

## **ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION**

**Doctoral candidate:** ĐỖ QUANG MINH

**Dissertation title:** Public Funding Policies for Culture in Viet Nam

**Major:** Cultural Management

**Code:** 9229042

**Scientific supervisor:** Assoc. Prof., Dr. Đỗ Thị Thanh Thủy

**Institution:** Vietnam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies

## **CONTENT OF THE ABSTRACT**

### 1. Aims and Objectives of the study

The primary objective of the dissertation is to propose enhancements to the system of public funding policies for culture, aimed at fostering the development of Vietnamese culture and people within the framework of a socialist-oriented market economy. The scope of the study encompasses the mechanisms and policies related to public funding for culture in Viet Nam, alongside a comparative analysis of selected countries.

### 2. Methods of the study

The dissertation employs an interdisciplinary approach, integrating institutional and policy analysis, market-based perspectives, and systemic frameworks to comprehensively evaluate state investment and funding policies in the cultural sector. A combination of research methods was utilized, including desk research, case studies, comparative analysis, content analysis, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, SWOT analysis, and policy analysis. These methods facilitated a systematic review of the existing state mechanisms for public funding for culture in Viet Nam and an examination of policy tools in selected countries, focusing on their alignment with unique economic, political, social, and cultural contexts.

The dissertation is grounded in the theoretical framework of cultural economics. An analytical framework comprising 25 cultural policy objectives - representing global rationales for state intervention in culture - was developed. These objectives are categorized into four groups: cultural, economic, political, and social. The research evaluates Viet Nam's cultural policy objectives based on priority (frequency of occurrence in policy documents), coherence (consistency across policy levels), and specificity (whether supported by concrete policy tools). This evaluation identifies policy gaps within the overarching context of Viet Nam's socialist-oriented market economy. Additionally, the study synthesizes and analyzes political, social, economic, and cultural factors from selected countries that influence their public funding policies for culture.

### 3. Key findings and conclusions

#### Key findings:

The findings reveal that Viet Nam's cultural, political, and social objectives in its cultural policy align with globally recognized cultural policy goals. These objectives are largely consistent with the directives and strategies of the Communist Party and the State and are supported by state budgetary allocations. However, economic objectives are less comprehensively addressed, with only the development of cultural industries for economic growth explicitly articulated. Other economic objectives commonly observed in global practices remain underexplored or unaddressed.

The dissertation further identifies limitations in Viet Nam's current public funding policy tools for culture, including inconsistencies with specific cultural policy objectives, limited scale, a lack of diversity in funding mechanisms - particularly in indirect support policy tools - and a narrow scope of direct beneficiaries, excluding non-state organizations and individuals.

Based on the findings, the dissertation proposes a set of solutions to improve public funding policies for culture in Viet Nam. Key recommendations include enhancing institutional frameworks for non-profit public benefit cultural organizations; introducing special incentives for cultural goods and services; developing public benefit cultural assets; supporting the development of cultural industries; and supporting individuals engaged in cultural practices.

Contributions of the study: This dissertation contributes to addressing theoretical gaps in applying cultural economics to analyze public funding policies for culture in Viet Nam. The study offers practical insights for cultural policy-making, education, and knowledge dissemination, and provides actionable recommendations for policymakers to consider when reforming cultural management and funding mechanisms. These contributions aim to support the advancement of cultural policy in Viet Nam.

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