

PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF BUILDING INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS INFRASTRUCTURE IN HANOI VIETNAM *



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Abstract

According to the concept of Vietnam: "Industrial cluster" (CCN) is an area of concentration of centers of enterprises, industrial - handicraft export services for industrial production - handicrafts; have definite geographical boundaries fixed, not inhabited; invested and built mainly to move, about to arrange and attract production, SMEs, individuals and households locally to invest in production and business; decided by the People's Committees of the provinces and cities establishment" first . Thus, industrial cluster is a form of industrial production organization by territory, it meets the requirements of moving, rearranging, strengthening infrastructure to maintain, to expand and reduce environmental pollution for public production and business - cottage industry in rural areas.

The study has raised solutions to promote the speed and quality of industrial infrastructure construction, which are: Improve the quality of the industrial cluster development planning and the detailed planning for constructing the industrial park infrastructure; views and overall measures to solve environmental problems in the process of industrial development.

Key words: industrial cluster, infrastructure, development, Hanoi, Vietnam

JEL: E20, E61, E71

1. Introduction

As of 2010, Hanoi has built and deployed 33 industrial clusters with an area of area of 2072 hectares (accounting for 79% of the planned area) and 56 forestry clusters under infrastructure construction and production and business activities with a total area of 518 ha, equal to 56% of the planned area. Hanoi becomes the locality with the largest number of industrial clusters In the country, many industrial plants have gone into production and Industrial development in Hanoi. In recent years, it has actively contributed to the restructuring of the foreign economy city, and reducing environmental pollution, increasing connectivity between production and business establishments....

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One of the important factors affecting the formation and development the industrial cluster is to build the infrastructure for the industrial cluster; Industrial infrastructure includes technical infrastructure technology and social infrastructure. Over the years, the construction of industrial infrastructure in Hanoi has many advances, but there are still many shortcomings such as: Quality of development planning; Industrialization and infrastructure construction planning are still low; The infrastructure is not synchronized and modern; The mechanism of capital mobilization for infrastructure construction is still unreasonable, leading to a lack of serious capital; Infrastructure for environmental treatment and protection is still weak.

In that context, the author chooses the problem: Building industrial clusters infrastructure in Hanoi.

Research question:

Question 1: Presenting a practical analysis of industrial cluster infrastructure in Hanoi, Vietnam?

Question 2: What suggestions for building Building industrial clusters infrastructure in Hanoi, Vietnam?

2. Literature review

Concept and role of industrial cluster infrastructure

The English word Infrastructure is directly composed of two words: i) Infra below, the lower part is also called infrastructure and ii) structure means structure, structure) is translated as infrastructure or infrastructure. Some authors define: "Infrastructure or infrastructure is a general concept to refer to roads, railways, hospitals, schools, irrigation systems, water supply, etc., accumulated from central and local state investments. This concept also includes intangible assets such as capital, human resources, or investments in workforce training. It helps in achieving high rates of economic growth and raising the overall standard of living of a country." According to this concept, infrastructure is seen as sectors and fields of the national economy, not only the material and technical conditions (building systems) created. Huy, D.T.N (2015) also mentioned governance standards including standards for risk management activities.

Rawal et. al (2021), Poongodi M et. al(2022), Poongodi M et. al (2021), Dhiman P et.al (2022), Sahoo S.K et.al (2022), K.A et. al(2022) , Dhanraj R.K et. al (2020), Poongodi M et. al (2019), Poongodi M et. al (2020), M. M. Kamruzzaman et. al (2014), M. M. Kamruzzaman et. al (2021), Md Selim Hossain et. al (2019), Mingju Chen et. al (2019)

Then we see below table of studies:

Table 1 - Related previous studies

Authors	Year	Content, results
Bergmen and Feser	1999	In area (geographical), there are researchers who involved for cluster identifying clusters (industry) to econ. development
Lundequist and Power	2002	Ideas (over past years) of interplay in knowledge strategic area set by planner
Porter; Hallencreutz & Lundequist	(Porter, 2000); (Hallencreutz and Lundequist, 2003),	(by regional economists) Competitive advantage in region set with clusters'
Athiyaman	2009	There are 2 sets of clusters: first is inter-industrial cluster and second is intra-industrial cluster (should start process to identify)
Trinh, T.H	2016	Previous studies in regional economic mention and a few mention competitive clusters
Pham Minh Dat et al	2020	mentioned some standards in China corporate governance code for corporations
Jankowiak	2021	For the case of Poland and German, these European countries having economic level

	(different) and various policies of cluster
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(source: author synthesis)

3. Methodology

Authors mainly use methods of historicalism and dialectical materialism combined with experiences, observations with data and statistics in Hanoi, practical situation with cases studies of industrial clusters in Hanoi, Vietnam combined with qualitative analysis, synthesis methods.

4. Main findings

4.1 Overview of the development of industrial clusters in Hanoi

Forming industrial cluster to solve issues of environment and better production infrastructures, is kind of territorial organization of production. Industrial cluster was formed and developed after the Decision No. 132/2000/QĐ - TTg dated 24/11/2000 on a number of policies for rural industries development.

As of 2010, the whole country has planned about 1,785 industrial clusters with the corresponding land area of about 81,872 ha. The industrial land area for lease is about 9,646 ha, accounting for 25% of the industrial land area of the industrial cluster according to the planning and 44% of the industrial land area on the completed construction area.

Table 2 - Current status of industrial cluster development in Vietnam to 2010

No	Local	Industrial cluster as planned		Industrial cluster building infrastructure and operating				Average occupancy rate compared to the finished construction area
		Quantity	Area as planned (ha)	Quantity	Area as planned (ha)	Completed area (ha)	Land area for rent (ha)	
		Cluster	(ha)	Cluster	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	%
1	Whole country	1785	81.872	873	38.680	22093	9646	44
2	East, Northwest region	201	7820	104	4321	2141	1005	47
3	Red River Delta	719	29059	396	11723	7807	3222	41
4	Central Coast	349	8033	151	3880	2372	1024	43
5	Tây Nguyên - Highland	60	3574	30	1814	517	205	40
6	South East	245	12089	76	4173	1071	342	32
7	South West	211	21298	116	12769	8185	3848	47
8	Hà Nội	225	3681	105	2678	1932	643	33

Source: Department of Local Industry - Ministry of Industry and Trade

Regarding the development of industrial clusters in Hanoi, it can be divided into two phases, that is, the period before and after the merger of Ha Tay into Hanoi.

+ The period before merging Ha Tay into Hanoi

If in 1998 there were only 2 pilot industrial zones in Hanoi (Vinh Tuy Industrial Park (Thanh Tri) with an area of 12.1 ha, Phu Thi Industrial Park (Gia Lam) with an area of 14.8 ha), then by May 2008 there were 13 Industrial clusters, with a total area of 734 hectares and a total infrastructure investment capital of 246 billion VND. There have been 256 enterprises investing in industrial zones with a total investment capital of 3605 billion VND, attracting 6,602 employees

As for Ha Tay province (former), if by December 2004 there were 21 industrial parks with an area of 591 ha and 56 industrial sites (now called industrial parks) with an area of 422 ha, by May 2008, there were 24 industrial zones and 49 industrial zones. Industrial zones (see Appendix 1) have been built and are operating with a total investment capital of 2,174 billion VND, total area of 1,198 ha and over 300 enterprises have invested in industrial parks.

+ In post-merging stage of Ha Tay into Hanoi.

After expanding its administrative boundaries in August 2008, Ha Tay province was merged into Hanoi. Hanoi city has also made some adjustments such as merging some industrial parks, converting the use purposes of some industrial parks or converting some industrial parks into industrial zones.

According to the master plan by 2010, Hanoi will have 49 industrial zones and 176 industrial parks, in fact, by 2010 the city has 33 industrial parks with a total area of 2072 hectares, 56 industrial clusters (of which 49 are under construction or are under construction).

Table 3 - List of Industrial clusters that have completed the construction of technical infrastructure

Cluster name	Location	Size (ha)
1. Từ Liêm	Minh Khai - Từ Liêm Commune	67
2. Hà Bình Phương	Văn Bình, Thường Tín Commune	57,5
3. Thanh Oai	Bích Hoà, Thanh Oai Commune	58
4. Biên Giang	Biên Giang, Hà Đông Commune	44
5. Phú Minh	Phú Diễn - Từ Liêm Commune	40
6. Thực phẩm Hapro	Lệ Chi, Huyện Gia Lâm Commune	32
7. Yên Sơn - Ngọc Liệp*	Yên Sơn - Ngọc Liệp, Quốc Oai Commune	28
8. Liên Phương	Liên Phương, Thường Tín Commune	18,8
9. Duyên Thái	Duyên Thái, Thường Tín Commune	18,4
10. Phú Thị	Phú Thị, Gia Lâm Commune	20
11. Trường An	An Khánh, Hoài Đức Commune	10,8
12. Phú Lãm	Phú Lãm, Hà Đông Ward	7
13. Gas Lưu Xá	Quất Động, Thường Tín Commune	5,1
14. Thị trấn Phùng	Phùng, Huyện Đan Phượng Town	36
15. An Ninh	Lại Yên, Hoài Đức	8,5

* Yen Son - Ngoc Liep Industrial Park: There is no land fund for construction of wastewater treatment items. The industrial cluster consists of 2 independent locations 4 km apart, causing difficulties in infrastructure connection and operation management.

Source: Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment

- 13 Industrial clusters are implementing partial construction of technical infrastructure items and attracting secondary investors. The total area is 816.3 ha (Average scale of 62.7 ha/Cluster), the average completion rate of Industrial clusters accounts for 51% (study results). 5 Industrial clusters are building infrastructure

We see cluster development in Hanoi :

Firstly, In many localities, the development of industrial zones has played an active role in the consumption of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, goods (developed by the processing industry), creating jobs and increasing incomes for local workers. improve modernize rural areas and living of farmers.

Second, the industrial clusters located in the inner city tend to change the purpose from industrial production to commercial services (for example: Hoang Mai, Cau Giay, Yen Nghia...). Although slow, most of the industrial clusters have started to build and complete according to the plan. However, the implementation situation of the forestry clusters is very slow, even as Phu Xuyen District has not yet implemented any forestry programs. Result shows that: the more urban centers are planned in a locality, the higher the proportion of industrial parks that have not yet been implemented.

4.2 Solutions for building industrial clusters infrastructure

Investment in industrial infrastructure requires a large capital investment, but the recovery time is long, exceeding the capital capacity of a business and production establishment, and it is difficult for a business establishment to recover capital. On the other hand, industrial infrastructure is a necessary and indispensable condition if it is to develop production and business of production and business establishments in the cluster. Therefore, the State must have appropriate support policies for the construction of industrial infrastructure

The Central State Budget has supported the construction of infrastructure for industrial clusters in the provinces of the Central Highlands and the Northern Midlands and Mountains. Most of the remaining provinces, including Hanoi city, have policies to support the construction of industrial infrastructure, depending on the budget capacity of the

province or city. Because the financial capacity of the provinces and cities in general is still limited, having to invest in many industries and many projects, the level of support is low.

Based on the local budget capacity, the City People's Committee shall stipulate the level and allocate investment capital from the state budget to:

- a) Invest in the construction of infrastructure outside the fence of the industrial clusters before its establishment;
- b) Support for infrastructure in industrial clusters (investment aspect)
- c) Support to build houses and serve daily life for workers working in industrial parks

The industrial zones compared to industrial parks are located at an unfavorable position in terms of traffic, technical infrastructure, production and business establishments in the industrial zones are mostly small and medium enterprises, family business households, limited in capital, market, technology, quality of human resources. Therefore, objectively, it is necessary to have policies to support the construction and development of the infrastructure of industrial parks

The viewpoint of supporting investment in industrial infrastructure is: i) Inputs in infrastructure construction and development in order to create the best conditions for sustainable and effective development of industrial zones; ii) Support policy equal to that of industrial parks; iii) Synchronous application of mechanisms and policies to the development of industrial zones, including: policies on formulating and supplementing planning; policies on infrastructure construction, investment and development; policies to support industrial development activities, in which infrastructure construction and development are given priority first.

With that in mind, we make some suggestions:

* On the side of the Government and Ministries and sectors

- Speeding up the completion and early issuance of Decisions on a number of preferential mechanisms and policies, supporting industrial development and infrastructure construction, this is the basis for localities to develop specific support policies. Although there have been many meetings, adjustments and supplements, the Government has not yet officially issued this decision.

- Investment projects to build CCN infrastructure should be added to the list of projects eligible for investment credit loans. According to the Government's Decree No. 106/2008/ND-CP dated September 19, 2008 amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Government's Decree No. 151/2006/ND-CP of December 20, 2006 on credit Using the State's investment and export credit, investment projects on construction of industrial infrastructures are not eligible for incentives for investment credit loans (except for projects in difficult and extremely difficult areas). Thus, compared with Decree No. 151/2006/ND-CP, investment projects on construction of industrial cluster infrastructure have been reduced and cannot borrow investment credits, while in fact the above projects are in dire need of approval from the Government.

- Promulgating sub-law documents to provide specific guidance on industrial cluster environmental protection. The Law on Environmental Protection, passed on November 29, 2005 has devoted a whole lot to the environment of craft villages (see box 6), but so far there has been no document providing specific guidance, decentralization of management and assignment of responsibilities. The function of protecting the environment of craft villages and industrial parks at local levels is still weak, mainly stopping at the regulation of the main responsibilities of the People's Committee of the province. Therefore, in order to help the management and implementation of regulations on environmental protection, the Government should clearly define some of the following issues: Clearly define the functions and tasks of the relevant State agencies.

Box 6: Article 38 of the Law on Environmental Protection

The planning, construction, renovation and development of craft villages must be associated with environmental protection. The State encourages the development of craft village zones and industrial complexes that share the same infrastructure system for environmental protection.

Provincial-level People's Committees are responsible for directing and organizing statistics and assessment of pollution levels of craft villages in the area and have a plan to deal with environmental pollution of craft villages by the following measures:

- a) Renovating, upgrading or building a new centralized wastewater collection and treatment system;***
- b) Build common solid waste and hazardous waste collection areas, arrange equipment to meet waste collection requirements and be suitable for classification at source for centralized treatment;***
- c) Planning for trade village zones and industrial complexes to relocate production establishments causing serious environmental pollution out of residential areas;***
- d) Propagating and disseminating to the people to know and apply new technologies that cause less pollution.***

Production establishments in trade villages and industrial zones must comply with the following

requirements for environmental protection:

- a) Waste water must be collected and transferred to the centralized wastewater treatment system; in case there is no centralized wastewater treatment system, there must be measures to treat wastewater up to environmental standards before discharging;**
- b) Solid waste must be classified at source and transferred to solid waste collection area according to regulations on waste management; in case solid waste contains hazardous elements, it must be classified, collected, stored and treated according to regulations on hazardous waste management;**

- The State should continue to amend the Land Law in a comprehensive manner, in the direction of increasing the effectiveness of the law in the implementation of land regulations applicable to industrial estates, separating the rental price of raw land from The State will pay the price for the infrastructure of enterprises to develop infrastructure, on the basis of reference to experience in handling stable land policies.

* On the side of the State management agencies of Hanoi City

- There should be preferential mechanisms and policies for the construction and business of industrial infrastructure, specifically applying a number of policies to support construction:

+ Having preferential credit policy for investment in construction of industrial infrastructure.

+ Infrastructure building with investment in and outside industrial zone fence (support investment) with some craft villages. Can be combined with new rural development program.

+ Raise the level of support for each industrial cluster, can refer to the proposal of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which is the maximum support level not exceeding 10 billion VND for 1 cluster.

- The city should issue regulations on state management coordination for industrial clusters in Hanoi city. The Regulation will stipulate the coordination between the Department of Industry and Trade and the specialized agencies of the City People's Committee and the District People's Committee (District) for State management of industrial parks in the City in the following areas: Planning , supplementing the planning, establishing, expanding, investing in the construction and trading of infrastructure of industrial clusters, investing in production, business and services in the industrial cluster. Some provinces such as Ha Nam, Binh Phuoc ... have issued this regulation. Clear assignment and division of responsibilities between agencies and units in the implementation of stages and stages to avoid overlapping and 'stepping on' each other in the state management of industrial parks.

- The city continues to improve policies and simplify administrative procedures, perfecting the "one-stop shop in place" mechanism and considers it an important tool to create a favorable administrative environment for industrial zones. Facilitate to minimize business costs for investors in industrial cluster.

- Hanoi city needs to have specific policies and criteria to legally define the concepts: industrial zones, industrial zones, industrial spots to avoid confusion. An organization of industrial production according to a specific territory: sometimes called an industrial zone, sometimes called an industrial site, from which to arbitrarily apply management policies and build infrastructure.

- Strengthening State management of land, preventing and disposing of land for improper purposes.

- Continue to reform land lease procedures towards transparency, simplicity, few doors, prevent the collection of unofficial fees, and contribute to reducing input costs in production and business activities. In particular, creating equality between economic sectors when participating in land lease. The policy of compensation for land to build business infrastructure in craft villages must follow the principle of close to market prices. The policy of compensation for land damage must be associated with the policy of creating jobs for laborers who have lost their land, especially for purely agricultural households.

- Timely adjust the compensation and site clearance price bracket to suit reality, especially the estimate on site clearance related to some specific objects (crops, historical sites, houses) in central areas).

- Improve the management of infrastructure after handing over to the industrial park, especially it is necessary to convert the investor of the forestry industry from the People's Committee of the district and commune to an enterprise or the Center for Industrial Development. Industrial clusters that have been put into operation must issue a management charter as a basis for signing economic contracts with enterprises in the industrial cluster on the cost of using services and utilities as prescribed.

- The city regularly updates full information on the planning, construction and implementation of industrial zones in Hanoi as well as investment promotion policies to help investors have full information about each project in industrial cluster.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

An industrial cluster is a territorial form of industrial production organization, which has many advantages. The main purpose of the establishment and development of industrial zones in Vietnam today is: to relocate, arrange and

attract production facilities, small and medium-sized enterprises, individuals and households in the locality. investment in production and business to overcome environmental pollution, improve infrastructure to expand and develop production

In Vietnam and in Hanoi today, industrial zones mainly exist in two forms: small and medium industrial zones, and small industrial enterprises. Industrial clusters (industrial clusters) in Hanoi were established and developed according to the plan. Industrial clusters has roles and effects on the following aspects: i) Thanks to a larger production space and better infrastructure than before entering the cluster, the Industrial cluster has increased the production scale and production capacity of many SMEs, many craft villages; ii) Reducing environmental pollution; iii) Create conditions to promote scientific and technological progress of SMEs and craft villages; iv) Solve many village jobs for rural workers; v) Increase the competitiveness of production and business establishments in the Industrial Cluster

Research limitation

Authors need to make analysis for comparison for other countries and other markets.

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