

Environmental Issues, Regulations and Laborer-Consumer Interest Protection in Industrial Parks and Industrial Clusters

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Abstract

The purpose of this study aims to determine Actual situation of infrastructure construction of industrial zones in Hanoi in terms of components such as traffic infrastructure; electricity and water supply; environment treatment...

By using description, qualitative analysis including synthesis and inductive methods, This study finds out that The State invests in the construction of infrastructure outside the industrial zone fence and supports investment in infrastructure construction within the industrial zone fence. Environmental factors must be regularly checked and evaluated. Construction and development of industrial infrastructure must ensure synchronous requirements and effective development of industrial zones. The expression of that synchronization is: synchronization between inside and outside the industrial cluster (CCN); synchronization between technical infrastructure and social infrastructure; synchronization between the constituent elements of the infrastructure. CCNs must win land fund for: building production factories; internal traffic; electricity, water and telecommunications supply systems; to build a centralized wastewater treatment station; planting trees; building operator, managing CCN.

Key-words: Environmental Issues, Planning, Industrial Parks, Laborer Protection, Shortcomings.
JEL: M21, M1.

1. Introduction

The objectives of the study:

Actual situation of infrastructure construction of industrial zones in Hanoi in terms of components such as traffic infrastructure; electricity and water supply; environment treatment...

Advantages, achievements and disadvantages, limitations in building industrial infrastructure in Hanoi in general and according to each element constituting industrial infrastructure in particular, causes of the above disadvantages and limitations.

Next, The main research subjects are economic issues, organization and management of infrastructure construction of industrial clusters in Hanoi such as: Planning, policy and construction of key elements constituting the infrastructure of industrial clusters.

Michael Porter, director of the Center for Strategy and Competition, Harvard University professor in the book *The Competitive Advantage of Nations* New York. Free Press 1990 and in many articles and speeches studied industrial clusters (CCN).

Since the 1990s, when analyzing the competitiveness of the economy, Michael Porter has especially emphasized CCN. According to him, an industrial cluster "is the geographical concentration of businesses, service providers, service beneficiaries, industries and related organizations in the field of industry. in particular there is competition but also cooperation".

As defined by Michael Porter, there are two core requirements: First, businesses in a Cluster are linked together in many ways, including vertical (supply, manufacturing, and distribution networks), and cross-linking (additional products and services, etc.). Second, the main feature is the geographical situation, the clusters are arranged centrally in space, the firms are related to each other. The same location will encourage the formation and increase of added value from there, systems that directly or indirectly interact between businesses.

2. Methodology

Authors use description, qualitative analysis including synthesis and inductive methods in this paper. Authors analyzed previous related studies as well.

Then this study also uses observations and dialectical methods.

3. Main Findings

3.1. Background Information

Regarding the non-state economy, including handicrafts and craft villages occupy an important position in the economy of the capital and this is also a significant source of internal resources. The craft village of Hanoi is the largest and strongest compared to the craft villages in the country. Currently, Hanoi has 1350 craft villages (accounting for nearly 59% of the total number of villages in Hanoi), 272 craft villages are recognized by the City People's Committee, of which 198 traditional craft villages are recognized. Hanoi has 47 occupations out of a total of 52 occupations in the country. Craft villages have contributed to increasing the proportion of industry and commerce to 80% in the structure of production value of craft villages, reaching VND 8,663 billion. The contribution rate of craft villages, mainly through the production value of the handicraft sector to the City's GDP, has increased over the years from: 9.83% (in 2000) to over 11% (in 2010).

In the past 5 years (2006-2010), the city has invested about 50 trillion VND to develop the suburban socio-economic. Hanoi is a city with limited land, a large number of people, little arable land, and low labor time used in agriculture. Developing craft villages, created jobs for 600,000 workers, accounting for 65% of the suburban population and 42% of the total number of industrial workers - handicrafts in Hanoi.

The development of housing, health care, education, post and telecommunications, financial and banking services, and insurance services in Hanoi is better than other provinces. As of 2010, there are 50 universities and 29 colleges in Hanoi, with 643,500 students; 45 professional secondary schools, with a student population of 56,000; 279 Technical Worker schools, with a student population of 117,000. The average number of high school students per ten thousand people is 1,546 people; 113 scientific research institutions (accounting for 85% of the total number of research institutes in the country). The proportion of schools, number of lecturers and students of universities, colleges, professional secondary schools, vocational schools, number of medical examination and treatment establishments, number of hospital beds, number of doctors, number of scientific research institutes, etc. is also high. More than the proportion of the population and ranked first in the provinces and cities.

Hanoi is also a major financial-banking center of the country, home to many leading banks in the country and the world such as Vietcombank, Vietinbank, Techcombank, ANZ, etc., large insurance groups such as Bao Viet., Bao Minh, AIA...; multinational investment funds, large financial corporations. As of August 1, 2008, in Hanoi, there are 08 border-gate Customs Branches with the

function of organizing the quick clearance of goods, creating favorable conditions for businesses in import and export activities.

3.2 Environmental Issues in Industrial Parks and Industrial Clusters

According to the Hanoi Department of Natural Resources and Environment, with 1,350 craft villages and craft villages, Hanoi is the locality with the largest number of craft villages in the country.

In addition to the important role in local socio-economic development such as creating jobs, increasing incomes for workers, contributing to restructuring and diversifying rural industries, the strong development of craft villages also cause some negative impacts on the living environment

According to the Hanoi Department of Natural Resources and Environment, since 2017, the Department has advised and submitted to the Hanoi People's Committee for approval the Project on environmental protection of craft villages in the city until 2020 and orientations to the future. by 2030 with the goal of strongly strengthening the implementation of environmental protection in the management and development of craft villages in Hanoi; perfect the environmental management system in order to strengthen the capacity of monitoring and remedying environmental pollution in craft villages; prevent the creation of new environmental polluting craft villages.

The Department has reviewed 315 craft villages; assessment and classification of pollution levels for 293 operating craft villages. The results show that there are 139 craft villages with serious environmental pollution (accounting for 47.5%); 91 polluted craft villages (accounting for 31%); 63 non-polluted craft villages (accounting for 21.5%).

The polluting craft villages mainly belong to the group of industries such as: handicrafts; processing agricultural products and food; weaving; dye; recycling, metal processing...

(Source: Vietnamplus.vn)

3.3. Laborers Interest Protection in Industrial Parks and Industrial Clusters

First, The city should plan and build industrial zones so that there is linkage and mutual support between production and business establishments in the cluster and links with other industrial clusters. CCN development is associated with the development of supporting industries, creating production linkage networks and forming value chains.

Second, The city plays an active and important role in the construction and development of industrial infrastructure as shown in:

- Concretize the policies of the Central State, strategies, development planning, standards and regulations for building industrial clusters.
- Provide incentives and incentives to attract investment in CCN.
- Acquiring land fund for construction of industrial parks.
- The State invests in the construction of infrastructure outside the industrial zone fence and supports investment in infrastructure construction within the industrial zone fence.
- Local governments with CCNs should be given a high degree of autonomy in terms of investment policies, use of local resources, and attraction of external resources. These policies are committed to consistent long-term to ensure confidence for investors.
- It is necessary to clearly decentralize and avoid overlapping the functions and tasks of the Management Board with the local State management agencies and functional departments. Strictly implement the "one-stop shop" mechanism and speed up the reform of administrative procedures to create maximum conditions and reduce troubles for investors.

Environmental factors must be regularly checked and evaluated.

- Encourage the development of services for industrial development such as credit guarantee, insurance and export promotion, organization of fairs.

Next, Construction and development of industrial infrastructure must ensure synchronous requirements and effective development of industrial zones. The expression of that synchronization is: synchronization between inside and outside the CCN; synchronization between technical infrastructure and social infrastructure; synchronization between the constituent elements of the infrastructure. CCNs must win land fund for: building production factories; internal traffic; electricity, water and telecommunications supply systems; to build a centralized wastewater treatment station; planting trees; building operator, managing CCN...

Figure 1 - Land in Industrial Parks



(Source: vlaw.vn)

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Decree No. 45/2022/ND-CP issued by the Government on July 7, 2022 on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of environmental protection, effective from August 25, 2022, clearly states the fines for acts of violating regulations on environmental protection in public places, urban areas and residential areas.

A fine ranging from VND 1 million to VND 2 million shall be imposed for dumping, disposing or disposing of garbage on sidewalks, roadways or into urban wastewater drainage systems or surface water drainage systems; dumping wastewater in contravention of regulations on sidewalks and street beds; Dispose of plastic waste generated from daily life into ponds, lakes, canals, rivers, streams and sea.

A fine ranging from VND 10 million to VND 20 million shall be applied to the management of parks, amusement parks, entertainment areas, festivals, tourist resorts, markets, railway stations, bus stations, piers, ports, etc. ferry terminals and other public areas with one of the following acts:

There are not enough public sanitation facilities, means and equipment for waste collection to meet the requirements of environmental sanitation as prescribed;

Failing to collect waste within the prescribed management scope;

Failing to arrange human resources to collect waste and clean the environment within the scope of management.

There is no environmental protection officer, team or team to inspect and supervise according to regulations.

Penalties for violations committed by agencies, organizations or owners of production, business or service establishments that generate ordinary industrial solid wastes are as follows:

a) A fine ranging from VND 3,000,000 to VND 5,000,000 shall be imposed for failing to have a record of handing over ordinary industrial solid waste to be treated for each transfer according to regulations.

b) A fine ranging from VND 20,000,000 to VND 25,000,000 shall be imposed for failing to classify at the source of ordinary industrial solid waste as prescribed; equipment and tools for storing ordinary industrial solid waste do not meet technical requirements on environmental protection as prescribed; common industrial solid waste storage warehouses or areas do not meet technical requirements on environmental protection as prescribed; failing to sign contracts with units with the function of collecting, transporting and treating ordinary industrial solid waste as prescribed.

c) A fine ranging from VND 25,000,000 to VND 30,000,000 shall be imposed for failing to keep separate classified industrial solid waste according to regulations; there are no equipment, tools, areas or warehouses for storing ordinary industrial solid waste as prescribed.

d) A fine ranging from VND 30,000,000 to VND 50,000,000 shall be imposed for self-recycling, treatment, co-processing and energy recovery from ordinary industrial solid waste when failing to meet requirements on protection of industrial wastes regulated environment.

Last but not least, From Nam Dinh's point of view, CCN is the place where the concentration of units specializing in the production of industrial products and services for industrial production, with definite geographical boundaries, was established under the decision of the Provincial People's Committee.. Nam Dinh has used the phrase "Industrial cluster in rural areas" because it is associated with the policy of attracting investment from outside the craft village. Therefore, within the industrial zones in rural areas, there are both concentrated industrial zones of craft villages and small and medium industrial zones to attract investment from other places.

In Ha Tay (previously) often called CCNs and small-scale clusters (under 5-10 ha) often called "Industrial sites". In (old) Hanoi, it is often called a small and medium industrial cluster (area). According to Hanoi's concept, before the Decision 105/2009/QĐ-TTg, CCN was an industrial park, but with a smaller scale, with fences separating it from the outside, under separate and centralized management. all businesses operating under any mechanism (exporting goods and/or domestic consumption), as long as it is consistent with zoning regulations on location and industry.

Facilities have been describes as enabler that supports the teaching and learning process

Figure 2 – Planning and Managing Land for Industrial Parks



(Source: Internet)

Sahney et al. (2004) describe physical resources in the form of facilities among the vital inputs required for the success of educational institutions. Facilities have been describes as enabler that supports the teaching and learning process (Sapri et al. 2009).

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Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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