

From State Control to Societal Governance: Fostering Private Enterprise and Societal Autonomy in Vietnam's Administrative Reforms

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam's transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented system has necessitated fundamental changes in administrative governance structures. This paper examines the paradigm shift from direct state control toward societal governance models and analyzes how these reforms impact private enterprise development and societal autonomy. Through qualitative analysis of policy documents, legal frameworks, and expert perspectives, this research explores the mechanisms underlying Vietnam's transition from pre-emptive licensing (tiền kiểm) to post-audit supervision (hậu kiểm) while embracing a developmental state (nhà nước kiến tạo phát triển) approach. The study reveals that while significant progress has been made in reducing direct state intervention, the full realization of societal governance requires deeper institutionalization of participatory mechanisms, enhanced legal frameworks for self-regulation, and strengthened societal autonomy through diversified administrative law sources and robust freedom of association. The findings contribute to understanding state transformation in transitional economies and provide policy recommendations for balancing state guidance with societal self-governance in developing contexts.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The transformation of state-society relations represents one of the most significant challenges facing transitional economies in the contemporary global context. Vietnam's economic reform process, initiated through the Đổi Mới policy in 1986, has necessitated fundamental restructuring of administrative governance mechanisms to support market-oriented development while maintaining political stability [1]. The

country's remarkable economic transformation from one of the world's poorest nations to a middle-income economy has been accompanied by evolving administrative reforms that increasingly emphasize reducing direct state intervention while fostering private enterprise dynamism through enhanced societal governance mechanisms.

Central to Vietnam's contemporary reform agenda is the conceptualization of the

developmental state (nhà nước kiến tạo phát triển), which represents a departure from traditional command-and-control approaches toward a more facilitative and enabling state role [2]. This transition involves shifting from pre-emptive licensing systems (tiền kiểm) to post-audit supervision (hậu kiểm), fundamentally altering the temporal and procedural aspects of state-business interactions. However, the success of such reforms depends critically on the parallel development of robust societal governance mechanisms that can ensure accountability, quality control, and fair competition in the absence of direct state oversight.

The research problem addressed in this study centers on understanding how Vietnam's administrative reforms are operationalizing the transition from direct state control to societal governance models, and examining the extent to which these changes foster private enterprise development while cultivating necessary societal autonomy. This investigation is particularly relevant given the increasing recognition that successful state withdrawal requires corresponding strengthening of societal self-regulatory capacity, including diversified sources of administrative law, enhanced freedom of association and expression, and empowered business associations capable of establishing internal standards and quality control mechanisms.

This paper contributes to the academic literature on state transformation and governance in transitional economies by providing empirical analysis of Vietnam's specific approach to balancing reduced state intervention with enhanced societal governance. The study employs qualitative research methodologies to examine policy documents, legal frameworks, and stakeholder perspectives, offering insights into both the achievements and challenges of implementing dual strategies of state withdrawal and societal empowerment. The findings have implications for understanding broader patterns of administrative reform in developing countries and provide evidence-based recommendations for policy makers seeking to optimize the balance between state

guidance and societal autonomy in market-oriented reform processes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Theoretical Foundations of State Transformation and Governance*

The literature on state transformation in transitional economies has evolved significantly from early conceptualizations of simple state withdrawal toward more nuanced understandings of changing state roles and capabilities. Evans' [3] seminal work on embedded autonomy highlighted the importance of state capacity in economic development, while subsequent scholarship has emphasized the need for understanding state transformation as involving reconfiguration rather than mere reduction of state roles. In the East Asian context, the developmental state model has provided a framework for understanding how states can maintain strategic guidance while enabling market mechanisms [4].

Vietnam's experience with state transformation has been characterized by what Painter [5] describes as "contested agendas and uncertain trajectories" in state sector reform. The Vietnamese approach differs from conventional Washington Consensus prescriptions by maintaining significant state involvement in strategic sectors while gradually liberalizing others. Masina [1] argues that Vietnam's reform process represents a unique form of developmental state that operates between traditional developmental models and neoliberal prescriptions, achieving remarkable economic results through pragmatic and gradualist approaches.

The concept of societal governance has emerged as a critical complement to state transformation theories, recognizing that effective governance requires active participation from non-state actors [6]. In the Vietnamese context, this involves understanding how civil society organizations, business associations, and other societal actors can assume regulatory and oversight functions traditionally performed by the state. However, as

Wischermann [7] notes, the development of civil society in Vietnam operates under unique constraints imposed by the one-party system, creating distinctive patterns of state-society interaction.

2.2 Administrative Reform and Private Enterprise Development

The relationship between administrative reform and private sector development has been extensively documented in the literature, with particular attention to how regulatory environments affect business dynamism and entrepreneurial activity. Djankov et al. [8] demonstrate that entry regulation significantly hinders job creation and business formation, while Klapper et al. [9] show that countries with simpler business registration processes experience higher rates of new firm creation.

In Vietnam's context, administrative reforms have been central to the country's strategy for private sector development since the initiation of *Đổi Mới*. The transition from pre-licensing to post-audit supervision represents a fundamental shift in regulatory philosophy, moving from preventing potentially harmful activities to monitoring and correcting problems after they occur. This approach aligns with international best practices in regulatory design, which emphasize the importance of proportionate and risk-based regulation [10].

Recent research on Vietnam's business environment has highlighted both progress and remaining challenges in administrative reform implementation. Malesky and Taussig [11] demonstrate through firm-level analysis that government responsiveness to business concerns significantly improves regulatory compliance, suggesting the importance of participatory mechanisms in regulatory design. However, foreign investors continue to report concerns about bureaucratic complexity and regulatory uncertainty, particularly regarding the implementation of post-audit mechanisms [12].

2.3 Civil Society and Societal Governance in Vietnam

The development of civil society in Vietnam presents a complex case of constrained pluralism within an authoritarian framework. Kerkvliet [13] argues that Vietnamese civil society operates through multiple channels of state-society interaction that cannot be adequately captured by simple dichotomies of autonomy versus control. The emergence of business associations, professional organizations, and other civil society actors has created new spaces for policy dialogue and self-regulation, even within the constraints of the one-party system.

Stromseth's [14] analysis of business associations in Vietnam reveals the development of "hybrid corporatism" that allows for meaningful participation in policy-making while maintaining overall state guidance. This model represents neither complete state corporatism nor autonomous pluralism, but rather a distinctive form of contained participation that reflects the specific characteristics of Vietnam's political economy. Business associations have become increasingly important intermediaries between the state and private sector, providing channels for policy input and serving as vehicles for industry self-regulation.

Tu's [15] research on business associations in Ho Chi Minh City demonstrates how these organizations have transformed state-business relations in ways that are distinguishable from both state corporatism and societal pluralism. The analysis reveals features of "contained participation" that allow for meaningful business input into policy processes while maintaining overall state control over the boundaries of acceptable participation. This model has implications for understanding how societal governance mechanisms can develop within authoritarian contexts.

The literature on civil society in Vietnam also highlights the importance of informal networks and relationships in shaping governance outcomes. Kerkvliet's [16] concept of "everyday politics" emphasizes

how ordinary citizens navigate and influence state policies through informal channels, contributing to governance outcomes even in the absence of formal democratic institutions. This perspective is important for understanding how societal governance operates in practice, beyond formal institutional arrangements.

2.4 The Developmental State Model in Vietnam

Vietnam's adoption of developmental state concepts represents a significant evolution in the country's approach to economic governance. The developmental state model, originally conceptualized by Johnson [4] in the context of East Asian industrialization, emphasizes the state's role in guiding economic development through strategic interventions rather than comprehensive control. In Vietnam, this concept has been adapted to local conditions and political constraints, creating what Nga [2] describes as a distinctive approach to development-oriented governance.

The Vietnamese conception of the developmental state (*nhà nước kiến tạo phát triển*) emphasizes the state's role in creating enabling conditions for market activities rather than directly controlling economic outcomes. This includes functions such as ensuring public security, reducing economic uncertainty, mitigating asymmetric information, and reducing transaction costs for market participants. However, the implementation of this model faces significant challenges related to state capacity, institutional coordination, and the balance between guidance and control.

Ngo's [17] comparative analysis of developmental state approaches in China, Singapore, and Vietnam reveals that the effectiveness of developmental state policies in attracting foreign direct investment varies significantly across different time horizons and policy dimensions. The research highlights the importance of infrastructure investment, economic freedom, and human development as key components of successful developmental state strategies, while noting that the influence of these factors differs across countries and time periods.

2.5 Post-Audit Supervision and Regulatory Innovation

The transition from pre-licensing to post-audit supervision represents a significant innovation in Vietnam's regulatory approach, aligning with international trends toward risk-based and proportionate regulation. This shift involves moving from preventing potentially harmful activities through prior approval to monitoring and correcting problems through post-hoc oversight and enforcement. The theoretical foundation for this approach draws from regulatory theories that emphasize the importance of balancing regulatory objectives with administrative efficiency and business flexibility.

International experience with post-audit supervision models provides important insights for Vietnam's reform efforts. The European Union's approach to market surveillance and post-market oversight has demonstrated the potential benefits of this regulatory philosophy, including reduced administrative burden, faster market entry, and more efficient resource allocation [18]. However, successful implementation requires significant investment in monitoring and enforcement capacity, as well as clear legal frameworks that define responsibilities and procedures for post-audit activities.

In Vietnam's context, the implementation of post-audit supervision faces particular challenges related to administrative capacity and coordination across different levels of government. Research by Nguyen and Kend [19] on external audit regulation in Vietnam highlights the importance of clear legal frameworks and adequate enforcement capacity for effective post-audit supervision. The study reveals that successful implementation requires not only technical capacity but also political commitment to maintaining consistent and fair enforcement practices.

3. METHODS

3.1 *Research Design and Approach*

This study employs a qualitative research design using an interpretivist approach to understand the complex dynamics of administrative reform and societal governance in Vietnam. The research design is exploratory and descriptive, aimed at providing deep insights into the mechanisms, processes, and outcomes of Vietnam's transition from state control to societal governance models. The qualitative approach is particularly appropriate for this research given the need to understand subjective meanings, institutional contexts, and the complex interplay between formal policies and implementation practices.

The research adopts a case study methodology focusing on Vietnam's administrative reform process since 2000, with particular attention to reforms implemented after the country's WTO accession in 2007. This temporal focus captures the period when post-audit supervision mechanisms were most actively developed and when business associations and civil society organizations experienced significant growth and evolution. The case study approach allows for detailed examination of specific reform initiatives while maintaining sensitivity to broader contextual factors that influence governance outcomes.

3.2 *Data Collection Methods*

Data collection for this study involved multiple methods to ensure comprehensive coverage of different perspectives and types of evidence. The primary data sources included documentary analysis of government policies, legal frameworks, and official reports, complemented by analysis of academic publications, research reports from international organizations, and reputable media sources.

Documentary analysis focused on key policy documents including government decrees, National Assembly legislation, Party resolutions, and ministerial circulars related to administrative reform and business

regulation. Particular attention was paid to documents outlining the transition from pre-licensing to post-audit supervision, the development of business association regulations, and policies related to civil society organization development. Legal analysis examined the evolution of relevant legislation including the Enterprise Law, Investment Law, Law on Associations, and various sector-specific regulations.

Secondary data sources included reports from international organizations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and OECD that provide comparative perspectives on Vietnam's reform experience. Academic publications from both Vietnamese and international scholars provided theoretical insights and empirical evidence on specific aspects of the reform process. Business association publications and industry reports offered perspectives from private sector stakeholders on the practical impacts of administrative reforms.

3.3 *Data Analysis Framework*

The analysis employed thematic analysis to identify key patterns and relationships in the data, focusing on three main dimensions: mechanisms of state transformation, development of societal governance capacity, and outcomes for private enterprise development. Thematic analysis involved systematic coding of data sources to identify recurring themes, contradictions, and gaps in the reform process.

Content analysis was used to examine policy documents and official statements to track the evolution of government discourse on administrative reform and societal governance. This analysis paid particular attention to the introduction and development of key concepts such as the developmental state, post-audit supervision, and societal autonomy in official policy language. Discourse analysis examined how these concepts have been interpreted and implemented in practice.

Triangulation of data sources was employed to enhance the validity and reliability of findings. This involved comparing evidence from government

sources with academic analysis, international organization reports, and business association perspectives to identify areas of convergence and divergence in assessments of reform progress and challenges.

3.4 Analytical Framework

The analytical framework for this study draws on theories of state transformation, governance, and institutional change to interpret the empirical evidence. The framework recognizes that administrative reform involves complex interactions between formal institutional changes and informal practices, requiring attention to both policy design and implementation dynamics.

The analysis employs a "state-in-society" approach that examines how state and societal actors interact and mutually constitute each other through governance processes. This approach is particularly relevant for understanding Vietnam's reform experience, which involves gradual and negotiated changes rather than dramatic institutional transformation. The framework emphasizes the importance of understanding governance as an ongoing process of interaction between multiple actors rather than a fixed institutional arrangement.

3.5 Limitations and Ethical Considerations

This study acknowledges several limitations related to data availability and methodological constraints. The reliance on documentary sources and secondary data limits the ability to capture informal processes and subjective experiences of reform implementation. The focus on national-level policies and institutions may not fully capture variations in implementation across different regions and sectors.

Language barriers present additional constraints, as much of the primary source material is in Vietnamese, requiring careful attention to translation and interpretation issues. The study also recognizes potential biases in available sources, including the tendency for official documents to emphasize positive aspects of reform implementation while minimizing challenges and contradictions.

Ethical considerations include ensuring accurate representation of different stakeholder perspectives and avoiding oversimplification of complex political and economic processes. The study aims to provide balanced analysis that recognizes both achievements and limitations of Vietnam's reform efforts while respecting the sovereignty and autonomous development choices of Vietnamese institutions.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Evolution of State Role: From Direct Control to Facilitation

The analysis of Vietnam's administrative reform trajectory reveals a systematic but gradual transformation of the state's role from direct control mechanisms toward facilitative and oversight functions. This transformation is most clearly evident in the shift from pre-emptive licensing (tiền kiểm) to post-audit supervision (hậu kiểm) across multiple sectors of the economy. Government documents show that this transition began in earnest following Vietnam's WTO accession in 2007, which created external pressures for regulatory modernization and business environment improvement.

Policy analysis reveals that the Vietnamese government has implemented post-audit supervision mechanisms in several key areas including business registration, investment licensing, and sector-specific regulations. Resolution 68/NQ-CP, issued in 2022 [20], explicitly emphasizes the need to "shift from pre-approval licensing to post-audit supervision, reducing time-to-market, lowering overhead, and allowing for more agile operational models" in support of private sector development. This resolution represents the most comprehensive articulation of the government's commitment to regulatory modernization and demonstrates high-level political support for the transformation process.

The operationalization of post-audit supervision has involved significant changes in administrative procedures and institutional responsibilities. Documentation from the

Ministry of Planning and Investment shows that business registration processes have been substantially simplified, with the number of required pre-approval licenses reduced by approximately 40% between 2015 and 2023. However, the effectiveness of post-audit mechanisms remains limited by capacity constraints and coordination challenges between different levels of government.

Evidence from business surveys and international assessments indicates mixed results in the implementation of post-audit supervision. While procedural simplification has reduced administrative burden for many businesses, concerns remain about the consistency and predictability of post-audit enforcement. The U.S. Department of State's 2023 Investment Climate Statement [12] notes that "U.S. companies report facing difficulties in extending and renewing investment certificates, citing prolonged periods of non-responsiveness from government agencies," suggesting that implementation challenges persist despite policy commitments.

4.2 Development of Societal Governance Mechanisms

The development of societal governance capacity in Vietnam has proceeded along multiple dimensions, including the growth of business associations, expansion of civil society organizations, and gradual enhancement of participatory mechanisms in policy-making. Analysis of registration data shows that the number of business associations has increased significantly since 2010, with particular growth in sector-specific associations representing small and medium enterprises.

Business associations have assumed increasingly important roles in policy dialogue and industry self-regulation. Research by Tu [15] on business associations in Ho Chi Minh City demonstrates that these organizations have developed sophisticated capabilities for representing member interests in policy consultations and for establishing industry standards and codes of conduct. The Vietnam Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, established in 2004, has become particularly influential in advocating for

regulatory reforms and providing technical assistance to member companies.

The legal framework for business associations has evolved to provide greater operational autonomy while maintaining state oversight. Decree 45/2010/ND-CP on the organization and activities of associations established clearer procedures for association registration and operation, while allowing for greater diversity in association structures and functions. However, associations continue to operate within constraints imposed by requirements for government approval of leadership appointments and restrictions on political activities.

Civil society development more broadly has faced greater constraints, with the government maintaining tight control over organizations involved in politically sensitive areas. The BTI 2024 Vietnam Country Report [21] notes that "civil society organizations have experienced a narrowing space for operations, as the government has adopted legal restrictions on their functioning." This constraint limits the potential for civil society organizations to assume broader governance functions, particularly in areas related to oversight of government activities and human rights advocacy.

4.3 Impact on Private Enterprise Development

Evidence from multiple sources indicates that administrative reforms have contributed to improvements in Vietnam's business environment, though significant challenges remain. The World Bank's Doing Business rankings showed steady improvement in Vietnam's position between 2010 and 2020, with particular gains in areas such as starting a business and resolving insolvency. Vietnam's ranking improved from 104th in 2010 to 70th in 2020, reflecting recognition of reform efforts by international assessors.

Foreign direct investment flows provide another indicator of business environment improvement, with Vietnam attracting record levels of FDI in recent years. However, analysis suggests that this growth reflects primarily Vietnam's cost advantages and strategic location rather than regulatory

improvements alone. The Asian Development Bank's analysis of state-owned enterprise reform [22] notes that "SOE reform has made progress that has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of SOEs, expansion in the production capacity, improvement of expertise and management ability, and enhancement of competitiveness."

Domestic private sector development has also shown positive trends, with the private sector's contribution to GDP increasing from approximately 40% in 2000 to over 60% by 2020. However, private enterprises continue to face challenges related to access to land, credit, and government contracts, suggesting that administrative reforms alone are insufficient to address all barriers to private sector development.

Business association surveys indicate that while administrative procedures have been simplified in many areas, implementation remains inconsistent across different provinces and sectors. The American Chamber of Commerce in Hanoi identified "administrative reforms that streamline regulations and promote transparency" as the most important element needed for sustainable growth, indicating that further progress is required.

4.4 Challenges in Implementation and Coordination

The analysis reveals significant challenges in implementing the transition from state control to societal governance, particularly related to capacity building, institutional coordination, and cultural change. Administrative capacity constraints represent a fundamental limitation, as post-audit supervision requires different skills and resources compared to pre-approval licensing systems. Many government agencies lack the technical expertise and resources necessary for effective monitoring and enforcement in post-audit models.

Coordination between different levels of government presents another major challenge, as administrative reforms require consistent implementation across central, provincial, and local authorities. Evidence suggests that local officials often lack clear guidance on implementing post-audit

procedures and may default to familiar pre-approval approaches when faced with uncertainty. This results in inconsistent application of reforms and continued administrative burden for businesses operating across multiple jurisdictions.

Cultural and institutional resistance to change represents a more fundamental challenge to reform implementation. The tradition of hierarchical authority and risk-averse decision-making in Vietnamese administrative culture conflicts with the flexibility and discretion required for effective post-audit supervision. Training programs and institutional development initiatives have been implemented to address these challenges, but cultural change requires sustained effort over extended time periods.

Legal framework gaps also constrain the effectiveness of societal governance mechanisms. While business associations have gained greater operational autonomy, the legal framework for self-regulation remains underdeveloped. There are limited provisions for enforcement of industry standards or codes of conduct developed by associations, reducing their effectiveness as governance mechanisms.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Balancing State Guidance and Societal Autonomy

The Vietnamese experience demonstrates both the potential and limitations of balancing reduced state intervention with enhanced societal governance in transitional economies. The country's approach represents a distinctive model that maintains strategic state guidance while gradually expanding space for societal self-regulation. This balance reflects pragmatic adaptation to local conditions rather than wholesale adoption of either developmental state or neoliberal models.

The success of this balancing act depends critically on the sequential development of institutional capacity in both state and societal actors. Vietnam's experience suggests that premature state withdrawal without corresponding societal capacity

development can create governance gaps that undermine reform objectives. The gradual approach adopted by Vietnamese authorities, while slow, appears to minimize these risks by ensuring that societal governance mechanisms develop sufficient capacity before assuming expanded responsibilities.

However, the analysis also reveals tensions between maintaining political control and fostering genuine societal autonomy. The constraints placed on civil society organizations and the requirement for government approval of business association leadership limit the potential for truly autonomous societal governance. These constraints reflect the broader challenge of implementing governance reforms within authoritarian political systems, where expanded societal autonomy may be perceived as threatening to political stability.

The concept of "contained participation" identified by Tu [15] provides a useful framework for understanding how these tensions are managed in practice. Business associations and other societal actors are provided with meaningful opportunities for participation in governance processes, but within carefully defined boundaries that preserve overall state control. This model allows for significant governance benefits while minimizing political risks, but may also limit the full potential of societal governance mechanisms.

5.2 Institutional Prerequisites for Effective Societal Governance

The analysis reveals several critical institutional prerequisites for effective societal governance that have implications beyond the Vietnamese context. First, legal frameworks must provide clear authority and procedures for societal actors to perform governance functions. This includes not only the right to establish organizations and standards, but also mechanisms for enforcement and dispute resolution that give these standards practical effect.

Second, capacity building for societal actors represents a fundamental requirement that is often underestimated in reform planning. Business associations and civil society organizations require technical

expertise, financial resources, and organizational capabilities to effectively perform governance functions. The Vietnamese experience demonstrates that these capabilities develop gradually and require sustained support through training, technical assistance, and institutional development programs.

Third, trust between state and societal actors emerges as a critical factor that influences the effectiveness of governance partnerships. The Vietnamese case shows that historical legacies and cultural factors significantly influence the development of trust relationships, requiring careful attention to relationship building and confidence-building measures. The state-in-society approach adopted in Vietnam has helped develop these trust relationships through gradual expansion of collaboration opportunities.

Fourth, accountability mechanisms for societal governance actors represent an essential but often overlooked requirement. As business associations and other organizations assume greater governance responsibilities, they must also be subject to appropriate oversight and accountability measures. The Vietnamese experience reveals gaps in this area, with limited mechanisms for ensuring that societal governance actors serve broader public interests rather than narrow sectoral concerns.

5.3 Comparative Implications and Theoretical Contributions

Vietnam's approach to administrative reform provides important insights for understanding governance transformation in other transitional economies. The country's experience demonstrates that successful governance reform requires attention to both institutional design and implementation processes, with particular emphasis on building capacity and managing political constraints. The gradual and pragmatic approach adopted by Vietnam contrasts with more rapid liberalization models implemented elsewhere, offering lessons for countries facing similar development challenges.

The Vietnamese case also contributes to theoretical understanding of the developmental state model by demonstrating how this concept can be adapted to different political and economic contexts. Vietnam's version of the developmental state emphasizes facilitation and enabling functions rather than direct industrial planning, reflecting adaptation to contemporary global economic conditions. This evolution suggests that developmental state concepts remain relevant but require updating to address current development challenges.

The research also provides insights into the relationship between authoritarianism and governance effectiveness. While authoritarian constraints limit certain aspects of societal governance development, they may also provide stability and policy continuity that facilitate long-term reform implementation. The Vietnamese experience suggests that governance effectiveness depends more on institutional design and implementation quality than on regime type, though democratic institutions may provide additional advantages in terms of accountability and responsiveness.

5.4 Policy Implications and Recommendations

Based on the analysis of Vietnam's reform experience, several policy recommendations emerge for strengthening the transition from state control to societal governance. First, continued investment in administrative capacity building is essential for effective implementation of post-audit supervision mechanisms. This includes technical training for government officials, development of monitoring and enforcement systems, and establishment of clear procedures and guidelines for post-audit activities.

Second, legal framework development should prioritize establishing clear authority and procedures for societal governance actors. This includes strengthening the legal basis for industry self-regulation, establishing enforcement mechanisms for voluntary standards, and clarifying the relationship between state

regulation and societal governance. International best practices in co-regulation and self-regulation provide useful models for this development.

Third, capacity building for societal actors requires sustained attention and resources. Business associations and civil society organizations need technical assistance, training, and financial support to develop the capabilities necessary for effective governance functions. Public-private partnerships and international cooperation can provide valuable resources for these capacity building efforts.

Fourth, accountability mechanisms for societal governance require development to ensure that expanded autonomy serves broader public interests. This includes transparency requirements for business associations, conflict of interest provisions for industry standard-setting, and mechanisms for public input into self-regulatory processes. These accountability measures are essential for maintaining public trust and legitimacy in societal governance arrangements.

5.5 Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study acknowledges several limitations that suggest directions for future research. The focus on national-level policies and institutions limits understanding of implementation variations across different regions and sectors. Future research could examine how administrative reforms are implemented differently in various provinces and how local conditions influence reform outcomes.

The study's reliance on documentary sources and secondary data limits insights into informal processes and subjective experiences of reform participants. Future research employing ethnographic methods or in-depth interviews could provide richer understanding of how reforms are experienced by different stakeholders and how informal practices influence formal institutional changes.

The temporal scope of this study focuses primarily on reforms since 2000, which may not capture longer-term trends or cycles in governance transformation.

Longitudinal research tracking reform implementation over extended periods could provide insights into the sustainability and evolution of governance arrangements over time.

Finally, the study's focus on Vietnam limits the generalizability of findings to other contexts. Comparative research examining similar reform processes in other transitional economies could help identify which aspects of Vietnam's experience reflect universal principles versus context-specific factors.

6. CONCLUSION

This research has examined Vietnam's transition from state control to societal governance models, analyzing how administrative reforms have sought to balance reduced direct state intervention with enhanced private enterprise development and societal autonomy. The findings reveal a complex and ongoing transformation process that has achieved significant progress while also highlighting remaining challenges and contradictions.

The study demonstrates that Vietnam has successfully implemented important elements of the shift from pre-emptive licensing to post-audit supervision, contributing to improvements in the business environment and private sector development. The emergence of business associations and other societal actors as governance partners represents a significant evolution in state-society relations, creating new mechanisms for policy dialogue and industry self-regulation. The conceptualization and gradual implementation of the developmental state model provides a framework for continued state guidance while enabling market mechanisms and private sector dynamism.

However, the analysis also reveals significant limitations and challenges in the reform process. Administrative capacity constraints limit the effectiveness of post-audit supervision mechanisms, while coordination problems between different levels of government result in inconsistent implementation. The development of societal

governance capacity remains constrained by political limitations on civil society autonomy and gaps in legal frameworks for self-regulation. Cultural and institutional factors continue to influence reform implementation in ways that may limit the full realization of reform objectives.

The theoretical contribution of this research lies in demonstrating how governance transformation occurs through gradual and negotiated processes that reflect local political and economic conditions. Vietnam's approach represents neither wholesale adoption of developmental state models nor complete embrace of neoliberal governance prescriptions, but rather a pragmatic adaptation that seeks to optimize the benefits of both state guidance and market mechanisms. This experience provides insights for understanding governance transformation in other transitional economies facing similar challenges.

The policy implications of this research emphasize the importance of continued investment in institutional capacity building for both state and societal actors. Effective transition to societal governance requires sustained attention to legal framework development, capacity building for governance partners, and establishment of appropriate accountability mechanisms. The Vietnamese experience demonstrates that successful governance transformation is a long-term process that requires political commitment, adequate resources, and careful attention to implementation challenges.

Future research should examine how Vietnam's governance transformation continues to evolve, particularly as the country faces new challenges related to technological change, global economic integration, and demographic transition. Comparative analysis with other transitional economies could help identify universal principles versus context-specific factors in governance transformation processes. Additionally, research examining the effectiveness of specific governance mechanisms could provide more detailed insights into optimal design and implementation approaches.

The broader significance of this research lies in contributing to understanding how developing countries can navigate the complex challenge of modernizing governance systems while maintaining political stability and cultural continuity. Vietnam's experience demonstrates that

effective governance transformation requires careful balance between institutional innovation and respect for local conditions, offering lessons for both academic understanding and practical policy development in comparable contexts.

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