



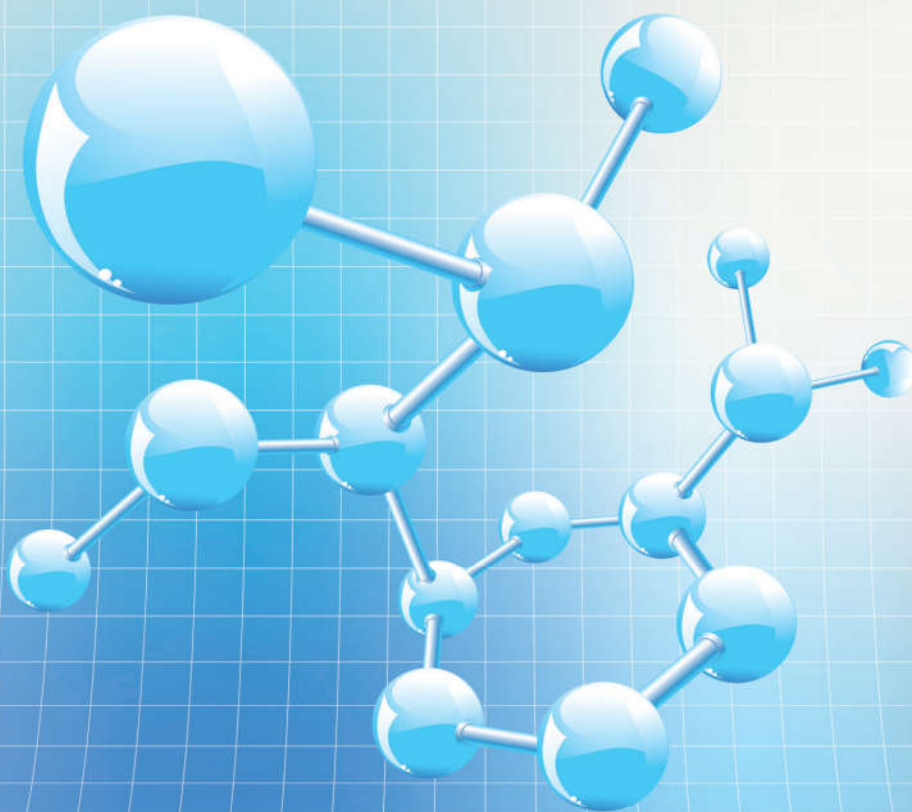
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# **NGHIÊN CỨU KHOA HỌC**

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# Assessment of the impact of Covid-19 and economic downturn to tourism in Viet Nam

## Đánh giá ảnh hưởng của dịch Covid-19 đến sự kiện du lịch ở Việt Nam

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### Abstract

When the Covid-19 pandemic broke out, Vietnam's tourism industry was heavily affected, including tourism events. The goal of the article is to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism events. Data collected from tourism businesses through survey results, analysis of secondary data sources. Data processing analysis shows that Covid-19 has reduced the number of tourists by 70-80%, therefore affecting the number of tourists coming to Vietnam. As such, negatively affects the revenue of the tourism industry and tourism businesses. Many tourism workers lose their jobs and have to switch to other jobs. Research results show that: The impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on the event industry is extremely serious; causing event organizing businesses to struggle. Their operations are not very satisfactory. Most of them have to cut human resources, or even stop operations. The article offers a number of possible scenarios when the Covid-19 pandemic passes so that businesses can have a comprehensive view and prepare to best respond.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; tourism events; tourist.

### Tóm tắt

Trong những năm gần đây, khi đại dịch Covid-19 bùng phát, ngành du lịch cả nước bị ảnh hưởng nặng nề trong đó có các sự kiện du lịch ở Việt Nam. Mục tiêu của bài báo là phân tích ảnh hưởng của dịch Covid-19 đến các sự kiện du lịch. Dữ liệu được thu thập từ các doanh nghiệp du lịch thông qua kết quả khảo sát, phân tích nguồn số liệu thứ cấp và phân tích xử lý số liệu cho thấy Covid-19 làm giảm 70-80% lượng du khách, qua đó ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến doanh thu của ngành du lịch và các doanh nghiệp du lịch, nhiều lao động ngành du lịch mất việc làm, phải chuyển đổi sang công việc khác. Kết quả nghiên cứu chỉ ra rằng: Ảnh hưởng của dịch Covid-19 đến ngành sự kiện là vô cùng nghiêm trọng; khiến các doanh nghiệp tổ chức sự kiện lao đao, hoạt động không mấy khả quan, phần lớn phải cắt giảm nhân lực, thậm chí ngừng hoạt động. Bài viết đưa ra một số kịch bản có thể xảy ra khi đại dịch Covid-19 đi qua để các doanh nghiệp có cái nhìn toàn diện và chuẩn bị để ứng phó tốt nhất.

**Từ khóa:** Covid-19; sự kiện du lịch; du lịch.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 epidemic that originated in Wuhan (China) has become a global pandemic and has caused serious impacts in many aspects. At the end of March 2020, the World Tourism Organization affiliated to the United Nations said that the break out of the Covid-19 pandemic caused the global tourism industry to suffer heavy damage as governments of countries have to apply measures to prevent the spread of the virus, including closing borders, stopping international and domestic air transport operations. According to the World Tourism Organization UNWTO, the amount of international tourist will decrease 20-

30%, resulting in an estimated loss of \$300-450 billion in 2020, or nearly a third of the \$1.5 trillion the industry took in 2019.

Many important tourist events have been postponed or canceled. Therefore, during the first quarter of 2020, Vietnam only welcomed 3.7 million international tourists, down 18.1% over the same period last year, and domestic tourists also decreased by 18.0% compared to the same period last year. The Vietnam National Administration of Tourism estimated the loss to Vietnam's tourism industry in the period from February to April 2020 to reach \$5.9-7.7 billion [7].

With the desire to understand the extent of the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism events in Vietnam, the study identifies and describes the effects caused by the pandemic. The research results will contribute scientific arguments in identifying and assessing the

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2. Prof.Dr.Sc. Pham Hoang Hai

impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism events in Vietnam and bring practical value to event organizers. in the strategy of building adaptive systems and policies in the present and in the future.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study uses quantitative research methods with the support of questionnaires/surveys to collect primary data. Subjects of the study are representatives of businesses providing event organization services, and representatives of businesses providing services for event organization. Each business responded to one survey.

Data collection method: The author used the method of collecting secondary data from articles, magazines, and reputable scientific research works at home and abroad; Scientific reports at conferences of UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the Ministry of Health on the Covid -19 epidemic situation and some websites.

Data processing method: On the basis of collected data on the current status of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Vietnam's tourism activities, the author has compiled documents to evaluate the current situation and offers some solutions to stabilize and develop Vietnam's tourism human resources in the coming time.

Primary data was collected through random interviews with 20 managers, 100 tourism businesses and 30 workers working in the tourism industry to collect information.

The study uses quantitative research methods with the support of questionnaires/surveys to collect information. The research subjects are representatives of businesses providing event organization services, and representatives of businesses providing services for event organizations. In addition, to evaluate the impact of the Covid -19 epidemic on Vietnam's tourism events, this study also uses the sampling survey method.

The survey sample is tourism businesses, selected according to the proportional stratified random sampling method. To ensure the representativeness of the sample compared to the whole, the author divided the sample structure according to the proportion corresponding to tourism events. Each business responded to one survey. The survey questionnaire was built on a 5-level Likert scale (from 1 - strongly disagree to 5 - strongly agree). The numbers of survey samples obtained for the study are 150 questionnaires.

The survey process by questionnaire is conducted according to the following steps: 1) After completing the construction of the questionnaire, the author conducts interviews and consults with experts to adjust

the questionnaire. Experts helped correct confusing, multi-sense questions; 2) Adjusting the questionnaire: after receiving comments from experts, the author corrected errors, started to complete the questions and conducted a formal survey.

## 3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 3.1. Tourism event concept

Tourism event is a category of events associated with cultural, artistic, sports, and tourism activities, etc., held at a certain destination for a specified period of time, in order to satisfy the needs of tourists. certain needs of tourists and/or has the effect of attracting tourists to that destination (2 - T.120). The event creates a faster and clearer flow of tourism supply and demand in the time before, during and immediately after the event. In tourism events, tourism activities play a key role, events only play a supporting role for tourism, events activities to create positive impacts for tourism development at the destination. organization. Tourism event development must be based on event management from a tourism perspective, that is, it is necessary to fully exploit the possibilities of events to achieve tourism development. Around the world, tourism events are organized on a very large scale, for example, Carnival Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Oktoberfest (Germany), International Balloon Festival (Mexico), Festival cherry blossom festival (Japan), the Olympic Games...

### 3.2. Overview of the Covid-19 outbreak

The Covid-19 pandemic is an infectious disease pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus that began in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, with the first confirmed outbreak center being a group of persons with pneumonia of unclear cause. The first confirmed cases of the virus outside China include two women in Thailand and a man in Japan. Human-to-human transmission of the virus was confirmed with outbreak rates increasing rapidly in mid-January 2020. On January 23, 2020, the Chinese Government decided to blockade Wuhan, the entire public transport system and import and export activities were suspended. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a statement calling Covid-19 a "global pandemic" [3, Jan.17].

Governments around the world have taken a number of measures to protect the health of people and community groups around the globe, including: travel restrictions, quarantine blocks, declarations of emergency providing, using curfews, implementing social distancing, canceling mass events, closing schools and less important business and service establishments, encouraging people to raise their own awareness of prevention. illness, limit going out, and

at the same time transform business, study and work models from traditional to online.

### 3.3. A review of studies on the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak on the events industry

According to a PCMA survey, around 87% of professionals planning in-person business meetings such as conferences have canceled activities because to the Covid-19 epidemic.

According to organization EEMA examines the impact of Covid -19 on event and entertainment industry. The Event and Entertainment Management Association (EEMA) recently conducted a member survey with 170 companies that were affected by Covid - 19. Some of the key finding of the report:

Around 52,91% of companies resulted in 90% of their business being cancelled between March - July 2020, 63,1% of companies suffered from a revenue loss of up to 1CR. Around 7 companies envisage a 50-80% retrenchment of their current workforce and 35 between 25 - 50%. Around 97 companies will need to raise capital or debt from institutions or shareholders, VC funding etc.

To highlight the enormous challenges and impacts of the pandemic, more than 200 business owners and senior executives from Australia and Asia Pacific were surveyed by The Monday Group (Russell, 2020). Events and hospitality industry leaders say financial stress, finding business opportunities and motivating employees are among the biggest challenges that Covid-19 presents. Of those surveyed, 90% of businesses have reduced headcount and wages due to Covid-19, while 58% have implemented or expect to implement redundancy. 43% reported their company culture was negatively affected during this time. Mental health, maintaining company culture and communicating with colleagues are also among the biggest challenges facing teams. Regarding the impact on the specific events industry, 44% said they are likely or very likely to employ a large proportion of seasonal and freelance workers once restrictions are eased. Vietnam in the south, the event industry is also strongly influenced, but research and official statistics are still limited. However, people in the industry, especially business owners, are also actively looking for solutions to “save” the industry. The proof is that a series of Talkshows to discuss and find the direction for the industry have taken place. Typically, such as: VMCC Live: Pushing numbers after translation with conference format: Webinar (combining Zoom online conferencing platform and livestream on Facebook), Online discussion “TeamBuilding - Build so good?”, Discussion Online “Solutions for the Event Industry after the Corona Virus epidemic”.

## 4. RESEARCH RESULTS

As stated in the research method, in this article secondary data was collected by the author through articles, magazines and scientific reports at conferences. After collecting, the author analyzed and processed the data.

With the descriptive statistical method, the purpose is to describe the current state of tourism development and the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism events. The impact of the Covid-19 epidemic can cause the global tourism industry to suffer relatively large losses, so governments must apply many measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic such as closing borders and stopping tourist attractions, international and domestic air transport activities. In that context, Vietnam’s tourism industry in general and the world’s tourism industry in particular has been facing many difficulties and challenges. The research results want to show that the impact of the Covid - 19 pandemic is huge on the event industry through opinions collected from organizations, businesses and individuals.

### 4.1. Statistics of some canceled tourism events in the world and in Vietnam

The events listed below will be classified by event size, including: super events, major events and minor events. Due to the limitation of research scale and time along with the continuous change of the Covid-19 epidemic, the author has listed a number of typical events for each type of event to ensure generality and accuracy objective.

#### 4.1.1. Events around the world

*Super event: Olympic Tokyo 2020:* The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Government of Japan have decided to move the time of the Tokyo Olympics to 2021 because of the Covid-19 epidemic. But currently, the pandemic is still complicated and the prospect of finding a preventive vaccine is quite dim, so the possibility of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics being canceled is entirely possible.

*World Cup tournaments:* The World Football Federation (FIFA) has decided to postpone 3 tournaments, namely Futsal World Cup 2020, U20 Women’s World Cup 2020 and U17 Women’s World Cup 2020 to 2021 due to concerns about the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic. 19. FIFA has also planned to postpone the 2022 World Cup qualifying matches to November-December 2020.

*European Football Championship - EURO 2020:* EURO 2020 is considered the most anticipated sporting event in 2020, has officially announced the postponement and is considered to be held in 2021.

#### 4.1.2. Events in Vietnam

- Main events:

*Formula 1 Vietnam car race* postponed. During the past 1 year, Vietnam has been busy preparing for the first event officially registered on the map of the most prestigious sports car race in the world (it is the 4<sup>th</sup> country in Asia, after China, Japan, etc.). Japan and Singapore host a race). If canceled, the damage will be enormous.

Thai Nguyen province temporarily suspends *the organization of the 4<sup>th</sup> Thai Nguyen - Vietnam Tea Festival, 2020*. Dak Lak province temporarily suspends *the organization of the Gong performance (Echo of the Great Thousand)*, [4, T.2] *the Nguyen Tieu Poetry Night...*

Localities have completely stopped the opening of the festival and completely reduced festival activities, especially festivals with a large number of people and tourists participating; Stop organizing cultural activities, arts, celebrations, traditional days, entertainment programs with large crowds to focus on epidemic prevention and control such as: Tich Dien Festival (Ha Nam), Lim Festival (Bac Ninh), Opening Ceremony of Tran Temple (Nam Dinh), Tran Temple (Thai Binh), Yen Tu Festival (Quang Ninh).

Some events, although planned, due to the epidemic, should be postponed or canceled such as:

*The opening ceremony of the National Tourism Year 2020 - Hoa Lu*, Ninh Binh scheduled to take place at the end of February will be postponed and held at an appropriate time.

*The 7<sup>th</sup> Ho Chi Minh City Ao Dai Festival in 2020* has been postponed, it is expected that when the time is right, it will continue to be held. This is an annual event organized by the Ho Chi Minh City Department of Tourism, the City Women's Union and other units. After 6 years of organization, Ho Chi Minh City Ao Dai Festival has gradually become a cultural event - a typical tourist product of the city with many attractive activities, attracting hundreds of thousands of participants. attract many residents and tourists to the city.

### **4.3. Statistics on the data and business performance of the tourism event industry in Vietnam**

#### **4.3.1. Assessing the change of businesses during the Covid-19 epidemic**

Statistics show that, when Covid-19 broke out, up to 47.4% of businesses let employees work from home and would go back to work after the announcement of the state. The number of businesses suspending operations is up to more than 18%. Obviously, the Covid-19 epidemic has had a very strong impact on the event industry. This is an industry with outstanding features of flexibility and mobility, but during the epidemic, most of the activities are working from home, behind the phone or computer screen. Such is

the situation for businesses that still have projects and events that can go ahead. This is not a very positive and positive signal for the industry. Businesses have the mentality of listening, waiting, "freezing" or putting the business into "hibernation" to review the progress of the epidemic, then make further action decisions.

#### **4.3.2. Assess the human resources situation of enterprises**

Research results show that most companies try to maintain the same number of employees, besides there are some temporary solutions such as reducing working hours and reducing employee income. Businesses are all in a time of crisis, they don't want to lose their effective hands, because this experienced and trained human resource will determine the survival of the business after Covid- 19. However, there are still some companies that cannot withstand the heat of this blow, having to cut personnel and restructure resources. The common point of businesses at this time is to limit the recruitment of new employees.

#### **4.3.3. Assess the business situation in the first quarter of 2020 of enterprises**

According to the research, up to 60.5% of businesses were greatly affected, losing a lot of revenue in the first half of 2020. Thus, we see a sharp decline in the profits of companies. With this disruption of financial flows, businesses are easy to fall into a state of "bankruptcy", unable to continue to maintain the company. The impact of Covid-19 affects almost everyone, but depends on factors

The outside and the inside are different, to a greater or lesser extent. Statistics show that there are still 18.4% of businesses with positive financial signs when their first quarter is not a key time. This is a bright spot in the gloomy picture of the economy in general as well as the events industry in particular. In addition, there are still some businesses that are relatively stable financially (accounting for 10.5%) while they still have projects to maintain the company during this period.

#### **4.3.4. Activities promoted by businesses during the Covid-19 epidemic**

According to the survey results, it can be seen that during the Covid-19 epidemic, businesses mainly promote internal training activities and build their own foundation to ensure resistance at this time. Companies focus on improving employee capacity along with building company brand. In addition to maintaining existing activities, companies are also actively seeking new customers, creating opportunities for themselves.

#### **4.3.5. Anticipate when the event industry will resume operations**

With the epidemic situation being relatively well

controlled, for the market to really work again is until the end of June 2020, which is the beginning of the third quarter. However, this resumption of work is not for companies. The company has jobs back immediately, this period is just starting to “normal” again, people start going to work, shopping, entertainment and commercial areas begin to operate stably again.

With the service model of the event industry, there are only jobs after businesses/brands start to plan to spend money on marketing. Therefore, it is more likely that event companies will have a project to run and generate revenue until around September, October, 2020 [1].

#### 4.3.6. Proactivity in finding solutions of businesses

According to statistics, 47.4% of businesses are constantly changing to find solutions for themselves. This is a worthwhile initiative at a challenging time. Not only stopping there, 36.8% of companies even have suitable solutions available depending on the time of the end of the epidemic and market realities. This is considered the right step to be able to cope with all difficulties. However, there are still 13.2% of businesses are struggling, disoriented, have not found a solution to maintain their existence.

### 5. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Research results show that the impact from the external environment, specifically the Covid-19 epidemic, on the event industry is extremely serious. In addition, the epidemic situation is becoming more and more positive in Vietnam. This is a good sign for the economy in general and the event industry in particular. A number of scenarios are predicted to occur for the tourism event industry after the Covid-19 crisis.

#### 5.1. General situation

- The epidemic has not been controlled in Vietnam and around the world. In case the tourism industry continues to be paralyzed. Tourism businesses events had to close at the request of the government to limit the spread of the disease.

- The epidemic is under control (end of epidemic) in Vietnam but is still slowly being controlled in countries around the world. Vietnam’s tourism industry can operate business but must ensure anti-epidemic requirements. International tourist arrivals may resume in certain markets although travel advisories may remain and greatly affect tourist arrivals.

- The epidemic is controlled (end of epidemic) in some countries, especially neighboring countries, but is slowly being controlled in Vietnam. The loss of the epidemic to Vietnamese tourism is not only due to slow restart but also due to reduced competitiveness, image, and brand compared to other competing countries.

- The epidemic is basically controlled in the world. At that time, the tourism industry in Vietnam and the world was re-operated. It should be noted that although the Covid-19 epidemic can be controlled in Vietnam and some countries around the world, there is a risk of the epidemic re-erupting in new “waves” due to poor control of the epidemic while there is no such thing. cure, vaccine or herd immunity. The market will continue to be strongly affected due to fear and quarantine requirements of countries. With the above epidemic cases, four scenarios can be proposed for the impact of the epidemic on Vietnam’s tourism industry in 2020.

#### 5.2. Some scenarios to cope with the Covid-19 epidemic

- “Optimistic” scenario: Determined when Vietnam soon ends the epidemic in April 2020. Most countries controlled the epidemic by the end of July 2020. Tourism activities in Vietnam were restarted in May 2020, starting from the domestic market and gradually expanding to international tourism markets where the epidemic has ended. Vietnam’s tourist arrivals in May and June 2020 recovered at 30-50%. From July to December 2020, the number of tourists recovered by 85-90%. Overall, the number of tourists in 2020 decreased by about 30-35% [5].

- “Positive” scenario: Determined when Vietnam ends the epidemic at the end of May 2020 and tourism activities are restarted in Vietnam from the beginning of June. Countries around the world have basically controlled the epidemic illness at the end of July 2020. International tourism activities are gradually reopening according to the disease control process. Vietnam’s tourist arrivals in June and July 2020 recovered at 30-50%. From August to December 2020, the number of tourists recovered by 75-85%. Overall, the number of tourists in 2020 decreased by about 40-45%.

“Negative” scenario: Determined when Vietnam is slow to control the epidemic while countries around the world control the epidemic earlier, including countries that compete with Vietnamese tourism (such as in Southeast Asia region). International tourism activities were restored from July 2020, while it was not until September 2020 that Vietnam joined this market. Vietnam’s tourist arrivals since September 2020 have recovered by about 70-80%. Overall, the number of tourists in 2020 decreased by about 55-60% [6].

“Pessimistic” scenario: Determined when Vietnam and countries around the world cannot control the epidemic in 2020 or only control it temporarily for a period of time and then have an outbreak again. Travel restrictions and social distancing are in place for most of the year. The tourism market is almost frozen, especially the international tourism market. The number of Vietnamese tourists in the second,

third and fourth quarters was only 15-20%. In general, the number of annual tourists decreased by 70-75%. Reducing prices also leads to the risk of cutting costs, reducing jobs at a larger rate than reducing passenger numbers. Government support interventions have a positive effect in maintaining labor and employment in the tourism industry. The impact of the Covid-19 epidemic will not only last in 2020 but will also continue in 2021 and the following years depending on the scenarios. In the pessimistic scenario, the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic could last 3-4 years. The Government's support solutions have a positive impact on the recovery of the tourism industry, especially on the domestic tourism market. Not only does it have a direct impact on restoring the market in 2020, the Government's support solutions also have the effect of shortening the duration of the negative impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism industry. Basically, the proposed objectives have been completed.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The study compiled statistics on canceled tourism events in Vietnam and the world to assess the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on the event management. At the same time, the author also surveyed companies, departments and personnel related to the event management to make general comments for the Vietnamese event organization at this time.

Basically, the set goals have been completed:

Overview of basic theoretical concepts;

Analyze and evaluate the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism events in Vietnam; Provides empirical and predictive evidence for strategic planners and event organizing companies.

Research results have shown that there are many impacts affecting the tourism industry, of which the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is inevitable. Therefore, it is necessary to make strategic plans and solutions to develop tourism activities. Tourism businesses need to focus on promoting further development of tourism events and limit negative impacts.

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# THẺ LỆ GỬI BÀI

## TẠP CHÍ NGHIÊN CỨU KHOA HỌC, TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC SAO ĐỎ

Tạp chí Nghiên cứu khoa học, Trường Đại học Sao Đỏ (P. ISSN 1859-4190, E. ISSN 2815-553X), thường xuyên công bố kết quả, công trình nghiên cứu khoa học và công nghệ của các nhà khoa học, cán bộ, giảng viên, nghiên cứu sinh, học viên cao học, sinh viên ở trong và ngoài nước.

1. Tạp chí xuất bản 01 số/quý bằng hai ngôn ngữ tiếng Việt và tiếng Anh. Tạp chí nhận đăng các bài báo khoa học thuộc các lĩnh vực: Điện - Điện tử - Tự động hóa; Cơ khí - Động lực; Kinh tế; Triết học - Xã hội học - Chính trị học; Các lĩnh vực khác gồm: Công nghệ thông tin; Hóa học - Công nghệ thực phẩm; Ngôn ngữ học; Toán học; Vật lý; Văn hóa - Nghệ thuật - Thể dục thể thao...
2. Bài nhận đăng là những công trình nghiên cứu khoa học chưa công bố trong bất kỳ ấn phẩm khoa học nào.
3. Tòa soạn chỉ nhận bài báo gửi online trên website <http://tapchikhcn.saodo.edu.vn>. Bài báo gửi về tòa soạn dưới dạng file điện tử (\*.doc \*.docx và \*.pdf); cuối bài báo, tác giả ghi rõ thông tin địa chỉ liên hệ, số điện thoại, email và cập nhật thông tin trên website. Bài báo phải được trình bày đúng định dạng, rõ ràng; Trường hợp bài báo phải chỉnh sửa theo thể lệ hoặc theo yêu cầu của Phản biện thì tác giả sẽ cập nhật trên website. Người phản biện sẽ do tòa soạn mời. Tòa soạn không gửi lại bài nếu không được đăng.
4. Các công trình thuộc đề tài nghiên cứu có Cơ quan quản lý cần kèm theo giấy phép cho công bố của cơ quan (Tên đề tài, mã số, tên chủ nhiệm đề tài, cấp quản lý,...).
5. Tên bài báo trình bày bằng hai ngôn ngữ (tiếng Việt và tiếng Anh), font Arial, cỡ chữ 14, in đậm, căn giữa.
6. Tên tác giả (không ghi học hàm, học vị), font Arial, cỡ chữ 10, in đậm, căn lề phải; cơ quan công tác của các tác giả, font Arial, cỡ chữ 9, in nghiêng, căn lề phải.
7. Chữ "Tóm tắt" in đậm, font Arial, cỡ chữ 10; Nội dung tóm tắt của bài báo không quá 10 dòng, trình bày bằng hai ngôn ngữ (tiếng Việt và tiếng Anh), font Arial, cỡ chữ 10, in thường.
8. Chữ "Từ khóa" in đậm, nghiêng, font Arial, cỡ chữ 10; Có từ 03÷05 từ khóa, font Arial, cỡ chữ 10, in nghiêng, ngăn cách nhau bởi dấu chấm phẩy, cuối cùng là dấu chấm.
9. Nội dung bài báo viết bằng tiếng Việt hoặc tiếng Anh; Nếu là bài báo viết bằng tiếng Việt: Tiêu đề tiếng Việt trước, tiếng Anh sau; Tóm tắt tiếng Việt trước, tiếng Anh sau; Từ khóa tiếng Việt trước, tiếng Anh sau; Nếu là bài báo viết bằng tiếng Anh: Tiêu đề tiếng Anh trước, tiếng Việt sau; Tóm tắt tiếng Anh trước, tiếng Việt sau; Từ khóa tiếng Anh trước, tiếng Việt sau.
10. Bài báo được đánh máy trên khổ giấy A4 (21 × 29,7cm) có độ dài không quá 8 trang, font Arial, cỡ chữ 10, giãn dòng At least 12pt, Before 3pt, After 3pt; căn lề trên 2.5cm, dưới 2.5cm, trái 3cm, phải 2cm; hình vẽ phải rõ ràng, đủ nét và được định dạng dưới dạng file ảnh (\*.jpg); Phương trình, công thức phải soạn thảo bằng Mathtype hoặc Equation; Phần nội dung bài báo được chia thành 02 cột, khoảng cách cột là 1cm; Trong trường hợp hình vẽ, hình ảnh có kích thước lớn, bảng biểu có độ rộng lớn hoặc công thức, phương trình dài thì cho phép trình bày dưới dạng 01 cột.
11. Tài liệu tham khảo được sắp xếp theo thứ tự tài liệu được trích dẫn trong bài báo.
  - Nếu là sách/luận án: Tên tác giả (năm), Tên sách/luận án/luận văn, Nhà xuất bản/Trường/Viện, lần xuất bản/tái bản.
  - Nếu là bài báo/báo cáo khoa học: Tên tác giả (năm), Tên bài báo/báo cáo, Tạp chí/Hội nghị/Hội thảo, Tập/Kỷ yếu, số, trang.
  - Nếu là trang web: Phải trích dẫn đầy đủ tên website và đường link, ngày cập nhật.
12. Định dạng mẫu bài báo tham khảo tại địa chỉ [http://tapchikhcn.saodo.edu.vn/news/detail/198/format\\_paper](http://tapchikhcn.saodo.edu.vn/news/detail/198/format_paper)  
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Giấy phép xuất bản số: 620/GP-BTTTT ngày 17/9/2021 của Bộ Thông tin và Truyền thông.  
In 2.000 bản, khổ 21 × 29,7cm, tại Công ty TNHH in Tre Xanh, cấp ngày 17/02/2011.