhimin & Jianchao pointed out the impact of agricultural land mortgage rights on farm production decisions (Zhimin & Jianchao, 2017). Lee & Bostic pointed out the reasons for organizing mortgage lending decisions faster in low – middle income areas (Lee & Bostic, 2020). The other studies pointed out the factor that had impact on mortgage contracts was dealing with insolvable debts (Aikhuele & Turan, 2018; Bello, 2017).

A number of other studies focused on assessing the risks of mortgage lending and Jintao proposed some solutions to limit the possible risks (Anjum et al., 2019; Chauvet et al., 2016; Salampessy et al., 2019). According to the other authors to facilitate the mortgage and effectively use the land potential, the policy element has a particularly important role. As such, the policy affects land mortgage and it is the foundation for resolving possible disputes (Ertl et al., 2020; Galli, 2020; Wang et al., 2020). On the contrary, Resmawan & Andjarwati's research showed that the factor influencing land mortgage is mortgage registration so it is necessary to modernize the mortgage registration system (Resmawan & Andjarwati, 2018). Besides, the too simplified procedure of mortgage lending by land created risks for the borrower when they become insolvent (Anderson & Kurzer, 2020; Mizuno & Otake, 2019). Wardhana & Witasari's research results also shown that mortgage lending procedures affected land mortgage (Wardhana & Witasari, 2018). According to Steil et al.'s study, ethnicity also affected land mortgage (Steil et al., 2018). Do & Iyer (2008) pointed out that the legal basis is a fundamental factor for realizing land mortgage as stipulated in Vietnam's 1993 Land Law (Do & Iyer, 2008). In contrast, in Poland, the database of land and properties attached to land affected the land mortgage (Anna, 2020). Susilowati & Gunarto's research was aimed at unlicensed land mortgages and legal consequences that might occur when one of the parties to the mortgage contract did not exist (Basharat, 2020; Susilowati & Gunarto, 2018). According to the other researches, loan interest rates affected mortgage lending. When interest rates rose, the number of mortgage loans decreased and vice versa (Anenberg et al., 2019; Gallin et al., 2021). In addition, real estate laws affect the rights of property owners, including land mortgage rights (Levine-Schnur, 2020). The other studies focused on studying the changes in interest rates affecting the decision to mortgage land and pointed out that, when interest rates fall, demand for real estate increases sharply (Akhter et al., 2021; Martin & Hanson, 2016).

Shi's research showed that the factor handling mortgage when the borrower is insolvent affects the mortgage loan by land (Shi, 2016). Mączyńska & Kwartnik-Pruc pointed out the role of mortgage registration and the limitations of the law in land mortgage registration and the proposal to complete the mortgage registration policy (Mączyńska & Kwartnik-Pruc, 2017). Hanewald et al. researched on housing and land reverse mortgages of the elderly and the possible legal consequences (Hanewald et al., 2020). Li & Yavas also assessed the main risks when lending houses and land, including the important factor Loan-to-Value Ratio (Li & Yavas, 2017). The studies in the book edited by Briggs & Zuijderduijn focus on the process of mortgage formation and development in loan operations and show the important role of land as an effective mortgage (Briggs & Zuijderduijn, 2018). Mulolwa stated the rules for mortgage registration when using land as collateral and the role of cadastral records when taking land mortgage loans (Mulolwa, 2016). Ye & Gao studied in depth the financial risks of agricultural land mortgages and set up a financial risk assessment system for agricultural land mortgages (Ye & Gao, 2019). Research by Sulasningsih et al. focused on the role of mortgage registration for lenders and third parties in land transactions (Sulasningsih et al., 2020). Ambrose et al. also showed that different mortgage interest rates apply to different borrowers, who know the laws and mortgage markets are often allowed to borrow at lower interest rates (Ambrose et al., 2020). Yang et al. pointed out the heterogeneous impact of the rural land mortgage lending program on the borrower's income (Yang et al., 2018). In particular, according to Zhang's research, factors affecting housing mortgages include characteristics of residents, economic status, perception of mortgages and traditional society (Zhang, 2020).

Bello's research focused on limitations and shortcomings in the law on land mortgage and enforcement of the law on land mortgage (Bello, 2017). Specifically, the research has shown that the provisions of the law on mortgage are not strict, applying the law in resolving disputes in courts between the parties in dealing with the remaining mortgage rights due to the complicated procedures and delay. The other research pointed out that the agreement on loan interest rates and the amount borrowed based on the value of land was a major impact on land mortgage when borrowing money, was also the issue that needs to be negotiated the most between the lender and the borrower (Hendershott & Pryce, 2006). Tzioumis's research focused on assessing the shortcomings and limitations in land registration as the mortgage registration fee is still high and the professional capacity of officers conducting land registration and legal knowledge of Mortgages are still limited (Tzioumis, 2017). The other research by Stefan & Rusu (2017); Park (2016) focused on the impact of interest rates and lending procedures as well as the disbursement time on mortgages.

The above studies only focused on evaluating one or a number of factors affecting land mortgage such as legal factors or interest rates, or cadastral records or mortgage handling factor without giving a method to determine all of the affecting factors and their impact level on the land mortgage. Therefore, this article presents the method of determining all the influencing factors and their impact level on the land mortgage.

In order to test the method to assess the factors affecting land use right mortgage, the study selected Yen My district, Hung Yen province as a research site because in the last 5 years there have been many land use right mortgage cases and subject to the impact of many different factors. Besides, up to now, there have not been studies on this issue.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Scope

Research on factors valued affecting the mortgage of residential land use rights of households by secondary data in the 2015-2019 period in Yen My district, Hung Yen province. Primary data were collected in July, 2020.

Methods of Collecting Secondary Data

Data on natural, economic and social conditions are collected at Yen My Statistical Office. Data on land management, including mortgage of land use rights are collected at Yen My Office of Natural Resources and Environment, Branch of Yen My Land Registration Office. The results of research on land mortgage are collected from scientific publications.

Methods of Collecting Primary Data

Survey data on factors affecting mortgage of land use rights is collected by using printed forms in 2020 through 2 steps. Step 1 randomly investigates people who have mortgaged land use rights in the 2015-2019 period to determine the factors affecting the mortgage. The content of the questionnaire includes information about the respondents and the hypothetical factors affecting the mortgage of land use rights. Respondents can also add other influencing factors to the lower part of the questionnaire. The hypothetical factors affecting the mortgage of land use rights are inherited from previous studies and according to the survey results of the author before making an official questionnaire. The influencing factors selected to assess its level of influence in step 2 are the ones rated by over 50% total of respondents. The number of respondents is determined by the formula 1.

$$n = t^2 \cdot p \cdot q / e^2 \quad (1)$$

Where: n - the number of people investigating; t - distribution value corresponding to the selected confidence level; p - estimated percentage of the population; $q = 1 - p$; e - permissible error ($5 \div 15\%$). The study selected the confidence level of 95%, the corresponding distribution value is 1.96, permissible error 10% and estimated percentage of the population 0.5 so $q = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$. Substituting numbers for formula 1 we have $n = 96$. The study investigated 100 people. The survey results showed that there were 27 influencing factors and are classified into 7 groups of factors affecting mortgage by land (Credit factor group, Mortgage registration factor group, Legal factor group, Human factor group, Facilities Factor group, Financial obligation factor group, Dealing factor group) (Table 1).

Table 1. Groups of factors influencing land use right mortgage in Yen My district

The group of factors	The group of factors
1. <i>Credit factor group (CF)</i>	- Professional qualification (HF1)
- Determining the value of mortgaged land (CF1)	- Communication skills (HF2)
- Loan amount (CF2)	- Ability to coordinate to solve tasks (HF3)
- Loan term (CF3)	- Ability to solve situations (HF4)
- Loan interest rate (CF4)	5. <i>Facilities factor group (FF)</i>
- Document evaluation and disbursement time (CF5)	- Cadastral database (FF1)
2. <i>Mortgage registration factor group (RF)</i>	- Cadastral data storage device (FF2)
- Guidance on preparing mortgage registration file (RF1)	- Place of receiving and processing dossiers (FF3)
- Profile content (RF2)	6. <i>Financial obligation factor group (OF)</i>
- Processing time (RF3)	- Loan evaluation fee (OF1)
- Application method (RF4)	- Notarization fee of mortgage contract (OF2)
3. <i>Legal factor group (LF)</i>	- Mortgage registration fee (OF3)
- Land Mortgage Regulations (LF1)	7. <i>Dealing factor group (DF)</i>
- Dissemination of regulations on land use right mortgage (LF2)	- Form of dealing with mortgage lands (DF1)
- Knowledge of mortgage tenors' regulations (LF3)	- Civil procedure (DF2)
- Sense of compliance with the mortgage policy of borrowers (LF4)	- Land auction (DF3)
4. <i>Human factor group (HF)</i>	- Judgment execution (DF4)

Step 2 investigates the influence of factors on mortgages through a 5-level Likert scale (Likert, 1932) using printed sheets. The content of the questionnaire includes the personal information of the respondents, the influencing factors, the level of influence of each factor by 5 levels and opinions of the respondents about the advantages and disadvantages and reasons for mortgaging with land use rights as a basis for evaluating and proposing solutions. Evaluation score: *very influential* - 5 points; *quite influential* - 4 points; *little influential* - 3 points; *quite little influential* - 2 points; *very little influential* - 1 point. The classification of average influence of factors on mortgage is shown in Table 2.

In order to assess the influence of groups of factors affecting land use right mortgage, the study conducted random surveys of people who had registered for mortgage using land in the research period using printed paper form. The number of survey samples was determined based on the requirements of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and multivariate regression with at least 5 observations for 1 measurement variable (Hoang and Nguyen, 2008). Therefore, with 27 measurement variables

Figure 1. Research model of factors affecting residential land use right mortgage

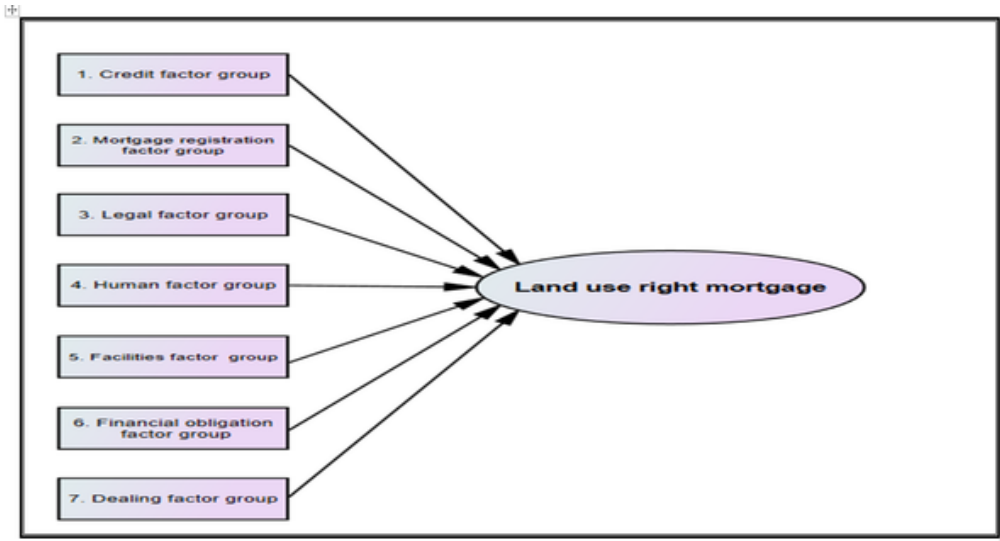


Table 2. Hierarchy of influence

Scale	Score	Rating index
Very influential	5	>=4.20
Quite influential	4	from 3.40to 4.19
Little influential	3	from 2.60 to 3.39
Quite little influential	2	from 1.80 to <2.59
Very little influential	1	<1.80

belonging to 07 groups of influencing factors, the number of samples is 135. For multivariate regression analysis, the minimum sample size to achieve is $50+8*p$ (p is the number of variables – $p = 7$) (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1996), so the minimum number of survey samples is 106. In order to ensure both the requirements of exploratory factor analysis and multivariate regression analysis, the study investigated 135 samples. The main content of the survey includes information about the respondents; assessing the influence rates of factors on the mortgage; problems and their causes in making mortgage.

Methods of Processing And Analyzing Data

Data collected from the land use right mortgage survey were processed and analyzed by using SPSS 20.0 software. The reliability of the scale is verified by Cronbach’s alpha coefficient. The data ensure reliability when Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient is in the range [0.6 - 0.95] (Hair et al., 1998), the correlation coefficient of the total > 0.3 (Hair et al., 1998). Discovery factor analysis (EFA) is used to shorten many measurement variables into a set of variables (factors) to make them more meaningful but still contain most of the information of the original set of variables (Hair et al., 1998). EFA was assessed through KMO appropriate coefficient, Bartlett test, Eigenvalues coefficient, total explanatory variance and load factor. Variables are only accepted when the KMO is within the range [0.5 - 1] and its own weight factors in other factors are less than 0.35 (Igbaria et al., 1995) or the distance

between two load weights (Factor Loading), the same variable in 2 different factors is greater than 0.3. According to Hair et al. (1998), with a sample size of about 100, the weight of the load should be chosen that is greater than 0.55, so for the sample size 105, in this study, the chosen load weight is greater than 0.55. Besides, the scale is only accepted when the total variance explained (Total Variance Explained) is greater than 50%; Barlett's coefficients with sig significance level are less than 0.05 to ensure the factors are correlated with each other; Eigenvalue coefficients are valued from 1 to ensure the groups of factors have differences. At the same time, the study uses a multivariate linear regression model to determine the influence of factors on land use right mortgages in Yen My district, Hung Yen province. The model has the following form:

$$Y = \beta_1 * CF + \beta_2 * RF + \beta_3 * LF + \beta_4 * HF + \beta_5 * FF + \beta_6 * OF + \beta_7 * DF + \beta_0 \quad (2)$$

Where: Y - dependent variable showing the influence of land use right mortgage; β_1 ; β_2 ; β_3 ; β_4 ; β_5 ; β_6 ; β_7 - regression coefficients of the corresponding variables, respectively mortgage registration, legal factors on land use right mortgage s, human factors, facilities factors, financial obligation factors, factors of dealing with land use right mortgage; β_0 - constant; CF, RF, LF, HF, FF, OF, DF - independent variables, respectively mortgage registration, legal factors on land use right mortgage s, human factors, facilities factors, financial obligation factors, factors of dealing with land use right mortgage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Research Area

Yen My District is located 33 km from Hanoi, its population of 160,000 people and its natural area of 92.41 km². The district's economic structure has been shifted towards increasing the proportion of industry - handicrafts and trade - services, sharply reducing the proportion of agriculture (agriculture accounting for 3.22%; industry and construction accounting for rate of 83.25%; trade and services accounted for 13.53%). In the recent years, with practical policies and right investment strategy, Yen My has become an attractive destination for domestic and foreign investors (Yen My District People's Committee, 2020).

Result of Iberia Land Use Right Mortgage Registration

During the research period (2015-2019), the number of applications for land use right mortgage in Yen My district tended to increase (Figure 3).

The largest number of mortgage registration applications in 2019 (2540 cases), greater than the total number of cases (2034 cases) of 2016 (Table 3) because in 2019, many households and individuals who want to borrow money to expand production and business, especially to build houses for rent, but also for consumption, training, career change, labor export... The loan duration of households and individuals is mainly from 1 to 3 years, a few borrow over 3 to 5 years.

In the 2015-2019 period, the total number of mortgage removal cases also tended to increase, but not significantly increased from 280 to 1368 cases in 2 (Table 4). In 2019, the number of mortgage removal increased sharply because many households are due to pay off their bank debts under the contract this year and some other households pay debt early due to land compensation money.

In the 2015-2019 period, there were 102 cases of undue mortgage produced by the borrowers who didn't use ineffectively loan or were destroyed so that they didn't not have money to pay their debts on time. In the period of 2015 - 2019, there were 924 cases of changing mortgage registration content (accounting for 17.54% of the total number of mortgage registration cases) (Table 5). These cases occurred mainly in Minh Chau commune and Yen My town because in 2019, the real estate

Figure 2. Location Map of Yen My district, Hung Yen Province

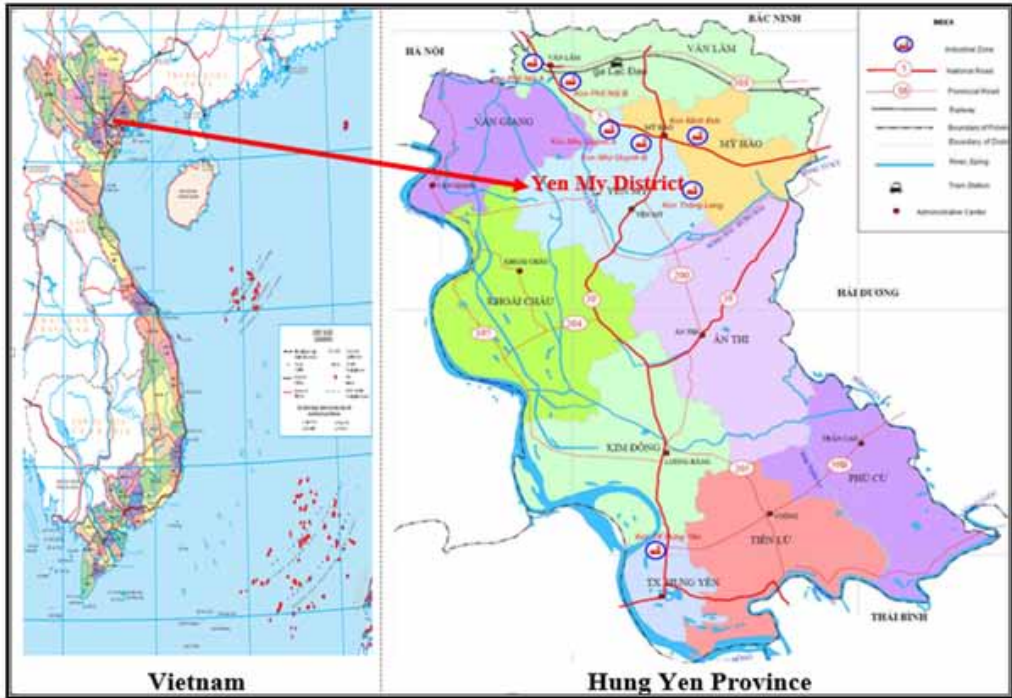


Figure 3. Residential land use right mortgage in Yen My district

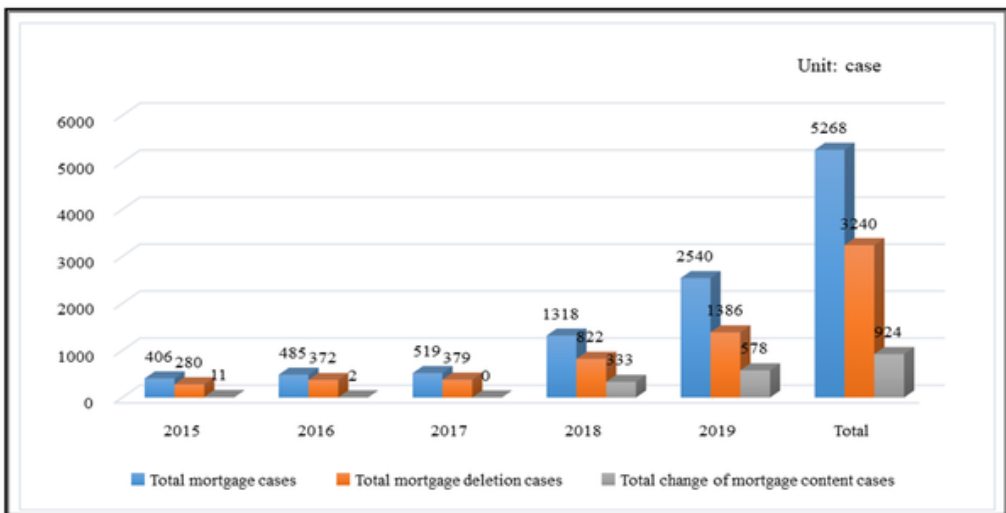


Table 3. Number of land use right mortgage registration dossiers in Yen My district

(Unit: case)						
Name of commune	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Yen My	108	120	118	317	910	1573
rung Ha	8	9	8	30	64	119
Trung Hung	24	32	30	78	157	320
Ly Thuog Kiet	8	12	16	48	76	160
Yen Phu	19	32	43	75	127	295
Tan Vie	23	31	25	81	119	279
Yen Hoa	15	13	11	34	63	135
Minh Chau	28	32	26	80	161	327
Thanh Lng	18	17	22	52	120	228
Nghia Hep	17	19	12	64	81	193
Ngoc Long	5	6	13	29	45	98
Tan Lap	13	20	29	88	182	332
Lieu Xa	32	26	30	57	78	223
Hoan Long	27	31	36	69	86	249
Viet Cuong	3	1	7	12	13	36
Giai Pham	33	38	51	107	136	365
Dong Thn	27	46	42	97	124	336
Total	406	485	519	1318	540	5268

Source: Branch of Yen My District Land Registration Office (2020)

market was quite vibrant, people mortgaged loans from banks to build more houses and eventually added assets to the certificate to borrow bigger sums from credit institutions.

Evaluation of Factors Influencing Land Use Right Mortgage

The results of assessing the reliability of the scale through Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for 7 groups of factors show that, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient ranges from 0.814 - 0.897, the correlation coefficient of the total variable is greater than 0.3 (Table 6). Thus, the scale used for evaluating the factors affecting the winning price is reliable and suitable for subsequent analysis.

EFA's suitability test is performed through KMO appropriate coefficient. The study results have identified $KMO = 0.893$ and satisfy the condition of $0.5 < KMO < 1$, so analyzing the discovery factor is appropriate with actual data. Besides, Barlett test result gives Sig value. equal to 0.00 and less than 0.05 (Table 7). This proves that the measurement variables are linearly correlated with the representative factor. The load factor of components is greater than 0.60 (Table 7), so EFA analysis has practical significance, the independent variables ensure the accuracy included in the regression analysis model to determine the extent the influence of factors on land use right mortgage in the study area.

The results of multivariate regression analysis in Table 9 show that Sig coefficient. equals 0.00 less than the significance level α by 1% so the regression model is significant, the independent variables influence the dependent variable Y. The adjusted R^2 value equal to 0.873 shows that the independent variables are included. Regression run affects 87.3% of the change of the dependent

Table 4. Number of cases of land use right mortgage removal in Yen My district

(Unit: case)						
Name of commune	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Yen My	96	126	124	256	543	1144
Trug Hoa	6	8	3	11	14	42
Tung ung	18	27	29	42	81	197
Ly Thong iet	7	10	10	26	3	85
Yen Ph	11	19	25	55	68	178
Tan Vet	15	20	20	32	39	126
Yen Ha	8	9	3	6	9	35
Min Chu	30	34	21	59	99	243
ThanhLong	13	13	17	38	87	168
NghiaHiep	13	17	10	25	32	97
Ngoc Lng	2	2	10	13	20	4
Tan La	8	12	21	64	12	237
LieuXa	10	10	6	25	34	85
Han Lng	12	16	20	33	41	122
Viet uong	1	1	2	5	5	13
Gia Phm	18	21	33	59	57	189
Dong han	13	27	25	73	93	231
Total	28	372	379	822	1386	324

Source: Branch of Yen My District Land Registration Office (2020)

variable (mortgage by land), the remaining 12.7% is due to non-model variables and random errors. In addition, the Durbin Watson coefficient has a value of 2,079, ranging from 1.5 to 2.5, so no first-order sequence correlation occurs. The magnification of the variance (VIF) of all variables included in the model is less than 2, so the research model does not have multi-collinear phenomena. In addition, the variables included in the study are statistically significant (Sig, equal to 0 and less than 0.05). From the standardized regression coefficient, the regression equation has been determined as follows:

$$Y = 0.862 * CF + 0.548 * RF + 0.814 * LF + 0.673 * HF + 0.528 * FF + 0.523 * OF + 0.785 * DF - 4,436 \quad (3)$$

The influence of these groups of factors on land use right mortgage in Yen My district, Hung Yen province is shown in Table 9.

The results in Table 9 show that the factor groups included in the research model all affect the land use right mortgage with different influence rates. The credit factor group has the biggest impact on land use right mortgage at the rate of 18.21%. Specifically, in this group of factors, the factors determining the value of land use rights to decide the total loan amount is the most difficult because of the lack of information on market land prices and depends heavily on personal experience of the credit officer. Therefore, in some cases, the value of land use rights of the mortgaged land is not accepted by the borrower. Besides, loan application processing time is also long, affecting the efficiency of loan use. The legal factor group has an impact rate of 17.20% on the mortgage and the main factor is

Table 5. Number of cases for changing contents of land registration in Yen My district

(Unit: case)						
Name of commune	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Yen My	2	1	0	74	157	24
Trun Hoa	0	0	0	6	7	13
Trug Hng	1	0	0	55	106	12
Ly Tuong iet	0	0	0	12	15	27
Yn Ph	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tan iet	0	0	0	28	34	62
Yn Ho	0	0	0	7	10	17
Mih Cau	2	0	0	72	120	14
Than Long	0	0	0	14	32	46
Nhia iep	0	0	0	0	0	0
NgocLon	1	0	0	6	9	16
TanLap	0	0	0	18	37	55
Leu X	0	0	0	23	31	54
Han Lng	1	0	0	0	0	1
VietCuog	0	0	0	0	0	0
GiaiPha	1	1	0	17	16	35
Dng Tan	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tota	11	2	0	333	57	924

Source: Branch of Yen My District Land Registration Office (2020)

that the legal understanding of many mortgage loans is still limited, leading to slow implementation of mortgage procedures. The group of factors in handling collateral also affects the mortgage of land use rights with an impact rate of 16.59% due to overlapping and inadequate mortgage handling procedures. The human resource factor and the mortgage registration factor group had the impact rate of 14.22% and 11.58%. The facilities factor group has the rate of 11.16%. The financial obligation factor group has the smallest effect with rate of 11.05% (Figure 4) because mortgage registration fees are currently low and acceptable to borrowers when applying for mortgages.

Solutions to Complete Land Use Right Mortgage

In order to the land use right mortgage to be more completed, it is necessary to carry out a number of solutions according to the priority order based on the mortgage effect of the factors indicated in Table 9.

Completing Procedures For Reviewing Mortgage Loan Documents

According to the assessment of the land use right mortgage borrowers, the time to review the application file for loan is still long due to the difficulty in determining the value of the mortgaged land due to the lack of information on market land prices. This leads to the value of land determined by the mortgage recipients not accepted by borrowers so the re-valuation is time consuming. Therefore, when valuing mortgaged land, the parties should agree to hire an exclusive land valuation organization to value mortgage land. Besides, loan interest rate, loan term, disbursement time after signing the

Table 6. Results of reliability analysis of the scale

Symbol	Factors and measurement variables	Correlated total variable
	<i>1. Credit Group (CF - Alpha = 0.842)</i>	
CF1	- Determining th value of mortgaged land	0.723
CF2	- Loan amont	0.651
CF3	- Loan ters	0.726
CF4	- Loan intrest ate	0.694
CF5	- Time fordocumnt evaluation and disbursement	0.762
	<i>2. Mortgage Reitration Factor Group (RF - Alpha = 0.851)</i>	
RF1	- Publicizing th content of mortgage registration documents	0.634
RF2	- Form of eceiving mortgage documents (in person or by mail)	0.723
RF3	- Time to roces cases	0.682
RF4	- Handlingcomplints	0.759
	<i>3. Legal FactosGroup (LF - Alpha = 0.882)</i>	
LF1	- Regulations onland use right mortgage	0.765
LF2	- Disseminting egulations on land use right mortgage	0.797
LF3	- Knowing he motgage mortgage's regulations on mortgage	0.659
LF4	- Sense ofcompliance with regulations on land use right mortgage of mortgagors	0.754
	<i>4. Human Facto roup of HF - Alpha = 0.897)</i>	
HF1	- Qualification	0.683
HF2	- Communication kills	0.734
HF3	- Ability o coordinate to solve the work	0.769
HF4	- Ability o sole situations	0.635
	<i>5. Facilities ator Group (MF - Alpha = 0.814)</i>	
FF1	- Cadastral dataase	0.775
FF2	- Cadastra datastorage device	0.742
FF3	- Place ofreceeing and processing cases	0.683
	<i>6. Financial Olgation Factor Group (OF- Alpha = 0.863)</i>	
OF1	- Loan applicatin evaluation fee	0.734
OF2	- Notary fe of ortgage contract	0.750
OF3	- Mortgageregistration fee	0.692
	<i>7. Handling colteral Factor Group (DF - Alpha = 0.827)</i>	
DF1	- Mortgage handlng form	0.778
DF2	- Civil pcedur	0.736
DF3	- Collaterl aucion	0.747
DF4	- Judgmentexecuion	0.724

Table 7. KMO and Bartlett's test results

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.893
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1861.642
	df	172
	Sig.	0.000

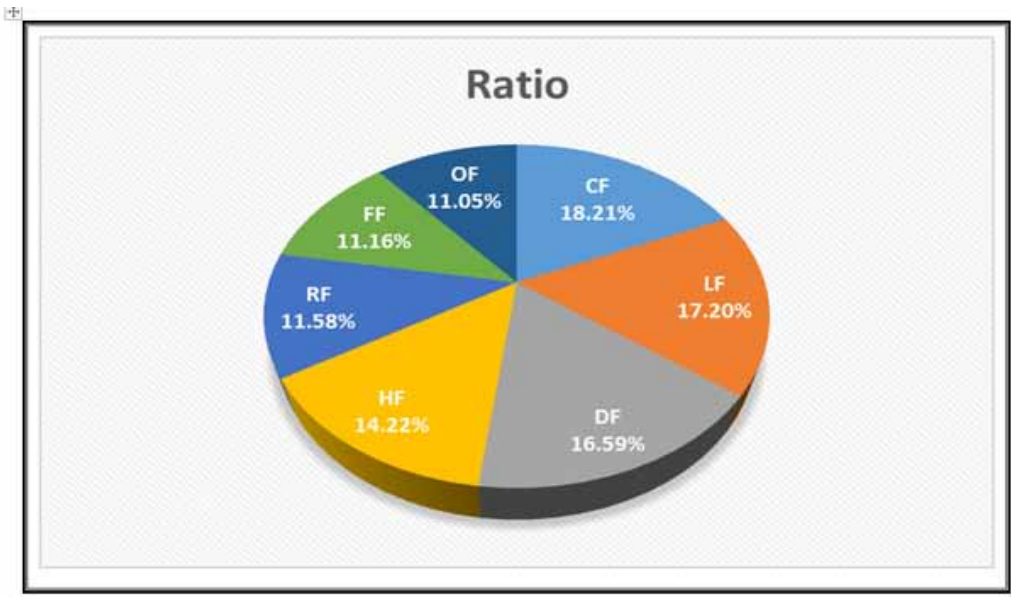
Table 8. Weights of rotation matrix

Variable measurement	Group of influencing factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DF	0.76						
DF2	0.753						
DF1	0.742						
DF3	0.734						
CF1		0.876					
CF3		0.824					
CF2		0.783					
CF5		0.775					
CF4		0.766					
HF2			0.753				
HF4			0.741				
HF3			0.695				
HF1			0.687				
OF2				0.875			
OF3				0.861			
OF1				0.853			
RF3					0.869		
RF2					0.842		
RF1					0.835		
RF4					0.821		
LF3						0.773	
LF1						0.745	
LF2						0.712	
LF4						0.693	
FF1							0.854
FF3							0.821
FF2							0.808

Table 9. Results of linear regression analysis

Group of factors	Regression coefficients	t	Multicollinear statistics		Impact rate (%)	Order of influence
			Error (Sig.)	VIF		
Constant	-4.43					
CF	0.862	4.548	0	1.739	18.21	1
LF	0.814	5.52	0	1.731	17.20	2
DF	0.785	4.61	0	1.648	16.59	3
HF	0.673	5.03	0	1.743	14.22	4
RF	0.548	4.33	0	1.425	11.58	5
FF	0.528	6.81	0	1.844	11.16	6
OF	0.523	5.41	0	1.553	11.05	7
Sig.F = 0.00. R coefficient = 0.873. Adjusted R ² coefficient= 0.814. Durbin-Watson = 2.079						

Figure 4. Influence levels of factor groups on land use right mortgage in Yen My district



mortgage contract are also issues that the borrower is not satisfied in many cases. In order to solve this inadequacy, lenders need to publicize loan interest rates, loan terms, disbursement time and strictly abide by such regulations and commit to compensate customers if they do not comply with regulations. Currently, although the law allows land users to be allowed to mortgage with their land in many organizations but this right has not been exercised because the land certificate held by the lender. Therefore, to ensure the rights of land users, it is necessary to return the land certificate to the borrower but disclose the legal status of the land plot so that the lender will know the land plot as a basis for decision whether to lend or not to lend.

Amending and Adding Regulations On Mortgage Lending

According to Point, Clause 1, Article 179 of the 2013 Land Law, households and individuals using land may mortgage lands at credit institutions licensed to operate in or business organizations. However, there are no specific regulations on notarization or certification of contracts when land users mortgage their land at non-credit institutions, so they do not be notarized or certified by the local mortgage contract is still disturbed, concerned that the registration of this mortgage may lead to the legalization of “black credit” (a form of usury); at risk of mortgaging the mortgage party (currently lending legally belongs to banks and finance companies registered under the law regulated by the 2010 Law on Credit Institutions and according to the regulation, Lending interest rates of credit institutions must be within the permitted limits). Therefore, to ensure the creation of favorable conditions for the people to exercise their rights in accordance with the law, at the same time, to avoid possible risks, according to the assigned functions and tasks, to propose ministries, relevant agencies review and finalize specific guidelines according to their competence or advise the Government to promulgate regulations to clarify the responsibilities of the parties in case individuals mortgage their land and assets attached to land at economic organizations or individuals other than credit institutions.

Completing Procedures To Handle Mortgage Debt

During the research period in Yen My district, there were 17 cases which were unable to pay debts on time, so they were sued to the Court for settlement by the recipient. The mortgage borrower and the mortgage lender do not agree on a plan to transfer or auction the land to recover the loan and interest. The Court’s decision usually takes a lot of time, effort of the parties because they have to be present under the summons of the Court and the procedure is also very complicated. To overcome this limitation in the mortgage contract, the parties need to agree on the form of handling land when the borrower loses the ability to perform financial obligations such as the transfer of land, or auction sale, or sue the Court or under the judgment of the Economic Arbitration (the judgment of the Economic Arbitration should be applied because it is faster to settle the lawsuit form). At the same time, it is necessary to research and assign a specialized agency with the functions of all three organizations (the Court, the Judicial Execution Agency and the auction organization) to carry out the task of simultaneous trial work, execution of judgments, auction when handling collateral. The agency in charge of issuing the decision to open the land auction procedure and the distraint declaration for the land are collaterals to be handled after having verified the papers in the borrower’s handling request dossier. The coercive seizure will be performed by the Competent Authority. In case of necessity, this Agency may request assistance from the Police Department and local authorities.

Completing Human Resources, Facilities And Mortgage Registration Procedures

According to the survey results, people who register for mortgage using land still have some mortgage receivers who have not provided specific instructions and details of mortgage procedures; checking cases is not thorough, so when dealing with new cases, errors should be requested by mortgagors to make additional adjustments, causing loss of time and frustration for people. In order to limit this phenomenon, it is necessary to recruit recipients to master the mortgage rules and be able to guide people to prepare documents that are easy to understand and comply with regulations. Besides, in order to receive mortgage registration documents of land quickly, to avoid the need for people to wait for a long time, it is necessary to have a registration system that allows people to register by phone or via internet network then they will visit the Branch Office of Land Registration with the notice of time to receive cases exactly to each hour and every minute so that they can take the initiative in time. To achieve this requirement, it is necessary to build a multi-purpose land information system.

Freeing Loan Dossier Evaluation

Currently, many credit institutions charge a fee for evaluating a mortgage loan by a land user with a fee of 500,000 - 1,000,000 VND (23,000VND = 1USD)/profile based on the location of the mortgaged land plot and the expected loan amount of borrowers. This amount is set by credit institutions, so it is often not accepted by borrowers because they think that the appraisal of loan documents is the obligation of credit institutions when borrowers have submitted all required documents as prescribed. Therefore, the lender should consider waiving this due diligence fee to avoid causing a nuisance to the borrowers.

CONCLUSION

In the period of 2015-2019, in Yen My district, Hung Yen province, there were 5268 mortgage registration documents, 3240 cases of land use right mortgage removal, 102 cases of undue mortgage, 924 cases changing content of mortgage registration. The research results showed that the factors included in the research model all affect the land use right mortgage with different influence rates. The credit factor group has the biggest impact on land use right mortgage at the rate of 18.21%, followed by the legal factor group on land use right mortgage at the rate of 17.20%, dealing factor group with the rate of 16.59%, human factor group with the rate of 14.22%, mortgage registration factor group with the rate of 11.58%, facilities factor group with the rate of 11.16% and the smallest effect is financial obligation factor group with rate of at 11.05%. In order to improve the efficiency of land use right mortgage, it is necessary to be more completed procedures for reviewing mortgage loan documents; amending and adding regulations on mortgage lending; completing procedures to handle mortgage debt; completeing human resources, facilities and mortgage registration procedures; freeing loan dossier evaluation.

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