

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY
INSPECTION CADRES IN THE CURRENT PERIOD**

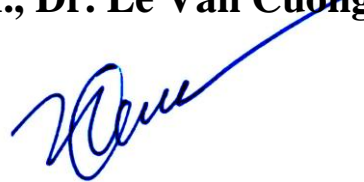
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**The thesis can be found at the National Library
and The Library of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics**

INTRODUCTION

1. The necessity of the thesis

In the organizational structure of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Party inspection cadres serve as the core strategic advisory force, assisting Party committees and inspection commissions at all levels in leading and conducting inspection work in a methodical, professional, and effective manner. Their contributions help uphold discipline, ethics, and rigor, thereby reinforcing the public's trust in the Party. Without regular and comprehensive professional development, Party inspection cadres may easily become professionally uncertain, reactive rather than proactive, and lack the confidence and resolve to handle complex situations factors which can seriously undermine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Party's inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement. Therefore, the professional development of Party inspection cadres holds a particularly important role. It contributes to enhancing their professional competence, political integrity, and revolutionary ethics; and fosters the comprehensive development of critical thinking, professional skills, analytical and evaluative capacity, as well as the ability to handle complex situations in practice. This serves as the foundation for building a contingent of inspection cadres who are both virtuous and competent, politically steadfast, and professionally proficient, capable of meeting the demands of their duties in the new context.

In recent years, the Party's efforts in professional development inspection cadres have yielded many positive outcomes, including: The professional development content has been integrated into a coherent and synchronized process. Party committees and inspection commissions at all levels have issued various documents clearly outlining the objectives, orientations, and tasks related to the professional development of Party inspection cadres. A team of lecturers with extensive practical experience and scientific teaching methods has initially been established. Professional professional development courses based on civil servant ranks have been systematically, regularly, and effectively conducted. The content of these courses closely aligns with task requirements and is regularly adjusted and updated, thereby contributing to the enhancement of the capacity and professional skills of Party inspection cadres.... The Party's efforts in professional development inspection cadres in recent years have yielded many positive outcomes. However, there are still certain limitations in this work, such as: The professional development programs have not yet been tailored to the trainees' capacity, experience, or job positions. A standardized curriculum at a professional and specialized level has not been developed. Coordination between the Central Inspection Commission and the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics remains challenging due to the absence of formal coordination regulations.... The causes of the above limitations stem from both subjective and objective factors. Notably, there is a lack of a long-term and comprehensive strategy for professional development of Party inspection cadres; insufficient guidance, coordination, and promotion from the leadership and implementing bodies; and limited cooperation among relevant agencies and units,...

In the current period, the continued promotion of Party building and rectification—along with the resolute prevention and reversal of political, moral, and lifestyle degradation, bureaucracy, corruption, other negative phenomena, and the manifestations of “self-evolution” and “self-transformation” within the Party—places urgent demands on the Party’s inspection and supervision work. This means that Party inspectors at all levels must possess strong political will, professional acumen, unwavering determination in the struggle against wrongdoings, and exemplary conduct in ethics and discipline. To achieve this, it is essential to further enhance the effectiveness of professional development programs for Party inspection cadres, with particular emphasis on specialized expertise closely aligned with the practical tasks of each locality and unit.

In addition, the implementation of the Party’s policy on reorganizing the political system apparatus to ensure greater compactness, effectiveness, and efficiency—particularly the merger of administrative units and the restructuring of local government organizations—has fundamentally altered the organizational models, functions, tasks, and working relationships of many Party inspection bodies. In this context, the professional development of Party inspection cadres needs to be enhanced in both content and delivery methods to ensure that they not only have a firm grasp of current regulations, but also can effectively adapt to new organizational models and respond competently to emerging situations in practice.

To contribute to solving the above-mentioned urgent problem, PhD Candidate chose and carried out doctoral dissertation topics *“The professional development of party inspection cadres in the current period”*.

2. Purpose and research task of the thesis

2.1. Research purposes

Based on clarifying theoretical and practical issues on the professional development of party inspection cadres in the current period, the thesis proposes directions and solutions to strengthen the professional development of party inspection cadres through 2030, with a vision toward 2035.

2.2. Research task

Firstly, an overview of domestic and foreign scientific works related to the thesis topic, indicating the achieved results and the thesis contents that need further research and clarification.

Secondly, clarifying theoretical and practical issues on the professional development of party inspection cadres in the current period.

Thirdly, this thesis will survey and evaluate the current status of the professional development of party inspection cadres from 2016 to the present, clarifying the causes and drawing lessons.

Fourthly, it proposes directions and solutions to strengthen the professional development of party inspection cadres through 2030, with a vision toward 2035.

3. Research subject and research scope of the thesis

3.1. Research subject: The research object of the thesis is the professional development of party inspection cadres in the current period

3.2. Research scope

Content Scope: This dissertation focuses on the professional development of Party inspection cadres, with an emphasis on professional professional development in inspection, supervision, and the enforcement of Party discipline (hereinafter referred to as professional professional development). The research targets both elected cadres (members of Party inspection commissions) and full-time cadres (including managerial, professional, and administrative—synthesis civil servants), through professional development and refresher courses organized by the Central Inspection Commission, as well as the inspection commissions of provincial Party Committees, municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee.

Time Scope: From the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (2016) to the present.

Spatial Scope: The organizational system of the Party's inspection sector from the central to the provincial level across the country. This includes: the Central Inspection Commission and its Office, as well as the inspection commissions and offices of provincial Party Committees, municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee.

4. Theoretical and practical basis and research methods of the thesis

4.1. Theoretical basis: The thesis is grounded in the theoretical foundation of Marxism–Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, and the viewpoints, guidelines, and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam on Party building. This includes the work of inspection, supervision, and the development of the cadre contingent—particularly the professional development and development of Party inspection cadres.

4.2. Research methodology: The practical basis of the thesis is the current situation of the professional development of party inspection cadres from 2016 to the present.

4.3. Thesis research method: The thesis is grounded in the methodological foundations of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Specialized research methods employed include: theoretical research; classification, theoretical systematization, and modeling; historical method; systemic–structural method; analytical method; synthetic method; comparative method; and descriptive statistical method. In addition, the thesis applies practical research methods such as sociological surveys.

5. New scientific contributions of the thesis

Firstly, the thesis has initially identified and clarified the connotations of several key concepts related to the research topic, including: the Party inspection sector; Party inspection cadres; the professional development of Party inspection cadres; and has proposed six new components regarding the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, The thesis summarizes five new lessons learned in the professional development of Party inspection cadres, including four derived from the practical process of organizing and implementing professional development activities for Party inspection cadres.

Thirdly, The thesis proposes a number of important solutions to enhance the professional development of Party inspection cadres through 2030, with a vision toward 2035.

6. Theoretical and practical significance

6.1. Theoretical significance: The research findings of the thesis contribute to further deepening the theoretical understanding of the professional development of Party inspection cadres in the current period.

6.2. Practical significance

Firstly, the thesis contributes to providing scientific arguments for the Party to research, formulate guidelines and leadership measures for cadre development through professional development in general, and for the building and professional development of Party inspection cadres in particular, in the coming period.

Secondly, The research findings of the thesis serve as a valuable practical reference, contributing effectively to enhancing the quality of personnel and professional work within the Party's inspection system. In addition, the thesis can be effectively utilized for scientific research, teaching, and learning in modules on Party building, especially at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, regional political academies, and the system of provincial political schools nationwide.

7. Structure of the thesis: In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the thesis topic, list of references and appendixes, the thesis consists of 4 chapters and 10 sections.

Chapter 1 OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1. THE RESEARCH PROJECTS OVERSEAS RELATED TO THESIS TOPIC

The thesis summarizes two groups of the groups of related research works abroad: (1) A group of research works on cadre affairs and cadre professional development; (2) A group of research works on Party inspection cadres and their professional development. Research studies in the form of scientific projects, monographs, reference books, doctoral theses, and journal articles related to the thesis topic have highlighted many issues regarding the current training of Party inspection cadres.

1.2. THE DOMESTIC RESEARCH PROJECTS RELATED TO THESIS TOPIC

The thesis summarizes two groups of the groups of related domestic research works: (1) A group of research works on cadre affairs and cadre professional development; (2) A group of research works on Party inspection cadres and their professional development. Research studies in the form of scientific projects, monographs, reference books, doctoral theses, and journal articles related to the thesis topic have highlighted many issues regarding the current training of Party inspection cadres.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RESULTS OF RELATED SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND THE ISSUES THE THESIS FOCUSES ON SOLVING

1.3.1. Overview of research results of scientific works related to the thesis topic

Firstly, Theoretically, both domestic and international research works have focused on clarifying the position, role, and significance of cadre professional development - including the professional development of Party inspection cadres - as an essential component of human resource development strategy and Party building efforts.

Secondly, In practice, many studies have focused on analyzing the factors influencing the quality of professional development for cadres and civil servants in general, and Party inspection cadres in particular.

Thirdly, In terms of solutions, various studies have proposed multiple approaches to reform and enhance the quality of cadre professional development.

To date, there has been no systematic, in-depth, and comprehensive study on the professional development of Party inspection cadres in the new context.

1.3.2. Thesis issues that need further research and clarification

Firstly, the thesis continues to explore and clarify key conceptual units to construct its theoretical framework. These include the definitions and conceptual content of the Party's inspection sector, Party inspection cadres, professional development, and professional development work; as well as the concept, characteristics, and role of professional development for Party inspection cadres; and the content, purpose, and significance of this professional development. The theoretical framework serves as a foundation for analyzing the current situation and proposing solutions, ensuring scientific rigor, coherence, and high practical applicability.

Secondly, one of the key issues the thesis continues to address is conducting an objective and comprehensive assessment of the current state of Party inspection cadre professional development from 2016 to the present. This includes evaluating achievements and notable strengths, as well as identifying existing limitations and shortcomings based on the professional development content defined in the theoretical framework. The study will then analyze the main causes of these limitations and shortcomings, and on that basis, summarize practical lessons and experiences for improving the professional development of Party inspection cadres in the coming period.

Thirdly, the thesis studies and analyzes the international and domestic contexts and development trends that affect the professional development of Party inspection cadres. It includes forecasting and categorizing both favorable and challenging impacts on this work, thereby serving as a basis for proposing a comprehensive system of specific solutions to enhance the effectiveness of Party inspection cadre professional development through to 2035.

Chapter 2

THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES - THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

2.1. THE PARTY INSPECTION SECTOR, INSPECTION COMMITTEE, PARTY COMMITTEE INSPECTION

2.1.1. THE PARTY INSPECTION SECTOR

The Party's inspection sector is a component of the organizational system of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It functions to advise and assist Party committees and inspection commissions at all levels in carrying out inspection, supervision, and the enforcement of Party discipline, thereby ensuring the strict and effective implementation of the Party's objectives, ideals, political platform, and Charter; enhancing the Party's leadership capacity and combat strength; and consolidating the people's trust in the Party.

2.1.2. Inspection Committee

2.1.2.1. The concept

Inspection Committee is a party organization established from the grassroots Party committee level and above, either elected by the Party committee at the same level or appointed by the standing committee of the immediate higher-level Party committee (in cases where the Party organization is newly formed due to organizational separation, consolidation, merger, or the implementation of cadre rotation within the Party inspection sector). It consists of some members from within the Party committee and others from outside the Party committee, including both full-time and part-time members of the Inspection Committee.

2.1.2.2. Functionality, mission

Inspection Committee is the specialized inspection and supervision body of the Communist Party of Vietnam, elected by the Party Committee at the same level. It is responsible for advising and organizing the implementation of inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement within the Party. The committee operates under the direct and comprehensive leadership of the Party Committee at the same level and is also subject to the direction and professional guidance of the higher-level Inspection Committee. Its functions and duties are clearly stipulated in Article 32 of the Charter of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

2.1.2.3. Organizational structure

Currently, the organizational structure of inspection committees at all levels is clearly stipulated in Regulation No. 296-QĐ/TW dated May 30, 2025, issued by the Central Executive Committee regarding the Party's inspection, supervision, and disciplinary work.

2.1.2.4. Principle of Operation

The inspection committee operates on the principle of collective leadership, under the direct leadership of the Party Committee at the same level, and under the direction and supervision of the higher-level inspection committee.

2.1.2.5. Working relationship

The working relationships between the Central Inspection Commission and

the provincial-level inspection commissions are vital components in performing the Party's functions of inspection, supervision, and discipline enforcement. The establishment and effective operation of these relationships not only ensure consistency in the Party inspection sector's activities, but also make a direct contribution to Party building and rectification efforts, while enhancing the leadership capacity and combat strength of Party organizations at all levels.

2.1.3. The Inspection Committee agencies

2.1.3.1. Concept

The Inspection Committee agencies is an advisory body, assisting the Inspection Committee at the same level in performing the tasks, powers on inspection, supervision and discipline work of the Party according to the provisions of the Party Charter and performing the tasks assigned by the Party Committee, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee at the same level; at the same time, it is a specialized and professional agency on inspection, supervision and discipline work of the Party Committee.

2.1.3.2. Functionality, mission

The Inspection Committee agencies to advise and assist the Party Committee and the Inspection Committee in performing the tasks and exercising the powers prescribed by the Party Charter within the scope of the Party organization, and concurrently carry out the tasks assigned by the Party Committee or its Standing Committee.

The specific tasks of the Central Inspection Commission Office are clearly defined in Decision No. 219-QĐ/TW dated December 28, 2024, issued by the Politburo, regarding the functions, duties, and organizational structure of the Central Inspection Commission Office.

The specific responsibilities of provincial and municipal inspection commission offices are outlined in Regulation No. 137-QĐ/TW dated December 1, 2023, issued by the Secretariat, concerning the specialized agencies that advise and assist provincial and municipal Party Committees directly under the Central Committee.

2.1.3.3. Organizational structure

Central Inspection Committee agencies: The current leadership consists of the Head, who is the Chairman of the Central Inspection Commission, and the Deputy Heads, who are the Vice Chairmen of the Central Inspection Commission.

Agency of the Inspection Committee of provincial and equivalent Party Committees: The leadership of the provincial Party Committee's Inspection Commission consists of a Chairman and Vice Chairmen. The number of Vice Chairmen is determined in accordance with the regulations of the Party Central Committee on inspection, supervision, and disciplinary work of the Party.

2.1.3.4. Mỗi quan hệ công tác

Central Inspection Committee agencies establish and maintain key working relationships, including: Relationships with the Standing Committee and members of the Central Inspection Commission; Relationships with the Central Office and Party Committees at the Central level; Relationships of direction and professional guidance toward provincial inspection commissions;

Coordinative relationships with state agencies to support the verification, inspection, document provision, and handling of cases related to cadres and Party members under Central management...

Agency of the Inspection Committee of provincial and equivalent Party Committees establish and maintain key working relationships, including: Relationship with the Standing Committee and members of the provincial Inspection Committee; Relationship with the Office of the Provincial Party Committee and provincial-level Party building commissions; Relationship involving direction and professional guidance for district-level Inspection Committees; Coordinative relationship with provincial-level inspection, judicial, and internal affairs agencies...

2.2. THE PARTY INSPECTION OFFICER - CONCEPT, CHARACTERISTICS, ROLES

2.2.1. The concept of party inspection cadres

The concept of party inspection cadres in the thesis is as follows: *“The concept of Party inspection cadres in this thesis is defined as follows: “Party inspection cadres constitute a part of the Party’s cadre contingent. They are selected and assigned to work in inspection commissions and their offices at all levels, with responsibilities for advising on, organizing, and implementing inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement within the Party in accordance with the Party Charter. Their work ensures the strict and effective implementation of the Party’s objectives, ideals, political platform, and Charter; enhances the Party’s leadership capacity and combat strength; and strengthens the people’s trust in the Party”*

2.2.2. Procedure of party inspection cadres

Firstly, party inspection cadres are sufficient in number, have a diverse structure, and are widely allocated throughout the entire Party organization system from the central to grassroots levels, ensuring the comprehensive and coordinated execution of their duties.

Secondly, party inspection cadres are drawn from various sources and exhibit diverse classifications.

Thirdly, party inspection cadres are a force characterized by strong Party spirit and political integrity, which is clearly reflected in their thinking and in the execution of their duties.

Fourthly, party inspection cadres are a force with extensive knowledge and a strong sense of self-improvement through continuous learning and professional development.

Fifthly, party inspection cadres are frequently entrusted with difficult and sensitive tasks that involve complex, multi-layered relationships in politics, organization, and personnel.

Sixth, party inspection cadres demonstrate a highly principled and cautious working style, characterized by strong organizational discipline and a deep sense of responsibility.

2.2.3. Principles of party inspection cadres

Firstly, party inspection cadres are the backbone in organizing and implementing the Party's inspection functions and tasks across the entire political system.

Secondly, party inspection cadres directly advise on and carry out inspection and supervision duties as assigned by the Party Committee.

Thirdly, party inspection cadres act as proactive agents in preventing misconduct and rectifying the ranks of cadres and Party members.

Fourthly, party inspection cadres serve as a bridge between the Party's political goals and their practical implementation in society.

Fifthly, party inspection cadres are the core force playing a particularly vital role in Party building, contributing to upholding and promoting revolutionary ethics, fighting capacity, discipline, and the purity and strength of the Party.

2.3. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES - CONCEPT, CONTENT, ROLE

2.3.1. The concept of party inspection rotation cadres

2.3.1.1. The concepts of "professional development" and "professional development", and the distinction between them

The thesis analyzes and proposes the following concept of professional development: *“Professional development is an organized, goal-oriented, and systematic process conducted within a specified timeframe to equip individuals with foundational, comprehensive knowledge, skills, and qualities, enabling them to effectively carry out professional, political, or social tasks both in the present and in the future.”*

The thesis also defines professional development as follows: *“Professional development refers to a set of organized and goal-oriented activities aimed at updating, supplementing, and enhancing knowledge, skills, qualities, and the capacity for action of individuals or groups, thereby improving their effectiveness in performing professional, political, and social duties in specific historical conditions and contexts.”*

Based on the definitions and conceptual scopes of “professional development” and “fostering”, it can be observed that both approaches share a common goal: to enhance the qualities and competencies of cadres. However, “fostering” differs fundamentally from “professional development” in terms of its objectives, content, and methods of implementation.

2.3.1.2. The Concept of Professional Development and the Professional Development of Party Inspection Cadres

The thesis defines professional development as a component of personnel work, encompassing all organized, goal-oriented, and planned activities carried out by the managing entity to implement programs that enhance knowledge, skills, and personal qualities for a specific group of cadres, civil servants, or workers. The aim is to improve task performance quality and meet the organization's development requirements in each particular stage.

The scope of professional development work includes the following key elements: (1) Systematic nature: Professional development consists of a series of closely interconnected activities, ranging from goal setting to performance

evaluation. (2) Strategic orientation: Professional development not only addresses immediate needs but also serves long-term objectives such as developing a capable cadre, improving human resource quality, and adapting to organizational, institutional, and developmental changes. (3) Organizational dimension: Professional development requires a clearly designated authority to lead, coordinate, and manage the implementation process. (4) Clear goal orientation and target specificity: Each professional development program must clearly define the intended audience, necessary content, expected level of achievement, and output standards. This ensures an appropriate approach and helps avoid dispersion or mechanical implementation. (5) High practicality and adaptability: The content and methods of professional development should be designed to closely align with real-world practices, be readily applicable to actual tasks, and remain flexible to accommodate changes in policies, technologies, and the broader social context.

Based on the combination of definitions and the analysis of the connotations of "professional development" and "professional development work", within the specific context of the Party's inspection and supervision activities, the concept of professional development for Party inspection cadres can be defined as follows: *"Professional development for Party inspection cadres refers to a set of goal-oriented, planned, and organized activities aimed at comprehensively enhancing the political capacity, moral integrity, knowledge, and professional skills of inspection cadres, in order to meet the requirements of effectively performing inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement tasks within the Party in each specific historical period."*

The connotation of the concept of professional development for Party inspection cadres includes: (1) Political–strategic nature: Professional development of Party inspection cadres is not only aimed at enhancing individual capacities, but also serves the broader objective of building a contingent of cadres who are both ideologically committed (“red”) and professionally competent (“expert”), with sufficient capability and integrity to defend the Party's ideological foundation and disciplinary principles. (2) Organizational–systematic nature: This involves a series of activities carried out through the division of responsibilities and coordination among multiple Party entities, ensuring that the professional development process follows a coherent program, plan, and procedural framework. (3) Specificity: The target group of this professional development is Party inspection cadres — those who hold a critical role in maintaining the Party's discipline. Therefore, the professional development content must be tailored to the specific nature of inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement tasks. (4) Practicality and high adaptability: The content must closely reflect the realities of Party building work, be readily applicable in day-to-day tasks, and be capable of adjusting to evolving demands of innovation and transformation in the contemporary context. (5) Evaluation and adjustability: Professional development should not stop at implementation. It must be integrated with a comprehensive evaluation system, including feedback collection, practice review, and the refinement of

content and methods in line with the developmental needs of inspection cadres in each historical phase.

2.3.1.3. The purpose of professional development of party inspection cadres

Firstly, the professional development of Party inspection cadres aims to develop a contingent of personnel with firm political qualities, pure ethics, and comprehensive professional competence.

Secondly, it ensures continuity and stable, sustainable development in the Party's inspection personnel work.

Thirdly, it helps meet the requirements for standardizing professional titles—such as inspector, principal inspector, and senior inspector—while ensuring that cadres receive appropriate professional development content and methods tailored to their job positions, areas of responsibility, and corresponding levels of Party organizations.

Fourthly, it aims to establish effective mechanisms for organizing and coordinating professional development activities across the entire inspection sector, thereby contributing to enhancing the overall quality of professional development work.

Fifthly, it creates the conditions for Party committees and inspection commissions at all levels to organize, manage, and supervise professional development activities in a scientific, proactive, and task-oriented manner in response to the demands of the new context.

2.3.1.4. Subject of the Professional development of Party Inspection Cadres

The Leading and Directing Entities in the Professional development of Party Inspection Cadres: These are the Party Committees at various levels, which play a strategic role in orienting and guiding the professional development of Party inspection cadres. Their responsibilities include issuing resolutions, conclusions, and regulations related to inspection cadre professional development in accordance with the political and organizational goals of the Party. Within the scope of this dissertation, the leading and directing entities include: At the central level (The Central Executive Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat); At the provincial level (The Standing Committees of Provincial Party Committees, Municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee)

Entities responsible for organizing and implementing the professional development of Party inspection cadres include: The Central Inspection Commission; The Department of Research and Professional Professional development, Office of the Central Inspection Commission

Entities participating in the coordination of professional development for Party inspection cadres include: Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Provincial-level Inspection Committees; Teams of lecturers, speakers, and experts.

2.3.1.5. Subjects of the professional development work for Party inspection cadres

Within the scope of this thesis, the subjects of the professional development work for Party inspection cadres include members of the inspection committees and professional civil servants holding ranks such as

specialist, inspector, principal inspector, and senior inspector at the Central level (the Central Inspection Committee and its affiliated agency) and the provincial level (inspection committees and inspection agencies of provincial Party Committees, municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee).

2.3.2. The contents of the professional development of party inspection cadres

2.3.2.1. Develop Party documents to define leadership viewpoints, orientations, tasks, and solutions for the professional development of Party inspection cadres

Firstly, the Party's leadership over the professional development of inspection cadres is exercised through the issuance of comprehensive guiding documents that define objectives, orientations, tasks, and solutions.

Secondly, party committees and inspection committees thoroughly study and implement the documents of the Central Committee, and, based on the actual situation of the provincial cadre contingent, institutionalize and concretize the guiding viewpoints into specific action programs and plans.

Thirdly, clearly define the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in the leadership and direction of professional development work. The assignment of responsibilities must be aligned with their functions, duties, and powers as stipulated in the Party Charter and current regulations.

2.3.2.2. Organize surveys to identify the goals, requirements, content, and forms of professional development for Party inspection cadres

Firstly, survey the actual needs and classify the subjects based on job position, title, and qualification level.

Secondly, define specific goals and requirements for each group of inspection cadres during the professional development process.

Thirdly, set clear output requirements regarding political qualities, competence, and professional skills after each professional development course.

Fourthly, identify appropriate forms of professional development for Party inspection cadres.

2.3.2.3. Develop Programs, Plans, and Organize the Implementation of Professional development for Party Inspection Cadres

Firstly, Develop specific professional development programs tailored to each target group.

Secondly, Formulate annual professional development plans aligned with the job requirements, positions, and actual needs of inspection cadres.

Thirdly, Prepare necessary conditions for plan implementation, including budget allocation, teaching personnel, and physical infrastructure.

Fourthly, Organize professional development implementation in accordance with prescribed procedures and timelines.

Fifthly, Develop professional professional development materials to support the professional development process effectively.

Sixth, Ensure effective management, data consolidation, and reporting throughout the professional development plan implementation.

2.3.2.4. Organize Coordination Between Relevant Agencies and Units in

the Implementation of Professional development for Party Inspection Cadres

Firstly, Coordinate between the Central Inspection Commission and the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

Secondly, Coordinate between the Central Inspection Commission and the inspection commissions of provincial Party Committees, municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee.

2.3.2.5. Inspection and Supervision of the Professional development of Party Inspection Cadres

Firstly, inspect and supervise the implementation of the approved professional development program and plan regarding objectives, content, duration, form, and professional development process.

Secondly, evaluate learners' attitude towards learning, quality of knowledge acquisition, and progress.

Thirdly, appraise and record professional development results in the personnel files.

Fourthly, analyze assessment data to adjust professional development content, methods, and forms for subsequent sessions.

2.3.2.6. Summarizing and Drawing Lessons from the Professional development of Party Inspection Cadres

First, conduct preliminary and final reviews to evaluate the results achieved and identify limitations in each professional development cycle.

Second, analyze the root causes in depth and draw lessons regarding the organization, content, and professional development methods.

Third, organize review conferences and gather feedback from grassroots levels to innovate professional development content and methods.

Fourth, develop a reporting mechanism and archive the results of the preliminary and final reviews to serve long-term policy planning. Ensure clear quantitative and qualitative analysis, regularly updated, to serve as a basis for adjusting strategic plans, staff planning, and enhancing the organizational capacity of relevant professional development-related agencies.

2.3.3. The role of the professional development of party inspection cadres

Firstly, the professional development of Party inspection cadres contributes to the implementation of the Party's policies and guidelines in building a contingent of inspectors who meet task requirements.

Secondly, it supports the management, utilization, and development of Party inspection cadres and the standardization of civil servant ranks within the Party Inspection sector.

Thirdly, the professional development directly contributes to equipping cadres with knowledge, enhancing professional qualifications, skills, expertise, advisory capabilities, leadership and direction capacity, and critical thinking to meet practical work demands and adapt to the requirements of political system reform.

Fourthly, it helps improve the professionalism, proactiveness, and systematic approach in building the inspection workforce to meet the Party's requirements for self-renewal and self-correction.

Fifthly, the professional development contributes to enhancing the

leadership and direction capacity in inspection, supervision, and enforcement of Party discipline across the entire political system.

Chapter 3

THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES AND EXPERIENCES

3.1. THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES

3.1.1. Advantages of the professional development of party inspection cadres

3.1.1.1. The Party's leadership, direction, and strategic orientation regarding the professional development of Party inspection cadres are clearly and specifically defined, forming a solid basis for consistent, unified, and effective implementation.

Firstly, The Central Executive Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat have issued a system of directive documents providing comprehensive orientation for the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, Provincial Party Committees and Inspection Committees have thoroughly understood the regulations and guidelines of the Central Committee and have concretized them into specific documents to lead, direct, and implement the professional development of Party inspectors in a synchronous and effective manner.

Thirdly, The Central Executive Committee and the Politburo have clearly defined the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in leading and organizing the professional development of Party inspectors.

Fourthly, The development of leadership and direction plans for the professional development of Party inspection cadres is carried out periodically, in close alignment with reality, with flexibility, and through a gradual modernization of organizational methods.

3.1.1.2. The survey and identification of goals, requirements, content, and forms of professional development for Party inspection cadres have been given attention and initially ensured suitability for each target group

Firstly, the survey of actual needs and classification of professional development subjects based on job positions, titles, and qualifications have initially been carried out, contributing to identifying learning needs that better match the characteristics of each group of cadres.

Secondly, the specific goals and requirements for each group of inspection cadres have been relatively clearly defined, oriented, and aligned with the classification of professional titles, thereby creating a foundation for implementing professional development in the direction of standardization and specialization.

Thirdly, the content of professional development for Party inspection cadres is consistent with the current situation and the practical requirements of the work.

Fourthly, The identification of professional development formats both in-person (concentrated) and online over short periods reflects the particular nature of inspection work in the current period and the trend of innovating professional development methods to better adapt to practical conditions.

3.1.1.3. The development of programs, plans, and the implementation of professional development plans for Party inspection cadres have been carried out in a relatively synchronized and effective manner

Firstly, the professional development programs for Party inspection cadres are compiled to suit each target group, clearly reflecting differentiation and orientation based on job titles, qualifications, and assigned tasks.

Secondly, the formulation of professional development plans ensures consistency, legitimacy, and synchronization across the entire inspection sector.

Thirdly, the preparation of the necessary conditions for implementing professional development plans has been conducted in a coordinated manner.

Fourthly, the implementation of the professional development plans follows a rigorous process, ensuring adherence to professional standards, regulations, and procedural requirements.

Fifthly, the development of professional professional development materials is a key component in the organization and implementation of the professional development plans, contributing to improving the quality and effectiveness of equipping Party inspectors with knowledge and skills.

Sáu là, the synthesis and reporting of the results from professional development courses are carried out fully and promptly, providing an honest reflection of the quality of implementation in the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

3.1.1.4. Relatively effective coordination has been organized among relevant agencies and units in the professional development of Party inspection cadres

Firstly, Coordinate between the Central Inspection Commission and the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

Secondly, Coordinate between the Central Inspection Commission and the inspection commissions of provincial Party Committees, municipal Party Committees, and Party Committees directly under the Central Committee.

3.1.1.5. Regular inspection and supervision of the professional development of Party inspection cadres are carried out in accordance with regulations and rules.

Firstly, the implementation of professional development programs and plans has been strictly monitored through reporting mechanisms, periodic reviews, and the working regulations of the Central Inspection Commission.

Secondly, the evaluation of trainees' learning attitudes, comprehension, and progress is conducted periodically through tests, written reflections, and trainee feedback surveys.

Thirdly, the confirmation of learning outcomes is organized systematically and is linked to the staff evaluation process.

Fourthly, the collection and analysis of evaluation data have contributed to adjusting certain program contents and updating new topics based on

suggestions from trainees.

Fifthly, internal supervision has been strengthened in class organization through random roll calls, monitoring learning engagement and student feedback to make timely adjustments to class arrangements.

3.1.1.6. The preliminary and final reviews, along with lessons learned from the professional development of Party inspectors, have been conducted in a relatively timely, coordinated, and consistent manner

Firstly, preliminary and final reviews of professional development courses were carried out after each session, providing a relatively comprehensive reflection of the organization of classes and the quality of teaching and learning.

Secondly, the collection of trainee feedback and input from practical experience was systematically implemented, serving as a basis for adjusting content and updating professional development topics.

Thirdly, the review process was integrated into conferences summarizing inspection, supervision, and Party discipline enforcement activities across regions and sectors.

Fourthly, Local Party Committees and Inspection Commissions actively coordinated with the Central Committee in reviewing the results of professional development plan implementation, organizing classes, evaluating lecturers, and assessing professional development policies.

3.1.2. Limitations, shortcomings in the professional development of Party inspection cadres

3.1.2.1. The development of Party documents to define leadership viewpoints, directions, tasks, and solutions for the professional development of Party inspection cadres remains limited in terms of timeliness, specificity, and flexibility, and has not fully met practical requirements.

Firstly, The Central Executive Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat have issued a system of documents providing basic orientations for the professional development of Party inspection cadres, laying the foundation for synchronized implementation. However, the concretization and updating of these documents, at certain times and in some localities, have not kept pace with practical developments.

Secondly, the organization and implementation of professional development plans for inspection cadres in some localities remain formalistic, lack proactivity, and do not adequately reflect the specific characteristics and actual conditions of grassroots-level personnel.

Thirdly, the responsibilities and coordination among stakeholders in leading and directing the professional development of inspection cadres are, in some places, still insufficiently cohesive, failing to fully promote the role of each level and unit within the political system.

Fourthly, the formulation of leadership and direction plans for inspector professional development in some localities lacks flexibility. The professional development plans for inspection cadres lack feedback mechanisms to adjust content according to specific levels and civil service ranks, resulting in redundancy and overlap of content across years.

3.1.2.2. The survey, determination of objectives, requirements, contents, and forms of professional development for Party inspection cadres have not been closely aligned with practical realities and lack clear differentiation, resulting in reduced professional development effectiveness

Firstly, the assessment of professional development needs for Party inspection cadres still lacks depth and does not clearly distinguish between target groups, leading to results that do not accurately reflect the actual situation or the development orientation of the workforce based on the specific characteristics of each level, locality, and unit.

Secondly, the objectives and requirements have not been quantified in terms of expected outcomes, nor differentiated by job position. They also lack integration with personnel evaluation and utilization processes, and fail to incorporate emerging topics such as digital transformation and technological competencies into the overall professional development objectives.

Thirdly, the current flexible professional development approach, combining in-person and online formats, still reveals certain limitations in depth, interactivity, and the effectiveness of professional knowledge acquisition.

Fourthly, Although program content has been adjusted, there remains overlap among different civil service ranks, and insufficient differentiation tailored to job positions and specific professional development needs.

3.1.2.3. The development of professional development programs, planning, and implementation for Party inspection cadres still faces numerous limitations in terms of processes and methodologies, resulting in limited practical effectiveness and falling short of the requirements for capacity enhancement in the new context

Firstly, the professional development plans for Party inspection cadres have not truly reflected a collaborative and consultative process among the different levels within the Party's inspection system, leading to a lack of shared ownership and relevance.

Secondly, in practice, available resources remain fragmented, unstable, and insufficient in comparison with the increasing demands of the professional development work, both in scope and complexity.

3.1.2.4. The coordination between relevant agencies and units in the professional development of Party inspectors still lacks a systematic approach and has not been clearly institutionalized, leading to limitations in organization.

Firstly, The Central Inspection Commission does not have an affiliated public service unit to carry out the professional development of inspectors. Therefore, there is no specialized team of lecturers, making it difficult to arrange and assign instructors for long-term classes.

Secondly, the coordination between the inspection commission and provincial advisory agencies in implementing classes has not been institutionalized through specific regulations; many places still depend on the initiative of individual units.

Thirdly, some units employing cadres have not proactively provided feedback or comments on the content and methods of organizing classes, resulting in slow program adjustments that are not aligned with local realities.

Fourthly, units that send cadres to professional development have not fully monitored or evaluated their staff after the courses; there is no coordination mechanism to assess the ability to apply acquired knowledge to practical work.

Fifthly, although preliminary and final reviews are conducted, in some places they remain formal, lack depth, and do not accurately reflect the impact of professional development on post-professional development work performance.

3.1.2.5. Inspection and supervision of professional development activities for Party inspectors still lack objectivity and systematization

Firstly, the inspection and supervision of the implementation of professional development programs and plans are carried out through a periodic reporting mechanism, but it still needs improvement to enhance independence and specialization in inspection and supervision.

Secondly, inspection and supervision methods are not diverse, still relying on direct inspections and lacking the application of information technology in classroom monitoring.

Thirdly, the quality of trainee evaluation still depends on end-of-course reports; the grading time is rushed, and a standardized process is lacking.

Fourthly, post-inspection and supervision data analysis has not been systematized into a specific set of criteria; the lessons learned remain general and not sufficiently tailored to each subject group.

3.1.2.6. The review, summary, and experience-sharing in the professional development of Party inspectors have not been conducted regularly, lack depth, a clear evaluation system, and are not linked to long-term policy planning

Firstly, Due to the heavy workload in recent years, the Central Inspection Commission has been unable to allocate sufficient time for research and practical summarization to meet innovation requirements. The review and summary of professional development activities for inspection cadres have not been conducted through separate thematic conferences but are mostly integrated into political reports or done upon ad hoc requests from higher-level authorities.

Secondly, the review and summary of professional development courses are carried out after each professional development session, helping reflect the organization and teaching quality; however, it is still necessary to systematize evaluation criteria to enhance accuracy and objectivity.

Thirdly, some experience-sharing content remains superficial and does not identify the root causes of limitations and shortcomings in program design, instructor selection, class organization, or trainee assessment methods.

Fourthly, the storage and application of summary results for policy adjustment have not been effectively implemented.

3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES

3.2.1. The causes

Firstly, the reason is due to the guiding, coordinating and promoting role of the leading, directing and organizing entities.

There is regular attention, leadership, comprehensive, close and unified direction from the Central Executive Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Inspection Commission.

The Central Inspection Commission always pays attention to and focuses on developing programs, plans, contents, and methods for professional development of Party inspection cadres.

The Central Inspection Commission always pays attention to and focuses on organizing professional development for all three levels of civil servants in the Party Inspection sector.

The Central Inspection Commission always pays attention to and focuses on building the organizational apparatus, cadres, and lecturers for professional development of Party inspection cadres.

The Central Inspection Commission always pays attention to and focuses on recruiting, opening classes, organizing management, preliminary and final reviews, and evaluating the results of professional development courses for Party officials.

The Central Inspection Commission always pays attention to ensuring facilities, techniques, and financial resources to serve the professional development of Party officials.

Secondly, the reason is from the learners' side

The awareness of cadres and Party members about the importance of professional development has been increasingly improved, creating positive motivation to promote a serious and systematic spirit of learning and research.

The spirit of initiative, receptiveness, sense of responsibility, and self-discipline in learning has helped inspection cadres continuously improve their qualifications, political bravery, and professional capacity.

Thirdly, the reason lies in the coordination between relevant agencies and units

The coordination between the Central Inspection Commission and relevant agencies and units such as the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, and central ministries and sectors, involves the selection of lecturers and speakers with high professional qualifications and rich practical experience to participate in teaching and imparting important knowledge and skills in the fields of inspection, supervision, and Party discipline. This forms the foundation for improving the effectiveness of professional development, equipping cadres and Party members with professional knowledge and skills, and enhancing their political capacity to meet the increasingly high demands of Party building work.

3.2.1.2. Causes of limitations

Firstly, the reason is due to the guiding, coordinating and promoting role of the leading, directing and implementing entity

The strategic leadership and direction of the Party's professional development of inspection cadres, although receiving attention from the Central Government, still reveal limitations in terms of systematization, consistency, and the ability to meet practical requirements, affecting the effectiveness of implementation at all levels.

Some local Party committees and inspection committees have not

proactively proposed solutions to overcome the limitations in the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Some professional development courses have not ensured uniformity in content and teaching quality.

The organizational apparatus responsible for developing programs, plans, and professional development content for inspection cadres of the Central Inspection Commission has recently been limited in terms of staffing.

Secondly, causes from the learners

Awareness of a number of cadres and Party members about the importance of professional development is still limited.

High work pressure and the increasing volume of inspection and supervision tasks also affect the ability of Party inspection cadres to fully participate in and focus on professional development courses.

Some cadres still do not have appropriate learning methods and are not proactive in self-studying or applying knowledge to practice.

Some cadres and civil servants still have a mindset of fearing difficulties and being resistant to change, so they are not actively seeking appropriate learning methods for self-professional development.

Thirdly, the reason is the coordination between relevant agencies and units

The coordination between the Central Inspection Commission and related agencies and units in the professional development of Party inspection cadres has not been really close and synchronized, due to the lack of a formal coordination regulation.

The updating and innovation of teaching content have not kept pace with changes in the Party's inspection and supervision practices.

Some cooperation programs between agencies and units in the professional development of Party inspection cadres have not fully maximized their effectiveness.

3.2.2. Experience in professional development Party inspectors

Firstly, the comprehensive, consistent, and regular attention, leadership, and direction of the Central Executive Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Inspection Commission are prerequisites to ensuring the quality and effectiveness of the Party's professional development of inspectors.

Secondly, maintaining regular and close coordination between Party committees and organizations at all levels with functional agencies in organizing and implementing inspector professional development.

Thirdly, clearly identifying objectives, requirements, and content, while flexibly applying professional development formats and methods suitable for each group of inspectors.

Fourthly, promoting the responsibility of organizations and stakeholders involved in inspector professional development—from preparation to implementation and post-professional development evaluation.

Fifthly, inspection and evaluation of professional development outcomes must be conducted regularly and seriously, serving as a basis for adjusting and improving professional development content and methods.

Chapter 4

DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES THROUGH 2030, WITH A VISION TOWARD 2035

4.1. THE FACTORS AFFECTING AND DIRECTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES THROUGH 2030, WITH A VISION TOWARD 2035

4.1.1. Advantages and challenges affecting the development of party inspection cadres through 2030, with a vision toward 2035

4.1.1.1. Advantages

Firstly, impact of globalization and international integration

Secondly, the development of science and technology, especially artificial intelligence, has had a favorable impact on the professional development of Party inspectors.

Thirdly, required to accelerate administrative reform and digital transformation in Party building efforts in order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of leadership and governance within the political system.

Fourthly, the process of organizing and restructuring the apparatus according to Conclusions 126 and 127, especially when merging some provincial-level administrative units and not organizing at the district level.

Fifthly, the Central Party's directives on building the political system impact the requirements for Party inspectors.

Sixthly, the strengthening of the position and role of the Party Inspection sector in recent times.

Seventh, The Central Inspection Commission's directives on coordinating the establishment of a specialized center for professional development of Party inspection cadres.

4.1.1.2. Difficulties

Firstly, the negative aspects of international integration and the development of the market economy pose new challenges for the capacity of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, the impact of the scientific and technological revolution presents many challenges for the work of inspection, supervision, and the enforcement of Party discipline.

Thirdly, the increasingly high demands in inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement work set new, more complex and diverse requirements for Party inspectors.

Fourthly, a new challenge in the professional development of Party inspection cadres lies in the inadequate and inconsistent awareness among Party committees, Party organizations, and the cadres themselves about the role and importance of this work.

Fifthly, hostile forces are intensifying their sabotage activities against the Party and the State through increasingly sophisticated and diverse methods.

4.1.2. Directions for promoting the development of party inspection

cadres through 2030, with a vision toward 2035

4.1.2.1. Overall Direction

Enhance the quality, effectiveness, and strategic orientation of professional development activities, linking theory with practice, closely aligning with job requirements, the specific characteristics of inspection personnel, and development trends in the new period.

4.1.2.2. Specific Directions

Firstly, ensure the appropriateness, practicality, and flexibility in the organization of training programs.

Secondly, improve the quality of training program content.

Thirdly, strengthen the supporting conditions for training activities.

Fourthly, complete the management and coordination mechanisms in organizing training programs.

4.2. KEY SOLUTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY INSPECTION CADRES THROUGH 2030, WITH A VISION TOWARD 2035

4.2.1. Raising political awareness and responsibility among stakeholders involved in professional development of Party inspection cadres

Firstly, strengthen the unified leadership and direction of the Central Government over the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, promote the responsibility and implementation capacity of Inspection Commissions and their affiliated agencies at all levels.

Thirdly, improve the effectiveness of the Central Inspection Commission's guidance to provincial inspection commissions regarding the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Fourthly, raise awareness, foster motivation, and build a positive learning environment for Party inspection cadres

4.2.2. Develop and adjust professional development programs, content, and methods tailored to the characteristics of each group of cadres and implementation phase

Firstly, design professional development programs with differentiation based on the titles, responsibilities, and qualifications of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, adjust professional development content to reflect the new functions, duties, and powers of inspection committees at all levels in the context of political system reform.

Thirdly, innovate professional development methods to suit various class formats, target learners, and the specific conditions of each locality.

Fourthly, improve the system of professional development documents, textbooks, and learning materials for Party inspection cadres in a practical, open, and synchronized manner.

4.2.3. Perfect the policy system, ensure material and technical conditions, and promote digital transformation in professional development work

Firstly, improve policies to create motivation for stakeholders involved in the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, enhance the capacity of material and technical facilities to

support the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Thirdly, promote comprehensive digital transformation in the organization and management of Party inspection cadre professional development.

4.2.4. Strengthen coordination and enhance the effectiveness of organizations and forces involved in organizing and supporting the professional development and self-professional development of Party inspection cadres

Firstly, promote the coordinating role of agencies within the political system in the professional development of Party inspection cadres.

Secondly, coordinate efforts to build and improve the capacity, professional qualifications, and communication skills of lecturers and speakers.

Thirdly, leverage the supportive roles of mass organizations and socio-political organizations in disseminating information and encouraging cadres to participate in professional development and self-professional development.

Fourthly, raise awareness, build capacity, and encourage Party inspection cadres to engage in regular self-professional development.

4.2.5. Innovate and strengthen inspection, supervision, interim and final reviews to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of professional development for Party inspection cadres

Firstly, establish a comprehensive process for inspecting and supervising professional development courses.

Secondly, clearly define responsibilities among units involved in supervision and evaluation.

Thirdly, increase the application of technology in inspection and feedback mechanisms.

Fourthly, conduct annual interim and final reviews on specific topics.

Fifthly, link the results of supervision and reviews with policy improvements and personnel development efforts.

CONCLUSION

Professional development cadres responsible for the development of Party inspection personnel plays a particularly important role in improving the quality and effectiveness of inspection, supervision, and disciplinary enforcement within the Party, thereby strengthening the leadership capacity and combat strength of Party organizations. In the current context where the entire Party is promoting the building and rectification of the Party, higher demands are being placed on Party inspection personnel in terms of political integrity, professional competence, and practical capacity.

Therefore, enhancing the professional development of Party inspection cadres is not only an urgent task but also a long-term, strategic matter. In recent years, the professional development of Party inspection cadres has achieved significant progress, marked by many positive changes and important results. However, there remain certain limitations and shortcomings arising from both objective and subjective causes. In order to strengthen the professional

development of Party inspection cadres towards 2030, with a vision to 2035, solutions are proposed in five main groups: Raising political awareness and responsibility among all actors involved in the professional development of Party inspection cadres; Developing and adjusting professional development programs, content, and methods in accordance with the specific characteristics of each cadre group and implementation phase; Improving the policy framework, ensuring material and technical conditions, and promoting digital transformation in professional development work; Enhancing coordination and leveraging the effectiveness of organizations and forces participating in the organization and support of professional development and self-professional development for inspection cadres; Innovating and strengthening inspection, supervision, interim and final reviews to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the professional development of Party inspection personnel.

In addition, the dissertation also emphasizes the importance of building a team of qualified lecturers and fostering a culture of self-learning and self-discipline among Party inspection cadres as a long-term foundation for lifelong learning and continuous capacity development. Based on the research findings, the dissertation affirms that the professional development of Party inspection cadres is not merely a specialized professional activity, but rather an essential component of the overall Party-building work. It is a continuously innovative and adaptive process aligned with practical requirements and strategic orientation, aimed at building a contingent of inspection personnel who are both virtuous and competent—possessing qualities, capabilities, and firm political will to meet the demands of the new era. This is both an urgent requirement and a strategic vision, reflecting the Party's political and ideological responsibility in enhancing the quality of inspection personnel to meet the needs of development and Party protection in the current situation.

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6. Project: “Innovation in the professional development of Party inspection cadres in the new context”, Code: KHBD (2022)–24. Role in the project: Member

7. Project: “The advisory work of central Party agencies in the field of inspection, supervision, and enforcement of Party discipline over 40 years of implementing the national renovation policy – Current situation, emerging issues, and proposed solutions.”. Role in the project: Administrative Secretary – Member.