

Environmental Law and Policies for Problems in Construction Sector

Nguyen Xuan Hai (Corresponding Author)

Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology – HCMUT, Vietnam

haixyz.tta@gmail.com

Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, MBA (Corresponding Author)

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

dtanhuy2010@gmail.com

Nguyen Trong Diep, LLD (Corresponding Author)

University of Law, Vietnam National University, Hanoi

dieptrongnguyenvnu@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Accepted: 10 June 2023

Published: 29 June 2023

Publication Issue

Volume 10, Issue 3

May-June-2023

Page Number

689-699

ABSTRACT

The study purpose is to present Environmental Law and Policies for Problems in Construction Sector. Method: qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper. The Law has devoted an article to stipulating information disclosure and community participation in prevention and response to environmental incidents. Next, in industrial zones there are huge amount of solid wastes and pollution of water. Moreover, construction activities played a vital role for community development. So, these activities need to respect and care about community life . Models for recycling Wastes from the renovation and demolition of construction works need to be researched.

Keywords : Problems, Environmental Law, Construction Activities, Industrial Clusters.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is necessary to have Propose policies for construction activities in industrial clusters to follow requirements to protect our environment.

The Law on Environmental Protection in 2020 was approved by the XIV National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at its 10th session on November 17, 2020 (Effective from January 1, 2022.

content related to preliminary environmental impact assessment, effective from February 1, 2022).

Environmental protection in construction activities is specified in Article 64 of the Law on Environmental Protection in 2020, including the following 7 main contents:

1. Construction planning must ensure requirements for environmental protection and adaptation to climate change.

2. The planning of urban areas and concentrated residential areas must be towards the development of ecological urban areas, saving energy, using renewable energy, ensuring the ratio of green areas, water surface and landscape. according to the provisions of the law.

3. The State encourages the reuse of waste from construction activities, using unburnt materials and environmentally friendly materials in construction.

4. When granting construction permits, appraising construction designs of investment projects in accordance with the law on construction must ensure that works, work items, waste treatment equipment, works prevent and respond to environmental incidents in accordance with the provisions of the law on environmental protection.

5. The construction, renovation, repair and demolition of construction works must satisfy the following environmental protection requirements:

a) Take measures not to disperse dust, heat, noise, vibration and light in excess of the permitted levels according to environmental technical regulations;

b) The transportation of materials and waste in construction activities must be carried out by suitable means, ensuring no leakage, spillage or environmental pollution;

c) Waste water must be collected, treated and met requirements on environmental protection;

d) Solid waste and scrap that still have usable value may be recycled and reused according to regulations; soil, stone, solid waste from construction activities can be reused as construction materials, leveling ground according to regulations;

dd) Soil and sludge from soil excavation, topsoil dredging, pile foundation excavation are used to fill the land for planting crops or suitable land areas;

e) Sludge generated from septic tanks and septic tanks must be managed according to regulations on normal industrial solid waste management;

g) Solid waste and other types of waste must be collected, stored and transported to the treatment place according to regulations on waste management.

6. Wastes from the renovation and demolition of construction works of households and individuals in urban areas must be collected and transferred to functional establishments for treatment according to regulations of the People's Committee of the province. province, except for the cases specified at Points d and dd, Clause 5 of this Article.

7. Waste from the renovation or demolition of construction works of households and individuals in rural areas without a waste collection and treatment system must be reused or dumped according to regulations of law. Provincial People's Committee; waste must not be dumped into roads, rivers, streams, canals and other surface water sources, affecting the landscape and environment..

Hence we choose this topic with Research question:

Question 1: What are Environmental Law and Policies for Problems in Construction Sector?

II. Methodology

Authors have used qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper.

We also used historical materialism method.

3. Main findings

3.1. The Environmental Law 2020

First, Regarding the human environment, there are many definitions. Below will be mentioned

Two definitions are widely used in our country:

1) UNESCO (1981): "The environment is the totality of natural and

man-made systems, things that are tangible in the form of objects or objects (wind customs, practices, beliefs, etc.), in which people live and by their labors

Smart exploitation of natural and man-made resources to satisfy needs of human".

2) Law on Environmental Protection of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (November 29, 2005): "Environment includes the following elements:

Natural elements and man-made materials surround people and affect life

life, production, existence and development of people and creatures”.

The above definitions have confirmed that human living environment is not only a place

existence, growth and development for a living entity that is human (within the

natural environment - MTTN) but also "the scene of life, of labor

and entertainment and factors of human intellectual development, by the

the relationship between people and people created (social environment - social environment).

3.2. Environment protection in construction activities

First, we see: Preliminary statistics for 2019 by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) show that about 50 billion tons of sand is used each year, making it the most in-demand material in the world.

Currently in the world there is a forestry industry for timber. But the fact that the demand for wood is far outstripping the capacity of this lumber industry.

According to revealed data, the exploitation of old-growth forests, both legal and illegal, has increased dramatically over the past 20 years.

With demand outstripping supply so much, globally, we're losing an area of crops roughly the size of the UK each year. That means habitat destruction and soil erosion, not to mention the loss of one of the best tools in the fight against climate change. That's the tree.

Next we see: A case study of polluting environment in industrial zones - Thi Vai river:

Thi Vai River has a length of about 76 km, adjacent to the provinces of Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai and Ho Chi Minh City (the main river is about 36 km long).

Thi Vai River is a short, short, wide and deep saltwater river, which can be considered as an inland fjord under the influence of a distinct semi-diurnal tidal regime.

Thi Vai river basin is a very attractive area for investors due to its favorable location, developed deep-water port system and the waterway gateway for the southern key economic region.

The self-cleaning ability of Thi Vai River is poor due to the small additional freshwater source and influenced by the semi-diurnal flow regime from the sea, pollutants tend to accumulate in the bottom sediments, and become entangled in the area.

The Thi Vai River is very seriously polluted for a long time due to organic substances, nutrients, odors and bacteria. The main reason is due to industrial wastewater of Vedan Company with more than 5,159 m³ of wastewater/day, about 44,800 m³ of post-fermentation wastewater/month and wastewater from Nhon Trach 2 industrial zones (about 9,000 m³/day), Nhon Trach 2 (about 9,000 m³/day), and Nhon Trach 2 industrial zones. Trach 1, Go Dau, Nhon Trach 3, My Xuan A, A2, Phu My 1... are operating in basins that have not been treated or have not been treated according to technical regulations on waste discharge (QCVN). In addition, river water is also affected by other sources of waste: domestic, agricultural, water transport (SOURCE: nhandan.vn).

Last but not least, Surface water environments include rivers, streams, ponds, lagoons, and wetlands. Under the impact of production and daily life activities, some rural areas have had serious deterioration in water quality. According to the National Center for Environmental Monitoring - General Department of Environment (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), by 2020, the water quality in many rivers in the northern countryside will decrease at an alarming rate. For example, the Ky Cung river and its tributaries in recent years have reduced quality to grade A2; Hien and Bang Giang rivers are still at B1 level.

For the groundwater environment, including the vascular system that flows underground in rural areas, there are also problems of over-exploitation and pollution. According to the State of Water Environment Report of the National Center for Environmental Monitoring in 2020, the water level of exploited aquifers in many rural areas has been continuously lowered over time. Especially in the rural areas of the Northern Delta and the Mekong River

Delta, the decline was in the highest amplitude and speed. Typically, in the Me Linh, Hoai Duc, and Chuong My areas of Hanoi, the Pleistocene aquifer water level lowers at a rate of 0.4m/year; Cu Chi and Can Gio areas of Ho Chi Minh City are 0.6m/year and rural areas of Ca Mau are common at 1m/year, etc. Finally, in industrial zones there are huge amount of solid wastes.

Solid waste classification as below:

- According to the location of formation: indoor, outdoor, street, market ...
 - According to chemical and physical composition: organic, inorganic, combustible, non-combustible metal, non-metallic, leather, rags, rubber, plastic...
 - According to the nature of the generated source:
 - . Domestic solid waste - waste related to human activities, discharged from kitchens, family houses, hotels, restaurants.... They can or not rotting, flammable or non-burnable, may be large sizes such as car bodies, refrigerators, tables and chairs, beds.
 - . Industrial solid waste- from industrial or cottage production activities/ industries such as ash, slag in thermal power plants, all kinds of packaging, product packaging, products, etc. They may also be rotting or non-rotten, may burn or non-combustible like domestic solid waste, but more diverse, may contain toxic substances harmful, long decomposition time, dangerous to people and ecosystems such as garbage nuclear waste, oil, toxic chemicals...
- Construction solid waste: soil, stone, brick, concrete, metal, plastic, etc. The majority are inorganic substances that do not decay.
- Waste from sewage treatment stations, dredging city sewers as mud Sand, etc.

III. Discussion and Conclusion

The Summit in Rio de Janero (1992) unanimously adopted several principles or Rules for sustainable development:

1) Protect the vitality and biodiversity of the earth because:

- The vitality of the earth is the vitality of people and ecosystems
- Biodiversity is accumulated in the natural system of the earth on which mankind depends. The natural system plays an extremely important role in regulating climate, weather, water balance ... and environmental factors in which people live, plays an important role in the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery ... Biodiversity protection is the protection of all species of animals and plants on earth, protecting the genetic resources of living things. Various protection is to protect our lives today and tomorrow.

2) Minimizing the degradation of the most resources
Natural resources is not renewable. Humans have known to use natural resources since ancient times. Non-renewable natural resources such as fossil fuels, kerosene, etc limited, if over-exploited will deplete them. In individual countries or above
On a worldwide scale, operating industries have always had a close relationship with each other in the need to use natural resources, so if you want to use it for a long time, consider the calculation to minimize the degradation of such natural resources.

3) Maintain the earth's tolerance. Earth in general or Any ecosystem, whether natural or artificial, has a certain tolerance range- who can extend that range by traditional or applied techniques / new technology, but if not based on the internal development laws of nature, However, it has to pay a very expensive price, causing natural resources and ecosystems to be degraded, impoverished, lost resilience.

Sustainable development also depends on population. As the population increases, the demand for The larger the natural resources will be and will exceed the Earth's tolerance, so it must be found safe way between population growth and sustainable development.

4) Respect and care about community life. This is the principle - important, it speaks to the human responsibility to care for people.

Finally, thinking of recycling wastes in industrial zones from construction activities to protect our environment better.

Kabirifar et al (2020) pointed that Construction and demolition waste (C&DW) as a direct consequence of rapid urbanization is increasing around the world. C&DW generation has been identified as one of the major issues in the construction industry due to its direct impacts on the environment as well as the efficiency of construction industry. It is estimated that an overall of 35% of C&DW is landfilled globally, therefore, effective C&DW management is crucial in order to minimize detrimental impacts of C&DW for the environment. As the industry cannot continue to practice if the resources on which it depends are depleted, C&DW management needs to be implemented in an effective way. Despite considering many well-developed strategies for C&DW management, the outputs of the implementation of these strategies is far from optimum. The main reason of this inefficiency is due to inadequate understanding of principal factors, which play a vital role in C&DW management. Therefore, In order to achieve this aim, and based on a systematic review of 97 research papers relevant to effective C&DW management, this research considers two main categories as fundamental factors affecting C&DW management namely, C&DW management hierarchy including reduce, reuse, and recycle strategies, and effective C&DW management contributing factors, including C&DW management from sustainability perspective, C&DW stakeholders' attitudes, C&DW project life cycle, and C&DW management tools. Subsequently, these factors are discussed in detail and findings are scrutinized in order to clarify current and future practices of C&DW management from both academic and practical perspectives.

We see below fig:

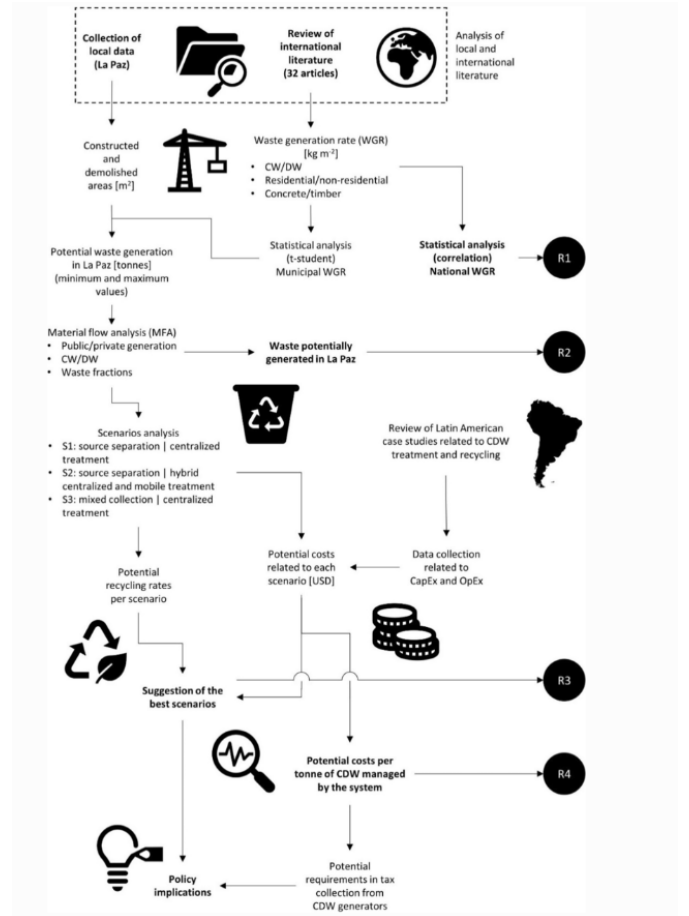


Fig 1 - Steps of research conducted

(source: Scheme of the research procedure conducted in La Paz, Ferronato et al, 2022)

And Nadarason et al (2018) showed Construction industry plays a vital role in the development of a country. It brings negative impacts on the environment due to its huge generation of construction waste. Moreover, the excessive construction waste is dumped illegally in mangroves swamp and roadside by irresponsible contractors. Greatly, there are some responsible contractors carried out recycling practices in the construction industry to reduce the amount of waste send to landfills. Therefore, authors aimed to discover recycling practices execute among contractors in the construction industry.

Declarations

Source of Funding

This study did not receive any grant from funding agencies in the public or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing Interests Statement

Authors have declared no competing interests.

Consent for Publication

The authors declare that they consented to the publication of this study.

Acknowledgement

Thank you editors, friends to assist this publication.

IV. REFERENCES

- [1]. Al-Damkhi, A.M., Khuraibet, A.M., Abdul-Wahab, S.A., & Al-Attar, F.A. (2009). Commentary: Toward defining the concept of environmental crime on the basis of sustainability. *Environmental Practice*, 11(2): 115–124. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1466046609090115>.
- [2]. D Thi Ngu, DT Huong, DTN Huy, PT Thanh, ES Dongul. (2021). Language teaching application to English students at master's grade levels on history and macroeconomic-banking management courses in universities and colleges, *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies* 17 (3), [1457]-1468
- [3]. Do Thu Huong, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thi Hang ,Pham Thi Huyen Trang ,Duong Thi Ngu. (2021). Discussion on Case Teaching Method in a Risk Management Case Study with Econometric Model at Vietnam Listed Banks – Issues Of Economic Education for Students, *REview of International Geographical Education*, 11(5).
- [4]. Dat, P.M., Mau, N.D., Loan, B.T.T., & Huy, D.T.N. (2020). Comparative China Corporate Governance Standards After Financial Crisis, Corporate Scandals and Manipulation, *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 9(3). DOI:10.9770/jssi.2020.9.3(18)
- [5]. DTN Huy. (2015). THE CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LIMITED SOUTH ASIAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STANDARDS AFTER FINANCIAL CRISIS, *International Journal for Quality Research* 9 (4)
- [6]. DT Tinh, NT Thuy, DT 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)
- [7]. DVT Thuy, DTN Huy, VTK Anh, NN Thach, HT Hanh. (2021). Quality of education of ethnic minority communities in vietnam-problems and recommendations, *Elementary Education Online*, 20 (4)
- [8]. Do Thu Huong, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thi Hang,Pham Thi Huyen Trang ,Duong Thi Ngu. (2021). Discussion on Case Teaching Method in a Risk Management Case Study with Econometric Model at Vietnam Listed Banks – Issues Of Economic Education for Students, *Review of International Geographical Education*, 11(5).
- [9]. DTN Huy. (2015). The critical analysis of limited south asian corporate governance standards after financial crisis, *International Journal for Quality Research* 9 (4),
- [10]. DTN Huy, DTN Hien. (2010). The backbone of European corporate governance standards after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation, *Economic and business review* 12 (4)
- [11]. D Thi Ngu, DT Huong, DTN Huy, PT Thanh, ES Dongul. (2021). Language teaching application to English students at master's grade levels on history and macroeconomic-banking management courses in universities and colleges, *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies* 17 (3)
- [12]. Huy, D.T.N., & Hien, D.T.N. (2010).The backbone of European corporate governance

- standards after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation, *Economic and Business Review*, 12(4).
- [13]. HOANG, N.T. et al. (2021). Determining factors for educating students for choosing to work for foreign units: Absence of self-efficacy , *Journal for teachers, educators and trainers*, 2021, 12 (2), p. 11-19. Available at: <https://jett.labosfor.com/index.php/jett/article/view/531> . Access: July 28, 2021.
- [14]. Hang, T.T.B., Nhung, D.T.H., Nhung, D.H., Huy, D.T.N., Hung, N.M., & Dat, P.M. (2020). Where Beta is Going - Case of Vietnam Hotel, Airlines and Tourism Company Groups After The Low Inflation Period, *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 7(3).[http://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.3\(55\)](http://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.7.3(55))
- [15]. Hang, N.T., Tinh, D.T., Huy, D.T.N., & Nhung, P.T.H. (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): 179-184. DOI: 10.47750/jett.2021.12.01.023
- [16]. Hai, N.T et al. (2021). EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY AND ECONOMIC & FINANCE CASE STUDY TEACHING IN UNIVERSITIES, *Design engineering*, Issue 7
- [17]. Huong, L.T.T., Huong, D.T., Huy, D.T.N., & Thuy, N.T. (2021). Education for students to enhance research skills and meet demand from workplace-case in vietnam , *Elementary education online*, 20(4).
- [18]. Hoa, N.T et al. (2021). ANALYSIS OF CASE TEACHING METHOD IN UNIVERSITIES - AN ECONOMIC CASE STUDY IN PYROLYSIS PROJECT, *design engineering*, Issue 7
- [19]. Lynch, M. J. (2019). County-level environmental crime enforcement: A case study of environmental/green crimes in Fulton County, Georgia, 1998-2014. *Deviant Behavior*, 40(9), 1090–1104.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2018.1461746>
- [20]. Lynch, M. J., Stretesky, P. B., & Long, M. A. (2019). Environmental crime prosecutions in Ireland, 2004–2014. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 43(4), 277–293.
- [21]. NT Hang, DTN Huy, DT Tinh, DT Huyen. (2021). Educating Students in History and Geography Subjects through Visiting Historical Sites to Develop Local Economy and Community Tourism Services in Thai Nguyen and Ha Giang, *Revista geintec-gestao Inovacao E Tecnologias* 11 (3), 1-12
- [22]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, LL Yen, NT Diep. (2022). Assessment Of The Advantages, Achievements And Limitations And Shortcomings In The Construction Of Industrial Infrastructure In Hanoi-And Recommendations For Building IC, *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies* 17 (2)
- [23]. 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
- [24]. Nguyen Dinh Trung , Le Huong Hoa , Bui Thi Thu, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Le Ngoc Nuong (2021). USING ENGLISH TO TEACH STUDENTS WITH SOCIAL SCIENCES MAJOR - VIA A CASE OF SOME VIETNAM NEWSPAPERS WITH THE UK, ITALIAN AND FRENCH APPROACHES and REGULATIONS ON PUBLISHING FAKE NEWS AND INTERNET CRIME, *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(3), 1711-1725
- [25]. NT Hai, DTN Huy, NT Hoa, TD Thang. (2021). EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY AND ECONOMIC & FINANCE

- CASE STUDY TEACHING IN UNIVERSITIES ,
Design Engineering, 12022-12034
- [26]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, TH Le, DT Huong, NT Hoa. (2021). ICT, AI, IOTs and technology applications in education-A case with accelerometer and internet learner gender prediction , *Advances in Mechanics* 9 (3), 1288-1296
- [27]. DTN Huy. (2015). The critical analysis of limited south asian corporate governance standards after financial crisis, *International Journal for Quality Research* 9 (4),
- [28]. DTN Huy. (2012). Estimating Beta of Viet Nam listed construction companies groups during the crisis, *Journal of Integration and Development* 15 (1), 57-71
- [29]. DTN Huy, DTN Hien. (2010). The backbone of European corporate governance standards after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation, *Economic and business review* 12 (4)
- [30]. DTN Huy, TH Le, NT Hang, S Gwoździewicz, ND Trung, P Van Tuan. (2021). Further researches and discussion on machine learning meanings-and methods of classifying and recognizing users gender on internet, *Advances in Mechanics* 9 (3), 1190-1204
- [31]. DT Tinh, NT Thuy, DT 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)
- [32]. Ferronato, N et al. (2022). Construction and demolition waste recycling in developing cities: management and cost analysis, *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* volume 30, pages24377–24397
- [33]. Kabirifar, k et al. (2020). Construction and demolition waste management contributing factors coupled with reduce, reuse, and recycle strategies for effective waste management: A review, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, Vol. 263. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.121265>
- [34]. G Shen, J Manafian, DTN Huy, KS Nisar, M Abotaleb, ND Trung. (2022). Abundant soliton wave solutions and the linear superposition principle for generalized (3+ 1)-D nonlinear wave equation in liquid with gas bubbles by bilinear analysis, *Results in Physics* 32, 105066
- [35]. 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))
- [36]. 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))
- [37]. 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
- [38]. H Van Pham, HX Nguyen, DTN Huy. (2020). Impact of corporate entrepreneurship and organizational culture on business performance: The role of supply chain management, *Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt* Vol 9 (3),
- [39]. HX Nguyen, DTN Huy, H Van Pham. (2020). Supply Chain Agility and Internal and External Process Connectivity: The Impact of Supply and Product Complexity, *Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt* Vol 9 (2),
- [40]. Hoang Thanh Hanh et al (2020). Utilization of energy sources, financial stability and prosperity

- in the economy of Indonesia. In: International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy , 10(5). <https://www.econjournals.com/index.php/ijeeep/article/download/10242/5329>. doi:10.32479/ijeeep.10242.
- [41]. Minh Ngoc Dao, Thi Hong Viet Bui. (2022). MEASUREMENT OF VIETNAM CULTURAL RESOURCES ATTRACTIVENESS: THE CASE OF VIETNAM, International Journal of Ecosystems and Ecology Science (IJEES), 13(1)
- [42]. M Fannakhosrow, S Nourabadi, DTN Huy, ND Trung, MA Tashtoush. (2022). Research Article A Comparative Study of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-Based and Conventional Methods of Instruction on Learners' Academic Enthusiasm for L2 Learning, Education Research International Volume 2022
- [43]. ND Dat, NTN Lan, DTN Huy, LL Yen, NT Dung, PM Dat. (2020). Plans for better business performance of Sony in Japan-and suggestions for management and financial accounting transparency, Management 24 (2)
- [44]. Nguyen Xuan Hai. (2023). Risk Management and Productivity Improvement in Construction Sector – Case in Vietnam, International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology 10(4)
- [45]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, TH Le. (2021). IoTs, Machine Learning (ML), AI and Digital Transformation Affects Various Industries-Principles and Cybersecurity Risks Solutions, Webology, 18
- [46]. NTT Phuong, DTN Huy, P Van Tuan. (2020). The evaluation of impacts of a seven factor model on nvb stock price in commercial banking industry in vietnam-and roles of Disclosure of Accounting Policy In Risk Management, International Journal of Entrepreneurship 24, 1-13
- [47]. NTN Lan, LL Yen, NTT Ha, PTN Van, DTN Huy. (2020). ENHANCING ROLES OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND ISSUES OF APPLYING IFRS FOR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH: A CASE STUDY, Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues 10 (2)
- [48]. NTT Ha, PN Van, DTN Huy. (2021). Opportunities and challenges for vietnam society and labor market when signing evfta agreement, Elementary education Online 20 (4)
- [49]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, P Van Tuan, DT Huong. (2021). Ict and digital tech effects on marketing strategies and choosing competitor affecting on business operation-A case in hotel and entertainment sector, Design engineering 6, 8437-8449
- [50]. 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),
- [51]. ND Trung, TH Le, DTN Huy, NT Hang, LTT Huong, NT Dung. (2022). Meanings of Machine Learning and Deepening Researches on Methods of Classifying and Recognizing Users Gender on Internet, Ambient Communications and Computer Systems, 587-593
- [52]. 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)
- [53]. NT Hang, DTN Huy, TH Le, S Gwoździewicz, NTP Thanh, NT Dung. (2022). Further Analysis on Internet of Things (IOT) Applications in Emerging Markets and Vietnam, Ambient Communications and Computer Systems, 407-416
- [54]. NT Hang, DTN Huy, DT Hien, VQ Nam. (2021). IOT Impacts and Digital Transformation at Listed Vietnam Banks, Webology, 18
- [55]. NT Hoa, DTN Huy. (2021). Vietnam tourism services development during and after covid 19

- pandemic: situation and solutions, *Revista geintec-gestao Inovacao E Tecnologias* 11 (3), 23-34
- [56]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, T Van Thanh, NTP Thanh, NT Dung. (2021). Digital transformation, AI applications and IoTs in Blockchain managing commerce secrets: and cybersecurity risk solutions in the era of industry 4.0 and further, *Webology* 18
- [57]. ND Trung, NT Hai, DTN Huy, P Van Tuan, NT Hoa, NT Dung. (2021). Recommendations for TQM in Manufacturing Companies with Pyrolysis Technology in Emerging markets and Meanings of Capital Financing-Case in Viet Nam, *Advances in Mechanics* 9 (3), 1376-1389
- [58]. Ngoc Han (2021). Situation and solutions for environmental protection in industrial parks. Retrieved from: <https://www.tapchicongsan.org.vn/web/guest/bao-ve-moi-truong/-/2018/824299/thuc-trang-va-giai-phap-bao-ve-moi-truong-cac-khu-cong-nghiep.aspx>
- [59]. NT Hoang, DTN Huy. (2021). Determining factors for educating students for choosing to work for foreign units: Absence of self-efficacy, *JETT* 12 (2), 11-19
- [60]. P Van Tuan, DTN Huy, MBA NT Hoa, DT Huong. (2021). Technology Applications, IT Effects on Marketing and Role of Digital Marketing In Stock Investment Industry-And Industrial Competitors Impacts On Business Risk Level, *Design engineering*, 1828-1843 VQ Nam, DTN Huy, NT Hang, TH Le, NTP Thanh. (2021). Internet of Things (IoT) Effects and Building Effective Management Information System (MIS) in Vietnam Enterprises and Human-Computer Interaction Issues in Industry 4.0, *Webology*, 18
- [61]. PM Dat, ND Mau, BTT Loan, DTN Huy. (2020). COMPARATIVE CHINA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STANDARDS AFTER FINANCIAL CRISIS, CORPORATE SCANDALS AND MANIPULATION, *Journal of security & sustainability issues* 9 (3)
- [62]. P Anh, DTN Huy, DM Phuc. (2021). Enhancing Database Strategies for Management Information System (Mis) and Bank Sustainability Under Macro Effects-A Case Study in Vietnam Listed Banks, *Academy of Strategic Management Journal* 20, 1-15
- [63]. Pham V L (2018). Crime on the environment Some theoretical and practical issues
- [64]. PTH Trang, DTN Huy, NT Hoa, DT Huong, DT Ngu. (2021). Analysis of VI Lenin and Ho Chi Minh Views on the Youth Education Process , *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11 (5), 4552-4559
- [65]. PN Tram, DT Ngoc Huy. (2021). Educational, Political and Socio-Economic Development of Vietnam Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, *Elementary Education Online* 20 (1)
- [66]. PT Anh, DTN Huy, BTT Loan. (2020). Analysis of a Financial Model for Converting Industrial Waste Tires into Clean Energy for Environment Protection-A Model in Developing Countries, *Wseas Transactions on Environment and Development* 15, 447-454
- [67]. 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)
- [68]. TH Le, DTN Huy, VXT Do Thu Huong. (2021). Solutions To Enhance Students' Awareness In E-Learning Training-And Technical Application For Education Quality Enhancement At Colleges And Universities, *Design Engineering*, 7648-7659
- [69]. VQ Nam, DT NGOC HUY. (2021). Solutions to Promote Startup for the Youth in Minority and Mountainous Region of Thai Nguyen Province-

Vietnam, Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government 27 (3), 2113-2118

- [70]. VQ Nam, DTN Huy, NT Hang, TH Le, NTP Thanh. (2021). Internet of Things (IoTs) Effects and Building Effective Management Information System (MIS) in Vietnam Enterprises and Human-Computer Interaction Issues in Industry 4.0, Webology, 18
- [71]. ND Trung, DTN Huy, LL Yen, NT Diep. (2022). Assessment of the advantages, achievements and limitations and shortcomings in the construction of industrial infrastructure in Hanoi-and recommendations for building IC. Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies, 17(2).
- [72]. Nadarason, Ks et al. (2018). Recycling Practices of Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste In Construction Industry, Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems 10(6):281-289
- [73]. D.V. Do. (2015). Scientific commentary on new points of Civil Code 2015, Hanoi: Hong Duc, Pages 133–148.
- [74]. Pham V.L. (2018). Crime on the environment Some theoretical and practical issues.
- [75]. PT Anh, DTN Huy, BTT Loan. (2020). Analysis of a Financial Model for Converting Industrial Waste Tires into Clean Energy for Environment Protection-A Model in Developing Countries. Wseas Transactions on Environment and Development, 15: 447–454.
- [76]. Stretesky, P.B., Long, M.A., & Lynch, M. (2014). The treadmill of crime: Political economy and green criminology, Routledge.
- [77]. Z Wang, M Akhavan, MNI Kashkouli, MJC Oplencia, DTN Huy. (2022). Sustainable wastewater management from shale oil production wells: emerging opportunities and barriers. Applied Water Science, 12(7): 1–6.

Cite this article as :

Nguyen Xuan Hai, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Trong Diep, "Environmental Law and Policies for Problems in Construction Sector", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJSRSET), Online ISSN : 2394-4099, Print ISSN : 2395-1990, Volume 10 Issue 3, pp. 689-699, May-June 2023.

Journal URL : <https://ijsrset.com/IJSRSET23103203>