



Solving Difficulties For Industrial Clusters Development - A Case In Hanoi Vietnam

**Nguyen Dinh Trung¹, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy², Ly Lan Yen³, Nguyen Trong Diep⁴, Ta
Van Thanh⁵**

¹PhD, National Economics University, Hanoi Vietnam.

²MBA, Banking University HCMC, Ho Chi Minh city Vietnam - International University of Japan, Japan.

³PhD, Academy of Finance, Hanoi Vietnam.

⁴PhD (corresponding) School of Law, Vietnam National University, Hanoi Vietnam.

⁵PhD, University of Finance-Marketing, Vietnam.

APA Citation:

Trung, N.D., Huy, D.T.N., Yen, L.L., Diep, N.T., Thanh, T.V, (2021)., Solving Difficulties For Industrial Clusters Development - A Case In Hanoi Vietnam, *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(3), 2124-2135; 2021.

Submission Date: 25/10/2021

Acceptance Date: 26/12/2021

ABSTRACT

In emerging markets such as Vietnam, industrial clusters here have been filled, with many more businesses and production households, creating jobs for thousands local and neighboring workers.

Beside, The formation of industrial clusters has helped to move production facilities out of residential areas, meet the demand for production space, and at the same time contribute to solving pollution in residential areas as before.

This paper will address not only problems but also discussion on solving difficulties of clusters in case of Hanoi city.

President Ho Chi Minh's instructions on industrialization contain truly unique and valuable contents that guide the practice of industrialization in Vietnam not only in previous historical periods but also in the past. It is also valuable in many aspects in the process of accelerating the cause of industrialization and modernization under the socialist orientation in Vietnam today.

Key words: industrial clusters, industrialization, policies, Vietnam.

JEL: O11, O14, O21, O25

1.Introduction

First, building a reasonable economic structure. Stemming from the country's economic characteristics, from the very beginning, President Ho Chi Minh determined to build a modern industrial and agricultural economic structure and the role of commerce in socio-economic development. In a report on the draft revised Constitution, at the 11th session of the

1st National Assembly, he outlined an economic model in the transitional period to socialism: "The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is progressing gradually. from people's democracy to socialism by developing and renovating the national economy according to socialism, turning the backward economy into a socialist economy with industry and agriculture. modern industry, advanced science and technology. The economic policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is to constantly develop production to forever improve the material and cultural life of the people".

(source: Ho Chi Minh, Complete Volume, volume 12, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi, 2011, p.412-p.636)

Next, we see many Hanoi Industrial clusters are on the way to develop and well established:

Fig 1- Hanoi industrial cluster established



(source: internet)

In addition to the support of the local government and related departments and agencies, Ho Chi Minh City. Hanoi also suggested investors focus all their resources to quickly complete investment in building technical infrastructure for industrial clusters, promote attraction of secondary investors to promote the effectiveness of projects.

At the same time, urge investors and localities to apply for adjustment and extension of the project implementation schedule for expired industrial clusters; elaboration and appraisal of project feasibility study reports; environmental impact assessment report...

The paper organized with introduction, literature review, method, main findings, then discussion and conclusion.

Research questions:

Analyzing difficulties in developing Hanoi industrial clusters?

What are policy implications for solving these difficulties?

2. Literature review

First, DTN Huy (2015) pointed that risk management and governance in banks and corporations are vital. This confirmed by (PM Dat et al, 2020).

Moreover, Karim (2011) pointed that Management Information Systems (MIS) is the key factor to facilitate and attain efficient decision making.

The emergence of industrial clusters (Mazzoni, 2020) has promoted the sound development of the regional economy. Industrial clusters refer to the combination of companies and institutions that are geographically concentrated and related to each other in a specific field (Pei, 2019). Its organizational form is the cooperation mode between enterprises in a fixed geographic space. Geographical aggregation can form a unique credit advantage, effectively reducing transaction costs and actively promoting the innovation and diffusion of knowledge, in developed countries, such as the machinery industry cluster in the Baden-Württemberg region in southern Germany, the jewelry industry cluster in the Arezzo region of Italy, the electronics industry cluster in the US Silicon Valley, and Highway 128 and in developing countries, such as the information industry cluster in Bangalore, India, and the electronics industry cluster in Baja California, Mexico. Distinctive industrial clusters help the regional economy to proliferate in the country.

Then, We summarize previous studies as follows:

Table 1 – Summary of previous studies

Authors	Year	Contents, results
Yao & Whalley	2016	believed that the main impacts of pilot free trade zone (PFTZ) are not on the amount of its trade volume or foreign investment, but on the promotion of institutional innovation
Altunbas et al	2017	there is evidence suggesting that macroprudential tools have a significant impact on bank risk. Second, the responses to changes in macroprudential tools differ among banks, depending on their specific balance sheet characteristics. In particular, banks that are small, weakly capitalised and with a higher share of wholesale funding react more strongly to changes in macroprudential tools. Third, controlling for bank-specific characteristics, macroprudential policies are more effective in a tightening than in an easing episode
Wang & Guo	2021	Taking the implementation of IICP policy as a quasi-natural experiment and using the panel data of 266 prefecture-level cities in China in 2008-2019, this

		<p>paper provides strong evidence that IICP policy promotes regional innovation. The conclusion still holds after a battery of robustness checks. The heterogeneity test shows that the promoting effect of IICP policy on innovation is more significant in central and western region than in eastern region. Moreover, the lower the city administrative level and the lower the dependence on natural resource, the more prominent the innovation effect of IICP policy. Further, the mechanism test shows that the IICP policy can promote regional innovation indirectly by strengthening government support for innovation and attracting the agglomeration of science and technological talents, but the mediation effect of industrial structure has not been verified.</p>
Pang et al	2021	<p>studies an adaptive negotiation strategy based on selective integrated learning, which effectively improves negotiation. First, take the suppliers and purchasing companies in the cluster supply chain as the research objects and analyze the characteristics of multilateral negotiation of collaborative procurement. Secondly, the support vector machine algorithm performs adaptive learning for each evaluation data set to estimate the concession range. On this basis, remove the few submodels that perform poorly, recombine the calculation weights, and establish a multiagent clustered supply collaborative procurement negotiation model. The simulation experiment proves the feasibility of the adaptive negotiation strategy and the effectiveness of the adaptive coordination strategy based on selective ensemble learning proposed in this paper from the aspects of concession range prediction error rate, prediction accuracy rate, and negotiation utility.</p>

(source: author synthesis)

3. Methodology

Method and Data

This study mainly use qualitative methods including synthesis, inductive and explanatory methods. And it emphasizes again vital roles of building sustainable industrial clusters for economic growth with a case in Hanoi city.

It also uses historicalism combined with dialectical materialism method.

4. Main results

4.1 Overview

Currently, there are about 70 industrial clusters in Hanoi, contributing significantly to economic growth and ensuring social security. These industrial clusters operate in 17 districts, districts and towns with a total planned area of more than 1.6 thousand hectares, of which more than 1.3 thousand hectares are invested in infrastructure construction and operation.

In order for the capital industry to develop sustainably and effectively, becoming a driving force for the development of other economic sectors, over the past time, Hanoi has been investing and building modern industrial clusters.

Accordingly, from 2018-2020, Hanoi has decided to establish 43 industrial clusters. In which, in 2020, 25 industrial clusters with a total area of 497.4 ha were established and investment was deployed quite smoothly because problems in planning and land were advised by departments and branches to the City People's Committee.

Industrial clusters have attracted more than 3.8 thousand production and business establishments, created jobs for 60,000 workers, and contributed about 1,100 billion VND/year to the State budget.

The formation of industrial clusters has helped to move production facilities out of residential areas, meet the demand for production space, and at the same time contribute to solving pollution in residential areas as before.

The strong development and great contributions of industrial clusters are undeniable. However, the process of developing industrial clusters in Hanoi still has many challenges and inadequacies.

According to data reported by the Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade, in 2021, Hanoi City assigns a plan to start construction of technical infrastructure for 43 industrial clusters. However, only Dai Thang craft village industrial cluster and Phu Tuc craft village industrial cluster (Phu Xuyen district) have just started construction, most of the rest have not yet completed site clearance.

According to the Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade, the main reason for the above situation is that according to regulations, more than 10 hectares of rice land must be

submitted to the Prime Minister for a conversion policy, while so far only 2/20 clusters have official documents. policy approval.

(source: <https://cig.com.vn/tin-tuc-su-kien/>, access date 18/7/2022)

4.2 Difficulties for industrial cluster development in Hanoi

Firstly, seeing from reality, in case of Phuc Tho district, the process of developing industrial clusters still has many challenges and inadequacies, notably that site clearance is a difficult step. Up to now, the People's Committee of Dan Phuong district has approved the plan for compensation and site clearance support for 54 households and individuals with an area of nearly 28,000m². The project investor has paid for 39 households (nearly 20,000m²). In this project, there are still about 20 households having problems in land acquisition.

Secondly, Another shortcoming is that most of the industrial clusters in the area were formed and developed from craft villages, operating spontaneously without planning.

Meanwhile, to meet the requirements of environmental treatment, fire prevention, etc., it requires very expensive equipment and system investment costs, so it is often "ignored".

Thirdly, many businesses proposed to be supported because they were "entangled" in business administration and marketing knowledge when converting to a business model; Many business households are still facing difficulties in terms of space...

Fourthly, many of the rest (clusters) have not completed site clearance.

The Department of Industry and Trade explained that the main reason for this situation is that according to regulations, more than 10 hectares of rice land must be submitted to the Prime Minister for a conversion policy, while so far only 2/20 clusters have approved documents with the policy.

Fifthly, in case of Hong Duong industrial cluster, in the process of carrying out the land acquisition for site clearance, encountered problems with the difference in area and name of the field between the diagram of land allocation and division and the certificate of land use rights; Some households disagree with the compensation price because their land is land %, so the compensation price must be higher.

4.3 Discussion on solving difficulties

Hanoi city has assigned leaders of departments, agencies and chairpersons of People's Committees of districts and towns to strengthen inspection, urge and take full responsibility before the city for the implementation of the plan according to their functions and tasks. deliver; create the most favorable conditions for investors in the process of project implementation; implement solutions to remove obstacles, shorten at least 50% of the time to carry out administrative procedures as prescribed...

Following the direction of the City, the Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade is implementing specific solutions to speed up the construction progress of the projects. In which, the most important task is that the Department will coordinate with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment to complete the dossier for the City People's Committee to submit to the Prime Minister to apply for the conversion of rice land; along with that is to immediately complete the issuance of construction permits with qualified industrial clusters...

At the same time, urge investors and localities to apply for adjustment and extension of the project implementation schedule for expired industrial clusters; elaboration and appraisal of project feasibility study reports; environmental impact assessment report...

Formation of industrial clusters have following advantages:

Most of the industrial clusters here have been filled, with many more businesses and production households, creating jobs for thousands local and neighboring workers.

Beside, The formation of industrial clusters has helped to move production facilities out of residential areas, meet the demand for production space, and at the same time contribute to solving pollution in residential areas as before.

In addition, the Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade has issued many documents urging the People's Committees of districts and investors of industrial clusters to urgently complete necessary procedures and work; comment on detailed construction planning 1/500 at the request of the District People's Committee; coordinate with the Departments of Natural Resources and Environment and the People's Committees of the districts in site clearance, land recovery, land allocation, complete the dossier and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval of the policy of converting rice land; adjusting and extending the project implementation schedule for expired industrial clusters

In the coming time, Hanoi City will focus on developing industrial clusters towards clean, high-tech and environmentally friendly industrial production.

4.4 President Ho Chi Minh views on industrialization process

On the concept of industrialization. Acquiring the point of view of Marxism-Leninism and the reality of his revolutionary activities, in the article *What is industrialization?* Published in *Nhan Dan Newspaper*, No. 2136, on January 22, 1960, President Ho Chi Minh, although not yet given a full concept, pointed out the connotation of industrialization including the development of heavy industry: "The machinery-making industry, iron and steel, coal, oil, chemicals, etc., collectively known as heavy industry. Heavy industry is the focal point to expand other industries and provide machinery for agriculture. Therefore, without heavy industry, it cannot be called industrialization" (source: Ho Chi Minh, *Complete Volume*, volume 12, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi, 2011, p.412-p.636)

On the goal of socialist industrialization during the transition to socialism in Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh identified the main goal of industrialization in an organic relationship with the general goal of socialism. If this relationship is separated, industrialization will lose its specific and dogmatic direction. President Ho Chi Minh always considers the relationship between the goal of industrialization and the goal of socialism as a fundamental issue of principle. President Ho Chi Minh stated that the ultimate goal of socialist industrialization is to bring about an abundant, prosperous and happy life for the people. Therefore, in the article *The Way Forward* published in the *People's Newspaper*, No. 2134, dated January 20, 1960, he pointed out: "But socialist industrialization is still the common goal of striving, the way to no true warmth of our people" (source: Ho Chi Minh, *Complete Volume*, volume 12, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi, 2011, p.412-p.636)

Since then, clearly defining the goal of industrialization is to build a socialist economy with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, high productivity to

constantly improve people's life; overcome the poverty and backwardness of small production and the consequences of war.

In the talk with the City Party Congress. Hanoi, June 20, 1960, President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "The purpose of socialism is to constantly improve the people's living standards. To ensure a happy life forever, it is necessary to industrialize socialism, to build heavy industry. Thus, it must both improve life and accumulate. Improve your life step by step according to your ability, and at the same time must accumulate to build". This is the goal, the social nature of the process of industrialization led by the working class and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

(source: <https://congthuong.vn/nhung-chi-dan-dac-sac-cua-chu-tich-ho-chi-minh-ve-cong-nghiep-hoa-o-viet-nam-178046.html>, access date 18/7/2022)

5. Discussion and conclusion

Hanoi currently has more than 200,000 business households. The transformation from household business to enterprise is essential to promote efficient production and business development, meeting integration requirements.

The investor of industrial clusters point that the unit has concentrated resources to urgently coordinate with departments, branches and localities to complete project investment procedures, implement land clearance. by achieving 100% of the plan as well as completing the procedures to start construction. The enterprise has also fully prepared human resources, means of machinery, committed to complete the project within four months, ensuring the schedule according to the plan.

And According to Plan No. 85/KH-UBND on management, investment and development of industrial clusters in the area in 2022, Hanoi city will focus on building, completing and upgrading the technical infrastructure system of industrial clusters. industrial clusters are in operation. At the same time, strive to start construction of technical infrastructure for 41 industrial clusters that have been decided to establish in the 2019-2020 period; establish and expand 15 to 20 new industrial clusters; adding four new industrial clusters to the master plan on industrial cluster development up to 2020, with a vision to 2030.

Fig 2 - Solving difficulties for developing clusters in Hanoi city



(source: internet)

Limitation of research

We can expand our research model for other industries and other markets.

Acknowledgement

Thank you editors, friends to assist this publishing

Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict of interest

References

1. Altunbas, Y. et al (2017). Macprudential policy and bank risk, BIS Working Papers No 646.
2. Balasubramanian, A. et al . (2014). Information Systems Success in the Context of Internet Banking: Scale Development, *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 2.
3. Bremus, F., & Buch, C. M. (2017). Granularity in banking and growth: Does financial openness matter? *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 77, 300–316. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2016.04.023>
4. Duong Thi Tinh, Nguyen Thu Thuy, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy. (2021). Doing Business Research and Teaching Methodology for Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral Students-Case in Various Markets Including Vietnam , *Elementary education online*, 20(1).
5. Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thi Thuy Hanh, Nguyen Thi Hang, Pham Thi Hong Nhung, Nguyen ThiPhuong Thao, Le Thi Han, Do Thi Sang. (2021). General Solutions for Enhancing Quality of Teachers During Globalization in Emerging Markets Including Vietnam-and Some Pedagogy Psychological Issues , *Psychology and education*, 58(4).

6. Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy. (2021). Banking sustainability for economic growth and socio-economic development—case in Vietnam , *Turkish Journal of computer and mathematics education*, 12(2).
7. Dimitrov V, Jain PC. (2006). The Value Relevance of Changes in Financial Leverage, SSRN Working Paper
8. DTN Huy, NTT Hanh, NT Hang, PTH Nhung, NTP Thao, LT Han, DT Sang. (2021). General Solutions for Enhancing Quality of Teachers During Globalization in Emerging Markets Including Vietnam-and Some Pedagogy Psychological Issues , *Psychology and Education Journal* 58 (4), 2343-2349
9. DTN Huy, PN Van, NTT Ha. (2021). Education and computer skill enhancing for Vietnam laborers under industry 4.0 and evfta agreement, *Elementary education Online* 20 (4)
10. DT Hien, DTN Huy, NT Hoa, V Van Chung, LT Hue. (2021). Confucianism philosophies and effects on children with family-and philosophies of marx-lenin and ho chi minh for children and family development and education , *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11 (10), 998-1005
11. Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Le Thi Thanh Huong, Do Thu Huong, Nguyen Thi Thuy Hanh, Do Thi Sang. (2021). Educational and Psychological Issues for Kids Education, *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 13(2). DOI: 10.9756/INT-JECSE/V13I2.211056
12. DTN Huy, PTB Thao, DT Hien, LT Hue. (2021). Effects of Religions Philosophies and Ho Chi Minh and VI Lenin Ideologies on human education-and Physical Education for Children and the Youth , *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11 (10), 1034-1041
13. D. Yao and J. Whalley, “The China (Shanghai) pilot free trade zone: background, developments and preliminary assessment of initial impacts,” *The World Economy*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 2–15, 2016.
14. Emilios, A. 2015, Bank Leverage Ratios and Financial Stability: A Micro- and Macroprudential Perspective &, Working Paper No.849, Levy Economics Institute
15. Eugene FF, French KR. (2004). The Capital Asset Pricing Model: Theory and Evidence, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.
16. F. Mazzoni, “Circular economy and eco-innovation in Italian industrial clusters. Best practices from Prato textile cluster,” *Insights into Regional Development*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 661–676, 2020.
17. F Yong-Yan, J Manafian, SM Zia, DTN Huy, TH Le. (2021). Analytical Treatment of the Generalized Hirota-Satsuma-Ito Equation Arising in Shallow Water Wave , *Advances in Mathematical Physics* 2021
18. Huy, D.T.N. (2012). Estimating Beta of Viet Nam listed construction companies groups during the crisis. *Journal of Integration and Development*, 15(1), 57-71
19. Huy, D.T.N. (2015). The Critical Analysis of Limited South Asian Corporate Governance Standards After Financial Crisis. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 9(4), 741-764.
20. Hai, N. T., Huy, D. T. N., Hoa, N. T., & Thang, T. D. (2021). Educational Perspectives On Differences Between Management Case Study and Economic & Finance Case Study Teaching in Universities. *Design Engineering*, 12022-12034.

21. Hoa, N. T., Huy, D. T. N., Le Thi Thanh Huong, N. D., & Trung, N. T. D. (2021). Analysis of Case Teaching Method in Universities-An Economic Case Study in Pyrolysis Project. *Design Engineering*, 12108-12119.
22. Hac, L.D., Huy, D.T.N., Thach, N.N., Chuyen, B.M., Nhung, P.T.H., Thang, T.D., Anh, T.T. (2021). Enhancing risk management culture for sustainable growth of Asia commercial bank -ACB in Vietnam under mixed effects of macro factors , *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 8(3).
23. Hang, T.T.B., Nhung, D.T.H., Hung, N.M., Huy, D.T.N., Dat, P.M. (2020). Where Beta is going—case of Viet Nam hotel, airlines and tourism company groups after the low inflation period , *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 7(3).
24. Huy, D.T.N. (2015). The Critical Analysis of Limited South Asian Corporate Governance Standards After Financial Crisis, *International Journal for Quality Research*, 9(4): 741-764.
25. Huy, D.T.N. (2012). Estimating Beta of Viet Nam listed construction companies groups during the crisis , *Journal of Integration and Development*, 15 (1), 57-71
26. H Van Thuc, DTT Thao, NN Thach, VT Dung, DTN Huy, NTP Thanh. (2020). Designing Data Transmission System with Infrared Rays , *Psychology and education* 58 (2), 3406-3411
27. Huy, D. T.N., Loan, B. T., and Anh, P. T. (2020). Impact of selected factors on stock price: a case study of Vietcombank in Vietnam, *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, vol.7, no.4, pp. 2715-2730. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.4\(10\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.4(10))
28. Huy, D. T.N., Dat, P. M., và Anh, P. T. (2020). Building and econometric model of selected factors' impact on stock price: a case study, *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, vol.9(M), pp.77-93. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.9.M\(7\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.9.M(7))
29. Huy D.T.N., Nhan V.K., Bich N.T.N., Hong N.T.P., Chung N.T., Huy P.Q. (2021). Impacts of Internal and External Macroeconomic Factors on Firm Stock Price in an Expansion Econometric model—A Case in Vietnam Real Estate Industry, *Data Science for Financial Econometrics-Studies in Computational Intelligence*, vol.898, Springer. http://doi-org-443.webvpn.fjmu.edu.cn/10.1007/978-3-030-48853-6_14
30. Huy, D.T.N. , An, T.T.B. , Anh, T.T.K. , Nhung, P.T.H. (2021). Banking sustainability for economic growth and socio-economic development – case in Vietnam, *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education*, 12(2), pp. 2544–2553
31. Imran, M., Wu, M., Zhang, L., Zhao, Y., Jehan, N., & Moon, H.C. (2021). Market Premium and Macroeconomic Factors as Determinants of Industry Premium: Evidence from Emerging Economies, *Complexity*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/5534856>
32. J. Pei, “Solving the problem of charging and discharging of electric vehicles based on particle swarm algorithm,” in 2019 2nd international conference on information systems and computer aided education (ICISCAE), pp. 534–538, Dalian, 2019.
33. Le, K., & Nguyen, M. (2021). Education and political engagement. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 85.
34. Nguyen Thi Hoa, Nguyen Thi Hang, Nguyen Thanh Giang, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy. (2021). Human resource for schools of politics and for international relation during globalization and EVFTA , *Elementary education online*, 20(4).
35. N Thi Hang, D Thi Tinh, DT Ngoc Huy, PT Hong Nhung. (2021). Educating and training labor force Under Covid 19; Impacts to Meet Market Demand in Vietnam

- during Globalization and Integration Era , *Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers*, 12(1)
36. NT Hoa, DTN Huy, T Van Trung. (2021). Implementation of students scientific research policy at universal education institutions in Vietnam in today situation and solutions , *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11 (10), 73-80
 37. NN Thach, HT Hanh, DTN Huy, QN Vu. (2021). [Technology Quality Management of the industry 4.0 and Cybersecurity Risk Management on Current Banking Activities in Emerging Markets-the Case in Vietnam](#), *International Journal for Quality Research* 15 (3),
 38. NN Thach, N Van Bao, DTN Huy, BD Thanh, LTV Nga, TT Ha, NT Binh. (2021). [Measuring the Volatility of Market Risk of Vietnam Banking Industry After the Low Inflation Period 2015–2017](#), *Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies* 23 (04)
 39. Phung Tran My Hanh, Nguyen Thi Hang, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Le Ngoc Nuong. (2021). Enhancing Roles of Banks and the Comparison of Market Risk and Risk Policy Implications in Group of Listed Vietnam Banks During 2 Stages: Pre and Post-Low Inflation Period , *Revista geintec-gestao Inovacao e Tecnologias*, Vol.11(2).
 40. Pang, L et al. (2021). Research on Integrated Learning of Industrial Clusters in Self-Created Districts, *Wireless communication and Mobile computing*, Volume 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/8925688>
 41. TTH Ha, NB Khoa, DTN Huy, VK Nhan, DH Nhung, PT Anh, PK Duy. (2019). [Modern corporate governance standards and role of auditing-cases in some Western european countries after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation](#), *International Journal of Entrepreneurship* 23 (1S)
 42. TDT Vu, DTN Huy, NTH Trang, NN Thach. (2021). [Human Education And Educational Issues For Society And Economy-Case In Emerging Markets Including Vietnam](#), *Elementary education Online* 20 (2)
 43. Tram, T. X. H., & Thi Thanh Hoai, N. . (2021). Effect of macroeconomic variables on systemic risk: Evidence from Vietnamese economy. *Economics and Business Letters*, 10(3), 217-228. <https://doi.org/10.17811/ebl.10.3.2021.217-228>
 44. Valipour, H., & Vahed. M.S. (2017). Risk Management and Forecasting Macro-Variables Influences on Bank Risk, [International Journal of Business and Management](#) 12(6):137. DOI:10.5539/ijbm.v12n6p137
 45. W. Liang, W. Huang, J. Long, K. Zhang, K. Li, and D. Zhang, “Deep reinforcement learning for resource protection and real-time detection in IoT environment,” *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 6392–6401, 2020.
 46. Wang, H., & Guo, J. (2021). The Impact of Innovative Industrial Cluster Policy on Regional Innovation: Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment in China, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, Volume 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/4717539>