

國立清華大學

碩士論文

越南經濟成長之時空演變分析

ACCOUNTING FOR VIETNAM'S GROWTH OVER  
TIME AND SPACE

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# Abstract

Vietnam is a fast-growing country, transitioning from an agricultural economy towards industrialization and modernization. What are key contributors to such growth? This Thesis, covering the period from 1976 to 2019, argues that both resources and their usage are. In early days after the nation's reunification, commanding, and planning policies refrained Vietnam from high growth rates though amendments were deployed. Since the comprehensive Reform in 1986, several policies eased constraints on enterprise operations, distribution, and investment. As a result, the economy took off. Weights of inputs and total factor productivities (TFPs) in income growth remained considerably balanced from 1986 to 1995 and from 2007 to 2019. TFP progress during such time was majorly driven by labor shift towards industry and service, capital attraction by the industry sector as well as self-TFP improvement in services and agriculture. The middle post-Reform era from 1995 to 2007 was characterized by the substantial favor towards private businesses and intensive integration to the global economy. Nevertheless, TFPs' failure to catch up with inputs' radical escalation in industry and service detracted income growth.

The Thesis's accounting framework stems from the labor-augmenting neoclassical production function with inter- and intra-sectoral weighted growth rates. Competitive market assumption is proposed for calculation feasibility given Vietnam's national statistics' availability. Real sectoral value added, real sectoral capital stock and real factor payments are estimated based on their nominal shares. Though simplifying the situation, the Thesis is expected to narrow the gap in Vietnam's development studies from the production side with a focus on reallocation and prepare the empirical background for theoretical works.

Keywords: Vietnam, growth, structural transformation.