

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNING METHODS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND IMPLICATIONS FOR
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM**

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

MAJOR: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CODE: 9310201

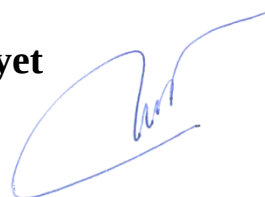
HANOI - 2026

**The thesis is completed at the
Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics**

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the topic

In modern political science, the issue of political parties and the methods by which ruling parties exercise power constitutes a crucial element in understanding the operational mechanisms of political systems and national governance capacity. From a historical-institutional perspective, the political party is an institution that emerged alongside the development of modern political life, intrinsically linked to the organization and exercise of political power. Institutionally, the ruling party plays a leading and dominant role within the political system—particularly regarding the state-utilizing state apparatuses to implement its political objectives and strategies, while exercising power through methods and principles that vary according to national conditions and the balance of socio-political forces.

In socialist countries, the ruling communist party holds a unique role, serving simultaneously as the center for political orientation and the nucleus of power organization, thereby ensuring the alignment of development goals with governance effectiveness. Grounded in Marxist-Leninist theory, the political party of the working class organizes forces and directs the revolutionary struggle; upon assuming power, the Party's operational focus shifts to leading the construction, organization, and governance of the state. In this context, the pivotal issue is not merely what to lead, but how to lead. Failure to properly understand or apply

methods of leadership and governance can lead to negative consequences-such as overlapping functions between the Party and the state, the Party usurping state roles, diminished governance effectiveness, and a compromised sense of legitimacy for the ruling party.

Among the ruling communist parties today, the Communist Party of China (CPC) stands out as a notable case. Since the 18th National Congress in 2012-and particularly under the leadership of General Secretary Xi Jinping-the CPC has intensified comprehensive Party building, strengthened centralized and unified leadership, promoted rigorous Party self-governance, and stepped up inspection, supervision, and anti-corruption efforts. Simultaneously, it has institutionalized the Party's leadership role across the entire political system and national governance structure. These adjustments go beyond the technical organization of power; they reflect a shift in the understanding of how a communist party should govern under new conditions. Key elements established during this period-such as reinforcing the Party's comprehensive leadership, emphasizing Party rectification, prioritizing the control of power, enhancing governance capacity, and aligning leadership methods with the modernization of national governance-have been sustained and further developed in subsequent periods. Studying the CPC's experience not only sheds light on a specific historical era but also allows for a more comprehensive understanding of long-term trends in leadership and governance within the new context of national governance, development model transformation, and the evolving relationship between

the Party, the State, and society. In practice, the CPC's experience cannot be approached as a model to be replicated. The value of studying this case lies primarily in its ability to provide a basis for comparison, helping to clarify the theoretical and practical issues surrounding leadership and governance for a ruling communist party. On this basis, it is possible to derive selective insights for Vietnam that align with the country's political, legal, historical, and cultural context.

For these reasons, the author has chosen the topic "Leadership and Governing Methods of the Communist Party of China and Implications for the Communist Party of Vietnam" for a doctoral dissertation in Political Science, aiming to provide a comparative basis for identifying the requirements for reforming leadership and governing methods in Vietnam amidst the construction of a rule-of-law state and the modernization of national governance.

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1. Theoretical studies on the leadership and ruling methods of the Communist Party

Research works in English, Chinese, and Vietnamese have provided a significant theoretical foundation regarding the Party as a leader and a ruling party, the role of a "new-type" political party, and the ruling capacity and power-exercise methods of the Communist Party. Certain studies emphasize the Marxist-Leninist basis of the Communist Party's leadership role, affirming the necessity of steadfastly adhering to its ideological foundation while simultaneously innovating leadership and ruling methods amidst modernization and social transformation.

Studies by Chinese scholars delve into concepts such as ruling philosophies, ruling capacity, and ruling in a manner that is scientific, democratic, and compliant with the law and the Constitution, as well as the modernization of state governance. These works contribute to defining the theoretical basis of the Chinese ruling model, wherein the Party's leadership role is situated within the context of the rule-of-law state, national governance, and the capacity for social coordination.

Research in Vietnam clarifies the concepts of the Party as a leader and the Party as a ruling party, distinguishing between political leadership roles and state management functions. These studies also emphasize the need to innovate leadership and ruling methods to avoid the pitfalls of overstepping (taking over state functions) or, conversely, abdicating leadership responsibilities. These materials serve as a vital resource for the

thesis to construct its conceptual framework and approach the subject from a political science perspective.

1.2. Research on the current state of the Chinese Communist Party's leadership and governance methods

Studies regarding the current state of the Chinese Communist Party's leadership and governance methods focus on topics such as the Party-centric governance model, the strengthening of the Party's core leadership role, comprehensive and rigorous Party governance, inspection and supervision, anti-corruption efforts, cadre development, the expansion of Party organizations within enterprises and society, and the modernization of national governance.

Certain English-language studies assess the process of power centralization under Xi Jinping and the Party's expanding role in state and societal governance, while highlighting issues concerning the rule of law, the checking of power, and the system's sustainability. Chinese-language works emphasize the legitimacy of China's governance model, viewing scientific, democratic, and law-based governance as the guiding principles for refining its governance methods.

1.3. Research on insights drawn from the leadership and governing methods of the Communist Party of China for the Communist Party of Vietnam

Numerous studies have begun to derive lessons from the Chinese experience that are relevant to Vietnam, particularly regarding Party building, membership development, strict Party governance, personnel management, inspection and supervision, anti-corruption efforts, the

promotion of democracy, and the construction of a socialist rule-of-law state. While these studies offer valuable reference material, most focus on specific areas rather than providing a comprehensive analysis of leadership and governing methods as an integrated whole.

1.4. Value of existing research and issues requiring further study in this dissertation

The literature review indicates that while existing studies provide a solid theoretical and practical foundation as well as important data, gaps remain. First, many works remain at a general theoretical level and fail to deeply analyze the relationship between leadership methods and governing methods within the context of modernizing national governance. Second, studies on China often describe isolated aspects without clarifying the overall operational mechanism of leadership and governing methods during the 2012-2025 period. Third, insights relevant to Vietnam remain fragmented and have not been contextualized within the current requirements for innovating the leadership and governing methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Based on this, the dissertation addresses three issues: systematizing the theory regarding the leadership and governing methods of communist parties; analyzing the actual leadership and governing methods of the Communist Party of China from 2012 to 2025; and deriving selective insights applicable to the Communist Party of Vietnam.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL ISSUES REGARDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S MODES OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

2.1. Concepts and content of the Communist Party's modes of leadership and governance

The dissertation defines the Communist Party's mode of leadership as the aggregate of methods, forms, mechanisms, and measures employed by the Party to influence the political system and social life in order to achieve its political objectives. When the Party holds power, its mode of leadership is fundamentally strategic in orientation; this is manifested in its capacity to establish political will, formulate development goals, organize forces, and foster unity in perception, will, and action.

The content of the leadership mode encompasses: leadership through political work; leadership through ideological work; leadership through ethics and setting an example; leadership through organizational and personnel work; and leadership through inspection and supervision. Leadership through political work plays the role of establishing the political line, platform, and development strategy, as well as providing direction on major issues. Leadership through ideological work ensures a theoretical foundation and unity of will. Leadership through ethics and setting an example builds political credibility and reinforces moral legitimacy. Leadership through organizational and personnel work transforms the political line into implementation capacity. Leadership through inspection and supervision ensures discipline, order, and the control of power within the Party.

The Communist Party's mode of governance is understood as the totality of forms, mechanisms, and tools utilized by the Party to exercise its governing role once it has assumed state power. While the method of leadership focuses on political direction, the method of governance centers on the organization, operation, and control of state power. Governance emerges only after the Party has assumed state power and exercises its role through the State, the legal system, policies, the public administration apparatus, and the cadre corps.

The components of the governance method include: organizing and operating the state apparatus; appointing Party members to key positions within that apparatus; institutionalizing the Party's platform and guidelines into laws and policies; leading the implementation of state policies; exercising unified leadership over personnel management across the political system; and inspecting and supervising the exercise of power. These elements serve to translate the Party's political leadership role into effective national governance.

The thesis asserts that the method of leadership and the method of governance are distinct yet interconnected concepts. Leadership serves as the political prerequisite for governance, while governance provides the means to realize that leadership role within the life of the state and society. Equating leadership with governance risks causing overlap between the Party and the State, leading to situations where the Party usurps state functions or undermines the effectiveness of state administration. Conversely, separating the two methods could diminish the Party's role in providing political direction during the process of national governance.

2.2. Leadership and governance modalities of the Communist Party of China - Political and legal foundations

The dissertation's analytical framework examines the leadership and governance modalities of the Communist Party of China across four dimensions: political foundations, legal foundations, practical foundations, and specific operational mechanisms within the Party-State-society system. Evaluation criteria include the degree of alignment between political orientation and state activities, the extent of the institutionalization of leadership roles, the capacity for implementation, the ability to control power, and the system's adaptability.

2.3. Factors influencing the establishment and implementation of the Communist Party's leadership and governance modalities

The dissertation identifies the factors influencing the establishment and implementation of the Communist Party's leadership and governance modalities, including: socio-economic conditions and development requirements; the structure of the political system and the level of legal maturity; Party organization, the cadre corps, and relations with the people; and the international environment and scientific-technological conditions.

CHAPTER 3

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA'S METHODS OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FROM 2012 TO 2025

3.1. International and domestic contexts influencing the Communist Party of China's methods of leadership and governance from 2012 to 2025

From 2012 to 2025, the Communist Party of China's methods of leadership and governance were strongly influenced by the international and domestic landscape. Externally, strategic competition among major powers, the shift toward a multipolar world order, technological rivalry, supply chain transformations, and non-traditional security challenges compelled China to strengthen strategic coordination, safeguard development security, and enhance the political system's adaptability.

Internally, historic tasks-such as realizing the "Chinese Dream" and the "Two Centenary Goals," modernizing national governance, combating corruption, maintaining political stability, addressing social inequality, and driving the transformation of the development model-exerted direct pressure on the Party's leadership and governance methods. Against this backdrop, the Communist Party of China placed greater emphasis on centralized and unified leadership, the Party's core leadership role, and the requirement for comprehensive and rigorous Party self-governance.

3.2. Leadership methods of the Communist Party of China (2012-2025): Current status and emerging issues

Leadership through political work is manifested in the Party Central Committee's establishment of goals, strategic directions, and development priorities for the entire system. Policy decisions regarding Party building,

institutional reform, national security, technological development, financial risk control, and governance modernization all operate under the coordinating role of the Party Central Committee. The proliferation of central leading groups and central commissions reflects a trend toward strengthening direct political coordination over strategic issues.

Leadership through ideological work is clearly demonstrated by the establishment and dissemination of "Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era." Incorporating this ideology into the Party Constitution serves not only a symbolic purpose but also acts as a mechanism to standardize the guiding ideological foundation for the entire Party. Ideological work is implemented through systems of propaganda, political education, Party schools, media, publishing, and the control of public discourse, thereby consolidating unity in political understanding and will.

Leadership through ethics and exemplary conduct is expressed through the rectification of work styles, the implementation of the "Eight-point Regulation," the campaign against the "Four Winds" (undesirable work styles), and the emphasis on the responsibility of leading cadres to set an example. Here, ethics refers not merely to personal character but to standards for the exercise of power and official conduct, as well as a foundation for reinforcing political trust.

Leadership through organizational and personnel work plays a direct role in translating political will into implementation capacity. The Communist Party of China prioritizes political standards while emphasizing the capacity to execute tasks, integrity, accountability, and work performance. The planning, training, rotation, appointment, and

evaluation of officials operate as a unified system extending from the central to the local level.

Leadership through inspection and supervision has been intensified on a large scale since the 18th National Congress. Disciplinary inspection serves not only to address violations but also as a mechanism to check power, prevent degeneration, reinforce political discipline, and strengthen the capacity for self-rectification. The high-intensity anti-corruption campaign demonstrates that inspection and supervision have become an integral, ongoing component of the Party's leadership approach.

3.3. The Communist Party of China's Mode of Governance (2012-2025)

Regarding the organization and operation of the state apparatus, the Communist Party of China has strengthened its capacity to control and coordinate the administrative machinery and state power in alignment with the unified direction of the Central leadership. Governing power is manifested through the Party's control over every stage of the governance cycle: goal setting, task assignment, progress monitoring, performance evaluation, and accountability enforcement. This mechanism enhances the seamlessness of administration from the central to the local levels.

In the economic sphere, the Party has increased its dominance over state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and expanded its organizational presence within the private sector. SOEs are viewed not merely as economic entities but also as instruments for implementing national development strategies. The establishment of Party organizations within private enterprises reflects an effort to expand social coordination capabilities and ensure political unity within the socialist market economy.

Regarding the institutionalization of the Party line into laws and policies, the 2012-2025 period has witnessed a trend toward the constitutionalization and legalization of the Party's leadership role. The 2018 constitutional amendment, the establishment of the National Supervisory Commission, and the refinement of internal Party regulations demonstrate a combination of Party rules and state laws in the control of power. This represents a shift from leadership based primarily on political orientation to leadership stabilized through institutions and the legal framework.

Regarding policy implementation, the Communist Party of China makes extensive use of campaign-style governance and goal-oriented governance. Campaigns addressing corruption, poverty alleviation, COVID-19 prevention, and technological development demonstrate the capacity to mobilize vast resources within a short timeframe. However, without sustainable institutionalization, this model risks administrative overload, a tendency to prioritize superficial achievements, and an over-reliance on high-intensity mobilization.

Regarding personnel management within the political system, the Communist Party of China (CPC) treats personnel control as the core of its governing capacity. Mechanisms for the selection, placement, rotation, evaluation, supervision, and disciplining of officials are employed to ensure political unity, implementation capability, and control over power throughout the entire system.

3.4. Achievements, limitations, and issues arising from the CPC's leadership and governing methods

Achievements: First, political leadership unity and power coordination have been strengthened, enabling the Party Central

Committee to better manage strategic issues and reduce the fragmentation of power. Second, the institutionalization of the Party's leadership and governing role has advanced, particularly through constitutional and legal codification and the establishment of oversight institutions. Third, policy implementation capacity in key areas-such as poverty alleviation, anti-corruption efforts, epidemic control, and technological development-has improved. Fourth, the ruling party's internal control and self-correction capabilities have been reinforced through Party rectification, political discipline, the promotion of exemplary conduct, and the supervision of power.

Limitations: First, there is administrative pressure and a risk of systemic overload resulting from the frequent use of goal-oriented and campaign-style governance methods. Second, there is the challenge of balancing the centralization of power with flexibility in implementation. Third, there is a need to further refine the relationship between the Party and the State, as well as the interplay between internal Party regulations and state laws. Fourth, there is the issue of the long-term sustainability of governing capacity in a context of highly concentrated power, where mechanisms for societal feedback may be constrained.

The issues raised include: the need to clearly distinguish between the modes of leadership and governance; the need to balance power concentration with governance efficiency; the need to analyze leadership and governance methods in conjunction with specific institutions; and the need to refine criteria for evaluating leadership and governance capacity based on effectiveness, legitimacy, stability, and adaptability.

CHAPTER 4

INSIGHTS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM TODAY DERIVED FROM STUDYING THE LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE METHODS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

4.1. Similarities and differences in the leadership and governance methods of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Vietnam

The Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Vietnam share many similarities: both are political parties of the working class grounded in Marxist-Leninist ideology; both possess a broad social base linked to the working people and the nation; both hold the leading role within the political system; both operate based on the principle of democratic centralism; and both face similar challenges-such as corruption, bureaucracy, alienation from the people, internal degradation, ideological subversion, and the need to innovate leadership methods amidst international integration, a market economy, and digital transformation.

However, there are also significant differences between the two parties. China possesses unique characteristics regarding territorial size, population, political traditions, and governance structures, leading to a tendency toward more direct, comprehensive, and highly centralized leadership. Vietnam emphasizes the principle of "the Party leads, the State manages, and the People are the masters," focusing on leadership through

guidelines, institutions, personnel management, inspection and supervision, and the Fatherland Front alongside socio-political organizations. These differences indicate that China's experiences serve only as conditional points of reference and cannot be applied mechanically.

4.2. Requirements for Refining the Leadership and Governing Methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam

In the international context-characterized by a rapidly shifting global order, intensifying strategic competition among major powers, and the profound impact of non-traditional security issues, digital transformation, artificial intelligence, the data economy, and the green transition on the environment for leadership and governance-the Communist Party of Vietnam must enhance its capabilities in strategic forecasting, long-term policy planning, and the coordination of domestic and foreign affairs, national defense, security, and socio-economic development.

Domestically, factors such as the socialist-oriented market economy, the construction of a rule-of-law state, digital transformation, the differentiation of social interests, and the imperatives of combating corruption, moral degradation, and ideological subversion necessitate a renewal of leadership and governing methods. The Party needs to shift decisively from methods relying heavily on administrative directives, documents, and traditional procedures toward an approach grounded in strategic vision, transparent institutions, reliable data, a streamlined

organizational structure, competent personnel, and a close bond with the people.

4.3. Insights for innovating the leadership and governance methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam

First, it is essential to develop the leadership and governance philosophy of the Communist Party of Vietnam by steadfastly adhering to Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, while simultaneously engaging in the continuous review of practical experience and theoretical innovation. China's experience demonstrates that for a ruling party to sustain its leadership capacity over the long term, it must be able to distill practical experience into theory, apply theory to guide practice, and continuously refine that theory throughout the development process. For Vietnam, this necessitates deepening the model of "Party leadership, State management, and People as masters," placing the people's interests at the heart of all policy decisions.

Second, the leadership and governance methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam must be institutionalized and grounded in the rule of law. The Party exercises leadership through platforms, strategies, and major orientations, while the State manages affairs through the law and policy implementation. Institutionalization entails more than merely issuing documents; it requires translating principles into clear procedures that define responsibilities and establish mechanisms for supervision, evaluation, and enforcement. Placing leadership methods within the framework of the rule of law does not diminish the Party's role; rather, it

ensures that all leadership activities operate within the bounds of the Constitution and the law.

Third, the capacity for institutional self-adjustment must be leveraged to innovate leadership and governance methods. In a single-party ruling system, internal self-adjustment serves as a crucial mechanism for ensuring the system's vitality, adaptability, and legitimacy. The Party needs to shift from a "right vs. wrong" mindset to one of "experimentation, adjustment, and refinement," treating social feedback, the synthesis of practical experience, and policy evaluation as resources for self-renewal.

Fourth, leadership methods must shift from merely issuing policies to enhancing implementation effectiveness. Leadership capacity is measured not only by the formulation of sound guidelines but also by the ability to deliver tangible results. Consequently, the drafting of resolutions must account for feasibility, resources, and mechanisms for implementation, supervision, evaluation, and adjustment. Policies must be gauged by their impact on the lives of the people, the business community, and national development.

Fifth, leadership and governance methods must be revitalized through personnel management and the enhancement of cadre quality. Personnel work must uphold the principle of unified Party leadership while fostering democracy, openness, transparency, healthy competition, and accountability. It is essential to build a cadre workforce possessing the requisite character, competence, and credibility to meet the demands of their tasks, combining political steadfastness, public service ethics,

professional expertise, and innovative thinking with adaptability in the era of digital transformation.

Sixth, the quality of inspection, supervision, and anti-corruption efforts must be continuously improved to ensure rigorous Party governance. China's experience demonstrates that the control of power is a cornerstone of governing capacity. For Vietnam, the focus must shift from punitive action to prevention and early warning; inspections at the grassroots level must be strengthened; and close coordination is required among Party inspections, state inspections, audits, investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications, alongside the application of data and digital transformation in inspection and supervision processes.

CONCLUSION

Throughout the development of socialist nations, the issue of the Communist Party's methods of leadership and governance has always played a pivotal role, determining the Party's leadership capacity, the effectiveness of its governance, and the legitimacy of the regime. Since the inception of the "Reform and Opening-up" policy, the Communist Party of China has continuously innovated its leadership and governance methods, gradually establishing a model of a "modernized, scientific, democratic, and rule-of-law-based ruling party." This has contributed to remarkable development achievements, propelling China to become the world's second-largest economy. Meanwhile, the Communist Party of Vietnam also faces the imperative to innovate its leadership and governance methods to enhance its leadership capacity and the effectiveness of national governance-all within the context of building a socialist rule-of-law state, developing a socialist-oriented market economy, and pursuing deep international integration. Studying the Communist Party of China's leadership and governance methods-and deriving insights applicable to the Communist Party of Vietnam-holds significant theoretical and practical value; it helps clarify urgent issues regarding the innovation of leadership methods and ensures the Party's continued role as the ruling party in the new era.

In Chapter 2, the thesis clarifies the theoretical foundations of two central concepts within the model of a ruling communist party: the method of leadership and the method of governance. The method of leadership is defined as the totality of approaches the Party employs to set strategic direction, build an ideological foundation, organize forces, and ensure

political unity within the political system. Meanwhile, the "ruling method" refers to the manner in which the Party exercises political power through the State-utilizing laws, institutions, and the administrative apparatus-to translate its guidelines and policies into concrete development outcomes. Analyzing and clarifying these two concepts holds significant theoretical importance: it helps distinguish leadership from management and political orientation from administrative execution, while providing a systematic analytical tool to evaluate the Party's ruling capacity within the context of building a rule-of-law state. The dissertation systematizes the components of the Communist Party's leadership method, comprising leadership through political work, ideological work, organizational and personnel work, and inspection and supervision. It further demonstrates that, for a ruling party, these components only become truly effective when institutionalized into specific State operational mechanisms and underpinned by the legal system. Regarding the ruling method, the dissertation identifies four fundamental pillars: (1) leading the State on a constitutional and lawful basis; (2) institutionalizing guidelines into laws and policies; (3) organizing the exercise of power through the administrative system and the cadre corps; and (4) establishing mechanisms to control power, thereby ensuring discipline and the regime's legitimacy. Consequently, the dissertation asserts that the Party's ruling capacity depends directly on its ability to institutionalize policies, organize their implementation, and engage in self-rectification and self-renewal.

Chapter 3 of the dissertation focuses on examining and clarifying the current state of the Communist Party of China's leadership and governance methods from 2012 to 2025: (1) Regarding leadership methods, the Party

has reinforced its comprehensive leadership role by establishing an ideological foundation and strategic direction for the "new era," while simultaneously intensifying political-ideological work to ensure unity of understanding and will across the entire political system. A Party-centric governance model is operationalized through specific organizational and administrative mechanisms, wherein Party decisions serve as the supreme guiding force for State and societal activities; ethical standards and personnel management constitute the pillars of this leadership approach. Efforts to standardize political culture-emphasizing requirements such as the "Three Stricts and Three Earnests," the "Red and Expert" standard, and the practice of leaders setting an example-reflect a drive to restore the moral legitimacy of the cadre and Party member corps. Concurrently, the anti-corruption campaign has been implemented as a process of "self-revolution," contributing to the strengthening of internal discipline and political trust. Personnel oversight extends beyond the public sector into the private sector, reflecting the Party's growing capacity for comprehensive coordination. (2) Regarding governance methods, the Communist Party of China has intensified its control and coordination of the state apparatus, moving toward a centralized and unified structure. A mechanism tightly linking political leadership with executive authority ensures a high degree of alignment between strategic direction and practical implementation. Notably, the process of institutionalizing the Party's leadership role through law has been strengthened, marking a shift from leadership based on general orientation to leadership grounded in legal norms, thereby consolidating the constitutional legitimacy of political

power. Campaign-style governance emerged as a distinctive mode of rule during this period.

Between 2012 and 2025, the leadership and governing methods of the Communist Party of China underwent adjustments and transformations, becoming consolidated through centralized "core" leadership, enhanced internal integrity, and strengthened institutional capacity-including the ability to respond to crises and the complex shifts in the international landscape. However, limitations such as the trend toward extreme power concentration, the risk of institutional formalism, and a lack of empirical evidence in policymaking highlight the need to further institutionalize "self-revolution," make governance more scientific, and balance the unification of power with controlled diversity. Consequently, the capacity for self-adjustment and self-renewal has become the decisive factor for the long-term sustainability of the Communist Party of China's leadership and governing methods, ensuring the maintenance of its legitimacy and governing effectiveness in the future.

Chapter 4 of the thesis examines, analyzes, and elucidates insights that offer guidance for innovating the leadership and governing methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The thesis compares and contrasts the leadership and governing approaches of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of China, establishing a scientific basis for deriving lessons applicable to reforming the Communist Party of Vietnam's methods in a manner suited to the country's specific conditions. Furthermore, the dissertation analyzes and clarifies the domestic and international contexts, as well as the requirements for reforming the leadership and governance methods of the Communist Party of Vietnam in

the current era. Based on this, it identifies valuable insights for such reform, including: developing the Party's leadership and governance philosophy by steadfastly adhering to Marxism-Leninism while continuously synthesizing practical experience and innovating theory; institutionalizing and legalizing the Party's leadership and governance methods; leveraging the capacity for institutional self-adjustment within the reform process; shifting the Party's leadership approach from mere policy issuance to enhancing implementation effectiveness; reforming leadership and governance through organizational and personnel work and by improving the quality of cadres; continuing to innovate and enhance the quality and effectiveness of inspection, supervision, and anti-corruption efforts to ensure rigorous Party governance; and identifying the risks of "token democracy" while promoting socialist democracy to uphold the legitimacy and long-term governance strategy of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

LIST OF THE AUTHOR’S PUBLISHED WORKS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION

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2. Hoang Long (2026), “Strengthening the prevention of corruption and waste in the current operation of two-level local government”, *Electronic Journal of State Management*.
3. Hoang Long (2026), “Innovating the ruling methods of the Communist Party of China: Lessons and reference value for Vietnam”, *Youth Magazine*, No. 95, April 2026, pp. 36-38.
4. Hoang Long (2026), “Promoting the role of strategic-level cadres in enhancing the Party’s ruling capacity”, *Youth Magazine*, No. 95, April 2026, pp. 42-44.