Industrial Zones Development And The Economic Transformation In Ca Mau Province

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper aims to present INDUSTRIAL ZONES DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN CA MAU PROVINCE. By using statistics, qualitative analysis including synthesis and inductive methods in this paper, this study points that, In the context of the country’s economy development, the strong economic transformation has had a positive impact on the transformation of the social life of the province. Economic structure changes in Ca Mau province toward a trend to increase ratio of services industries (from 19 to 41% till 2017 year). Also reducing ratio of agriculture from 63% to 26% till 2017. And the ratio of industries nearly equal to agriculture till 2017 (26-27%).

Keywords: industrial zones, Ca Mau, development, economy. JEL:M10, M21

INTRODUCTION

Ca Mau province has 04 industrial zones: Khanh An Industrial Park, Hoa Trung Industrial Park, Song Doc Industrial Park, Nam Can Industrial Park (located in Nam Can Economic Zone). Especially, Nam Can economic zone in Ca Mau province has been approved by the Government for construction planning until 2030, with a scale of 11,000 ha. This is a multi-industry and multi-sector economic zone, an international trade hub of Ca Mau province and the Mekong Delta, according to Official Letter No. 242/TTg-KTN dated February 25, 2014 of the Prime Minister on the adjusted the development planning of Ca Mau IPs by 2020 to 03 specific industrial zones: (1) Khanh An Industrial Park, area of 235.86 ha with 19 projects in operation. The industries are seafood processing industry, forestry products processing industry, gas liquefaction industry, post-gas industry, building material production industry, packaging; (2) Hoa Trung Industrial Park, area 327.13 ha, with 11 projects in operation. The professions are seafood processing industry, services
and industries serving aquaculture and fishing; (3) Particularly, Song Doc Industrial Park is submitting to the Prime Minister for approval the decision to establish the Industrial Park.

Industrial clusters: Out of 13 industrial clusters, there are currently 02 operating ones (Ward 8 and Hoa Thanh). Ward 8 CCN has 82 projects in operation. The main occupations are seafood production and processing, mechanical engineering for agriculture and fishery, composite production, plastic products; Hoa Thanh Industrial Park, Ca Mau City, Ca Mau City People's Committee is preparing to complete the dossier to establish the CCN Management Board to invite investors.

(source: https://vioit.org.vn/)

Next, The development of Industrial Zone (IZ) or Industrial Park (IP) is considered as a crucial policy to promote the industrialization and modernization of the country (Bezpalov et al., 2019) IP refers to an area which is set aside for industrial facilities without the explicit purpose of facilitating or promoting the provision of common infrastructure and services (UNIDO, 1997; Falcke, 1999)

Beside, Kalisa & Korytarova (2021) pointed focuses on the analysis of the development and use of industrial zones, which represent areas for the concentrated location of manufacturing sites specialised in a particular industry, strategic services, or technology centres. Both services and industry have an impact as the top engines of Gross Domestic Product and the labour force employment both in the Czech Republic and European Union. The area and the predominant category of economic activities are important parameters of each industrial zone. They place demands on the employees, transport, technical equipment, landscape, and settlement within the impact on the territory.

The role played in the development of IZs confirmed that the IPs are essentially important in the process of promoting industrialization, modernization, contribution to the development of the country’s infrastructure, upliftment in the competitiveness of industrial plants, acquisition of labour force and support to control potential pollution and innovation links followed by scientiﬁc research (Azizov, 2014).

Janku et al (2020) pointed a rapid decline of agricultural land with new uses, especially for construction purposes. This negative trend is evident across Europe, the Czech Republic has the fastest loss of land in the EU. One reason for the significant loss of agricultural land is building industrial zones, which utilises of greenfield areas, and their occupying new areas of agricultural land, often the most the most fertile. The analysis deals with the occupied area (the area of a particular industrial zone), the percentage utilisation of that industrial zone, the number of employees in the industrial zone, and the land quality expressed by means of the agricultural land protection class. The results of the analysis show the low usability of industrial zones, the large occupation of the agricultural land, and the low benefits to the Czech state and Czech citizens. The results also show the poor land use policy in relation to the soil protection. This work is followed by the project Sustainable management of natural resources with an emphasis on non-production and production
ability of the soil, the results of which will be included in legislation and be binding for spatial planning.

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

Industrial zones development
We look at:

Figure 1 - Map of industrial zones Planning

(source: quanlybatdongsan.vn)

According to the master plan on development of industrial parks in the province by 2015 and
orientation to 2020 approved by the Prime Minister, Ca Mau has 4 industrial parks with a total area of 1,477 ha. Prominent among them is Nam Can industrial park located in Nam Can economic zone. This is a multi-industry and multi-sector economic zone, an international trade hub of Ca Mau with the Mekong Delta.

**Issues in industrial zones development and THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN CA MAU PROVINCE**

We look at:

Table 1. Economic structure of Ca Mau over the years (1997-2017), Unit: %.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Tax product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>52,46</td>
<td>24,21</td>
<td>23,33</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>39,24</td>
<td>36,62</td>
<td>24,14</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36,15</td>
<td>35,31</td>
<td>28,54</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>26,76</td>
<td>27,65</td>
<td>41,69</td>
<td>3,90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ca Mau Statistical Office

Economic structure changes in Ca Mau province toward a trend to increase ratio of services industries (from 19 to 41% till 2017 year).
Also reducing ratio of agriculture from 63% to 26% till 2017. And the ratio of industries nearly equal to agriculture till 2017 (26-27%).
Ca Mau has basically completed the set goals, but the province's shortcomings in terms of socio-economic development in the period 1997-2017 are still there and can be overcome in the following years. follow. In the new situation (climate change, sea level rise, natural disasters, epidemics, global conflicts of interest, trade wars, as well as changes in policies and strategies of major countries in the region and world...)

The province's main industry is seafood processing, which has improved its quality in both breadth and depth, which is reflected in the number of enterprises, processing output and export markets increasing year by year.

Limit

From 2011 to now, the industrial growth rate of the province has tended to decrease. Indicators of industrial production value and industrial development index in recent years are as follows: In the period 2011-2015, the average growth rate of the industry strives to increase by 18.3%. 7%/year; in the 2016-2020 period, strive to increase by 6.8%/year, in fact, in the 2016-2019 period, it will reach
5.46%.

- In addition to the seafood processing enterprises of the province, the rest of the enterprises are mainly small-scale enterprises, family businesses, so the ability to access and find out information through the Internet, communication channels, Electronic information has many limitations, greatly affecting the competitiveness of enterprises.

- The typical products of the province are mostly produced in small quantities, depending on the season, the quality and design of goods have not met the required standards and have not met the market demand, especially for large, modern supermarkets in the country and importers. The technical infrastructure of industrial zones and clusters in the province has not been invested yet, so it has not attracted investors to exploit the potentials of the province.

- A number of investment projects to develop renewable energy (wind power, solar power). The application for the assignment of the area to submit the procedures for adding projects to the planning is still difficult to wait for opinions of many sectors, so the long time will affect the investment efficiency.

(source: https://vioit.org.vn/)

**Discussion and conclusion**

First, we see:

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

REGULATIONS ON MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND ECONOMIC ZONES

Article 7. Industrial park construction planning

1. Industrial park construction planning includes: general industrial park construction planning, industrial park construction subdivision planning and industrial park construction detailed planning (if necessary). Industrial park construction plannings are formulated, appraised and approved in accordance with the law on construction and this Decree.

2. The approved general planning on construction of industrial parks and the planning on subdivisions on construction of industrial zones shall serve as the basis for:

a) Organize the formulation of detailed planning on construction of industrial parks (if necessary);

b) Organize the preparation of pre-feasibility study reports of industrial park infrastructure projects funded by public investment capital in accordance with the law on public investment; organize the compilation of investment projects on construction and business of infrastructure of industrial zones.
in accordance with the provisions of the law on investment;

c) Decide the investment policy of industrial park infrastructure projects using public investment capital in accordance with the law on public investment; approve investment policies on investment projects on construction and business of infrastructure of industrial parks according to the provisions of the law on investment.

3. Based on the plan on development of the industrial park system in the provincial planning, the People's Committee of the province shall organize the formulation and approval of tasks, general construction planning project and industrial park construction subdivision planning, according to the provisions of the law on construction.

4. Cases where planning tasks are not required:

   a) In case of formulating the planning on zoning for the construction of industrial zones in the area where the general construction planning has been approved or the general planning on construction of the economic zone has been approved, there is no need to formulate planning tasks;

   b) In case of formulation of detailed planning for construction of industrial parks in the area where the approved construction subdivision planning is available, planning tasks are not required;

   c) In case planning tasks are not required as prescribed in Clause 5 of this Article.

5. Competent state agencies must organize the elaboration of general construction planning and construction zoning planning for the entire planned area according to the provisions of the law on construction for industrial parks of large scale. with an area of 500 ha or more, industrial - urban - service zones, industrial parks with many infrastructure investors or investors investing in infrastructure construction and business according to each industrial zone. Karma.

In case an industrial park, industrial zone - urban area - service specified in this Clause is identified in the approved urban general planning or economic zone construction general planning, a zoning plan may be drawn up. industrial zones without planning tasks.

Second, the strong economic transformation has had a positive impact on the transformation of the social life of the province. After 20 years, along with the whole country's integration and development, the face of urban and rural areas has changed in the direction of gradually moving towards civilization and modernity. Along with focusing on economic development, Ca Mau province is very interested in the task of ensuring social security, political stability, and improving people's living standards in the area. Policies on social security, development investment, support for the poor, policy families, and disadvantaged families have been implemented synchronously and drastically, so people's lives have been significantly improved. The income and material and spiritual life of the people have been increasingly improved, including in remote, isolated and ethnic areas.
minority areas. (Pham Hung Nha, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, 2022).

Acknowledgement. Thank you, editors, friends to assist this publishing.

Conflicts of interest
There is no conflict of interest

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