

## Examining the Influence of Governance Quality and Institutional Policies on Logistics Growth in Vietnam

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**ABSTRACT:** The logistics sector plays a crucial role in economic growth, trade facilitation, and supply chain efficiency, yet its development in Vietnam is influenced by institutional and regulatory factors. This study examines the impact of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam using a multivariate regression approach. Data were collected from 300 logistics professionals, policymakers, and industry stakeholders, and analyzed to determine the relationships between these institutional determinants and logistics sector performance. The regression analysis results indicate that governance quality is the strongest predictor ( $\beta = 0.38$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), emphasizing the importance of policy transparency, institutional accountability, and regulatory enforcement in logistics sector performance. Institutional policies ( $\beta = 0.29$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and regulatory efficiency ( $\beta = 0.27$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) also have significant positive effects, suggesting that coherent policy frameworks, streamlined trade facilitation measures, and simplified regulatory processes enhance logistics sector competitiveness. Logistics infrastructure development ( $\beta = 0.22$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) contributes to long-term logistics efficiency, although its impact is slightly less immediate compared to institutional and governance-related factors. These findings suggest that enhancing governance mechanisms, improving regulatory efficiency, and investing in logistics infrastructure are essential for Vietnam to strengthen its logistics competitiveness, attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and integrate more effectively into global supply chains. The study provides policy recommendations to improve logistics sector governance and efficiency, positioning Vietnam as a key logistics hub in the Asia-Pacific region.

**KEYWORDS:** Logistics growth, governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, logistics infrastructure, trade facilitation, supply chain management, Vietnam, economic development, public-private partnerships.

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### INTRODUCTION

The logistics sector plays a critical role in economic development, trade facilitation, and supply chain efficiency, serving as a backbone for industrial growth and global market integration. In recent years, Vietnam has made significant progress in logistics, benefiting from increased foreign direct investment (FDI), infrastructure expansion, and trade liberalization. The country's strategic location in Southeast Asia, combined with its active participation in international trade agreements, has positioned it as a key logistics hub in the region. However, despite this progress, Vietnam's logistics sector continues to face several institutional and regulatory challenges, which hinder its full potential for growth and competitiveness. These challenges highlight the need to examine the influence of governance quality and institutional policies on logistics development, as understanding these factors is essential for enhancing efficiency and sustainability in the sector.

Governance quality is widely recognized as a determinant of logistics efficiency, as it influences policy transparency, regulatory enforcement, and institutional coordination (Rodrigue, 2020). Effective governance ensures that logistics policies are well-implemented, free from corruption, and aligned with international standards, leading to improved logistics performance and economic competitiveness (World Bank, 2021). Countries with strong governance structures tend to have streamlined trade facilitation measures, modernized customs systems, and efficient infrastructure investment, which enhance logistics sector growth (Nguyen & Tran, 2019). Conversely, weak governance is associated with bureaucratic inefficiencies, policy inconsistencies, and corruption, all of which increase logistics costs and reduce overall efficiency (Quynh & Thanh, 2025a; Nguyen & Le, 2018). Given these insights, understanding the role of governance quality in Vietnam's logistics sector is crucial for addressing existing inefficiencies and ensuring sustainable growth.

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Institutional policies also play a fundamental role in shaping the logistics environment, particularly in areas related to infrastructure development, trade facilitation, and regulatory frameworks. Well-structured policies support transportation networks, warehousing facilities, and freight operations, enabling logistics firms to optimize costs and improve service delivery (McKinnon, 2018). In Vietnam, various government initiatives, such as the Logistics Development Master Plan and Trade Facilitation Policies, have been introduced to strengthen logistics capabilities (Nguyen & Le, 2020). However, policy inconsistencies, slow implementation, and a lack of coordination among regulatory agencies have created challenges that hinder logistics sector growth. Addressing these issues through efficient institutional policies and regulatory reforms is essential for enhancing logistics efficiency and ensuring seamless supply chain integration.

In addition to governance quality and institutional policies, regulatory efficiency and logistics infrastructure development are also key determinants of logistics growth. Regulatory efficiency determines how smoothly customs procedures, licensing requirements, and compliance processes operate within the logistics sector (Notteboom & Rodrigue, 2020). Countries with efficient and predictable regulatory frameworks experience lower trade costs, faster clearance times, and better logistics competitiveness (World Bank, 2021). Similarly, logistics infrastructure—including transport corridors, ports, airports, and digital logistics systems—directly influences the efficiency and expansion of logistics networks (Londoño-Kent, 2021). Without adequate infrastructure investment and regulatory efficiency, logistics firms face operational inefficiencies that reduce service reliability and increase costs.

Given the importance of these institutional factors, this study aims to examine the influence of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam. By employing a multivariate regression approach, the study will assess the extent to which these factors impact logistics sector performance and identify key areas for policy improvement. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and researchers in enhancing logistics governance, improving infrastructure investment, and optimizing regulatory frameworks to support Vietnam's logistics competitiveness.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The growth of the logistics sector is essential for economic development, trade competitiveness, and supply chain efficiency. Research has identified key institutional determinants that influence logistics growth, including governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development. This section reviews the existing literature on these factors and proposes hypotheses on their impact on logistics growth in Vietnam.

#### Governance Quality and Logistics Growth

Governance quality plays a pivotal role in shaping the logistics sector by influencing policy transparency, regulatory efficiency, and institutional effectiveness. Effective governance ensures that logistics policies are clear, predictable, and efficiently enforced, reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks and promoting trade facilitation (Rodrigue, 2020; World Bank, 2021). Countries with strong governance structures tend to have well-coordinated transport policies, efficient logistics hubs, and reduced corruption in infrastructure projects, all of which contribute to logistics growth (Kim & Lee, 2019).

In emerging economies such as Vietnam, governance quality determines the extent to which the logistics sector can integrate with global supply chains and attract foreign investment. Poor governance, characterized by inconsistent policies, corruption, and inefficiency in decision-making, can significantly increase operational costs, create regulatory uncertainty, and slow infrastructure development (Nguyen & Tran, 2019). Studies have shown that improving governance quality leads to better trade facilitation, stronger institutional coordination, and higher logistics sector performance (Christopher, 2016; Arvis et al., 2018). Given these insights, governance quality is expected to be a key determinant of logistics growth in Vietnam.

**H1:** Governance quality has a positive and significant effect on logistics growth in Vietnam.

#### Institutional Policies and Logistics Growth

Institutional policies related to infrastructure investment, trade facilitation, and public-private partnerships are critical for logistics sector development. Clear and well-structured policies enable logistics firms to reduce operational costs, streamline supply chain processes, and optimize transportation networks (McKinnon, 2018). The World Bank (2020) emphasizes that strong institutional policies foster investment in transportation networks, warehouse facilities, and freight corridors, leading to improved logistics efficiency. Countries that implement comprehensive logistics policies that support digitalization, customs automation, and freight mobility tend to have higher logistics performance and trade competitiveness (Londoño-Kent, 2021).

Vietnam's logistics sector has evolved through trade liberalization, logistics master plans, and government incentives for infrastructure projects (Nguyen & Le, 2020). However, policy fragmentation, inconsistent enforcement, and slow adaptation to global logistics trends remain challenges. Research has shown that logistics-friendly policies, including simplified customs procedures, streamlined licensing requirements, and targeted investment in transport corridors, significantly enhance logistics

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efficiency (Shepherd & Hummels, 2019). Countries that continuously reform their institutional policies and enforce regulations effectively are better positioned to develop efficient, competitive logistics systems (Pham, 2021).

**H2:** Institutional policies have a positive and significant effect on logistics growth in Vietnam.

### Regulatory Efficiency and Logistics Growth

Regulatory efficiency in logistics refers to the ease of compliance with trade regulations, customs procedures, and transportation laws. Countries with transparent, predictable, and well-enforced logistics regulations experience lower transaction costs, reduced delays, and improved logistics sector competitiveness (Notteboom & Rodrigue, 2020). Effective regulations facilitate customs clearance, licensing procedures, and cross-border trade, which are essential for maintaining an efficient supply chain (Button, 2019).

Vietnam has made progress in modernizing its logistics regulations, but bureaucratic inefficiencies, redundant customs procedures, and regulatory inconsistencies continue to hinder logistics growth (Le & Pham, 2021). The Logistics Performance Index (LPI) highlights regulatory efficiency as a key determinant of supply chain resilience and trade competitiveness (World Bank, 2021). Countries that streamline logistics regulations, integrate digital customs processing, and ensure consistent regulatory enforcement tend to develop more efficient and globally integrated logistics sectors (McKinnon, 2018). Improving regulatory efficiency in Vietnam is therefore crucial for reducing logistics costs, improving delivery times, and facilitating trade expansion.

**H3:** Regulatory efficiency has a positive and significant effect on logistics growth in Vietnam.

### Logistics Infrastructure Development and Logistics Growth

Logistics infrastructure plays a fundamental role in facilitating trade, reducing transportation costs, and improving supply chain efficiency. Research has shown that well-developed logistics infrastructure, including transport networks, warehousing facilities, and digital logistics systems, directly impacts the performance of the logistics sector (Rodrigue, 2020; McKinnon, 2018). Efficient road, rail, air, and maritime infrastructure enables goods to move more quickly and reliably, reducing lead times and increasing trade efficiency (World Bank, 2021).

In Vietnam, infrastructure bottlenecks, port congestion, and inconsistencies in intermodal transport connectivity continue to hinder logistics growth (Nguyen & Le, 2020). Many logistics hubs suffer from insufficient investment, outdated technology, and weak connectivity between transport modes (Notteboom & Rodrigue, 2020). Strengthening logistics infrastructure through public-private partnerships, government incentives, and digital freight tracking systems has been linked to greater efficiency and competitiveness in the global logistics sector (Londoño-Kent, 2021). Improving Vietnam's transportation networks and logistics hubs will enhance supply chain reliability, reduce costs, and support economic growth.

**H4:** Logistics infrastructure development has a **positive and significant effect** on logistics growth in Vietnam.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a quantitative research design to examine the influence of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam. A multivariate regression analysis is utilized to assess the relationships between these institutional determinants and logistics sector performance, providing empirical insights into the key factors driving logistics competitiveness. The quantitative approach is chosen as it allows for statistical validation of the proposed hypotheses and ensures objective measurement of the relationships among the variables.

### Data Collection and Sampling

The study collects primary data through structured surveys and secondary data from industry reports, government publications, and global logistics indices. The survey targets logistics professionals, policymakers, supply chain managers, and business executives involved in Vietnam's logistics sector. A stratified random sampling method is used to ensure representation across different logistics sub-sectors, including freight transportation, warehousing, customs brokerage, and e-commerce logistics. This approach ensures that the data captures diverse perspectives on governance quality, institutional policies, and infrastructure investment. The sample size is determined based on standard requirements for multiple regression analysis, with at least 300 respondents required to ensure statistical robustness.

### Measurement of Variables

The key variables are measured using a five-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree) to assess perceptions of governance quality, policy effectiveness, regulatory efficiency, and infrastructure development. Additionally, logistics growth is measured using indicators such as logistics performance index (LPI), supply chain efficiency, transportation network expansion, and trade facilitation improvements. Table 1 summarizes the measurement of the key variables:

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**Table 1. Measurement of Key Variables in the Study**

Variable	Measurement Scale	Example Items
Logistics Growth	Likert Scale	"The logistics sector in Vietnam has shown consistent growth in recent years."
Governance Quality	Likert Scale	"Government policies related to logistics are transparent and effectively enforced."
Institutional Policies	Likert Scale	"Institutional policies in Vietnam effectively support logistics sector development."
Regulatory Efficiency	Likert Scale	"Logistics regulations in Vietnam facilitate trade and reduce bureaucratic delays."
Logistics Infrastructure Development	Likert Scale	"Investment in transport and logistics infrastructure has improved logistics efficiency."

### Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

The collected data undergoes reliability and validity testing using Cronbach's Alpha to measure internal consistency, with a threshold of 0.7 or higher indicating acceptable reliability. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) is conducted to confirm the construct validity of the survey items. Once reliability and validity are established, a multiple linear regression analysis is performed to test the study's hypotheses. The regression model is structured as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:

- Y = Logistics Growth (DV)
- X1 = Governance Quality (IV)
- X2 = Institutional Policies (IV)
- X3 = Regulatory Efficiency (IV)
- X4 = Logistics Infrastructure Development (IV)
- $\beta_0$  = Intercept
- $\beta_i$  = Coefficients representing the impact of independent variables
- $\epsilon$  = Error term

To assess the model's robustness, variance inflation factor (VIF) scores are analyzed to check for multicollinearity among independent variables, ensuring that VIF values remain below 5. The significance of each independent variable is evaluated using t-tests and p-values, with a threshold of  $p < 0.05$  indicating statistical significance. Additionally, the  $R^2$  and Adjusted  $R^2$  values are analyzed to determine the explanatory power of the regression model.

The study adheres to ethical research standards by ensuring participant anonymity and voluntary participation. Respondents are informed about the purpose of the study, data confidentiality, and their right to withdraw at any time. The research complies with institutional guidelines and seeks necessary approvals from relevant academic and governmental bodies before data collection.

By employing a quantitative multivariate regression approach, this study systematically examines the influence of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam. The research design ensures data reliability, statistical validity, and policy relevance, providing empirical insights that can inform policymakers, industry leaders, and stakeholders in enhancing Vietnam's logistics sector.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

The findings from the multiple linear regression analysis confirm that governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development significantly influence logistics growth in Vietnam. The model explains 53.6% of the variance ( $R^2 = 0.536$ ) in logistics growth, indicating a strong relationship between these institutional factors and the performance of the logistics sector. The F-statistic (85.26,  $p < 0.001$ ) further confirms the overall statistical significance of the model, ensuring that the combined effect of these independent variables meaningfully contributes to logistics growth.

### Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics of the key variables, including mean, standard deviation, and observed range, provide an overview of how respondents perceive governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development in Vietnam's logistics sector. As shown in Table 1, governance quality had the highest mean score among the

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independent variables, suggesting that respondents generally perceive moderate to high levels of governance effectiveness in logistics operations. Meanwhile, logistics infrastructure had the lowest mean score, indicating that challenges in transport network expansion, warehousing capacity, and intermodal connectivity persist.

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables**

Variable	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (SD)	Minimum	Maximum
Logistics Growth	3.82	0.71	1.20	5.00
Governance Quality	3.79	0.70	1.50	5.00
Institutional Policies	3.61	0.78	1.00	5.00
Regulatory Efficiency	3.70	0.75	1.25	5.00
Logistics Infrastructure	3.52	0.85	1.00	5.00

### Regression Analysis Results

The multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the impact of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam. The results, presented in Table 2, indicate that all independent variables have a statistically significant positive effect on logistics growth, confirming the proposed hypotheses. Governance quality emerged as the strongest predictor, followed by institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development.

**Table 2. Regression Analysis Results**

Independent Variable	Beta Coefficient ( $\beta$ )	t-value	p-value	Hypothesis Result
Governance Quality	0.38	11.54	<0.001	<b>H1 Accepted</b>
Institutional Policies	0.29	8.92	<0.001	<b>H2 Accepted</b>
Regulatory Efficiency	0.27	8.42	<0.001	<b>H3 Accepted</b>
Logistics Infrastructure	0.22	7.05	<0.001	<b>H4 Accepted</b>

### Summary of Findings

The results confirm that governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development all significantly contribute to logistics growth in Vietnam.

H1 is accepted, indicating that governance quality positively impacts logistics growth. This finding supports the view that transparent policies, accountable institutions, and regulatory effectiveness create a more efficient logistics sector, reducing costs and increasing competitiveness.

H2 is accepted, confirming that institutional policies play a significant role in logistics development. Effective policy frameworks that streamline trade facilitation, improve logistics investments, and reduce bureaucratic barriers enhance supply chain efficiency.

H3 is accepted, demonstrating that regulatory efficiency positively influences logistics growth. Predictable regulations, simplified customs procedures, and reduced administrative burdens contribute to a more dynamic and responsive logistics system.

H4 is accepted, highlighting the importance of logistics infrastructure development in promoting logistics sector expansion. Investments in road, rail, port, and warehouse facilities enhance supply chain connectivity and reduce logistics costs.

These findings suggest that enhancing governance quality, strengthening institutional policies, modernizing regulatory frameworks, and expanding logistics infrastructure are key areas for improving logistics sector performance in Vietnam. By addressing these institutional determinants, Vietnam can foster a more competitive, resilient, and internationally integrated logistics sector, supporting economic growth and trade development.

### DISCUSSION

The findings of this study confirm that governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development significantly contribute to logistics growth in Vietnam. The multiple regression analysis results indicate that governance quality is the strongest predictor, followed by institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development. These findings suggest that institutional and regulatory factors play a crucial role in shaping the logistics sector, affecting trade facilitation, supply chain efficiency, and overall sectoral competitiveness.

Governance quality was found to have the most significant effect on logistics growth. This result underscores the importance of transparent policies, institutional accountability, and efficient regulatory enforcement in improving logistics



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operations. Institutional policies also had a strong impact, demonstrating that clear, well-structured policy frameworks facilitate investment in logistics services, optimize trade processes, and enhance overall sectoral efficiency. The positive relationship between regulatory efficiency and logistics growth highlights the need for simplified customs procedures, predictable regulations, and reduced compliance burdens to create a more competitive logistics environment. Lastly, logistics infrastructure development, while the least influential of the four factors, still plays a crucial role in improving connectivity, reducing logistics costs, and supporting long-term sectoral growth.

These findings align with previous research that emphasizes the role of governance and institutional policies in shaping logistics sector performance. The strong effect of governance quality on logistics growth is consistent with Rodrigue (2020) and World Bank (2021), which highlight that transparent policy-making and efficient institutional coordination reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies and promote trade facilitation. Similarly, Nguyen & Tran (2019) found that countries with strong governance structures tend to experience higher logistics performance, improved customs clearance, and greater integration into global supply chains.

The impact of institutional policies on logistics growth also reflects findings from McKinnon (2018) and Nguyen & Le (2020), who argue that well-structured logistics policies create an enabling environment for logistics firms, reducing operational costs and improving trade competitiveness. The study reinforces the idea that stable and coherent institutional policies help logistics firms navigate complex regulatory environments and enhance supply chain efficiency.

The significant role of regulatory efficiency in logistics growth is in line with Notteboom & Rodrigue (2020) and Button (2019), who assert that simplified trade regulations and efficient customs procedures reduce trade delays, lower logistics costs, and enhance supply chain responsiveness. Vietnam's regulatory framework, while improving, still presents barriers in terms of bureaucratic delays and inconsistent enforcement. This study's results suggest that further regulatory reforms are necessary to optimize logistics operations and improve international trade flows.

The effect of logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth confirms findings from Londoño-Kent (2021) and World Bank (2021), which highlight that investment in transport networks, warehouse facilities, and digital logistics systems improves trade efficiency and logistics sector performance. However, the slightly weaker impact of infrastructure development compared to governance quality and institutional policies suggests that while infrastructure is a crucial determinant, institutional and regulatory factors have a more immediate effect on logistics growth in Vietnam.

This study contributes to the literature by addressing the combined effect of governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development on logistics growth in Vietnam. While previous studies have examined individual factors affecting logistics performance, few have explored the interplay between governance, policy effectiveness, regulatory frameworks, and infrastructure investment in shaping logistics sector expansion. By integrating these institutional determinants into a single analytical framework, this study provides a comprehensive assessment of how institutional and policy-related factors influence logistics growth.

Additionally, much of the existing research on logistics sector performance has focused on developed economies or regional comparisons. This study adds to the literature by providing empirical evidence specific to Vietnam, offering insights into how governance and institutional improvements can enhance logistics competitiveness in a developing economy context. The findings offer data-driven recommendations for policymakers, helping bridge the gap between academic research and practical policy applications in Vietnam's logistics sector.

The results of this study have several important policy and managerial implications for government authorities, logistics firms, and trade associations. Improving governance quality through greater policy transparency, regulatory consistency, and institutional coordination is crucial for logistics growth. Governments should adopt data-driven decision-making and digital governance tools to reduce inefficiencies in logistics policy implementation. Institutional policies must be streamlined to support logistics innovation, remove trade barriers, and encourage foreign investment in logistics services. The government should consider integrating logistics policies with broader economic and trade development strategies to ensure sustainable sectoral growth.

Regulatory efficiency must be enhanced by simplifying logistics-related regulations, reducing compliance costs, and strengthening enforcement mechanisms. This can be achieved through automation of customs procedures, expansion of digital trade platforms, and harmonization of logistics regulations with international standards. Finally, continued investment in logistics infrastructure development is necessary to address capacity constraints in transport networks, ports, airports, and warehousing facilities. Expanding public-private partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure projects and leveraging smart logistics technologies can enhance efficiency, sustainability, and resilience in Vietnam's logistics sector.

The study confirms that governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development significantly influence logistics growth in Vietnam. Governance quality emerged as the most influential factor,

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followed by institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development. These findings align with previous research but also provide new insights into the specific challenges and opportunities in Vietnam's logistics sector.

The study fills an important gap in the literature by integrating institutional, regulatory, and infrastructure-related factors into a unified framework, offering practical recommendations for policymakers and industry stakeholders. Future research could extend these findings by examining the long-term effects of policy reforms, exploring comparative case studies in other ASEAN countries, and assessing the impact of emerging technologies on logistics performance. By implementing institutional improvements, regulatory reforms, and infrastructure investments, Vietnam can enhance logistics sector efficiency, increase trade competitiveness, and position itself as a key logistics hub in the Asia-Pacific region.

### CONCLUSION

The study provides empirical evidence that governance quality, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and logistics infrastructure development significantly influence logistics growth in Vietnam. The findings highlight that institutional and regulatory factors play a more immediate role than infrastructure development in shaping logistics sector performance (Nguyen, 2017; Thanh, 2024). Among the four determinants, governance quality emerged as the strongest predictor, emphasizing the importance of policy transparency, regulatory effectiveness, and institutional accountability in enhancing logistics efficiency and trade competitiveness (Quynh & Thanh, 2025b; Thanh et al., 2023). Institutional policies and regulatory efficiency also showed significant impacts, suggesting that streamlined trade facilitation policies, simplified customs procedures, and regulatory consistency are essential for logistics sector development. While infrastructure development had the smallest effect, it remains a critical factor in long-term logistics efficiency, cost reduction, and supply chain optimization.

These results reinforce the necessity of strengthening governance mechanisms, improving policy coherence, modernizing regulatory frameworks, and investing in logistics infrastructure to ensure sustainable logistics growth in Vietnam. Addressing bureaucratic inefficiencies, policy inconsistencies, and regulatory bottlenecks can facilitate greater integration of Vietnam's logistics sector into global supply chains, attract foreign direct investment, and improve national trade competitiveness. Enhancing public-private partnerships in logistics infrastructure development and adopting digital governance solutions can further streamline logistics operations, reducing costs and enhancing service reliability.

From a policy perspective, the study suggests that Vietnam should prioritize governance and regulatory reforms alongside infrastructure expansion to maximize logistics sector efficiency. Governments should simplify trade procedures, enhance cross-border logistics policies, and ensure consistency in institutional decision-making. Additionally, aligning logistics policies with international best practices and emerging technologies will help Vietnam adapt to global trade demands and digital transformation in supply chain management.

This study fills an important gap in the literature by integrating multiple institutional determinants into a single framework and providing empirical insights specific to Vietnam's logistics sector. While previous studies have examined individual factors such as policy effectiveness or infrastructure investment, this research underscores the interplay between governance, institutional policies, regulatory efficiency, and infrastructure development in shaping logistics growth.

Future research should explore longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of governance and policy reforms on logistics performance. Comparative analyses between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries could provide deeper insights into best practices and regional competitiveness in logistics development. Additionally, further studies could examine the role of technological advancements such as artificial intelligence, blockchain logistics, and digital customs systems in improving logistics sector efficiency. By implementing institutional improvements, regulatory enhancements, and strategic infrastructure investments, Vietnam can strengthen its logistics competitiveness, improve trade efficiency, and position itself as a key logistics hub in Southeast Asia.

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