



Research Article

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Analysis of Planning Industrial Zones Development in Ca Mau Province

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Abstract: The main reason why investors have not boldly invested in Ca Mau IZs and EZs is that the technical infrastructure in the IZs is still weak and has not been invested synchronously. Ca Mau needs to concentrate resources to invest in completing technical infrastructure for key and potential industrial zones. Proposing solutions and mechanisms to create investment capital for essential items first, ensuring to meet a number of projects with investment requirements; When conditions permit, they will invest in completing the infrastructure system to create conditions to attract investment and fill industrial zones. At the same time, the Management Board coordinated with sectors to improve the Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI), with a focus on promoting administrative procedure reform under the "one-stop shop" mechanism, contributing to improving the environment, investment, creating the most favorable conditions for investors to invest and develop in industrial zones, Nam Can economic zone, In the context of the country's economy is developing strongly, the research project on the economic transformation process of Ca Mau province (1997-2017): Growth rate, economic restructuring; economic sectors, and impacts on social life.

Keywords: Ca Mau, development, economy, Planning Industrial Zones Development.

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INTRODUCTION

Ca Mau province was established by the Prime Minister of Nam Can economic zone (EZ) - 01 of 16 coastal economic zones of the country. Along with Hon Khoai seaport, Nam Can economic zone is a multi-sector and multi-field general economic zone; is the international trade hub of the Mekong Delta; ecotourism service center featuring mangrove forests, creating

conditions to promote socio-economic development of Ca Mau province in particular and the Mekong Delta region in general.

Therefore author chose "**Analysis of Planning Industrial Zones Development in Ca Mau Province**" as a research topic. Next, we look at:

Authors	Year	Content, Results
Vabuolyte et al.	2021	Industrial parks (IPs) are a frequently used regional policy tool to increase economic viability and social equality. Successful functioning of such areas can increase land use efficiency and, by attracting investment, create high added value nationwide. However, the creation of IPs requires significant initial investments in the installation of their infrastructure and the preparation of plots of land, which is often realized through public financial instruments. The overall objective of the research is to present the different strategies for IP development in three different countries' economies, to discuss the outputs and added value created by such areas, and to provide insights and suggestions for the planning and development of efficient industrial land as well as to increase its value in the developing and middle-income countries. To achieve these aims, the authors of the research present and analyze IP development practices and policy tools in the developed countries of Lithuania and Portugal, and provide suggestions for the developing country of Ukraine. In this study, the authors use statistical and spatial GIS and economic data, and analyze and compare them. The results show that IPs are being developed all over Europe and the world, but each country is creating its own legal framework and appropriate incentives for companies operating in these areas, so the performance of such areas varies a great deal.
Baranova et al.	2021	The reuse of industrial zones is becoming one of the determinants of sustainable urban development, which ensures the effective use of urban areas, taking into account the principle of their integrated development. However, the modern urbanized environment has serious environmental problems, which limits the active use of the redevelopment tool. The conducted research of the implemented

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		redevelopment projects showed that their main share is accounted for the construction of apartments and housing, multinational complexes, creative spaces and offices. The results of the cluster analysis of the territories of Russia allowed the authors to identify the most promising regions for redevelopment.
Nguyen Thi Dung et al	2021	Through analysis of industrial zone development, the research shows that the Industrial zones of Bac Giang province, Vietnam are in the stage of rapid development, along with the emergence of industrial zones, the proportion of industrial, foreign direct investment in the province increases and solve a number of employees for the province and neighboring areas. However, the level of increase is still limited. In addition, the province's workforce comes mainly from rural areas, so the quality of the labor force is not high; the ability to apply scientific advances to production is limited. This causes difficulties in the development of industrial zones in the province. The research gives a number of recommendations and solutions for industrial zone development.

Source: Author Synthesis

Beside, Huy, D.T.N (2015) pointed risk management solutions needed in organizations, confirmed by (Dat, PM et al, 2020, TTH Ha et al, 2019; Huy, D.T.N, & Hien, D.T.N., 2010).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Methodology

Authors use statistics, qualitative analysis including synthesis and inductive methods in this paper. Then this study also use observations and dialectical methods.

RESULTS

Main Findings

Background conditions

With the advantage of natural resources, in the coming time, Ca Mau province will focus on industrial development towards modernity and high specialization, prioritizing the development of strong and potential industries such as processing and catering industry. For export and renewable energy.

Good implementation of the target, by 2030, Ca Mau strives to become the center of seafood processing industry (exported shrimp products); chemical, fertilizer and renewable energy industries, having spillover effects, affecting regional industrial development. By 2045, develop the industry towards modernity and high specialization and give priority to the development of the province's strong industries.

The industry strives to grow by 6.5% per year and make the proportion of the construction industry 35.3% in the economic structure of the province. To strive for the output of processed shrimp by 2030 to reach 320,000 tons. The growth rate of industrial labor productivity reached an average of 7.5%/year. A number of industrial clusters and large-scale, competitive industrial enterprises have been built with development orientations in the coming time as follows:

Regarding spatial distribution and industry restructuring:

- Adjust the distribution of industrial space in accordance with the requirements of restructuring industries and developing economic sectors in the province in the direction of concentration, associated with the planning of raw materials and natural resources. and labor; bring into full play the potentials and strengths of the province.
- Implement appropriate mechanisms and policies for the development of industrial clusters, ensuring the focus and focus for piloting industrial clusters for a number of typical products of the province and industry. mechanisms and policies to promote internal restructuring of the industry in the direction of increasing added value; promoting integration of information technology and automation in industrial production.

Regarding the development of priority industries:

- By 2030, focus on developing a number of industries such as: Agro-forestry-fishery processing industry, electro-chemical industry, focusing on Gas - Electricity - Fertilizer cluster and Khanh An industrial park, industry recycled energy; consider this as the strength of Ca Mau industry in the trend of developing environmentally friendly industries. In the period of 2030 - 2045, priority will be given to the development of new generations of the information technology industry and the popularization of digital technologies, automation, new materials and biotechnology.

On creating a favorable business and investment environment for industrial development:

- To create all conditions for providing investors with free data, documents, information on planning and other information and documents related to the formulation of investment and development projects. Create favorable conditions for quality investment consulting services. Accelerate labor restructuring in line with economic restructuring in the direction of service-industry-agriculture.

On science and technology for industrial development:

- Implement Directive No. 16/CT-TTg dated May 4, 2017 of the Prime Minister on strengthening capacity to access the 4th Industrial Revolution,

which identifies information technology development and Information and communication technology infrastructure is the focus of development of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.(Source: vioit.org.vn)



Figure 1: Develop industrial zones in Ca Mau
Source: Internet

The percentage of trained workers over the years is lower than the average of the Mekong Delta

region (table). (Pham Hung Nha, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, 2022).



Table 2. Unemployment rates of people of working age
Source: GSO

Regulations

DECREE No: 35/2022/ND-CP
Hanoi, May 28, 2022

Provisions on Management of Industrial Parks and Economic Zones

Article 9. Conditions for investment in industrial park infrastructure.

In accordance with the planning, the following planning contents:

- Regional planning, provincial planning;
- Included in the list of industrial parks in the

province or centrally run city or in the general planning on construction of economic zones approved by competent authorities, for industrial parks located within the boundaries of economic zones;

- Conform to the industrial park construction planning already approved by the competent authority.

An industrial park, except for the case specified in Clause 3 of this Article, must be phased in investment if it falls into one of the following cases:

- An industrial park with an area of over 500 hectares must be invested in phases, each phase must not exceed 500 hectares;
- An industrial park that requires the change of land use purpose for rice cultivation for two or more crops with an area of over 200 hectares for rice cultivation in the Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta must be diverged according to in stages, each stage does not change the purpose of land use for rice cultivation for 02 or more crops with an area of rice land exceeding 200 ha;
- An industrial park that requires the change of land use purpose for rice cultivation for two or more crops with an area of over 150 hectares of rice land in the North Central, Central Coast and Southeast regions must be first phased out. to invest in stages, each stage does not change the purpose of using land for rice cultivation for 2 or more crops with an area of rice land exceeding 150 ha;
- An industrial park that requires the change of land use purpose for rice cultivation for two or more crops with an area of over 100 hectares for rice cultivation in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas and the Central Highlands must be diverged in accordance with the law. in stages, each stage does not change the purpose of using land for rice cultivation for 2 or more crops with an area of rice land exceeding 100 ha.

Industrial parks attract investment projects to implement industry clusters with the total investment capital of projects in the cluster at least equivalent to USD 2 billion or VND 45,000 billion to be considered for investment. The first stage has an area of no more than 1,000 hectares. The next stages (if any) comply with the provisions of Clause 2 of this Article.

Set aside at least 5 hectares of industrial land or at least 3% of the total industrial land area of the industrial park (including factories, offices, and warehouses) for small and medium-sized enterprises and public enterprises. supporting enterprises, innovative enterprises, beneficiaries of investment incentives as prescribed at Points e and g, Clause 2, Article 15 of the Law on Investment, other enterprises eligible for priority and support in production and business premises in accordance with the law on land lease and sublease. In case of investment in the form of eco-industrial parks, supporting industrial parks, specialized industrial parks or high-tech industrial parks, the conditions specified in this Clause are not required.

Capable of meeting the conditions for change of land use purpose according to the provisions of the law on land, the law on forestry and other relevant laws.

At the time of submitting the pre-feasibility study report of the industrial park infrastructure project in accordance with the law on public investment or

submitting the application for approval of the investment policy of the construction and business investment project, If the infrastructure business of industrial parks is valid according to the provisions of the law on investment, the average occupancy rate of already established industrial parks in the province or centrally run city is at least 60%, except for the following cases:

- Invest in infrastructure of an industrial park that has been established before but has its operation terminated, its investment registration certificate, investment certificate, investment license or other valid papers revoked. Equivalent according to the provisions of the law on investment or there is a decision to cancel the project according to the provisions of the law on public investment;
- The total land area of industrial parks already established in the province or centrally run city is 1,000 ha or less;
- The location of the industrial park in a district-level area on the list of areas eligible for investment incentives as prescribed by the law on investment or in an already established economic zone;
- Investing in industrial park infrastructure in the form of eco-industrial parks, supporting industrial parks, specialized industrial parks, and high-tech industrial parks according to the provisions of this Decree;
- The case specified in Clause 8 of this Article.

Having planning on construction of residential areas and public service and utility facilities for employees working in industrial parks or clusters of industrial parks approved by competent state agencies according to regulations of the housing law and other relevant laws.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Generally, the main reason why investors have not boldly invested in Ca Mau IZs and EZs is that the technical infrastructure in the IZs is still weak and has not been invested synchronously. Ca Mau needs to concentrate resources to invest in completing technical infrastructure for key and potential industrial zones. Proposing solutions and mechanisms to create investment capital for essential items first, ensuring to meet a number of projects with investment requirements; When conditions permit, they will invest in completing the infrastructure system to create conditions to attract investment and fill industrial zones. At the same time, the Management Board coordinated with sectors to improve the Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI), with a focus on promoting administrative procedure reform under the "one-stop shop" mechanism, contributing to improving the environment. Investment, creating the most favorable conditions for investors to invest and develop in industrial zones, Nam Can economic zone.



Figure 2: Ca Mau focus on industrial zone

Source: Internet

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Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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