

Introducing PI and the fight against corruption in Vietnam

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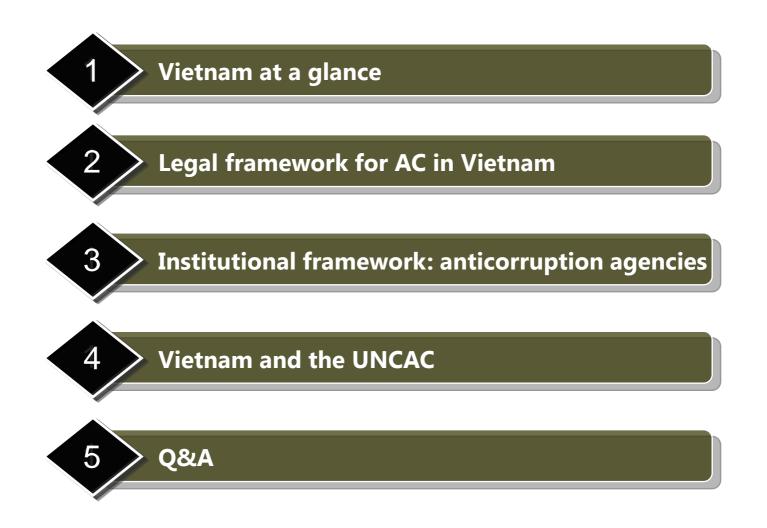
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Agenda







Southeast Asia country
Land area: 331,698 sq. km
Coastline: 3,260 km
Population: 90 million
Labor force: 55 million
GDP per capita: USD 1596 (WB data, 2012)
UN member since 1977

Legal framework for Anti Corruption in Vietnam



- □ Vietnam Anti- Corruption Law (LAC): 2005, revision 2012
- National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Corruption towards 2020 of Vietnam (2009)
- Law on Public Procurement (2005)
- □ Asset Declaration (decree in 2011)
- Law on Denunciation (2011)

Institutional framework: key AC bodies in Vietnam



- Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Inspection Commission (PI)
- CCIA (formerly OSCAC): mandated to guide, coordinate, and oversee the Government's anti- corruption efforts; reporting to Central Committee of CPV
- PI: government ministerial agency, manages corruption inspections, complaints and settlements.
- State Audit of Vietnam (SAV): is the supreme audit institution in the country, responsible for verifying the accuracy and legality of the state budget. SAV reports directly to the National Assembly.



Strategy2020 (Summary) Objectives:

- Contribute to the protection and maintaining Party's leading role to the State and society, prevent the erosion of ethic, lifestyle, bureaucracy and corruption of Party members
- Raise awareness in the Party on inspection. Raise the selfdiscipline of Party members to Party's guidance and State's policy
- Strengthen the organizational structure and capacity of inspectorates at all levels for effective and efficient inspection



2003: Vietnam signed the UN Convention Against Corruption

□2009: Vietnam officially ratified the Convention

■Vietnam established inter-sectoral working group to implement UNCAC (March 2010) and a team of government experts to review the implementation of the Convention (June 2010)



- UNCAC Implementation Plan (Decision No. 445/QĐ-TTg, 2010)
- Simplification of administrative procedures (Proposal 30);
- □ Transparency of assets and income (2007, 2011);
- Regular rotation of working positions of public servants in certain sectors and branches (2007)
- Integration of anti-corruption contents into educational training programs;
- Annual Anti-corruption Initiatives Program;
- Annual meetings to recognize individuals having significant achievements in anti-corruption
- Whistleblower protection

Source: OSCAC review report 2011



Thank you for your attention!

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