

Experience in Policy Developing Marine Economy and Lessons Learned for Khanh Hoa Vietnam

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Abstract:

The paper conducts an overview of the experience analysis of a number of countries in the world and some provinces in Vietnam on policies to develop marine and island economy. Countries around the world have effectively exploited the island economy and always oriented the development of the marine economy based on the orientation of sustainable development and environmental protection. The coastal provinces of Vietnam have also initially formed and developed the Sea economy in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: *Developing marine economic, Vietnam, Khanh Hoa*

1. Introduction

For every Vietnamese citizen, the sea and islands are part of the sacred flesh. Throughout the historical period, the sea and islands were associated with the process of protecting against foreign aggression and building the country. Today, the sea and islands still play a big role, being the source of livelihood for the Vietnamese people, and to protect the country. Development of the sea and island economy also contributes to improving the socio-economic life, political stability and national defense and security at sea.

As a country with a sea running along the length of the country, full of islands and coastal islands as well as offshore, with many beautiful natural beaches, mild climate, rich seafood reserves and huge amount of minerals on the sea floor. However, at present, Vietnam has been exhausting the exploitation of natural resources: fishing with large boats, small nets, not seasonal including the breeding season of fish, even using exploitation methods. destruction like explosives or chemicals; Regarding petroleum mineral resources: exploiting and consuming mainly in the form of crude oil with a dense number of drilling rigs, quickly depleting natural oil and gas fields with low economic efficiency; In addition, Vietnam has many deep-water seaports located along the coast, including the East Sea with arterial international maritime routes, which is the main route of transporting goods from Japan, China, and Korea to Europe. , West Asia, Africa and vice versa, Vietnam's topography is the gateway of Indochina countries like Laos and Cambodia. However, up to now, Vietnam has not fully promoted its role, fragmented investment, reduced competitiveness. The above things show that the development of Vietnam's marine economy requires careful evaluation and research to fully promote the advantages of the sea and islands, and develop the marine economy in a sustainable manner.

For nearly 30 years, the sea and island economy has contributed positively to the overall economy of the province and the Southeast region, creating jobs, greatly contributing to the budget of Khanh Hoa, contributing to ensuring social security, improving people's lives, creating a solid foundation for sustainable development of the marine economy in the future, contributing to asserting sovereignty in the East Sea. Compared to other localities located in coastal areas such as Da Nang, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh, the experience of developing marine economy of Khanh Hoa is still modest. Experience in the world and in Vietnam shows that each locality has its own characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, and opportunities, besides the intrinsic factors of each locality also depend on the development trend. At the same time, the world economy must also be studied in a holistic manner in order to analyze, evaluate and select to give a firm and effective direction for developing sea and island economy. Along with the national marine economic development strategy in general, coastal localities in particular, Khanh Hoa is also in the same trend.

2. Literature review

2.1. Experience of Canada

Canada is one of the leading countries in building a comprehensive marine policy at the national level, applying integrated management method - a modern management method, suitable for the sea. The system of marine policies and laws of Canada has been developed and developed over a long period of time in connection with the process of changing thinking about marine management.

Canada has built a complete system of laws and policies emphasizing the role of unified maritime policy at the national level. The development of Canadian national maritime policy begins with the development of the Canada's Ocean Act. Based on this law, the Canada Sea Strategy was developed and issued in 2002. It is considered a statement of the Canadian government's policy on the management of estuarine, coastal and ocean ecosystems at national level. The National Maritime Strategy of Canada defines three major goals in maritime management, namely: understanding and protecting the marine environment; support opportunities for sustainable economic development; empowering Canada's maritime position in the international arena. To achieve these goals, the strategy has also laid out the key principles that must be followed in the development and implementation of marine management programs, including: general management principles; principles of sustainable development; principle of caution.

The Canadian Government sets out the directions of operation such as: establishing a mechanism and apparatus for the linkage and cooperation among stakeholders; strengthen integrated management planning for all waters of Canada including coastal areas; organize propaganda, raise the awareness of the people on marine management, mobilize the strata of the population together with the State to participate in the management of the sea towards the common goals of the country.

2.2. Experience of Korea

The South Korean government aims to develop the marine economy into coastal economic zones. Accordingly, Korea started to build and develop a Free Economic Zone model from 2003. The design of the free economic zone with the most modern standards in the world aims to attract Foreign investment is a breakthrough in Korean policy.

(i) Regarding land policies:

Regarding land: The locality proposes the planning and submits it to the central level (the Economic Zone Development Committee, chaired by the Korean Ministry of Knowledge Economy). After being approved about the planning, the business license will conduct land acquisition and ground clearance.

Korea's coastal economic zones are mainly developed on agricultural land and fishing grounds. However, the conversion of land use purpose is not difficult due to the Government's consistent policy of prioritizing land use for industrial development. Land prices are controlled by the Government and local governments, calculated on the basis of the benefits of the coastal economic zone, so they are often higher than the average, so compensation is conducted in a satisfactory manner. worthy and favorable.

(ii) Regarding support policies and investment incentives:

The Korean government has determined that attracting foreign investors is the main goal, so foreign investors investing in coastal economic zones are entitled to preferential policies and special investment supports. distinct. Specifically:

Foreign investors investing in coastal economic zones are exempted up to 100% of corporate income tax for the first 5 years, a reduction of 50% for the next 2 years. In order to enjoy the above corporate income tax incentives, investors need to invest greater than the minimum required capital according to the sectors. In Korea, only special economic zones are eligible for tax incentives, investments outside of special economic zones, even investments in industrial parks, are not eligible for tax incentives.

Investments in coastal economic zones are exempt from taxes (corporate income tax, personal income, property tax, etc.) from 5-7 years and a 50% reduction in the next 2 years.

2.3. Experience of China

From the beginning, China focused on building coastal special economic zones. According to the overall assessment, the economic zones in China have been successful because of good economic institutions, reasonable administrative institutions, independent budgets, and special investment incentive policies:

(i) Regarding administrative institutions:

Refinement of administrative agencies. In special economic zones, administrative agencies are reduced to the lowest level. The special economic zone government reduced its direct business function, enhanced the construction of infrastructure, and built the urban environment with the belief that “Planning is first, the land is the center, the housing industry is unified. , housing clinging to land, controlling macro control, leaving micro management ”.

(ii) Regarding economic institutions:

The most important point of Chinese economic zones is that there is an administrative system with high autonomy, enough to propose, approve and implement administrative and economic institutions that are superior to the framework. general institutions in the country, allowed by Congress.

(iii) Regarding tax policies:

Import tax exemption for all goods imported into special zones and exported from special export zones to the outside.

Corporate income tax, personal income tax, value added tax, etc. all have much lower preferential rates than the domestic ones.

(iv) Land policies:

Special economic zones use land tax exemption and reduction policies to attract investment. Such as: Shenzhen exempted land use tax in the first 5 years and reduced 50% in the following years for companies producing products of high scientific content; Zhuhai exempts land tax for FDI companies that are applying high technology or low profit companies.

2.4. Experience of some localities in the country

Experience of Quang Ninh province

Quang Ninh has more than 250 km of coastline, 6,000 km² of sea area with more than 2,000 islands, large and small, with 10 out of 14 district-level administrative units having sea, including 02 island districts and islands with an area of about 11.5% of the area. Policies to promote economic development of the sea and islands as follows:

Infrastructure development investment policy: The province plans to identify works, priority areas and priority levels to call for investment capital from all domestic and foreign economic sectors, especially of large corporations and large enterprises to develop production and business activities in the economic belt of coastal areas of Tonkin Gulf. Using the right investment capital under the project through bidding, reducing wastefulness and capital loss, especially in the stage of construction.

Credit support policy: Improving the quality and innovation of financial activities of banks in the area. Create an appropriate mechanism to expand the form of self-supplementing capital of enterprises, idle capital sources from the people and foreign investment capital. Encourage domestic and foreign banks and credit institutions to

open branches or representative offices in the area. Simplify procedures to improve the capital environment and create favorable conditions for the economic sector to change loans to invest in production and business development in the locality.

Export policy: Quang Ninh focuses on building a stable and long-term cross-border import-export cooperation mechanism to create strategic, high-volume and high-value and high-quality products. in accordance with local advantages.

Tax policy: Applying taxes on the Vietnam - China borderline, as stipulated by the State, promoting the advantages of tax policies to promote goods exchange and economic and trade relations between the two countries. adjusting import and export taxes by gradually reducing tax rates, corporate income tax, land rents in border gate areas still facing difficulties and lacking investment attractiveness.

Financial incentive policies: Apply financial incentives policies to border areas. In particular, the first priority is for the development of infrastructure such as the construction of border gates, warehouses, wharves, technical infrastructure systems and border residential clusters, in addition to the support from the budget and Other incentives, there are also policies to attract domestic capital into developing border areas.

Policies for developing human resources:

Firstly, the province has diversified forms of training, vocational training both formal, in-service, short-term and long-term, in which focusing on beneficial industries in the economic belt such as mining, heat. electricity, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, maritime, tourism, aquaculture ...

Secondly, focusing on investing in facilities and teaching staff for vocational training centers to improve the capacity and quality of training, expand training for industries in great demand.

Third, regularly coordinate and link with universities, training centers and vocational training centers to expand the scope and forms of training for local labor force.

Policy to support market development: The province regularly conducts propaganda and promotes the strengths of the economic belt, promotes the position, role and ability to attract investment in motive economic zones. industrial zones, clusters, service areas and key works ... have incentive policies (policies on land, credit, capital support, ...) for enterprises, both domestic and foreign enterprises invest in constructing infrastructure of industrial parks and coastal economic zones in the area.

Experience of Hai Phong city

Hai Phong is located to the east of the northern coastal region, to the north by Quang Ninh, to the northwest by Hai Duong, to the southwest by Thai Binh and to the east by the coast running northwest - southeast from the east of Cat Island. Hai to the mouth of the Thai Binh River. Hai Phong has a coastline of over 125 km, many scattered islands off the coast, the largest with Cat Ba island, the furthest being Bach Long Vi island.

Infrastructure development investment policy: With a series of important projects focusing on investment and putting into use, with the determination to drastically improve the investment environment of Hai Phong city, which is increasingly affirming its position. Strategic position in the eyes of domestic and international investors.

Credit support policy: Recently, the city has directed lending activities of commercial banks in the area to customers related to business activities related to the sea. In particular, actively shifting credit capital towards investment in developing a number of priority areas under the Government's direction such as agriculture and rural areas; investing in small and medium enterprises; developing supporting industries, high-tech industries ...

Policies for developing human resources: Hai Phong currently has 48 training institutions including 11 universities and colleges, 10 vocational secondary schools, 14 vocational and continuing education centers, and

13 other training institutions. vocational training; Among them, there are 28 establishments participating in vocational training support for rural workers. According to the report of DOLISA, for 5 years (from 2010-2014), the whole city has provided vocational training for 24,334 rural workers (MOLISA). In particular, the number of people directly benefiting from the support mechanism of the 1956 project (the Vocational Training Program for Rural Laborers in the 2010-2020 period) is more than 16,400 people, the rest are from integrated projects such as the program. industrial encouragement (4,310 rural laborers), the scheme to support women in vocational training and job creation 2010-2015 (2,235 employees) and the scheme to support young people in vocational training and job creation (1,350 young people).

Policies to support market development: In order to promote and improve the effectiveness of trade promotion activities, Hai Phong Department of Industry and Trade directs Hai Phong Trade Development Promotion Center to implement many action programs. highly practical on the basis of innovative research and development of trade promotion and long-term export promotion plans for a 5-year period; renovating and improving the quality of market information, import and export, orientation of trade promotion programs of the industry and the city; support enterprises to access in-depth and extensive information in the process of international integration.

Experience of Danang City

Da Nang city has more than 92 km of coastline, with 80% of the population living in the districts. Determining its strategic position and importance, the city has issued the Economic Development Plan for the island's coastal areas to 2020. In which, focusing on socio-economic development for industries. and localities in coastal and coastal areas, maximizing the potentials and advantages of island waters:

Policy supporting land: Da Nang is a dynamically developing city, so the shortage of land for businesses often happens, but there is a paradox that exists that many golden land "cover up". It's been a long time because investors had trouble. To solve this conflict, recently, the city has issued a decision on the deadline for project implementation or the deadline for revoking the decision to grant or lease land to investors of the "embellished project". "In coastal industrial areas. Therefore, there are businesses thanks to this policy that can deploy the project within a few months, such as piers and docks ... have had to "soak the project" for a long time because the lack of space has also escaped from the waiting for rent. land.

Infrastructure development investment policy: the expansion of roads or new investment in interconnected roads makes Danang develop synchronously in all fields, becoming the leading province in the whole country. develop in every way. The development of transport infrastructure has enabled Da Nang to exploit a large amount of land and improve the value of the land plots in these areas.

Credit support policy: In order to support credit and finance for businesses, Da Nang city has established Da Nang City Development Investment Fund to provide loans for business support, credit guarantee fund for SMEs.

Human resource development policy: In addition to investing in developing the system of human resource training facilities in the area, the city has also actively promoted relationships with large domestic and foreign enterprises, since then. attracting programs to support training of high quality human resources for various fields.

Policies to support market development: Trade promotion activities are also carried out regularly by the city. Since 2014, Da Nang has applied the policy of supporting the implementation of the City's Trade Promotion Program (XTTM) in accordance with the Decision No. 20/2014 / QD-UBND dated July 28, 2014 of the People's Committee. urban people.

3. Lessons learned for Khanh Hoa province on policies to develop the economy of the sea and islands

Firstly, it is necessary to attach importance to strategies and planning for development of sea and island economy. The formulation of this strategy and planning needs to be consulted with the people and businesses to ensure the objectivity and feasibility. Strategies and planning must ensure to take advantage of the strong development of maritime and island industries. Must take advantage of the sea advantages to develop trades accordingly. The sea attaches special importance to the development of the mining industry, especially oil. Coastal regions, countries as well as localities, pay attention to selecting their strengths as investment in exploiting seaports and coastal economic zones. Associated with it is promoting the development of marine tourism, attaching importance to fishing, cultivating and exploiting and processing aquatic products.

Secondly, to build synchronous policies for developing the sea and island economy, creating a attraction for domestic and foreign investment in exploiting the potential and advantages of coastal and island economic development ... in order to promote the development of each fishery, industry and service sector in which coastal localities have advantages and potential. The policy formulation is essentially a set of objectives and conditions, measures to ensure the implementation of those goals.

Regarding preferential policies on land use: the province should regularly study and adjust the land rent bracket for organizations and individuals engaged in economic activities in coastal areas and islands. There is a need for more specific policies in support of land finance to enhance the attraction of investment in this economic sector on the one hand, and on the one hand, to help organizations and individuals in the current economic activities to remove. solving difficulties and reducing production and business costs.

Regarding policies to support infrastructure development: One of the secrets to creating miraculous and impressive development in coastal economic areas of some countries in the world and some localities is fast and synchronous development of basic infrastructure system.

Regarding credit support policies: the province needs to continue to well implement the current financial and credit support policies for economic organizations and individuals; promote the operational efficiency of financial funds and credit guarantee funds.

Regarding policies to support the development of human resources: Developing human resources for the development of marine economy is one of the key conditions to create success in developing the marine and island economy. In this policy, the province should learn from Danang's experience: actively promote relationships with large domestic and foreign enterprises, thereby attracting provincial support programs to train human resources. high quality.

Regarding policies to support market development: the province needs to enhance the role of the Department of Industry and Trade, in which, focusing on building a separate trade promotion strategy for enterprises in the economic zones of the sea and islands, and at the same time. It is necessary to take measures to organize the effective implementation of this strategy.

4. Conclusion

In fact, Khanh Hoa is not fully aware of the planning of coastal and island tourism development, although according to the report, the province also has planning and sea tourism projects. flourishes initially. Currently, most of tourism investment in Khanh Hoa province is sticking to the coastal area, but facing the severe devastation of nature due to climate change, there is a lack of coastal protection such as pine forest. In recent years, the speed of coastal erosion has been extremely fierce, many beautiful beaches have been eroded, disappearing, leading to landslides of construction works and making many beaches appear large whirlpools. , affecting the safety of tourists' lives, making it difficult for the authorities as well as the resorts themselves.

Appraising the potential advantages of tourism in Khanh Hoa needs to be studied carefully to establish a sustainable tourism development strategy for the province. In the current situation, the correct identification of the potential advantages as well as difficult obstacles, including the surrounding localities, helps the province to

get an overview, thereby building for strategic provinces. develop coastal and island tourism appropriately, taking full advantage of the current natural, social, human and resource conditions. Through research and objective evaluation, the province will be aware of the true capacity of coastal tourism, comparing with similar provinces to see the actual capacity as well as the lag of Khanh Hoa in the time. Through this, to find a reasonable direction for the industry, it has overcome the immediate and long-term difficulties, contributing to perfecting the political tasks of the provincial tourism industry, contributing to the building of a rich and beautiful province. than.

Vietnam, a country located on the coast of the East Sea, is a country with a long history of development always associated with the sea. Today, the sea holds great potentials for Vietnam's socio-economic development, notably the advantages of geographic location, mineral resources and human resources. Over the past 20 years of renovation, recognizing the importance of the sea to the development of the country, the Party and State of Vietnam have issued and implemented many important guidelines and policies to exploit potentials. energy, advantages of the sea for economic development and achieved encouraging results.

Contribution: Thi Nguyet Doan: 65%; Thi He Nguyen: 35%

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