

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM IN VIET NAM ORIENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MODEL IN URBAN AREAS



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CONTENTS



OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



BACKGROUND, CHARACTERISTICS AND SOME CHALLENGES FACING IN THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERTATION OF L/G IN URBAN AREAS CURRENTLY



LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESTRUCTURING OF MODEL OF L/G IN URBAN AREAS



ORIENTED MODEL FOR L/G IN URBAN AREAS

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



Period 1945-1959: L/G was comprised of 4 tiers: (Kỳ or Region level) - Province/Municipality level – district level – commune/Quarter level

In the rural areas: comprised of 3 tiers: Province – Rural district/Town – commune

In urban areas: comprised of only 2 tiers: Municipality level – Quarter level – Sub Quarter level

L/G of Region, district and Quarter: had only Administrative Committee
L/G of Province/Municipality (without People's Council).

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



Period 1959-1980: Based on the Constitution of 1959 and Law on Organization of L/G, Law on Organization of People's Council and People's Administrative Committee.

The Administrative units of Vietnam was divided in to: Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous zones.

Autonomous zone was divided in to provinces

In urban areas, there were Provincial cities.

This was period when State focused all resources for building socialist in the North. From 72 provincial administrative units were merged into 32 units to build a highly centralized planned economy.

However, this model had revealed insufficiencies and inappropriateness.

Under-developed urbanization, functions and tasks of L/G between urban and rural government had not been clear difined.

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



Period 1980-2013: Based on the Constitution of 1980, 1992 amended 2001, and Law on Organization of People's Council and People's Committee 1994, 1999.

This period, the Autonomous units were abolished; in addition, there were suburban areas in urban areas, so there were rural administrative units and so on rural government machines in the urban areas. Quarters turned into urban towns (district level); Sub-quarters turned into Wards (commune level).

Administrative Committee turned into People's Council.

In 1989, the Standing Board of People's Council was established at Province and District level, then by 2002 at commune level.

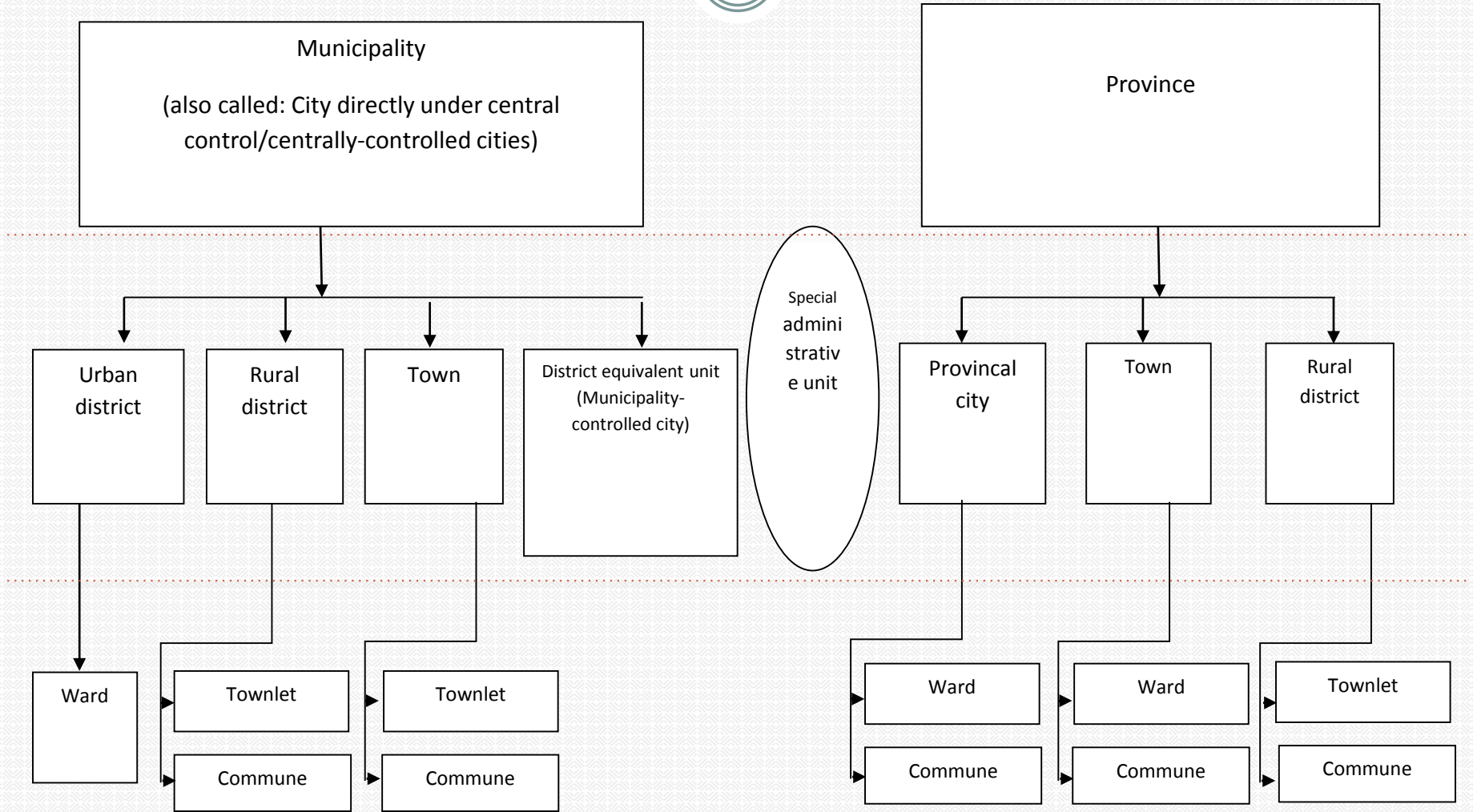
Model of all LG administrative units at all level have been the same.

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



Period 2015 till now: Based on the Constitution of 2013, and Law on Organization of Local Government 2015

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



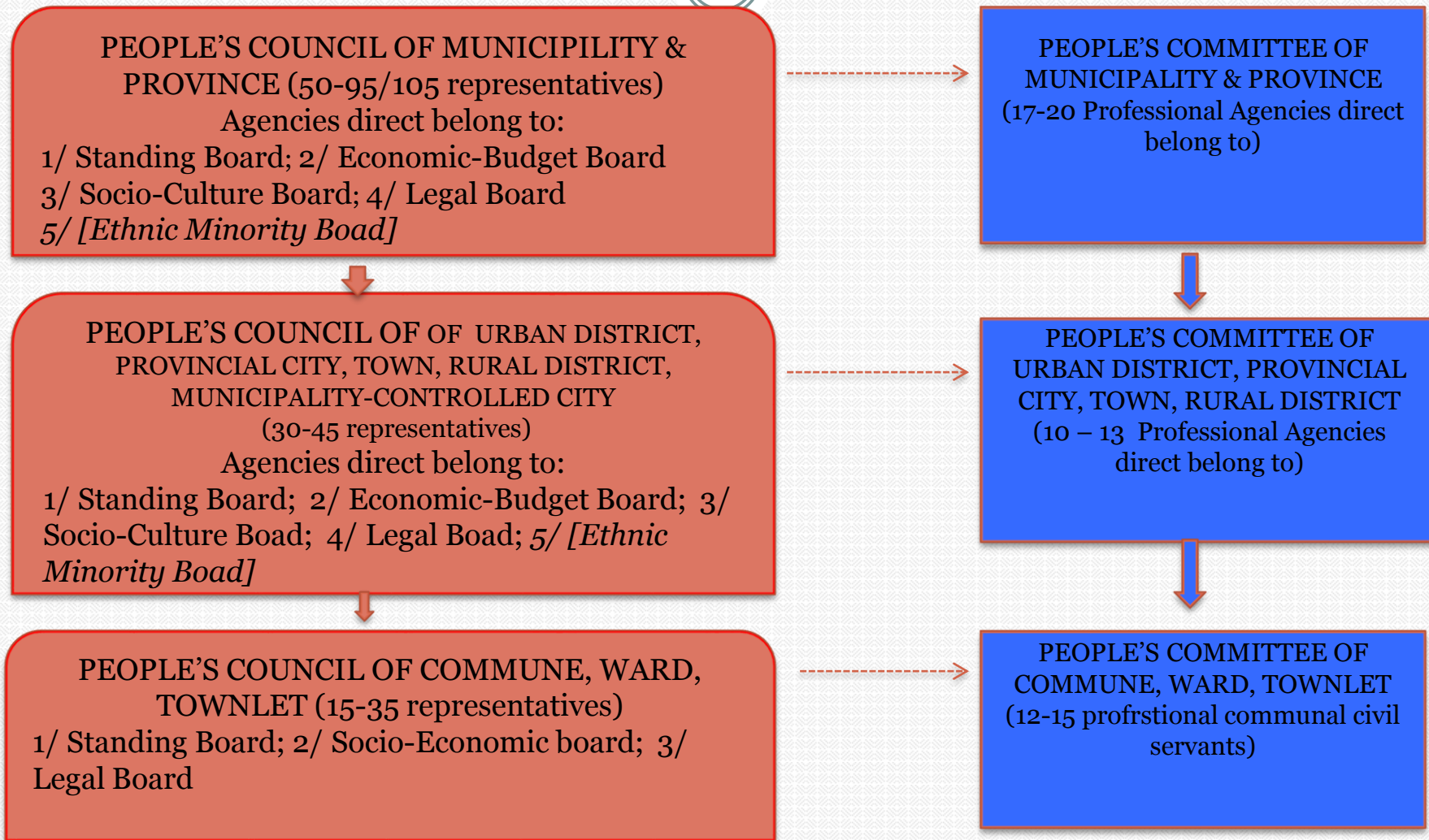
OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS

Number of Administrative Territorial Units of Vietnam (2019)

Level of LG	Administrative territorial name	Number of	Total
Province level	Municipality	5	63
	Province	58	
District level	Urban Dist.	49	713
	Provincial city	67	
	Town	51	
	Rural Dist.	546	
	Municipality-controlled city	-	
Commune level	Commune	8.978	11.162
	Ward	1.581	
	Townlet	603	

OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS

L/G level includes the People's Council and the People's Committee organized at administrative units of Viet Nam.



OVERVIEW THE CHANGINGS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE THROUGH PERIODS



The change in the quantity of professional agencies of the provincial People's Committees and district-level People's Committees from 1997-2016

Term	Professional agencies of the province-level People's Committees	Professional agencies of the district-level People's Committees
1997-2002	17-27	10-15
2002-2007	19-27	12-14
2007-2011	17-20	10-13
2011-2016	17-20	10-13
2016-2021	17-20	10-13

II- BACKGROUND, CHARACTERISTICS AND SOME CHALLENGES FACING IN THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF L/G IN URBAN AREAS CURRENTLY



- 1. Background of local government innovation and the need to renovate the organization and operation model of urban governments**
- 2. Large differences between urban and rural characteristics**
- 3. Urban area play an important role in economic, technological, cultural and social development of localities, regions and the whole country.**
- 4. Urban characteristics in Vietnam**
- 5. Some limitations and shortcomings in the organization and operation of urban governments in Vietnam**
 - 5.1. Limitations and shortcomings about machine organization and operational mechanism***
 - 5.2. Limitations and shortcomings in the relationship between administrative agencies in urban governments***
 - 5.3. Limitations and shortcomings in state administrative subdivision in urban areas***

III- LEGAL FRAME WORK FOR INNOVATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS



1. Resolution of 12th National General Assembly ““Perfecting the model of local governmental organizations in line with characteristics in rural areas, urban areas, islands, special administrative and economic units according to law”. ”

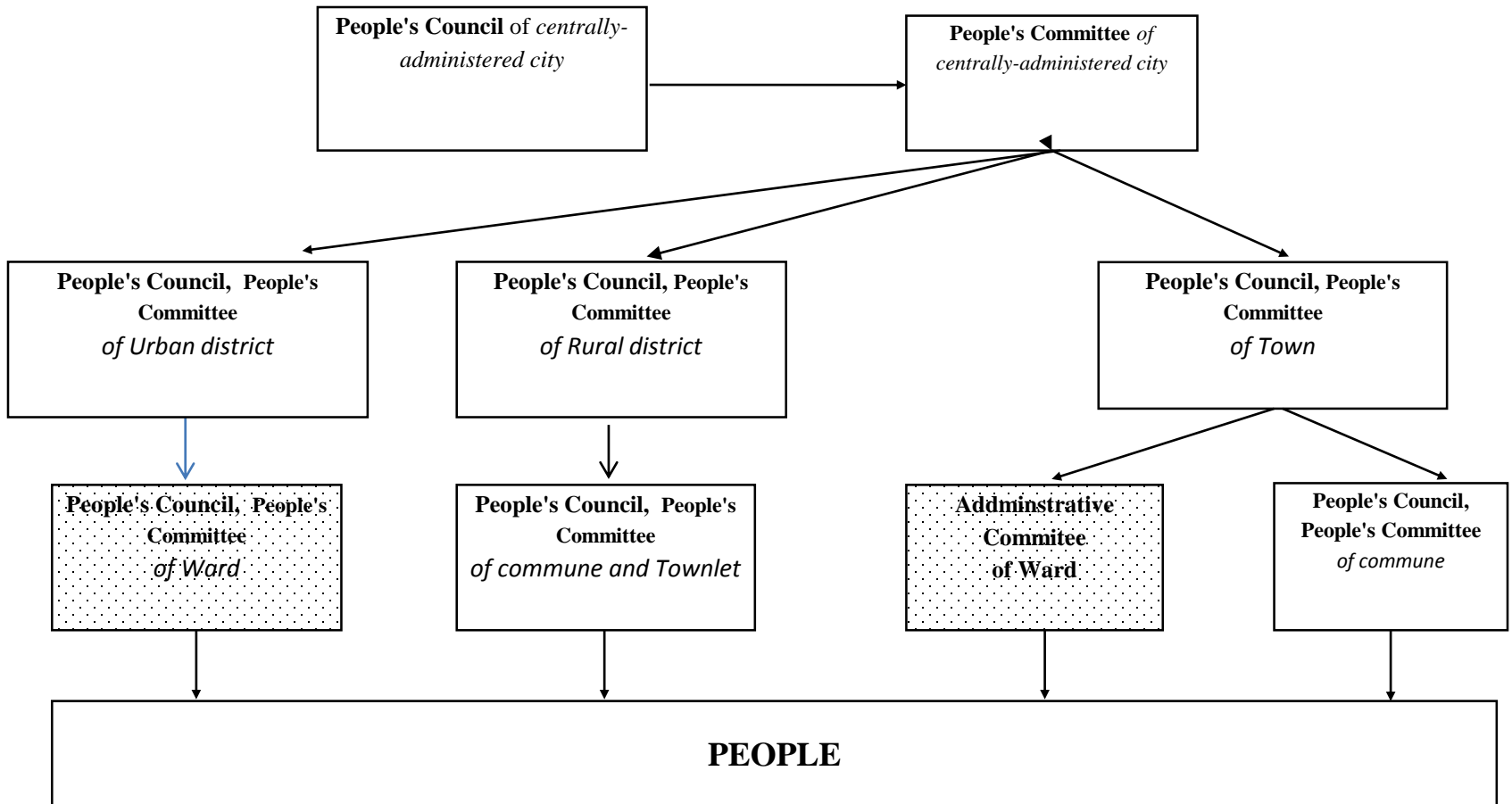
2. Resolution No. 18-NQ / TW of 6th Central Conference and term XII: "Some issues on continuing to renovate and organize the apparatus of the lean and effective political system" has determined causes, limitations and weaknesses of the organization of the political system

3. Public Administration Reform Master Program 2011 -2020:

- Institutional reform
- Public administrative procedures reform
- **Government organizational machinery reform**
 - Public Finance reform
 - Civil service reform
- Modernization of the administrative system

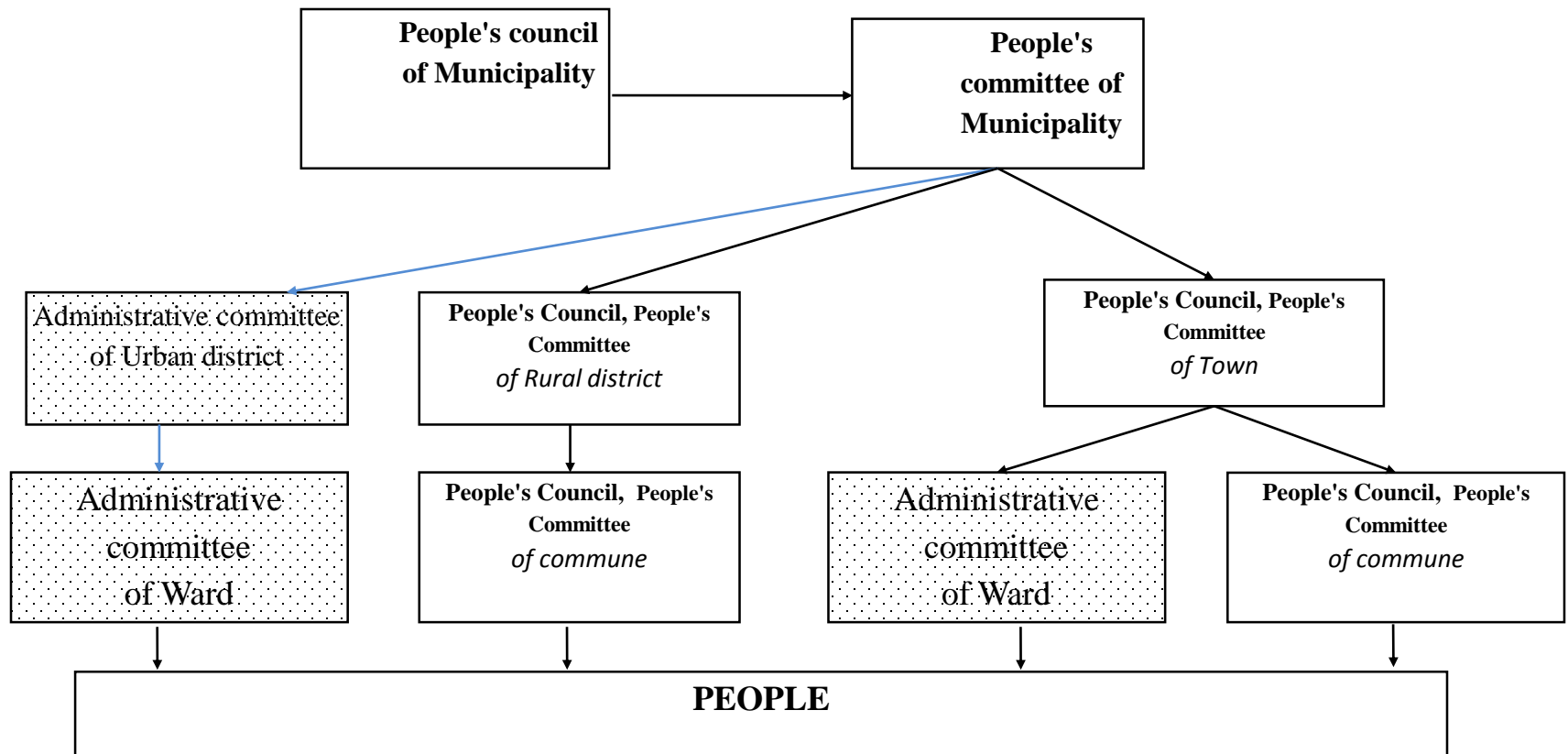
IV-ORIENTED MODEL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS

3.1. For urban areas being Municipalities (Option 1)



IV-ORIENTED MODEL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS

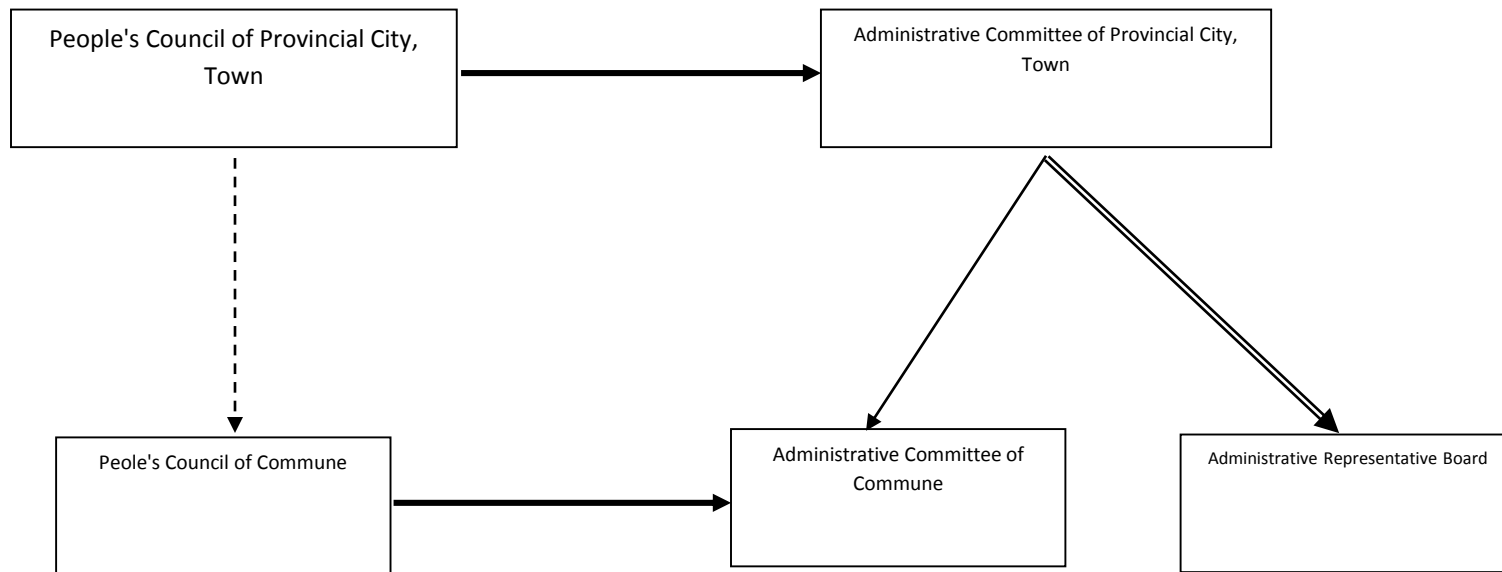
3.2. For urban areas being Municipalities (Option 2)



IV-ORIENTED MODEL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS

3.3. *For urban areas being administrative units belong to the province*
(Option 1.1)

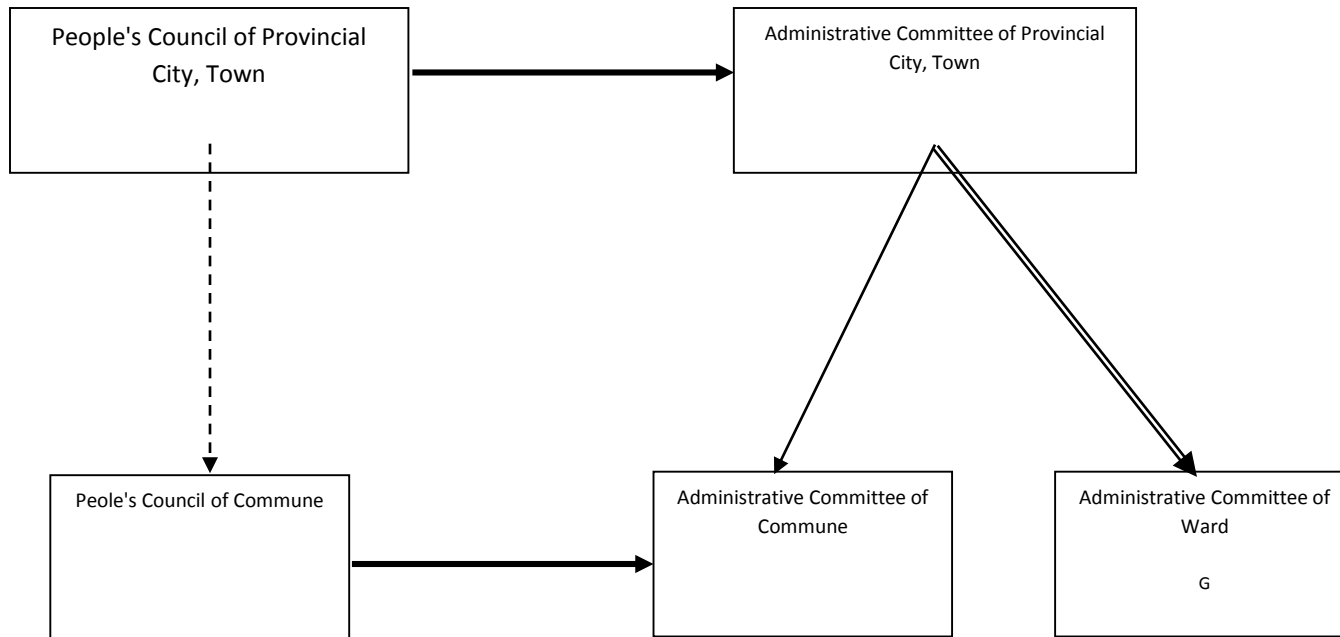
For cities belong to provinces and towns belong to provinces



IV-ORIENTED MODEL FOR LOCAL GOVERMENT IN URBAN AREAS



Option 3.2





THANK YOU