

**ORDER No.26/2005/L-CTN OF DECEMBER 9, 2005, ON THE
PROMULGATION OF LAW**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Pursuant to Articles 103 and 106 of the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was amended and supplemented under Resolution No.51/2001/QH10 of December 25, 2001, of the Xth National Assembly, the 10th session;

Pursuant to Article 91 of the Law on Organisation of the National Assembly;

Pursuant to Article 50 of the Law on promulgation of Legal Documents,

HEREBY PROMULGATES

The Anti-corruption Law,
Which was passed on November 29, 2005, by the XIth National Assembly at its 8th session.

President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
TRAN DUC LUONG

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW
(Law no.55/2005/QH11)

Pursuant to the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was amended and supplemented under Resolution No. 51/2001/QH10 of December 25, 2001, of the Xth National Assembly, the 10th session;

This Law provides for corruption prevention and combat.

Chapter I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.- Governing scope

1. This Law provides for the prevention, detection and handling of persons who commit corrupt acts and the responsibilities of agencies, organisations, units and individuals in corruption prevention and combat.

2. Corruption means acts committed by persons with positions and/or powers of abusing such positions and/or powers for self-seeking interests.

3. Persons with positions and/or powers shall include:
- a) Public servants;
 - b) Officers, professional army men, defense workers in agencies or units of the People's Army; officers, non-commissioned officers, professional-technical officers, non-commissioned officers in agencies or units of the People's Police;
 - c) Leading, managerial officials in state enterprises; leading, managerial officials being representatives of the State's contributed capital portions at enterprises;
 - d) Persons assigned tasks or official duties who have powers while performing such tasks or official duties.

Article 2.- Interpretation of terms

In this Law, the terms below shall be construed as follows:

1. Corruption-related property means property acquired from corruption acts, property originating from corrupt acts.
2. Publicity means the publicization, supply of official information on documents, activities or certain contents by agencies, organisations or units.
3. Property and income transparency means the declaration of property, incomes by persons who are obliged to make such declaration which, when necessary, shall be verified and concluded.
4. Harassment means acts of bumbledom, authoritarianism, causing difficulties or troubles when performing tasks or official duties.
5. Self-seeking interests mean material and/or spiritual interests which are obtained or can be obtained by persons with positions and/or powers through corrupt acts.
6. Agencies, organisations, units include state agencies, political organisations, socio-political organisations, people's armed force units, non-business units, state enterprises and other agencies, organisations and units using the state budget and/or properties.

Article 3.- Corrupt acts

1. Embezzling properties.
2. Taking bribes.
3. Abusing positions, powers to appropriate properties.
4. Taking advantage of positions, powers while performing tasks or official duties for self-seeking interests.
5. Abusing powers while performing tasks or official duties for self-seeking interests.
6. Taking advantage of positions, powers to influence other persons for self-seeking interests.

7. Committing forgeries in work for self-seeking interests.
8. Offering bribes, bribe brokerage by persons with positions and/or powers to settle affairs of agencies, organisations, units or localities for self-seeking interests.
9. Taking advantage of positions, powers to illegally use state properties for self-seeking interests.
10. Harassment for self-seeking interests.
11. Failure to perform tasks or official duties for self-seeking interests.
12. Taking advantage of positions, powers to cover up law violators for self-seeking interests; illegally hindering, intervening in the examinations, inspections, auditings, investigations, prosecutions, adjudications or judgment executions for self-seeking interests.

Article 4.- Principles for handling of corruption

1. All corrupt acts must be detected, stopped and handled in a timely, strict and just manner.
2. Persons who commit corrupt acts shall be handled according to the provisions of law irrespective of their positions.
3. Corruption-related properties must be recovered, confiscated; persons committing corrupt acts and causing damage must pay compensations, indemnities according to the provisions of law.
4. Persons who commit corrupt acts and take initiative in reporting them before they are detected, actively limit damage caused by their illegal acts and/or voluntarily hand over corruption-related properties can be considered for alleviation of discipline, penalties or exemption from penal liability examination according to the provisions of law.
5. The handling of corruption must be effected in a public manner according to the provisions of law.
6. Those who have committed corrupt acts and have retired, left their jobs or been transferred to other jobs shall still be handled for their corrupt acts.

Article 5.- Responsibilities of agencies, organisations, units and persons with positions and/or powers

1. Agencies, organisations and units shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:
 - a) To organise the implementation of legal documents on corruption prevention and combat;
 - b) To receive and handle in time reports, denunciations and other information on corrupt acts;
 - c) To protect the legitimate rights and interests of persons who have detected, reported on, denounced corrupt acts;

d) To take initiative in precluding, detecting corrupt acts; to promptly supply information, documents and meet the requests of competent agencies, organisations or individuals in the process of detecting and handling persons who commit corrupt acts.

2. Heads of agencies, organisations or units shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:

a) To direct the implementation of the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article;

b) To be exemplary, incorruptible; to periodically review the performance of their tasks and responsibilities in precluding and detecting corrupt acts, handling persons who have committed corrupt acts;

c) To bear responsibility when letting corrupt acts occur in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

3. Persons with positions and/or powers shall have the following responsibilities:

a) To perform their tasks and/or official duties strictly according to the provisions of law;

b) To be exemplary, incorruptible; to strictly observe the provisions of law on corruption prevention and combat, the code of conducts and the rules on professional ethics;

c) To declare their properties according to the provisions of this Law and take responsibility for the accuracy, truthfulness of such declarations.

Article 6.- Rights and obligations of citizens in corruption prevention and combat

Citizens shall have the rights to detect, denounce corrupt acts, have the obligations to cooperate with and assist competent agencies, organisations or individuals in the detection and handling of persons who have committed corrupt acts.

Article 7.- Coordination responsibilities of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts and concerned agencies, organisations as well as units.

Inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies and courts shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have to coordinate with one another and coordinate with concerned agencies, organisations and/or units in detecting corrupt acts, handling corruption committers and take responsibility before law for their respective conclusions and decisions in the course of inspection, auditing, investigation, prosecution, adjudication of corruption cases.

Concerned agencies, organisations and units shall have to create conditions for, and collaborate with, inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts in detecting and handling corruption committers.

Article 8.- Responsibilities of Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations

Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations shall have to mobilize people to actively participate in corruption prevention and combat; detect, propose competent agencies, organisations or individuals to handle persons who commit corrupt acts; supervise the observance of law on corruption prevention and combat.

Article 9.- Responsibilities of press agencies

Press agencies shall have the responsibility to participate in corruption prevention and combat; cooperate with competent agencies, organisations or individuals in corruption prevention and combat; must ensure accuracy, truthfulness and objectiveness in their reports and bear responsibility for the contents of information they have reported.

Article 10.- Prohibited acts

1. Acts specified in Article 3 of this Law.
2. Intimidation, revenge, retaliation of persons who have detected, reported on, denounced, supplied information on corrupt acts.
3. Taking advantage of denunciation of corruption to slander other agencies, organisations, units or individuals.

Chapter II

CORRUPTION PREVENTION

Section 1. PUBLICITY, TRANSPARENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES, ORGANISATIONS, UNITS

Article 11.- Principles on and contents of publicity, transparency in activities of agencies, organisations, units.

1. Policies, laws and the implementation of policies, laws must be publicised and transparent, ensuring fairness and democracy.

2. Agencies, organisations and units must publicise their activities, except for contents classified as state secrets and other contents prescribed by the Government.

Article 12.- Forms of publicity

1. Publicity forms shall include:

- a) Announcement at meetings of agencies, organisations, units;
- b) Posting up at working offices of agencies, organisations, units;
- c) Written notification to concerned agencies, organisations, units or individuals;
- d) Distribution of publications;
- e) Notification on the mass media;
- f) Load-up on websites;
- g) Supply of information at the request of agencies, organisations or individuals.

2. Besides the cases where the publicity form provided for by law, heads of agencies, organisations or units shall have to select one or a number of publicity forms specified in Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 13.- Publicity, transparency in procurement of public properties and capital construction

1. The procurement of public properties and the capital construction must be publicised under the provisions of law.

2. Where the procurement of public properties and the capital construction, as provided for by law, must be put up for bidding, the publicity contents shall cover:

- a) Plan on bidding, invitation to pre-qualification and pre-qualification results, invitation to bidding;
- b) List of bidders participating in restricted bidding, shortlist of bidders participating in restricted bidding, results of contractor selection;
- c) Information on individuals, organisations belonging to project owners, bid solicitors, contractors, managing agencies or other subjects that violate the law on bidding; information on contractors banned from participation and information on handling of violations of law on bidding;
- d) Legal documents on bidding, systems of data information on bidding;
- e) Report on review of bidding work nationwide of the Ministry of Planning and Investment; reports on review of bidding work of ministries, branches, localities and establishments;

f) Competence and procedures to receive and settle complaints and denunciations in bidding.

Article 14.- Publicity, transparency in management of construction investment projects

1. Construction investment planning projects must be commented by people of localities covered by the planning.

2. Construction investment projects funded by local budgets must be considered and decided by People's Councils.

3. Construction investment projects, after being decided upon and approved, must be made public for people to supervise them.

Article 15.- Financial and state budget publicity, transparency

1. Budgets of all levels, budget-estimating units must publicise in detail the estimate and settlement figures, which have been decided, ratified by competent state bodies, including supplemented budget amounts.

2. Budget-estimating units with revenue sources from and expenditures covered by constructions of organisations and/or individuals according to the provisions of law must publicise the mobilisation purposes, mobilisation results and the efficiency of the use of mobilised sources.

3. Organisations provided with state budget supports must publicise the following contents;

a) Estimate and settlement figures;

b) Contributions of organisations, individuals (if any);

c) Bases for determination of support levels and state budget support amounts.

4. Capital construction investment projects using state budget capital must be publicised with the following contents:

a) The allocation of investment capital in the state budget estimate assigned annually to the projects;

b) Budget estimates of investment projects under the approved investment plans, the investment capital of projects assigned in annual budget estimates;

c) Annual investment capital settlement of projects;

d) Investment capital settlement upon project completion, which has been approved by competent authorities.

5. Funds originating from the state budget must be publicised with the following contents:

- a) Operation regulations and financial mechanisms of the the funds;
- b) Annual financial plans detailing revenues, expenditures related to state budget according to regulations of competent authorities;
- c) Results of the funds' operation;
- d) Annual settlement already approved by competent authorities.

6. The allocation and use of state budget and property for projects and target programs already approved by competent state bodies must be made public to concerned agencies, organisations and/or units and people of localities directly benefiting therefrom.

Article 16.- Publicity, transparency of the mobilisation and use of contributions of people

1. The mobilisation of people's contributions for construction of works or setting up of funds in localities must be commented by people and considered and decided by the People's Councils of the same level.

2. The mobilisation and use of people's contributions specified in Clause 1 of this Article must be made public for supervision by people and be subject to inspection, examination and supervision under the provisions of law.

3. The publicity contents shall cover mobilisation purposes, mobilisation levels, the use of contributions, results of such use and the report on settlement thereof.

4. Infrastructure works in communes, wards or district townships, which are financed by people's contributions, must be publicised with the following contents:

- a) The publicity contents specified in Clause 3 of this Article;
- b) Cost estimate for every work item under the approved investment plans;
- c) Investment capital sources for each work item;
- d) Results of mobilisation from each specific subject, the mobilisation duration;
- e) Results of selection of contractors, which have been approved by competent authorities;
- f) Construction progress and results of pre-acceptance tests of work volume, work quality and work settlement.

5. The mobilisation and use of people's contributions for charity and humanitarian purposes shall comply with the provisions of Clause 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 17.- Publicity and transparency of the management and use of financial supports, aids

The management, allocation and use of official development assistance (ODA) capital sources shall comply with the provisions of Article 15 of this Law. Non-governmental aids must be made public to beneficiaries.

Article 18.- Publicity and transparency in management of state enterprises

State enterprises shall have the responsibility to publicise the State's capital and properties invested in the enterprises, preferential loan capital, financial statements and auditing results, the appropriation, setting up and use of their funds, the labor recruitment, the appointment of leading and managerial officials of enterprises and other contents as provided for by law.

Article 19.- Publicity and transparency in equitisation of state enterprises

1. The equitisation of state enterprises must be public and transparent; must not be conducted in a self-contained manner within the enterprises. Equitised enterprises shall have to publicise their actual financial status upon their valuation.

2. Competent state agencies shall have to publicise the values of equitised enterprises and the adjustment (if any) of enterprise value.

3. The first-time sale of equities of equitised enterprises must be conducted by auction.

Article 20.- Audit of the use of state budget and properties

1. Agencies, organisations and units shall have to audit, and be subject to the audit of, the use of state budget and properties under the provisions of law on audit.

2. Auditing reports must be made public according to Article 12 of this Law.

Article 21.- Publicity and transparency in management and use of land

1. The elaboration of land use plannings and plans must ensure democracy and publicity.

2. In the process of elaborating and adjusting detailed land use plannings and/or plans, the elaborating agencies or organisations must publicly announce such to people of the localities where the plannings and adjustments are made.

3. Detailed land use plannings and plans, the ground clearance, the compensation levels, after being decided, approved or adjusted by competent state bodies, must be made public.

4. The competence, order and procedures for grant of land use right certificates and the grant of land use right certificates, detailed plannings on and allotment of residential land lots and the subjects entitled to be assigned residential land for house construction must be publicised.

Article 22.- Publicity and transparency in management and use of dwelling houses

1. The competence, order and procedures for granting, and the grant of, permits for house construction as well as house ownership certificates must be made public.

2. The sale of state-owned houses, subjects entitled to buy state-owned houses and money amounts payable upon purchase of state-owned houses must be made public.

3. The sale of houses to resettled people, low-income earners and other priority subjects must be made public.

Article 23.- Publicity and transparency in the educational domain

1. The enrollment, exams, tests, award of diplomas and certificates must be made public.

2. Educational administration agencies, educational establishments using state budget and properties must publicise the management and use of state budget and properties, the collection, management and use of school tuitions, enrollment fees, proceeds from consultancy activities, technology transfer, financial supports for and investment in education and other revenues under the provisions of law.

Article 24.- Publicity and transparency in the health domain

1. The competence, order and procedures for the grant and recovery of private medical or pharmaceutical practice certificates, certificates of full satisfaction of practice conditions to medical or pharmaceutical establishments must be made public.

2. Health management agencies, medical examination and treatment establishments which use state budget and properties must publicise the

collection, management, use of state budget and properties, medicine prices, the collection, management and use of assorted charges related to medical examination and treatment and other revenues as provided by law.

Article 25.- Publicity and transparency in the scientific and technological domain

1. The consideration, selection, direct assignment, financial supports for implementation of scientific-technological tasks and the assessment and pre-acceptance tests of results of performance of scientific-technological tasks must be conducted in a public manner.

2. Science-technology management agencies and scientific-technological research units must publicise the management and use of state budget and properties, financial supports, aids, investments and proceeds from scientific and technological activities.

Article 26.- Publicity and transparency in the physical training and sports domain

Physical training and sport administration agencies, Vietnam Olympic Committee, sports federations, physical training and sport establishments shall have to publicise the management and use of state budget and properties, proceeds from physical training and sport activities as well as services, financial supports, aids, contributions of domestic and foreign organisations as well as individuals to physical training and sport activities.

Article 27.- Publicity and transparency in activities of inspection, settlement of complaints as well as denunciations and state audit

1. Activities of inspection, settlement of complaints as well as denunciations and state audit must be carried out in a public manner under the provisions of law.

2. The following documents and decisions must be publicised, except otherwise provided for by law:

- a) Inspection conclusions;
- b) Complaint settlement decisions, denunciation settlement decisions;
- c) Auditing reports.

Article 28.- Publicity and transparency in activities of handling affairs of agencies, organisations, units or individuals

1. Agencies, organisations and individuals having managing competence in the fields of housing, land, construction, business registration,

project consideration and approval, state budget allocation, credit, banking, export, import, exit, entry, household registration administration, taxation, customs, insurance and other agencies, organisations and individuals directly involved in handling affairs of agencies, organisations, units or individuals must publicise administrative procedures and settle affairs on time, according to law and lawful requests of agencies, organisations, units or individuals.

2. Agencies, organisations, units and individuals shall have the right to request competent agencies, organisations or individuals to settle their affairs and clearly explain relevant contents. Upon receiving requests of agencies, organisations, units or individuals, competent agencies, organisations or individuals must give timely and public explanations.

3. Where competent agencies, organisations or individuals give unsatisfactory explanations or deliberately cause difficulties or troubles, the concerned agencies, organisations, units or individuals may lodge their petitions to the former's immediate superior agencies or organisations.

Article 29.- Publicity and transparency in the justice domain

The reception, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases and the judgement execution must be made public according to the provisions of procedural laws and relevant law.

Article 30.- Publicity and transparency in organisational and personnel work

1. The recruitment of public servants and other laborers into agencies, organisations and units must be made public in terms of recruitment quantity, criteria, forms and results.

2. The planning on, training, appointment, rank promotion, rotation, transfer, commendation, sacking of, relief from position or office, dismissal, discipline, retirement of public servants and other laborers must be made public within the agencies, organisations or units where such persons work.

Article 31.- Rights of agencies, organisations to request the supply of information

1. State agencies, political organisations, socio-political organisations, press agencies shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, have the rights to request responsible agencies, organisations and units to supply information on their respective activities according to the provisions of law.

2. Within ten days as from the date of receiving the requests, the requested agencies, organisations or units must supply information, except for

information contents already publicised in the mass media, publications or posted up publicly; in cases where they do not supply or can not supply information yet, they must give written replies to the requesting agencies or organisations, clearly stating the reasons therefor.

Article 32.- Individuals' rights to request the supply information

1. Public servants and other laborers shall have the rights to request heads of the agencies, organisations or units where they work to supply information on activities of such agencies, organisations or units.

2. Citizens shall have the rights to request presidents of the People's Committees of communes, wards or district townships where they reside to supply information activities of such People's Committees.

3. Within ten days as from the date of receiving the requests, the requested persons shall have to supply information, except for information contents already publicised on the mass media, in publications or publicly posted up; in cases where they do not supply or can not supply information yet, they must give written replies to the requesting persons, clearly stating the reasons therefor.

Article 33.- Publicisation of annual reports on corruption prevention and combat

1. Annually, the Government shall have to report to the National Assembly on corruption prevention and combat nationwide; People's Committees shall have to report to People's Councils of the same level on corruption prevention and combat in their respective localities.

2. Reports on corruption prevention and combat must be publicised.

Section 2. FORMATION AND REALISATION OF REGIMES, NORMS, CRITERIA

Article 34.- Formation, promulgation and realisation of regimes, norms, criteria.

1. State agencies shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, have the responsibilities:

- a) To formulate, promulgate and publicise regimes, norms, criteria;
- b) To publicise regulations on regimes, norms, criteria of interests for every title holder in their respective agencies;
- c) To strictly observe regulations on regimes, norms, criteria.

2. Political organisations, socio-political organisations, non-business units and other agencies, organisations or units using the state budget shall base on the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article to guide the application

thereof or coordinate with competent state agencies in formulating, promulgating and publicising regimes, norms and criteria to be applied in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

3. Agencies, organisations and units are strictly forbidden to illegally promulgate regimes, norms and/or criteria.

Article 35.- Inspection and handling of violations of regulations on regimes, norms and criteria

1. Agencies, organisations and units must regularly inspect the observance of regulations on regimes, norms and criteria and promptly handle acts of violating such regulations.

2. Persons who violate regulations on regimes, norms, criteria must be handled according to the provisions of law.

3. Persons who permit the use in excess of the set regimes, norms and/or criteria must compensate for the excessive use value they have permitted; persons using in excess of set regimes, norms and/or criteria shall bear joint liability to compensate for the excessive use value.

4. Persons who permit the application of regimes, norms, professional criteria lower than the prescribed levels shall have to pay compensations for the lower use value they have permitted; persons who have benefited from the application of lower regimes, norms and/or professional criteria shall bear joint liability to compensate for the value they have benefited.

Section 3. CODE OF CONDUCTS, RULES OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, CHANGES OF WORKING POSITIONS OF PUBLIC SRVANTS.

Article 36.- Code of conducts for public servants

1. Code of conducts mean standard behaviors of public servants in performing their tasks and official duties and in social relations, covering things which must be done or must not be done, suitable to the work peculiarity of each group of public servants and each field of public activities, aiming to ensure the righteousness and integrity as well as responsibilities of public servants.

2. Code of conducts of public servants shall be made public for people to supervise the observance thereof.

Article 37.- Things must not be done by public servants

1. Public servants must not do the following things:

a) Being bumblelike, authoritarian, troublesome in handling affairs for agencies, organisations, units and/or individuals;

b) Setting up, participating in the setting up of, or participating in the management and administration of, private enterprises, limited liability

companies, joint-stock companies, partnership companies, cooperatives, private hospitals, private school and/or private scientific research establishments, except otherwise provided for by law;

c) Acting as consultants for other domestic or foreign enterprises, organisations or individuals on affairs related to state secrets, work secrets, or affairs which fall under their respective settling jurisdiction or they have joined the settlement of:

d) Dealing in domains which they previously had the responsibility to manage within a given period of time after they resigned from their positions according to the Government's regulations;

e) Illegally using information, documents of agencies, organisations and/or units for self-seeking interests.

2. Heads and deputy-heads of agencies and their spouses are not allowed to contribute capital to enterprises operating in branches or professions such persons directly perform the state management.

3. Heads and deputy-heads of agencies, organisations or units must not arrange their spouses, parents, children or siblings to hold managerial positions in organisational and personnel work, in accounting and financial affairs, to work as cashiers, warehouse keepers in their agencies, organisations or units or to conduct transactions, trading in supplies, goods, conclusion of contracts of such agencies, organisations or units.

4. Heads and deputy-heads of agencies must not let their spouses, parents, children do business within the scope they directly manage.

5. Public servants being members of the Managing Boards, general directors, deputy-general directors, directors, deputy-directors, chief accountants or other managerial officials in state enterprises shall not be allowed to conclude contracts with enterprises under the ownership of their respective spouses, parents, children or siblings; to permit enterprises under the ownership of their respective spouses, parents, children or siblings to participate in bidding packages of their enterprises; to arrange their respective spouses, parents, children or siblings to hold managerial positions in organisational and personnel, accounting and financial sections, to work as cashiers, warehouse keepers in their enterprises or conduct transactions, purchase and sale of supplies, goods, to conclude contracts for enterprises.

6. The provisions of Clauses 1,2,3 and 4 of this Article shall also apply to the following subjects:

a) Officers, professional army men, defense workers in agencies or units of the People's Army;

b) Officers, non-commissioned officers, professional-technical officers and non-commissioned officers in agencies or units of the People's Police.

Article 38.- Obligations to report and handle reports on signs of corruption

1. Upon detection of signs of corruption in their respective agencies, organisations or units, public servants shall have to promptly report them to the heads of their agencies, organisations or units; where the heads of such agencies, organisations or units are involved in those signs of corruption, they shall report them to their immediate superior agencies, organisations or units.

2. Within ten days after the receipt of reports on corruption signs, the report-receiving persons must handle the cases according to their competence or transfer them to competent agencies, organisations or individuals for considerations and handling and notification to the reporters; for complicated cases or matters, the above time limit may be prolonged but must exceed thirty days; in case of necessity, to decide or propose competent persons to decide on application of measures to prevent, overcome consequences of corrupt acts and protect the reporters.

Article 39.- Responsibilities of persons who fail to report on or fail to handle reports on signs of corruption.

Public servants who are aware of corrupt acts but do not report thereon and persons who receive reports on signs of corruption but fail to handle them must bear responsibility therefor according to provisions of law.

Article 40.- Giving presents and receiving gifts by public servants

1. Agencies, organisations and units must not use state budget and properties to present gifts, except otherwise provided for by law.

2. Public servants must not receive money, properties or other material interests of agencies, organisations, units and/or individuals involved in affairs which they are settle or fall under their respective management.

3. It is strictly forbidden to take advantage of the giving and receipt of gifts to bribe or perform other acts for self-seeking interests.

4. The Government shall specify the giving and receipt of gifts and submission of gifts by public servants.

Article 41.- Competence to promulgate codes of conducts of public servants

1. Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of Government-attached agencies, the director of the National Assembly's Office, the director of the State President's Office shall promulgate codes of conducts of public servants working in agencies, branches, domains under their respective management.

2. The president of the Supreme People's Court, the chairman of the Supreme People's Procuracy shall promulgate codes of conducts of judges, jurors, court clerks, procurators and other officials and employees in the court or the procuracy.

3. The Minister of Home Affairs shall promulgate codes of conducts of public servants working in local administration apparatuses; coordinate with central bodies of socio-political organisations in promulgating codes of conducts of public servants in such organisations.

Article 42.- Rules of professional ethics

1. Rules of professional ethics mean behavioral standards suitable to the peculiarities of each profession, ensuring righteousness, integrity, honesty and responsibility in professional practice.

2. Socio-professional organisations shall coordinate with competent state agencies in promulgating rules of professional ethics for their members according to the provisions of law.

Article 43.- Change of working conditions of public servants

1. Agencies, organisations and units shall, according to their respective management competence, have to conduct periodical transfer of public servants holding a number of positions related to management of state budget and properties, directly involved in the handling of affairs of agencies, organisations, units and/or individuals with a view to actively preventing corruption.

2. The change of working positions must be conducted under plans and made public within agencies, organisations or units.

3. The change of working positions specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article shall only apply to public servants who do not hold managerial positions. The rotation of public servants holding managerial positions shall comply with the regulations on rotation of officials.

4. The Government shall issue lists of working positions subject periodical transfer defined in Clause 1 of this Article and set the duration of periodical transfer.

Section 4. TRANSPARENCY OF PROPERTIES, INCOMES

Article 44.- Obligations to make property declaration

1. The following persons shall have to make property declaration:

a) Officials holding the rank of deputy-head of section of People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns or higher and equivalent rank in agencies, organisations, units;

b) A number of officials and public employees in communes, wards, district townships; persons managing state budget and properties or directly involved in handling affairs of agencies, organisations, units, individuals;

c) Candidates for the National Assembly, People's Councils.

The Government shall specify persons obliged to make property declaration according to the provisions of this Clause.

2. Persons who are obliged to make property declarations shall have to declare their properties, all changes in properties under their respective ownership and properties under the ownership of their respective spouses and minor children,

3. Persons who are obliged to make property declaration shall have to declare them honestly and bear responsibility for their declarations.

Article 45.- Properties which must be declared

The to be-declared properties shall include:

1. Houses, land use rights;

2. Precious metals, gemstones, monies, valuable papers and other types of property each value at of VND fifty million or more;

3. Properties, accounts in foreign countries;

4. Taxable incomes under the provisions of law.

Article 46.- Property declaration procedures

1. Property declaration shall be carried out annually at agencies, organisations or units where persons subject to declaration work and be completed by December 31 at the latest.

2. Persons obliged to make property declaration must clearly state changes in their properties as compared with their previous declarations.

3. Written property declarations shall be submitted to competent agencies, organisations or units managing the obligatory property declarers.

Article 47.- Verification of properties

1. The verification of properties shall be made only upon decisions of competent agencies or organisations managing the obligatory property declarers.

2. The verification of properties shall be made in the following cases:

a) Servicing the election, appointment, dismissal of, relief from duty, removal from office or disciplining of persons who are obliged to make property declarations, when it is deemed necessary;

b) At the request of electoral councils or competent agencies, organisations;

c) Property of corruption committed.

Article 48.- Property-verifying procedures

1. Before issuing decisions on property verification, competent agencies or organisations shall request persons who are obliged to make property declaration to clearly explain their declarations. The explanation must be carried out within five days as from the date of receipt of the explanation request.

2. Competent agencies or organisations shall issue verification decisions within five days as from the date the grounds defined in Clause 2, Article 47 of this Law arise.

3. Concerned agencies, units, organisations and individuals shall have to supply information, documents in service of the verifications at the request of competent agencies or organisations.

4. Within twenty days after the issue of verification decisions, agencies, organisations or units managing persons who are obliged to make property declaration shall conduct the examinations and verifications and have to make conclusions on transparency in the property declaration.

5. The procedures for verifying properties of persons named in the lists of candidates for the National Assembly, People's Councils shall comply with the provisions of Clauses 1,2,3 and 4 of this Article. The verification time limits must meet the requirements on time for election of National Assembly deputies, People's Council deputies.

Article 49.- Conclusions on transparency in property declarations

1. Conclusions on transparency in property declarations mean conclusions on honesty in property declarations.

2. Conclusions on transparency in property declarations must be sent to verification-requesting agencies or organisations and the persons having their properties verified.

3. Agencies, organisations and units defined in Clause 4, Article 48 of this Law must bear responsibility for the objectiveness, accuracy and contents of their conclusions.

Article 50.- Publicity of conclusions on transparency in property declarations

1. At the request and by decision of competent agencies or organisations, written conclusions on transparency in property declarations shall be publicised at the following places:

a) Agencies, organisations or units where the persons obliged to make property declarations work when such persons are appointed, elected or ratified;

b) Voters' conferences at working places, residence places of candidates for the National Assembly or candidates for People's Council;

c) Agencies, organisations or units where the persons proposed for election or ratification by the National Assembly, People's Councils or congresses of political organisations or socio-political organisations.

2. Conclusions on transparency in property declarations of persons who are prosecuted for acts of corruption must be made public at agencies, organisations or units where such persons work.

Article 51.- Responsibilities of agencies, organisations or units managing persons who are obliged to make property declarations

Agencies, organisations and units have the responsibility to manage and archive the written property declarations of obligatory property declarers under their respective management; organise the verification under the decisions of competent agencies or organisations; conclude on the transparency in property declarations and publicise such conclusions under decisions of competent agencies or organisations in the cases specified in Article 50 of this Law.

Article 52.- Handling of dishonest property declarers

1. Dishonest property declarers shall be disciplined under the provisions of law. Decisions to discipline dishonest property declarers must be made public at agencies, organisations or units where such persons work.

2. National Assembly candidates, People's Council candidates who declare their asset dishonestly shall have their names deleted from the lists of candidates; persons who are expected to be appointed or ratified but dishonestly declare their properties shall not be appointed or ratified for the projected positions.

Article 53.- Income control

The Government shall submit to the National Assembly for promulgation legal documents on control of incomes of persons with positions and/or powers.

Section 5. REGIME ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF HEADS OF AGENCIES, ORGANISATIONS, UNITS WHEN LETTING CORRUPTION OCCURS

Article 54.- Responsibilities of heads of agencies, organisations or units when letting acts of corruption occur in their respective agencies, organisations or units

1. Heads of agencies, organisations or units must bear responsibility for the occurrence of corrupt acts in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

Heads of agencies, organisations or units must bear personal liability for the occurrence of corrupt acts of persons whom they directly manage or assign tasks.

2. Deputy-heads of agencies, organisations or units must bear personal liability for the occurrence of corrupt acts in the working domains and units under their direct charge.

Heads of agencies, organisations or units must bear joint liability for the occurrence of corrupt acts in the working domains and units directly managed by their deputies.

3. Heads of units attached to agencies or organisations must bear personal liability for the occurrence of corrupt acts in their respective units.

4. The handling of heads or other responsible individuals in political organisations, socio-political organisations, socio-professional organisations or other organisations, which use state budget, for letting acts of corruption occur shall comply with the provisions of this law and the charters or regulations of such organisations.

5. Liabilities of heads and deputy-heads of agencies, organisations or units defined in Clauses 1,2 and 3 of this Article shall be exempt in cases where they were unaware of or have applied necessary measures to prevent and stop corrupt acts.

Article 55.- Handling of heads of agencies, organisations or units when letting acts of corruption occur in agencies, organisations or units under their respective management or charge

1. Heads of agencies, organisations or units, when having to bear personal responsibilities for the occurrence of corrupt acts in agencies,

organisations or units under their management or charge, shall be disciplined or examined for penal liability.

2. Heads of agencies, organisations or units, when having to bear joint responsibilities for the occurrence of corrupt acts in agencies, organisations or units under their management or charge, shall be disciplined.

3. Heads of agencies, organisations or units shall be considered for exemption or reduction of legal liabilities defined in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article if they have applied necessary measures to prevent, stop, remedy acts of corruption; severely handle and promptly report to competent agencies or organisation on acts of corruption.

4. Inspection conclusions, auditing conclusions, investigation conclusions on corruption cases or matters must clearly state the responsibilities of heads of agencies, organisations or units for the occurrence of corrupt acts at the following extends:

- a) Poor management capability;
- b) Irresponsibility in management;
- c) Coverage of corruption committers.

The conclusions must be addressed to the Central Steering Committee for Corruption Prevention and Combat and competent agencies, organisations.

Section 6. ADMINISTRATION REFORM, RENEWAL OF MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PAYMENT NOTES

Article 56.- Administrative reform for corruption prevention

The State shall conduct administrative reform with a view to enhancing the independence and accountability of agencies, organisations or units; step up the decentralisation of state management between the central government and localities; between local administrations; clearly define tasks and powers among state agencies; publicise, simplify and perfect administrative procedures; specify the responsibility of each title holder in agencies, organisations or units.

Article 57.- Intensification of scientific and technological application to management

1. Agencies, organisations and units shall regularly improve their activities, intensify the scientific and technological application in their activities, create conditions for citizens, agencies, organisations, units to exercise their legitimate rights and interests.

2. Agencies, organisations and units shall have the responsibility to guide the affair-handling order and procedures so that agencies, organisations, units and individuals take initiatives in the implementation thereof without having to make direct contacts with officials and public servants.

Article 58.- Renewal of payment modes

1. The State shall apply managerial measures to effect payment via accounts at banks or state treasuries. Agencies, organisations and units shall have to observe regulations on via-account payment.

2. The Government shall apply financial, technological measures to proceed to effect via accounts all expenditures for persons with positions and/or powers defined at Points a, b and c, Clause 3, Article 1 of this Law and other transactions involving the use of state budget.

Chapter III DETECTION OF CORRUPTION

Section 1. INSPECTION WORK OF AGENCIES, ORGANISATIONS, UNITS

Article 59.- Inspection work of state management agencies

1. Heads of state management agencies shall have the responsibility to regularly organise the inspection of law observance by agencies, organisations, units and individuals under their respective management in order to detect in time acts of corruption.

2. Upon detection of corrupt acts, heads of state management agencies must promptly handle them according to their competence or notify them to competent inspecting or investigating bodies, procuracies.

Article 60.- Inspection work of agencies, organisations, units

1. Heads of agencies, organisations or units shall have the responsibility to take initiative in organising inspection of the performance of tasks, official duties by public servants who regularly and directly handle affairs of agencies, organisations, units or individuals and by other public servants under their respective management in order to promptly detect, stop and handle acts of corruption.

2. Heads of agencies, organisations or units shall have the responsibility to regularly urge heads of their attached units to inspect the performance of tasks and official duties by public servants under their management.

3. Upon detection of corrupt acts, heads of agencies, organisations or units must promptly handle them according to their competence or notify them to competent inspecting, investigating bodies and procuracies.

Article 61.- Inspection forms

1. Regular inspections must be carried out under programs, plans, focusing on domains and activities where corrupt acts often occur.

2. Unexpected inspections shall be carried out upon detection of signs of corruption.

Section 2. DETECTION OF CORRUPTION THROUGH ACTIVITIES OF INSPECTION, AUDIT, INVESTIGATION, CONTROL, ADJUDICATION AND/OR SUPERVISION

Article 62.- Detection of corruption through activities of inspection, audit, investigation, control, adjudication
Inspectorates, state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies and courts shall, through inspecting, auditing, investigating, controlling or adjudicating activities, have the responsibility to take initiative in detecting corrupt acts and handle them according to their respective competence or propose the handling thereof according to the provisions of law and take responsibility before law for their decisions.

Article 63.- Detection of corruption through supervisory activities
The National Assembly, National Assembly agencies, delegations of National Assembly deputies, People's Councils, National Assembly deputies, People's Council deputies shall, through supervisory activities, have the responsibility to detect corrupt acts, request or propose the handling thereof according to the provisions of law.

Section 3. DENUNCIATIONS AND SETTLEMENT OF DENUNCIATIONS ABOUT CORRUPT ACTS

Article 64.- Denunciations about corrupt acts and responsibilities of denouncers

1. Citizens shall have the right to denounce corrupt acts to competent agencies, organisations or individuals.
2. Denouncers must make honest denunciations, clearly state the full names, addresses, supply information and documents they have and cooperate with agencies, organisations or individuals competent to settle denunciations.
3. Denouncers who deliberately make untruthful denunciations must be strictly handled; if causing damage to the denounced persons, they must pay compensations therefor according to the provisions of law.

Article 65.- Responsibility to receive and settle denunciations

1. Agencies, organisations, units and individuals shall have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for citizens to personally make oral denunciations, send written denunciations, make denunciations via telephone, make denunciations via electronic information networks and other forms under the provisions of law.
2. Heads of competent agencies or organisations, when receiving denunciations about corrupt acts, must consider and handle them according to their competence; keep secret the full names, addresses, autographs and other information of denouncers at the latter's request; promptly apply necessary

measures to protect denouncers when there appear signs of intimidation, revenge or retaliation against them or when so requested by denouncers; notify the results of settlement of denunciations to denouncers when so requested.

3. Inspectorates shall have the responsibility to assist heads of state management agencies of the same level in verifying and concluding on denunciation contents and propose handling measures; in case of detecting signs of crime, they shall transfer the cases to competent investigating bodies and procuracies for handling according to legal provisions on criminal procedures.

Investigating bodies and procuracies which have received denunciations about corrupt acts must handle them according to competence.

4. The time limit for settlement of denunciations, the time limit for replying denouncers shall comply with the provisions of law.

Article 66.- Coordination responsibilities of agencies, organisations, units, individuals

Agencies, organisations, units and individuals shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have to create conditions for and cooperate with, agencies, organisations and/or individuals competent to settle denunciations in detecting, preventing, stopping and handling in time corrupt acts, limiting damage caused by corrupt acts.

Article 67.- Commending denouncers

Persons who make honest denunciations, actively collaborate with competent agencies, organisations or individuals in detecting, preventing, stopping and handling corrupt acts shall be commended materially and/or spiritually according to the provisions of law.

Chapter IV HANDLING OF CORRUPT ACTS AND OTHER ACTS OF LAW VIOLATION

Section 1. DISCIPLINARY HANDLING, CRIMINAL HANDLING

Article 68.- Subjects of disciplinary handling, criminal handling

1. Persons who commit corrupt acts defined in Article 3 of this Law.
2. Persons who fail to report on, or denounce corrupt acts which they are aware of.
3. Persons who fail to handle reports on, or denunciations about, corrupt acts.
4. Persons who commit acts of intimidating, taking revenge on, retaliating those who detect, report on, denounce, supply information on, corrupt acts.

5. Heads of agencies, organisations or units who let corrupt acts occur in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

6. Persons who commit acts of violating provisions of this Law or provisions of other relevant law.

Article 69.- Handling of corruption committers

Persons who commit acts of corruption shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be disciplined or examined for penal liability; in cases where they are sentenced for corrupt acts and the judgements or decisions have already taken legal effect, they must be sacked; for National Assembly deputies or People's Council deputies, they shall naturally lose the rights of National Assembly or People's Council deputies.

Section 2. HANDLING OF CORRUPTION-RELATED PROPERTIES

Article 70.- Principles on handling of corruption-related properties

1. Competent agencies or organisations must apply necessary measures to recover, confiscate corruption-related properties.

2. Corruption-related properties must be returned to their lawful owners or managers or confiscated for the state funds.

3. The bribe givers who take initiative in reporting thereon before their bribing acts are detected shall have their bribed properties returned.

4. The confiscation of corruption-related properties, the recovery of corruption-related properties shall be carried out by decisions of competent state agencies according to the provisions of law.

Article 71.- Recovery of corruption-related properties involving foreign elements

On the basis of treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a party and under the basic principles of Vietnamese laws, the Vietnamese government shall cooperate with foreign governments in recovering Vietnamese or foreign corruption-related properties and returning such properties to their lawful owners.

**Chapter V ORGANISATION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND
COORDINATION ACTIVITIES OF INSPECTORATES, THE STATE
AUDIT, INVESTGATING BODIES, PROCURACIES, COURTS AND
CONCERNED AGENCIES, ORGANISATIONS AND UNITS IN
CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND COMBAT**

**Section 1. ORGANISATION, DIRECTION, COORDINATION AND
RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE WORK OF CORRUPTION PREVENTION
AND COMBAT**

Article 72.- Responsibilities of heads of agencies, organisations or units in corruption prevention and combat

1. Heads of agencies, organisations or units have the responsibility to apply the provisions of this Law and other relevant legal provisions to organising corruption prevention and combat in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

2. Heads of agencies, organisations or units shall be answerable to their immediate superior agencies, organisations or units for corruption prevention and combat in their respective agencies, organisations or units.

Article 73.- Steering Committee for Corruption Prevention and Combat

1. The Central Steering Committee for Corruption Prevention and Combat shall be headed by the Prime Minister and have the responsibility to direct, coordinate, inspect and urge activities of corruption prevention and combat nationwide. The Central Steering Committee for Corruption Prevention and Combat shall be assisted by standing sections operating on a full-time basis.

2. The organisation, tasks, powers and operation regulations of the Central Steering Committee for Corruption Prevention and Combat shall be defined by the National Assembly Standing Committee at the proposal of the Prime Minister.

Article 74.- Supervision of the work of corruption prevention and combat

1. The National Assembly, the National Assembly Standing Committee shall supervise the work of corruption prevention and combat nationwide.

2. The Nationality Council and Committees of the National Assembly shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, supervise corruption prevention and combat work in the domains under their respective charge.

The Law Committee of the National Assembly shall, within the ambit of its tasks and powers, supervise the detection and handling of corrupt acts.

3. People's Councils at all levels shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the responsibility to supervise corruption prevention and combat work in their respective localities.

4. The National Assembly deputies' delegations, the National Assembly deputies, the People's Council deputies shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, supervise the observance of legal provisions on corruption prevention and combat.

Article 75.- Specialised anti-corruption units

1. The Government Inspectorate, the Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Procuracy shall each have a specialised anti-corruption unit.

2. The organisation, tasks and powers of specialised anti-corruption units defined in Clause 1 of this Article shall be stipulated by the National Assembly Standing Committee and the Government.

Article 76.- Responsibilities of the Government Inspectorate

Within the ambit of its tasks and powers, the Government Inspectorate shall have the following responsibilities:

1. To organise, direct and guide the inspection of the observance of legal provisions on corruption prevention and combat; in case of detection of corrupt acts, to request competent agencies or organisations to handle them;

2. To build-up systems of general data on corruption prevention and combat.

Article 77.- Responsibilities of the State audit

The State audit shall, within the ambit of its tasks and powers, have the responsibility to organise the audit in order to prevent and detect corruption; in case of detecting corrupt acts, it shall request competent agencies or organisations to handle them.

Article 78.- Responsibilities of the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Defense shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the responsibility to organise and direct the investigation of corruption-related crimes.

Article 79.- Responsibilities of the Supreme People's Procuracy, the Supreme People's Court

1. The Supreme People's Procuracy shall have the responsibility to organise and direct the prosecution of corruption-related crimes; control activities of investigation, adjudication and judgment execution against corruption-related crimes.

2. The Supreme People's Court shall have the responsibility to adjudicate, and direct the adjudication of, corruption-related crimes.

Article 80.- Coordination of activities among inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts

Inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies and courts shall have the responsibility to coordinate with one another in corruption prevention and combat according to the following contents:

1. Regularly exchanging information, documents and experiences in the work of corruption prevention and combat;
2. Transferring corruption case files to competent state bodies for handling;
3. Summing up, assessing and forecasting the corruption situation and proposing policies and measures to prevent and combat corruption.

Article 81.- Working coordination between inspectorates, the state audit and investigating bodies

1. Where inspectorates or the state audit transfer corruption case files to investigating bodies, the latter must receive them and settle the cases according to the provisions of criminal procedure law.
2. If disagreeing with the settlement by investigating bodies, the inspectorates or the state audit shall have the right to notify the procuracies of the same level and the superior investigating bodies thereof.

Article 82.- Working coordination between inspectorates, the state audit and procuracies

1. Where corruption case files are transferred to investigating bodies, inspectorates and the state audit shall have to notify the procuracies of the same level for control thereof.
2. Where inspectorates or the state audit transfer corruption case files to procuracies, the latter must consider and handle them, then notify the handling results in writing to the file-transferring agencies.

Section 2. INSPECTION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES IN INSPECTORATES, THE STATE AUDIT, INVESTIGATING BODIES, PROCURACIES, COURTS

Article 83.- Inspection of anti-corruption activities of officials and public employees of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts

1. The inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies and courts must take inspecting measures to prevent and stop acts of abusing powers, misusing authority and/or harassment of their respective officials and employees in anti-corruption activities.
2. Heads of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts must enhance the management of their officials and

employees; direct the internal inspection and examination in order to prevent acts of law violation in anti-corruption activities.

3. Officials and public employees of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, court who commit acts of law violation in anti-corruption activities shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be disciplined for penal liability.

Article 84.- Settlement of denunciations against officials and/or public employees of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts.

In case of denunciation of acts of law violation in anti-corruption activities, committed by inspectors, auditors, investigators, procurators, judges, jurors, court clerk or other officials and public employees of inspectorates, the state audit, investigating bodies, procuracies, courts, the heads of such agencies must settle them according to their competence or propose competent agencies, organisations or individuals to settle them. The denunciation-settling results must be made public.

Chapter VI ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SOCIETY IN CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND COMBAT

Article 85.- Role and responsibilities of Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations

1. Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations shall have the following responsibilities:

a) To coordinate with competent state agencies in propagating and educating people and their members to observe the provisions of law on corruption prevention and combat; to propose measures to detect and prevent corruption;

b) To mobilise people to actively participate in detecting and denouncing corrupt acts;

c) To supply information and coordinate with competent agencies, organisations and individuals in detecting, verifying and handling corruption cases;

d) To supervise the observance of the law on corruption prevention and combat.

2. Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations shall have the right to request competent agencies, organisations and individuals to apply measures to prevent corruption, verify corruption cases, handle corruption committers; competent agencies, organisations and individuals must consider and reply within fifteen days after the receipt of requests; in case of complicated cases or matters, the above time limit can be prolonged but shall not exceed thirty days.

Article 86.- Role and responsibilities of the press

1. The State shall encourage press agencies, reporters to report on corruption cases and matters and activities of corruption prevention and combat.

2. Press agencies shall have the responsibility to commend good spirit and positive deeds in corruption prevention and combat; condemn and struggle against persons who commit corruption; participate in propagating and disseminating the law on corruption prevention and combat.

3. Press agencies and reporters shall have the right to request competent agencies, organisations or individuals to supply information and/or documents related to corrupt acts. The requested agencies, organisations and/or individuals shall have to supply information and/or documents according to the provisions of law; in case of non-supply, they must give written replies, clearly stating the reasons therefor.

4. Press agencies and reporters must report honestly and objectively. Editors-in-chief, reporters are responsible for the reports and observe the press law and rules of professional ethics.

Article 87.- Roles and responsibilities of enterprises, professional associations

1. Enterprises shall have the responsibilities to notify corrupt acts to and coordinate with competent agencies, organisations or individuals in verifying and concluding on corrupt acts.

2. Enterprises' associations, professional associations shall have the responsibilities to organise, mobilise and encourage their members to build up a healthy, non-corrupt business culture.

3. Enterprises' associations, professional associations and members thereof shall have the responsibilities to propose the State to perfect management mechanisms and policies in order to prevent and combat corruption.

4. The State shall encourage enterprises to engage in healthy competition, work out mechanisms for internal control in order to preclude acts of corruption, bribe giving.

5. Competent agencies, organisations and individuals shall have the responsibility to coordinate with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, enterprises' associations, professional associations and other organisations in organising forums for exchange and supply of information in service of corruption prevention and combat.

Article 88.- Responsibilities of citizens, people's inspection boards

1. Citizens shall participate in corruption prevention and combat personally, through people's inspection boards or their organisations.

2. People's inspection boards in communes, wards, district townships, state agencies, non-business units, state enterprises shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, supervise the observance of legal provisions on corruption prevention and combat.

Chapter VII INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND COMBAT

Article 89.- General principles for international cooperation

The State commits to implement treaties on corruption prevention and combat to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a party; cooperates with other countries, international organisations, foreign organisations and individuals in corruption prevention and combat activities on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of mutual benefits.

Article 90.- Responsibility to implement international cooperation

1. The Government Inspectorate shall coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security and concerned agencies in implementing international cooperation on research, training, policy formulation, information exchange, financial support, technical assistance, experience exchange in corruption prevention and combat.

2. The Supreme People's Procuracy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, perform the tasks of international cooperation on judicial assistance in corruption prevention and combat.

Chapter VIII IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

Article 91.- Implementation effect

1. This Law shall take effect as from June 1, 2006.

2. The February 26,1998 Anti-Corruption Ordinance and the April 28, 2000 Ordinance Amending and Supplementing a Number of Articles of the Anti-Corruption shall cease to be effective as from the effective date of this law.

Article 92.- Implementation guidance

The Government shall detail and guide the implementation of this Law.

This Law was passed on November 29, 2005, by the XIth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at its 8th session.

Chairman of the National Assembly
NGUYEN VAN AN