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**CONTROL OF POWER IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND
MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN
REGION OF VIETNAM IN THE CURRENT PERIOD**

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the Dissertation Topic

In the context where the Communist Party of Vietnam is the ruling Party, cadre affairs have consistently been regarded as the “key of the key” in Party building, as they directly determine the selection, appointment, utilization, and management of the contingent of cadres, thereby exerting a decisive influence on the Party’s leadership capacity, governing capacity, and political prestige. Power in cadre affairs is a particularly important form of power because it directly relates to decisions concerning the leadership personnel of the political system. If not subject to strict control, such power may be abused, giving rise to position- and power-seeking, corruption, and other negative practices, distorting the principles governing cadre affairs, undermining the quality of the cadre contingent, reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of the political system, and eroding the people's trust in the Party. Therefore, power control in cadre affairs is not only an essential requirement of Party building and Party rectification but also a fundamental safeguard to ensure that power is exercised in accordance with Party principles and objectives, thereby contributing to the building of a clean and strong Party and political system.

Recognizing the strategic importance of this issue, the Communist Party of Vietnam has continuously improved its guidelines, mechanisms, and regulations on power control in cadre affairs. The Thirteenth National Party Congress identified as a key task the need to “effectively implement regulations on power control in cadre affairs and combat position- and power-seeking; strictly and synchronously enforce Party discipline, administrative discipline, and legal sanctions against violating cadres, including those who have been transferred or retired.” The Party has promulgated several important regulations, including Regulation No. 205-QĐ/TW, dated September 23, 2019, of the Politburo on *Power Control in Cadre Affairs and the Prevention and Combat of Position- and Power-Seeking*, and Regulation No. 114-QĐ/TW, dated July 11, 2023, of the Politburo on *Power Control and the Prevention and Combat of Corruption and Negative Practices in Cadre Affairs*. These documents have established an important political and legal foundation for strengthening power control in cadre affairs. Subsequently, the Fourteenth National Party Congress continued to emphasize the need to build a contingent of cadres, especially leading and managerial cadres, who possess adequate political qualities, competence, and prestige to meet the requirements of their tasks, while strengthening power control and preventing corruption,

wastefulness, and other negative practices in order to develop a streamlined, strong, efficient, effective, and high-performing political system.

However, a certain gap remains between Party guidelines and their implementation in practice because localities differ in terms of socio-economic conditions, organizational characteristics, and implementation capacity. Moreover, the ongoing restructuring of the political system, the implementation of the two-tier local government model, and the continued decentralization and delegation of authority have brought significant changes to the scope, methods, and responsibilities associated with power in cadre affairs. This context requires the further improvement of mechanisms for controlling power in order to ensure that power is exercised in accordance with established principles in an open and transparent manner, while preventing abuses of power, misuse of authority, corruption, and other negative practices in cadre affairs.

This requirement is particularly urgent in the Southeast Region, the country's leading economic growth region, characterized by rapid development, a large administrative scale, a sizeable contingent of cadres, broad leadership responsibilities, and a high degree of regional integration. In recent years, the provincial and municipal Party committees in the region have seriously implemented the Party's regulations on power control in cadre affairs and achieved significant positive results. Nevertheless, in the face of new development demands and the ongoing restructuring of the organizational apparatus, the mechanisms for power control in cadre affairs in several localities remain insufficiently synchronized, while the effectiveness of supervision and the capacity to prevent, detect, and handle violations have yet to fully meet practical requirements. These challenges require further research to improve the mechanisms for power control in cadre affairs of the provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeast Region, thereby enhancing the quality of the cadre contingent, strengthening the leadership capacity of Party committees, and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the political system in the new context.

From an academic perspective, although numerous studies have examined power and power control, in-depth research on power control in cadre affairs at the level of provincial and municipal Party committees remains limited, particularly with respect to the Southeast Region. Existing studies have yet to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis from both theoretical and practical perspectives in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the political system. Therefore, the dissertation entitled ***“Control of power in cadre work of***

provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region in the current period” is of significant theoretical and practical importance. It contributes to enriching the scientific foundation for improving mechanisms of power control in cadre affairs, thereby meeting the requirements of Party building and Party rectification and enhancing the Party's leadership and governing capacity in the new era.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks of the Dissertation

2.1. Research Objectives

To clarify the theoretical and practical issues of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region, and to propose major solutions to strengthen power control in cadre work of these Party Committees up to 2035.

2.2. Research Tasks

First, to review relevant research works related to the dissertation topic; to synthesize their main findings and theoretical as well as practical values; and to identify the issues that require further clarification and in-depth study.

Second, to clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region in the current period.

Third, to conduct a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the current situation of power control in cadre work in provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region; on that basis, to identify the achievements, limitations, and shortcomings, as well as their causes; and to draw scientific and practical lessons to contribute to improving the effectiveness of power control in cadre work.

Fourth, to propose orientations and major solutions to strengthen power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region up to 2035.

3. Research Subject and Scope

3.1. Research Subject

The dissertation focuses on studying power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region.

3.2. Research Scope

Spatial scope: Prior to July 1, 2025, the dissertation examines six provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region as defined by Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW, including Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, and Tay Ninh, ensuring the

comprehensiveness and representativeness of the data. After July 1, 2025, the study takes into account the context of the reorganization and adjustment of provincial-level administrative units, which alters territorial scale and the spatial structure of power in cadre work. On that basis, the proposed solutions mainly focus on Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province as two typical cases, serving as references for other localities in the region.

Temporal scope: The dissertation focuses on the period from 2015 to 2024, a time marked by significant developments in the promulgation and implementation of regulations on power control in cadre work, especially from 2020 to 2024. Based on the assessment of this period, the dissertation proposes orientations and solutions up to 2035, in line with the requirements of governance innovation and Party building in the new development context of the Southeastern region.

4. Theoretical and Practical Foundations, and Research Methodology

4.1. Theoretical Foundations

The dissertation is conducted on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the Party's viewpoints on cadre work and the control of power in cadre work.

It is also grounded in the Party's guidelines, policies, and regulations, as well as the State's laws and policies on Party building, cadre work, power control, and the prevention and combat of corruption and negative phenomena in cadre work.

4.2. Practical Foundations

The practical foundation of the dissertation is the reality of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region from 2015 to the present.

4.3. Research Methodology

The dissertation employs the methodology of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, with a focus on Marxist dialectical materialism. It also utilizes methods of systematization; logical analysis combined with historical analysis; analytical methods in combination with synthesis; and specialized methods of Party building and state governance sciences, including surveys, field investigations, and practical reviews. In addition, sociological survey methods and expert interviews are applied.

5. Scientific Contributions of the Dissertation

The dissertation develops and clarifies the concept of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern

region; identifies a system of five core contents and six methods of power control in cadre work.

Based on an assessment of the current situation of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region in recent years, the dissertation derives a set of experience-based lessons with reference value.

It proposes a system of solutions to strengthen power control in cadre work to meet the requirements of new tasks in the current context, including two breakthrough and distinctive solutions: (i) improving control mechanisms toward greater openness, transparency, and cross-checking; (ii) innovating control methods through a close combination of internal control and the promotion of social oversight, thereby forming a multidimensional supervision mechanism.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Dissertation

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The research findings contribute to further clarifying theoretical issues related to power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the current period, while supplementing and developing understanding of the contents and methods of power control in cadre work at the provincial level, particularly in the Southeastern region.

6.2. Practical Significance

The findings of the dissertation can serve as reference materials, contributing to improving the effectiveness of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region.

They can also be used as reference materials for scientific research, teaching, and learning in the field of Party building, especially in cadre work and the control of power in cadre work.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

In addition to the Introduction, Literature Review, Conclusion, References, and Appendices, the dissertation is structured into four chapters comprising nine sections.

Chapter 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. RELEVANT STUDIES IN THE WORLD

The dissertation reviews three groups of foreign studies relevant to the topic: (1) studies on power control; (2) studies on cadre work; and (3) studies on power control in cadre work. These works-presented in various forms such as research projects, monographs, doctoral dissertations, and journal articles-provide important theoretical arguments and offer valuable theoretical and practical insights for studying power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region in the current period.

1.2. RELEVANT STUDIES IN VIETNAM

The dissertation systematizes and synthesizes three groups of domestic studies directly related to the topic: (1) studies on power and power control; (2) studies on cadre work; and (3) studies on power control in cadre work. These works, including research projects, monographs, reference materials, doctoral dissertations, and scientific articles, provide an important theoretical and practical foundation and suggest many directions for in-depth research on power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region in the current period.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF RELATED SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH ISSUES IN THE DISSERTATION

1.3.1. Overview of the Findings of Related Studies

First, in terms of theory, the reviewed works clarify the nature and role of political power and affirm that controlling power is an inevitable requirement, while emphasizing the role of Party organizational principles and mechanisms of inspection and supervision.

Second, in terms of practice, the studies analyze the current situation of power control in cadre work, pointing out achievements as well as limitations such as abuse of power and “position-buying” and “power-buying,” and clarifying causes related to leadership responsibility, supervision mechanisms, and transparency.

Third, regarding institutions and implementation mechanisms, the studies approach power control as an integrated system, emphasizing the combination of internal control and social oversight, associated with openness, transparency, and accountability.

Fourth, regarding solutions, the studies propose improving institutions, reforming cadre work processes, strengthening inspection and supervision, and

promoting the role of the people. Some studies also adopt comparative international approaches, providing additional experiences applicable to Vietnam.

1.3.2. Issues Addressed in the Dissertation

First, to clarify theoretical and practical issues of power control in the Party's cadre work, especially in the context of the ruling Party in Vietnam, with a focus on analyzing concepts, contents, methods, and roles of power control in cadre work.

Second, to analyze and accurately assess the current situation of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region from 2015 to 2024, identifying strengths and achievements, while frankly analyzing limitations, shortcomings, and their subjective and objective causes-particularly those related to mechanisms, processes, methods of implementation, and the roles and responsibilities of leading officials.

Third, to forecast favorable and unfavorable factors affecting power control in cadre work in the Southeastern region up to 2035, including the impacts of international integration, digital transformation, administrative reform, urbanization, socio-economic development, and new requirements in Party building and the development of a clean and strong political system.

Fourth, to propose orientations, objectives, and a system of comprehensive and feasible solutions to strengthen power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Southeastern region from now until 2035. These focus on improving mechanisms and cadre processes; tightening discipline and order; promoting democracy, openness, and transparency; and strengthening the roles of Party committees, Party organizations, inspection and supervision bodies, the people, and the media, thereby contributing to building a contingent of cadres with sufficient qualities, capacity, and prestige to meet task requirements.

Chapter 2

CONTROL OF POWER IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION - SELECTED THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

2.1. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCES, CITIES, AND PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION

2.1.1. Overview of the Provinces and Cities in the Southeast Region

The Southeast region holds a particularly important geographical position, located between the Central Highlands, the South Central Coast, and the Mekong Delta, while also bordering the East Sea and Cambodia, thereby facilitating both

domestic and international economic exchange. Prior to July 1, 2025, the region comprised six provinces and cities, characterized by relatively flat terrain, mainly plains and semi-plains interspersed with some low mountains, which are favorable for industrial, urban, and transport infrastructure development.

The region's climate is tropical monsoon sub-equatorial, with high and stable temperatures throughout the year, clearly divided into rainy and dry seasons, and relatively few major natural disasters, creating favorable conditions for agricultural production and long-term economic development. The land resources are abundant, with large areas of basaltic red soil and grey soil on ancient alluvium, suitable for large-scale industrial crops; the Dong Nai river system plays an important role in water supply and hydropower potential. In addition, the region possesses diverse marine, oil and gas, forest, and tourism resources, forming a foundation for comprehensive economic development.

After July 1, 2025, the reorganization and adjustment of administrative units did not fundamentally change the natural conditions of the region, but altered its territorial scale and the degree of regional linkage. The expansion and restructuring of administrative boundaries have enhanced the connectivity of resources, development space, and the capacity for integrated exploitation of natural conditions, while also imposing higher requirements for resource management, utilization, and environmental protection in the context of rapid and sustainable regional development.

2.1.2. Party Organizations in Provinces and Cities and Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast Region - Functions, Tasks, Powers, Organizational Structure, Working Relationships, and Roles

2.1.2.1. Overview of Party Organizations in Provinces and Cities in the Southeast Region

Before the implementation of administrative restructuring, the Southeastern region comprised six provincial-level Party organizations corresponding to six localities, with a relatively well-organized and large-scale Party system. This region is characterized by a high-quality contingent of cadres and Party members, playing a core role in socio-economic development, national defense, security, and international integration. According to the Central Party's resolutions, the region holds a particularly important position within the national political system.

Following the implementation of administrative reorganization, the region now consists of three provincial-level Party organizations, with significantly expanded scale and scope of leadership. This transformation has increased the

demands on leadership capacity, combativeness of Party organizations, and the quality of cadres. At the same time, the expansion of development space requires urgent innovation in leadership methods and the improvement of governance mechanisms.

Although possessing substantial political and organizational potential, Party organizations in the region also face considerable pressure in Party building, especially in cadre management and power control. Therefore, it is necessary to continue consolidating organizational structures, strengthening discipline and order, and enhancing power control in cadre work to ensure effective and efficient leadership in the context of rapid development and deep international integration.

2.1.2.2. Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast Region - Concepts, Functions, Tasks, and Powers

Provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeast region are the leading bodies of provincial and municipal Party organizations between Party congresses, elected by the Party congresses at the same level. They are responsible for organizing the dissemination, concretization, and implementation of local Party congress resolutions, as well as implementing the guidelines, resolutions, directives, and conclusions of the Party Central Committee, and the policies and laws of the State in accordance with local conditions. At the same time, they are responsible for reviewing practice, identifying emerging issues, and proactively proposing recommendations to the Politburo and the Secretariat on matters related to the Party's leadership at the local level.

Functions:

First, provincial and municipal Party committees lead comprehensively all Party organizations and the contingent of cadres and Party members within provincial and municipal Party organizations, in which cadre work is the key aspect of Party building.

Second, they lead organizations within the political system from the provincial to grassroots levels, ensuring coordinated implementation of cadre work and power control.

Third, they lead comprehensively socio-economic, cultural, defense, and security development in their localities, in which cadre work plays a decisive role in leadership and management effectiveness.

Fourth, they lead inspection, supervision, and Party discipline enforcement over Party organizations and members, with power control in cadre work as a central focus.

Fifth, they review practice, identify issues, and proactively propose recommendations to the Party Central Committee regarding cadre work and power control therein.

Thus, the functions of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeast region not only demonstrate the Party's comprehensive leadership role at the local level but also highlight the central position of cadre work and the necessity of strict power control in this field to ensure that power is exercised in accordance with principles and objectives, serving effective and sustainable regional and national development.

Tasks and Powers:

First, to lead the institutionalization and implementation of regulations on power control in cadre work.

Second, to comprehensively lead cadre work associated with strict power control at each stage of the cadre process.

Third, to implement power control through organizational apparatus management and cadre management.

Fourth, to strengthen inspection, supervision, and Party discipline in the exercise of power in cadre work.

Fifth, to promote the supervisory role of the political system and the people in power control.

Sixth, to conduct self-criticism and criticism, linking power control with the exemplary responsibility of cadres, especially leaders.

Seventh, to review practice, identify issues, and recommend improvements to mechanisms for power control in cadre work.

Standing Committees of Provincial and Municipal Party Committees:

First, to lead and direct the implementation of resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and provincial-level Party committees regarding cadre work and power control in cadre work.

Second, to directly lead and decide on important cadre-related matters under their authority, while exercising power control at each stage of the cadre process.

Third, to lead inspection, supervision, and Party discipline enforcement associated with power control in cadre work.

Fourth, to lead ideological, political, and ethical work and the exemplary responsibility of cadres and Party members, considering this a foundational factor for sustainable power control.

Fifth, to promote the supervisory role of the people, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations in cadre work and the exercise of power by cadres and Party members.

Sixth, to play a central role in coordinating among agencies within the political system to ensure synchronous and interconnected power control in cadre work.

2.1.2.3. Organizational Structure of Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast Region

The organizational structure of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeast region is arranged according to a unified model throughout the Party and complies with central regulations, particularly Regulation No. 137-QĐ/TW dated December 1, 2023, and Regulation No. 329-QĐ/TW dated June 13, 2025 of the Secretariat regarding the functions, tasks, powers, and organizational apparatus of advisory and assisting bodies of provincial and municipal Party committees.

2.1.2.4. Working Relationships of Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast Region

First, with the Party Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat, provincial and municipal Party committees strictly comply with leadership and direction, fully implementing reporting regimes and seeking opinions on important and sensitive matters, especially in cadre work. This ensures consistency between central guidelines and local practice, while strengthening power control in accordance with principles and authority.

Second, with central advisory bodies such as the Central Organization Commission, the Central Inspection Commission, and related Party bodies, provincial and municipal Party committees strictly follow guidance, inspection, and supervision regarding cadre work and power control, ensuring both professional consistency and timely detection and correction of violations.

Third, with central agencies, organizations, and the armed forces, provincial and municipal Party committees coordinate closely in implementing political tasks, particularly in internal affairs, anti-corruption and anti-negativity efforts, and the management of cadres under joint authority, contributing to interconnected power control mechanisms.

Fourth, with subordinate Party committees, Party organizations, and agencies within the local political system, provincial and municipal Party committees exercise comprehensive and direct leadership, while decentralizing authority in conjunction with strict inspection and supervision, ensuring controlled and accountable exercise of power, especially by leaders.

Fifth, with People's Councils, People's Committees, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations, provincial and municipal Party committees provide leadership and orientation while promoting supervision and social criticism mechanisms, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability, and external oversight of power in cadre work.

2.1.2.5. Roles of Provincial and Municipal Party Committees and Their Standing Committees

First, they play a central role in defining strategic directions and organizing the implementation of socio-economic development tasks in association with power control in cadre work.

Second, they play a core role in building a clean and strong Party and political system, with power control in cadre work as a key and continuous task.

Third, they play an important role in coordinating and promoting the combined strength of the entire political system in power control in cadre work.

Fourth, they serve as a bridge between the central and local levels in reviewing practice and improving mechanisms for power control in cadre work.

2.2. CONTROL OF POWER IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION - CONCEPTS, CONTENT, METHODS AND ROLES

2.2.1. Concept of control of power in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Concept of control:

Based on the review and analysis of the above concepts, control can be understood as follows: control is the examination, monitoring, and assessment of the actual activities of individuals and organizations in order to ensure that their activities conform to defined purposes, principles, and regulations.

Concept of power:

Power is the capacity of a subject to influence and dominate a given object, compelling the object's behavior to comply with and depend upon the will of the subject. In terms of manifestation, it is a system of rights, authorities, and competences of individuals and organizations formed on the basis of agreements and commitments among participating subjects, according to specific criteria and recognized by law.

Concept of power control:

Power control is the process of examining, monitoring, and assessing the actual activities of subjects entrusted with or delegated power in order to detect and prevent the misuse of power contrary to purposes, principles, and regulations.

Concept of cadre work:

Cadre work refers to the activities of the Party and the State in building, training, fostering, and managing cadres through establishing cadre standards; evaluating cadres; cadre planning; training and retraining; rotation and reassignment; arrangement, utilization, appointment, promotion, commendation, and discipline, etc., with the aim of promoting the capacity of the cadre contingent toward a rational structure, improving political qualities, ethics, and professional qualifications (both “politically sound” and “professionally competent”), thereby better meeting the operational requirements of the political system in the new context.

Concept of power control in cadre work:

According to Regulation No. 114-QĐ/TW of the Politburo:

(1) Power in cadre work refers to the authority of organizations and individuals in stages related to cadre work, including: recruitment, evaluation, vote of confidence, planning, training and retraining, selection, arrangement, assignment, appointment, reappointment, nomination, re-election, designation, transfer, rotation, secondment; conferment, promotion, demotion, deprivation of military ranks; relief from positions, cessation of duties as deputies to the National Assembly or People’s Councils; temporary suspension, suspension, resignation, dismissal, removal from office; commendation, discipline; inspection, supervision, settlement of complaints and denunciations; implementation of policies and regimes for cadres and internal political protection.

(2) Power control in cadre work is the use of mechanisms and measures to ensure strict compliance with principles, regulations, processes, rules, and decisions on cadre work, and to prevent, detect, and handle acts of corruption and misconduct in cadre work.

Concept of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region:

Power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region is the process of proactively, comprehensively, synchronously, and systematically leading, directing, and organizing the implementation of principles, mechanisms, processes, and methods to ensure that power in cadre work is exercised in accordance with authority, purposes, Party regulations, and the law; to prevent, detect, and strictly handle manifestations of abuse of power, authoritarianism, personal gain, and “position- and power-seeking”; thereby contributing to building a contingent of cadres with sufficient qualities, capacity, and prestige, commensurate with their tasks, and maintaining

the Party's leadership role under the specific development conditions of the Southeastern region.

2.2.2. Content of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

(1) Control at the stage of policy formulation and issuance of regulations in cadre work

(2) Control in cadre planning, training, and evaluation

(3) Control in appointment, rotation, and reassignment of cadres

(4) Control in supervision, inspection, and auditing of cadre work

(5) Control of power through handling violations related to cadres

2.2.3. Methods of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Power control in cadre work is reflected not only in its content but also in its methods, that is, the ways in which control mechanisms are organized and operated in practice. To implement power control effectively, it is necessary to identify comprehensive methods, including: (1) control through regulations, laws, and internal Party rules; (2) control through decentralization, delegation, and cross-check mechanisms; (3) control through transparency and openness of information; (4) control through supervision, social criticism, and inspection; (5) control through political culture and public service ethics; (6) control through handling violations, deterrence, and prevention of recurrence.

2.2.4. Roles of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, power control in cadre work plays a particularly important role in preventing and curbing the abuse of power and combating negative manifestations in cadre work.

Secondly, it plays a decisive role in building a contingent of cadres with adequate qualities, capacities, and prestige to meet the development requirements of the Southeastern region in the new period.

Thirdly, it has a direct role in enhancing democracy within the Party and in cadre work in provincial and municipal Party committees in the region.

Fourthly, it contributes significantly to strengthening discipline and order within Party organizations and the local political system.

Fifthly, it helps enhance public trust in the Party and authorities at all levels.

Sixthly, it is an important factor contributing to the successful implementation of socio-economic development goals in the Southeastern region.

Chapter 3

CONTROL OF POWER IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF POWER CONTROL IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION

3.1.1. Achievements

3.1.1.1. Achievements in implementing the contents of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, the system of documents, regulations, and procedures on cadre work has been increasingly improved by provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region in a more synchronized, rigorous, and transparent manner right from the stage of policy formulation and issuance, thereby creating an important foundation for controlling power in cadre work.

Secondly, the processes of cadre planning and appointment have become increasingly public, transparent, and systematic.

Thirdly, the quality of cadre evaluation has seen many improvements, shifting from qualitative and subjective assessment to more quantitative and multi-dimensional approaches.

Fourthly, cadre rotation and reassignment have contributed to creating a training environment and limiting localism and closed practices.

Fifthly, the declaration of assets and income has become increasingly stringent, contributing to enhancing integrity.

3.1.1.2. Achievements in implementing methods of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, power control through regulations, laws, and internal Party rules has been increasingly strengthened.

Secondly, control through decentralization, delegation, and cross-check mechanisms has achieved positive results.

Thirdly, transparency, openness, and democracy in cadre work have been promoted.

Fourthly, the effectiveness of supervision, social criticism, and inspection has been enhanced.

Fifthly, control through political culture and public service ethics has been increasingly strengthened in provincial and municipal Party committees.

Sixthly, control through handling violations, deterrence, and prevention of recurrence has received greater attention.

3.1.2. Limitations and shortcomings

3.1.2.1. Limitations and shortcomings in implementing the contents of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, control at the stage of policy formulation and issuance of regulations in cadre work is sometimes still formalistic.

Secondly, although there have been certain improvements, power control in cadre planning, training, and evaluation in provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region still reveals shortcomings in practice.

Thirdly, the implementation processes in cadre work in some provincial and municipal Party committees still show limitations in terms of transparency, openness, and rigor in power control, especially in appointment, rotation, and reassignment.

Fourthly, supervision, inspection, and auditing in cadre work still face limitations in effectiveness and efficiency.

Fifthly, power control through handling violations in cadre work remains largely reactive, mostly occurring after violations have become evident and caused consequences.

3.1.2.2. Limitations and shortcomings in implementing methods of power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, power control through regulations, laws, and internal Party rules still shows many limitations.

Secondly, mechanisms of decentralization, delegation, and cross-checking in cadre work still have many shortcomings.

Thirdly, transparency and openness in cadre work in the Southeastern region remain limited in terms of content, scope, and form.

Fourthly, power control through supervision, social criticism, and inspection in cadre work is sometimes still formalistic, lacking independence and effectiveness.

Fifthly, control through political culture and public service ethics still faces certain difficulties.

Sixthly, control through handling violations lacks strictness and is not sufficiently deterrent.

3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of achievements

Subjective causes:

Firstly, provincial and municipal Party committees in the region have a tradition of innovation, dynamism, and decisiveness in governance, enabling them to promptly approach and seriously implement new guidelines and regulations of the Central Party on cadre work and power control.

Secondly, the capacity of advisory and assisting bodies for Party committees in organizational and personnel work in many provinces and cities has been enhanced through accumulated experience in handling large, diverse, and complex workloads.

Thirdly, a sense of responsibility, standards of public service ethics, and a culture of integrity among a significant portion of cadres and civil servants have been formed and strengthened in a dynamic and highly competitive development environment.

Objective causes:

Firstly, the Party's guidelines and policies have been increasingly improved, consistent, and timely.

Secondly, they stem from the requirements of innovating the socio-economic development model of the Southeastern region.

Thirdly, the involvement of the media and public opinion in power supervision has increased.

Fourthly, the impact of strictly handled violations nationwide.

Fifthly, the increasing support and close coordination of central agencies.

3.2.1.2. Causes of limitations

Subjective causes:

Firstly, awareness of power control in cadre work and the building and management of the cadre contingent in the new context among some Party committees, Party organizations, leaders, and cadres is not yet sufficiently profound and comprehensive.

Secondly, leadership, direction, institutionalization, and concretization of Party resolutions and regulations remain slow and sometimes formalistic in many Party organizations.

Thirdly, in practice, the dissemination and implementation of resolutions and regulations on cadre work in some localities are not strict and are even formalistic.

Fourthly, auditing, inspection, examination, and supervision have not been fully effective.

Fifthly, preliminary and final reviews as well as the replication of good practices still have certain shortcomings.

Objective causes:

Firstly, due to the volatility and complexity of the socio-economic situation and the rapid development requirements of the Southeastern region.

Secondly, the legal system and institutional framework for power control are not yet synchronized and lack interconnected coordination mechanisms.

Thirdly, inspection and supervision systems are overlapping, insufficiently interconnected, and not truly independent.

Fourthly, due to the impact of the market mechanism, group interests, and political-administrative pressures within the local political system.

3.2.2. Lessons learned

Firstly, it is necessary to strengthen the unified awareness of Party committees regarding the particularly important position and role of power control in cadre work.

Secondly, proactively and promptly concretize the Central Party's resolutions and regulations into mechanisms, rules, and procedures suitable to the specific characteristics of each locality in the region.

Thirdly, consistently adhere to the Party's organizational principles while applying them flexibly and creatively in accordance with local conditions.

Fourthly, attach importance to and promote the exemplary role of leaders of Party committees, authorities, and key cadres in exercising power.

Fifthly, promote the supervisory role of the people, the Fatherland Front, the press, and socio-political organizations, thereby forming a multi-dimensional supervision mechanism suitable to the characteristics of the Southeastern region.

Sixthly, strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of inspection, supervision, and internal affairs agencies, and improve coordination mechanisms among entities involved in power control.

Seventhly, link power control in cadre work with socio-economic development, administrative reform, and the building of an integrity-based environment throughout the political system..

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING POWER CONTROL IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION TO 2035

4.1. FORECAST OF IMPACTING FACTORS AND ORIENTATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING POWER CONTROL IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION TO 2035

4.1.1. Forecast of factors affecting power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

4.1.1.1. Favorable factors

Firstly, the Party's viewpoints and guidelines on power control are becoming increasingly clear, synchronized, and resolute.

Secondly, the strong development of digital technology and digital transformation in cadre management.

Thirdly, political awareness and a culture of responsibility within the cadre contingent have shown positive improvements.

Fourthly, the recent anti-corruption and anti-negative practices campaign has achieved significant results, creating trust and consensus among cadres, Party members, and the people.

Fifthly, the trend of deep international integration and the requirements of sustainable development are placing pressure on innovating leadership and governance methods of the Party and the State, including improving the quality of power control in cadre work.

4.1.1.2. Difficulties

Firstly, the global and regional situation continues to evolve in a complex and unpredictable manner, directly affecting socio-economic development and people's lives, thereby creating many challenges for power control in cadre work in the Southeastern region.

Secondly, rapid urbanization and industrialization-modernization in the Southeastern region place significant pressure on state management and social governance, while the capacity and qualities of cadres remain uneven.

Thirdly, the abuse of power and "position- and power-seeking" remain complex and difficult to control.

Fourthly, internal control mechanisms and social supervision still have shortcomings and lack substantive effectiveness.

Fifthly, there remains inconsistency between central institutions and local implementation capacity.

4.1.2. Objectives and orientations for strengthening power control in cadre work of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region

4.1.2.1. Objectives

From now to 2030: Focus on reviewing, supplementing, and synchronously improving regulations and rules on cadre work in provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region in the direction of clearly defining responsibilities, tasks, and supervision mechanisms. The objective is to establish a strict and feasible system of power control tools suitable for localities with rapid economic growth, strong mechanical population increase, and diverse social environments such as Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai. Localities need to vigorously implement fair competition mechanisms in cadre appointment, planning, and rotation; tighten regulations against “position- and power-seeking” in association with the accountability of heads. At the same time, ensure effective personnel work for upcoming Party congresses at all levels, towards the 15th National Party Congress (according to the actual development cycle), ensuring democracy, objectivity, compliance with procedures, and preventing unqualified individuals from entering the system.

By 2035: Aim to build a contingent of cadres in the Southeastern provinces and cities with high qualities, capacities, and prestige, meeting the requirements of sustainable development and deep international integration. The core objective is to eliminate “position- and power-seeking,” group interests, and negative manifestations in cadre work, which are prominent challenges in rapidly developing urban and industrial areas.

4.1.2.2. Orientations

Firstly, enhance awareness, political responsibility, and determination of Party committees, Party organizations, cadres, and Party members regarding power control in cadre work; consider this a central, regular task associated with Party building and rectification.

Secondly, continue to concretize and improve mechanisms, regulations, and rules on cadre work and power control, ensuring synchronization, rigor, feasibility, and suitability to the specific conditions of the Southeastern region; resolutely eliminate “loopholes” that can be exploited for personal gain, localism, and group interests.

Thirdly, promote transparency and openness in all stages of cadre work, especially in evaluation, planning, appointment, rotation, commendation, and

discipline; promote democracy in association with strengthening discipline and strictly implementing the principle of democratic centralism.

Fourthly, promote the exemplary role of leaders and managers, especially heads of Party committees, authorities, agencies, and units; take the results of power control and prevention of misconduct in cadre work as an important criterion for evaluating the performance of organizations and individuals.

Fifthly, strengthen inspection, supervision, auditing, and strictly and promptly handle violations in cadre work; proactively detect, prevent, and thoroughly address “position- and power-seeking,” corruption, and misconduct.

Sixthly, promote the application of information technology and build digital databases on cadres in association with administrative reform, creating conditions for transparent, objective, and effective power control; at the same time, promote supervision by the people, the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and the media in cadre work.

4.2. KEY SOLUTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING POWER CONTROL IN CADRE WORK OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION TO 2035

4.2.1. Enhancing awareness and responsibility of cadres and Party members, especially heads of provincial and municipal Party committees in the Southeastern region, regarding the position and role of power control and the prevention of “position- and power-seeking” in cadre work

Firstly, standardize and deepen the content of propaganda and education on power control in cadre work toward transforming it into actionable awareness.

Secondly, fundamentally innovate the study and dissemination of Party resolutions and regulations on power control in association with specific responsibilities and authorities of each position.

Thirdly, improve awareness through practical reviews and the handling of specific cases, thereby enhancing warning and self-regulatory consciousness.

Fourthly, improve the quality of internal communication and public opinion orientation to strengthen social and internal awareness of power control.

Fifthly, link awareness improvement with mechanisms of self-training, self-inspection, and accountability evaluation, especially for heads.

4.2.2. Enhancing capacity, political steadfastness, and the pioneering and exemplary nature of Party organizations, Party committees, and advisory bodies in cadre work

Firstly, strengthen political and ideological education, and foster political courage and revolutionary ethics among cadres working in organization and personnel affairs and Party committees at all levels.

Secondly, innovate leadership methods of Party committees in cadre work toward substantive, transparent, and accountable practices.

Thirdly, build a contingent of advisory cadres in cadre work who are professionally competent, proficient in procedures, knowledgeable in practice, and capable of independent critical thinking.

4.2.3. Strengthening education and training of political steadfastness, revolutionary ethics, and responsibility among cadres and Party members, especially those in the planning and appointment pool

Firstly, political education must not only convey theoretical knowledge but also develop the capacity to identify and resist wrongdoings and negative practices in cadre work.

Secondly, training in revolutionary ethics must become a continuous process, institutionalized in Party activities, annual reviews, and cadre evaluations, rather than a temporary movement.

Thirdly, the sense of responsibility of cadres and Party members, especially those in planning and appointment pools, must be placed within a framework of mandatory accountability based on specific evaluation indicators.

Fourthly, promote the role of Organization Commissions and provincial political schools in developing in-depth training programs focusing on policy analysis, conflict resolution, cadre evaluation, and prevention of manipulation and group interests.

4.2.4. Improving and concretizing the contents of power control throughout the entire cadre work process, ensuring rigor from planning, selection, and appointment to evaluation, utilization, and management of cadres

Firstly, strengthen the legal framework for power control in each stage of the cadre work process.

Secondly, concretize criteria and standards for cadre evaluation toward quantification, transparency, and the ability to identify risks of power abuse at each stage of cadre development.

Thirdly, integrate power control from the cadre planning stage by establishing objective, fair, and transparent evaluation mechanisms linked to political, ethical, and practical capacity standards.

Fourthly, in selection and appointment, clearly separate powers of proposal, appraisal, and decision-making to create effective “control valves.”

Fifthly, power control in cadre utilization must be reflected in clear task assignment, risk control, and targeted periodic rotation mechanisms.

Sixthly, in post-appointment management, establish a continuous monitoring system with early warning and strict post-audit mechanisms.

4.2.5. Innovating methods of power control through a combination of institutional control, transparency, and promotion of social supervision

Firstly, improve and strictly implement institutional frameworks for power control in cadre work at provincial and municipal Party committee levels.

Secondly, enhance transparency and openness throughout the entire cadre work process.

Thirdly, promote the supervisory role of the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and the people.

Fourthly, accelerate the application of information technology and digital transformation in power control.

Fifthly, develop clear criteria for determining the accountability of heads in power control.

4.2.6. Promoting the role of media, press, and the people in controlling power in cadre work

Firstly, improve mechanisms for receiving, processing, and responding to information from the press, public opinion, and the people for power control in cadre work.

Secondly, enhance the quality, political steadfastness, and content orientation of the press in supervision and social criticism of cadre work.

Thirdly, promote the role of the people as a key subject in supervising power in cadre work, associated with expanding grassroots democracy.

Fourthly, strengthen transparency and accountability of Party committees in cadre work before the press and the people.

Fifthly, build a legal environment and conditions to ensure that the press and the people can effectively and properly participate in power control.

4.2.7. Strengthening regular inspection and supervision; conducting periodic reviews and summaries to promptly detect, prevent, and handle violations in power control in cadre work

Firstly, establish inspection and supervision mechanisms throughout the cadre work process to ensure consistent and comprehensive power control.

Secondly, develop a system of inspection and supervision criteria toward standardization and quantification to enhance objectivity and transparency.

Thirdly, link inspection and supervision with early detection mechanisms through data analysis and identification of unusual signs in cadre work.

Fourthly, innovate methods of preliminary and final reviews toward analyzing typical cases and identifying systemic causes.

Fifthly, establish mechanisms to translate inspection, supervision, and review results into specific adjustments in regulations and procedures of cadre work.

CONCLUSION

Control of power in cadre work is of particularly important significance for ensuring the purity and strength of the Party, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the political system, especially in the Southeastern region. Based on theoretical research and practical investigation, the dissertation has clarified the concepts, roles, contents, and methods of power control in cadre work; at the same time, it has identified the achieved results, limitations, and their causes, thereby drawing several valuable lessons.

From forecasting the context and task requirements in the coming period, the dissertation proposes a system of synchronized and feasible solutions to strengthen power control in cadre work, focusing on improving institutional mechanisms, enhancing the responsibility of relevant actors, strengthening inspection and supervision, and promoting the supervisory role of society. The effective implementation of these solutions will contribute to preventing and curbing the degeneration of power, improving the quality of the cadre contingent, and building increasingly clean and strong Party organizations in the Southeastern provinces and cities.

LIST OF THE PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC (BY THE PhD CANDIDATE)

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