

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM  
AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST  
CORRUPTION – CHALLENGES,  
OPPORTUNITIES AND SOLUTIONS  
IN VIETNAM**

# ***1. Reality of corruption in Vietnam***

As in many other countries, corruption occurs at all levels and in all sectors.

## •2. Causes of corruption in Vietnam: 7 causes

1) There are scopes for dishonest behaviour on a part of officials.

2) The result of a poor ethical outlook (ethical standards have got worse during the *Doi moi* <reforming> period).

3) Consequence  
of lack/lateness of reform.

4) Low salaries.

5) A legacy of the state  
subsidy period.

6) The "ask-give" mechanism.

7) Poor implementation of the country's laws and related regulations.

### **•3. *Consequences of corruption in Vietnam: 4 consequences***

**•1) Eroding the confidence of the people in the leadership by the Party and the management of the State.**

2) Giving rise to potential conflicts of interest, social resistance, and protest.



3) Widening the gap  
between the rich and  
the poor

4) Corruption has become a major obstacle for the success of *Doi moi* (reforming) and threatening the survival of the state.

**To sum up: Corruption is not only undermines credibility but also undermines morality.**

**The consequences are not just economic; it effects all aspects of life.**

## ***4. Recommendations***

**1) Policy Recommendations:**  
Focusing on transparency,  
enforcement, civil society  
and media.

•2) Other recommendations to reduce corruption and strengthen public administration

+ First: Establishing a watchdog body to review the work of the Steering Committee on Anti-Corruption.

+Second: Addressing problems of conflicts of interest with local inspectorates by ensuring the sufficient independence of the head of the inspectorate from the People's Committee chairman.

+Third: Establishing an  
Independent complaints  
committee for the public  
to receive complaints.

## **5. *AC Solutions* : Five Groups of Solutions:**

Transparency, PAR, business (including the private sector), enforcement, and strengthening the role of society and the media.



+ First: To strengthen openness and transparency in the performance of official functions and duties, to minimise conditions and opportunities giving rise to corruption.

+ Second: To control the exercise of State powers; to perfect the civil service, and to improve the quality of the execution of official functions and duties.

+ Third: To perfect the economic management mechanism, to build an equal, fair and transparent environment for business.

+ Fourth: To improve and enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the performance of inspections, examinations, supervisions, audits, investigations, and court trials with regard to detecting and dealing with corruption.

+Fifth: To enhance awareness and to promote the role of the entire society in preventing and fighting corruption.

# •6. PAR – Requirements and objectives

In order to struggle against corruption, PAR must be implemented based on the following measures:

# Requirements

1) PAR must be carried out at the same time with the reform of political system, renovation of leadership mode and improving the role of Party leadership, reform of state apparatus in general.

2) PAR must meet the requirements of rapid changes, ensuring the most favorable conditions for individuals and organizations to contribute to prevention of bureaucracy and anti-corruption fighting



3) Through PAR, appropriate functions, tasks and responsibilities of each administrative need to be continuously and clearly defined, responsibility between levels of authority, between urban and rural government, between collective and head of administrative body must be defined clearly.

4) Development of staffs of cadres and civil servants having quality and important skills to meet the requirements for country development.

5) PAR must be toward to building modern administration which applies effectively achievement of science-technological development, specifically Information Technology (IT)

# **The objectives of PAR:**

1) Adjust and clearly define appropriate functions, tasks of state administrative agencies, base on these objectives, organizational apparatus will be designed and operated more effectively.

2) Reform of administrative procedures.

3) Development and improvement of contingent of cadres and civil servants.

4) IT application to administration.

THANKS

FOR LISTENING!