



CORRUPTION/TRANSPARENCY

Introduce discussion

CORUPTION/TRANSPARENCY



1) Corruption

- Definition,
- Where and how it occurs,
- Norm, criteria,
- Causes
- Why worry about it? Consequence of it
- when it occurAnti-corruption, legal aspects of the issues.

2) Conflict of interest

- Definition
- ways to mitigate conflicts of interests

3) Transparency

- Definition
- Accountability

4) Corruption and conflict of interest in education

- Manifestation

5) How to ensure transparency of our program and avoid corruptions to occur in our procedures?

DEFINITION



- According to The World Bank
*“the abuse of public office for private gain”*²
- According to Transparency International's
*“the abuse of entrusted power for private gain”*³.
(This can mean not only financial gain but also non-financial advantages).
- The anti-corruption law of Vietnam government:
“Corruption is the behavior of person with position and powers, took advantage of their positions for personal benefit”.¹

NORM AND CRITERIA



It is difficult arriving at satisfactory criteria for deciding what is corrupt. An Academics divides attempts into three approaches:

- *A legal norms approach*: focuses on the laws and formal rules of a given society in determining corrupt.
- *The public opinion approach* : defines what is corrupt by finding out what most people in a given society consider corrupt, but on most of the interesting questions public opinion is likely to be ambiguous
- *The public interest approach*: merely gauges what is corrupt in terms of an even more contested concept, the "public interest."

Question: *"Whether norm and expectation of a country are very much influenced by cultural and social factors"*

WHERE DOES CORRUPTION OCCUR?



Occur in many different economic sectors, whether it be public or private industry or even [NGOs](#).

- Government/Public Sector
- Legislative System (Political)
- Executive System (Police)
- Judiciary System
- Corporate
- Unions

HOW DOES CORRUPTION OCCUR?



Can occur in many ways:

- Bribery
- Embezzlement
- Extortion and blackmail
- Abuse of discretion
- Favouritism, nepotism and clientelism
- Improper political contributions

CAUSES OF CORRUPTION



- Law and regulations are applied in a selective, secretive, inconsistent and non-transparent way
- Administrators are granted large discretionary powers with respect to interpreting rules, are given a lot of freedom to decide on how rules are to be applied, to whom and in what manner they are to be applied
- There are no effective mechanisms and institutional arrangements in the country to hold administrators accountable for their actions.

WHY WORRY ABOUT CORUPTION?

- In political sphere: corruption impedes democracy and loses trust toward political institutions.
- In economic sphere: serious impacts on the economy of all countries.
 - ❖ leads to the depletion of national wealth.
 - ❖ Prevalence of corruption leads to increase costs of goods and services and misuse of scarce public resources, conversion of public wealth to private and personal property.
- In Social sphere: results in
 - ❖ losing trust in public organization and political institutions.
 - ❖ Demanding and paying bribes becomes the tradition.
 - ❖ Social inequality and widened gap between the rich and poor.

ANTI-CORRUPTION SOLUTIONS



- Enhancing transparency of authorities and agencies
- Completing the economic management regime
- Building a fair and competitive business environment
- Improving supervision, surveillance, investigation and prosecutions of corruption cases
- Raising society's awareness of its role in fight against corruption.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST



- **Interest:** is financial or non-financial advantages. It can be advantages in relationships, commitment, goal or value that an individual or an institution can gain.
- **A conflict of interest (COI):** occurs when an individual or organization is involved in multiple contradictory interests related to an activity and one of which could *possibly* corrupt the motivation for an act in another.

Conflict of Interest Example



- Receiving consulting fees from a company while performing clinical research on the company's technology.
Owning stock in a company while performing research sponsored by the company.
- Involving students or post-doctoral students and trainees in work that could directly benefit a company in which the faculty member supervising the students has a personal financial interest.
- Participating in institutional purchasing decisions about products made by a company in which you hold stock.
- Serving on the Board of Directors of a company while participating in clinical research on the company's technology.
- Serving on the Board of Directors for a company while receiving sponsored research from that company.
- Accepting a gift from a vendor.

WAYS TO MITIGATE CONFLICT OF INTEREST



- public disclosure of significant financial interests;
- training on conflicts of interest and commitment for all personnel involved in the task; or working for an institution
- monitoring of task by independent reviewers or third parties
- performance evaluation from participation in all or a portion of the task;
- transparency in all activities
- Severance of relationships that create actual or potential conflicts.

TRANSPARENCY



- **Definition:** “As a principle, public officials, civil servants, managers and directors of companies and organisations and board trustees have a duty to act visibly, predictably and understandably to promote participation and accountability” (transparency)
- Information should be:
 - **Relevant and accessible:**
 - *be presented in plain and readily comprehensible language*
 - *formats appropriate for different stakeholders*
 - **Timely and accurate:**
 - *be made available in sufficient time to permit analysis, evaluation and engagement by relevant stakeholders*
 - *to be provided while planning as well as during and after the implementation of policies and programmes.*
 - *up-to-date, accurate, and complete*

ACCOUNTABILITY



Accountability : an **institutionalised relationship** between different actors. One set of people/organisations are held to account ('accountees'), and another set do the holding ('accounters').

How people and organisations might be held to account:
accountability relationship which have 4 steps :

- **Standard setting**: setting out the behaviour expected of the 'accountee' and the criteria by which they might validly be judged.
- **Investigation**: exploring whether or not accountees have met the standards expected of them.
- **Answerability**: a process in which accountees are required to defend their actions, face sceptical questions, and generally explain themselves. This applies both to negative or critical as well as to positive feedback.
- **Sanction**: a process in which accountees are in some way punished for falling below the standards expected of them (or perhaps rewarded for achieving or exceeding them).

**“ĐẢNG PHẢI THẬT MẠNH, THẬT TRONG SẠCH ĐỂ
THIỆT THỰC LÃNH ĐẠO NHỮNG NHIỆM VỤ CÔNG TÁC...
MUỐN LÃNH ĐẠO VỮNG THÌ TRƯỚC HẾT CÁN BỘ VÀ
ĐẢNG VIÊN PHẢI CÓ TƯ TƯỞNG VÀ LẬP TRƯỜNG
VỮNG CHẮC ĐỂ LÃNH ĐẠO, ĐỂ XUNG PHONG LÀM
GƯƠNG MẪU. VÌ VẬY, CHỈNH ĐẢNG LÀ VIỆC CHÍNH
MÀ CHÚNG TA PHẢI LÀM NGAY”.**

HỒ CHÍ MINH - 1952.

“To be able to handle the leader's role, our Party should be extremely strong and transparent At first, party members must have a firm ideology and stance that make them to be leaders and examples. Hence, party regulation is the main task that we must do now”.

Ho Chi Minh - 1952.



CORRUPTION AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN EDUCATION

MANIFESTATION

- Overcrowded classroom, crumbling schools or no schools because of Stolen resources from education budgets
- Sale of schoolbooks
- Enrolment of surplus students and pupils.
- Schools and universities also 'sell' school places or charge unauthorized fees, forcing students to drop out.
- Teachers and lecturers are appointed through family connections, without qualifications.
- Buying diploma
- Additional classes

MANIFESTATION



- Grades can be bought, while teachers force students to pay for tuition outside of class. In higher education, undue government and private sector influence can skew research agendas.
- Buying diploma: the price for buying diploma is expensive but most is faked diploma. This business does not include one person only, but a well organized group.
- Additional classes: One of the forms of corruption is private classes being held by professors or their assistants to students that shall later have their exams to pass before them.



**May they occur in process of
deploying our EMMA program?
How to ensure transparency of our
program and avoid corruptions to
occur in our procedures?**



Ensure transparency of our program

- Selective criterion must be clear and fair
- Application procedures must be clear, sequential for all applicants
- Applicant documents should not pass through middlemen
- Website is accessible for all people
- All new information must be up-to-date and sufficient

"In all your deed take pride"

**THANK YOU FOR
JOINING OUR
DISCUSSION**