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NGUYEN HONG QUANG

**ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING IN
QUANG NAM PROVINCE**

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Supervisors:

- 1. DR. Ninh Thi Thu Thuy**
- 2. ASSOC.PROF.DR. Bui Quang Binh**

Reviewer 1: **ASSOC.PROF.DR.** Le Quoc Hoi

Reviewer 2: **ASSOC.PROF.DR.** Dao Huu Hoa

Reviewer 3: **ASSOC.PROF.DR.** Bui Duc Tinh

The dissertation is defended before The Assessment Committee
at The University of Danang

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationales

Economic restructuring is a topic attracted interest from many researchers and policy makers. Economic structure changes reflect the situation of resource allocation of the economy, determines the capacity and output of the economy. In economic theory, economic structure change is a criterion in assessing the development of the economy.

There are many studies in Vietnam and in the world on this subject. Vietnam's research is numerous, but most are empirical research that support policy-making process and primarily focuses on large national or territorial economies. Therefore, a study for a provincial economy such as Quang Nam is lacking, that addressing it will provide the evidences and also enrich the theory of economics development.

Quang Nam's economic situation after separation has grewed rapidly and continuously. Quang Nam economic structure has had a positive shift. Manufacturing and service industries have grown rapidly, accelerating economic structural change and accelerating economic growth. However, the process of transforming the economic structure is still slow, the quality of the structure transition is slower than the structural shift in GDP and has not promoted labor structure or increasing labor capacity; the trend of adjusting structural transformation to resource-intensive industries is becoming clearer; restructuring within the agricultural sector in a narrow sense is outdated and slow to change, which will hinder overall development; the shift in service industry is unclear. Addressing topic will not only have a sense of reasoning, but also help local company accurately assess the structure and changes in the structure of the economy; identify strengths and trends. This is the basis for planning long-term development policy for this province.

Therefore, a study on "Economic restructuring in Quang Nam" is necessary.

2. Research objective: Outlining the scientific argumentation about economic restructuring; assessing the situation of economic restructuring; evaluating the impacts of economic structure on economic growth; identifying and assessing the impact of factors on economic restructuring; making recommendations and suggestions for transforming economic structure in Quang Nam province.

3. Research subject and scope

3.1. Research subject: economic restructuring

3.2. Research scope: focusing on economic restructuring of economic sector including level 1 and level 2 sector.

Space: Quang Nam province

Time period: Data from 1997-2015 and solutions aimed for 2025.

4. Research methodology: qualitative research; Professional solution; statistical methods with different analyzing methods

5. Scientific contributions

5.1. Contributions on theory

Firstly, research results of the thesis conducted in one province will be the verification of the published results while pointing out the distinctive features of a particular locality in a developing country.

Secondly, analyzing trends of changes in output structure of primary and secondary industry by quantity and quality. Without stopping there, the study also looked at the tendency of changing the enterprise structure of the province. This is different from many studies on the economic structure of the economy, focusing only on the manifestation of the economic structure of the economy as the output. The results also clarify hypothesis 1 of the study "The

economic structure of Quang Nam has a positive but low quality." Therefore, this can be considered as the contribution of research.

Thirdly; the thesis analyzes the trend of CC change in a unit of growth and estimates the impact of economic restructuring through labor mobility to GDP growth. The impact is positive and quite strong. The study also uses the SSA method to study the effect of changing economic structure to labor market. The results show that economic structure transformation mainly resulted in an increase in labor capacity due to the shift of labor from low productivity to high productivity, potential to increase labor capability from industry with increased productivity. The results also show that the transition of economic structure has changed certain ways of allocating resources for economic growth and clarified hypothesis 2 of the study "transmission of the economic sector structure has increased rise Economic leader and better allocation of resources. " Therefore, this can be considered as a new point of study.

Fourthly; the results of this study have elucidated a part of hypothesis 3 of the study "transforming the economic structure positively influenced by factors such as capital, labor and technology." The results also show that economic growth has a strong impact on pwd structure transmission. This also implies that the economy is at an early stage of industrialization, such as Quang Nam, which plays a very important role in planning. The results of the thesis have also shown that the breadth-dimensional factors such as capital and labor have a greater impact on the economic structure of the economy than on the TFP. This also implies that this model of local economic growth is also reflected in the characteristics of PLWHA. Therefore, this can be considered as a new point of study.

Fifthly; The thesis has adopted a behavioral approach through interviewing to further examine some of the factors that influence the structure changes and complement the conclusions

drawn from the econometric analysis. The results from this study are the basis for clarifying part of hypothesis 3 of the study; The results also show that factors outside the econometric model have very different effects, and also show that the province needs to improve some of its orientations or institutional factors and promote the domestic market factor to promote transforming structure. This can be considered as a new point of study.

Sixth, The proposed development orientation of economic sectors in Quang Nam drawn from research results is also a contribution of research.

5.2. New implications and suggestions

First, maintain the impacts from economic restructuring to economic growth

Second, efficiently use resource factors to promote economic restructuring

Third, promote benefits and overcome constraints from other factors by: (i) A proper policy on the use of natural resources is needed; (ii) Continue to develop and improve infrastructure in the province and infrastructure connected with localities in the area; (iii) Continue to accelerate administrative reform to improve the business environment; (iv) Expand the domestic market and stimulate consumption.

Fourth; transforming the structure of economic sector needs to develop in the following basic orientations: agricultural development on the basis of restructuring in the direction of increasing productivity, added value and product quality; To develop industries with many advantages, focusing on processing, processing and processing industries, raising the competitiveness of provincial goods and deepening the global value chain; Developing the service sector towards enhancing added value on the basis of developing

high-end trade and service and supporting the manufacturing sector of the province and the region.

6. Contents

Chapter 1. theoretical background on economic restructuring

Chapter 2. Characteristics of the area and research methodology

Chapter 3. Economic restructuring and its impact on economic growth in Quang Nam

Chapter 4. Analyzing factors impacting economic restructuring

Chapter 5. Directions and implications on economic restructuring.

7. Research on economic restructuring

7.1. Research from oversea

The research on the economic restructuring from oversea shows the long-term trend of economic structure in the long run. The resources of the economy have shifted from the traditional industries to the modern ones, from the agricultural sector to the industrial and service sectors, from low-productivity and low-tech industries to high-tech industries

7.2. Research from Vietnam

Domestic studies have focused on the essence of economic theory to formulate the argument for structuring the structure of vietnamese economy, analyzing the actual change of Vietnam's economic structure by sector and territory, pointing out the trend of change that has taken place along with its problems. Therefore, when applied to research in Quang Nam, it should be considered in the local context.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

1.1. Theories on economic restructuring trends

1.1.1. The concepts of structure and structure changes

The structure of the economic sector is overall quantitative and qualitative relationships across sectors of the economy, reflecting the organic relationship and the interplay of both quantity and quality across sectors.

Structural change is the change of economic structure over time from state/level to another that is consistent with socioeconomic development and conditions but not a repetition of previous state. In other words, the structure of the economic sector changes over time in accordance with certain socio-economic conditions.

1.1.2. Theories on economic restructuring trends

1.2. Theoretical background on economic restructuring on economic growth

1.2.1. Impacts of economic restructuring on labor productivity

Improving labor productivity is a driver of growth and economic restructuring. On the other direction, economic restructuring also improving productivity and efficiency of the economy.

1.2.2. Impacts of economic restructuring to resource allocation

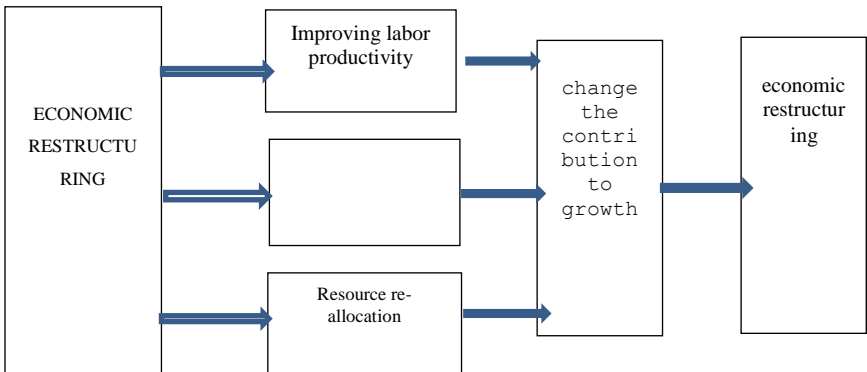
General trend on resource allocation to different sectors will depend on the period of development. In the beginning of the industrialization period of Vietnam, resources are directed to leading sectors of the industrialization. However, research on economic

restructuring based on input and output will be related and need to be consider in their inter-relationship.

1.2.3. Impacts of economic restructuring on GDP growth

Economic restructuring has impacts to economic growth. Economic restructuring often go hand in hand with resource allocation, thus create and maintain level of GDP growth. Therefore, effective and reasonable economic restructuring will help achieve economic growth.

1.2.4. Defining the analytical framework on the impacts of economic restructuring to economic growth



(Source: author)

1.3. Factors affecting economic restructuring

1.3.1. Related theories on factors impacting economic restructuring

1.3.2. Generalization of factors impacting economic restructuring

Natural conditions and national or tetitorial resources; labor; capital; technology; growth rates of economic sectors; constitution and market demand.

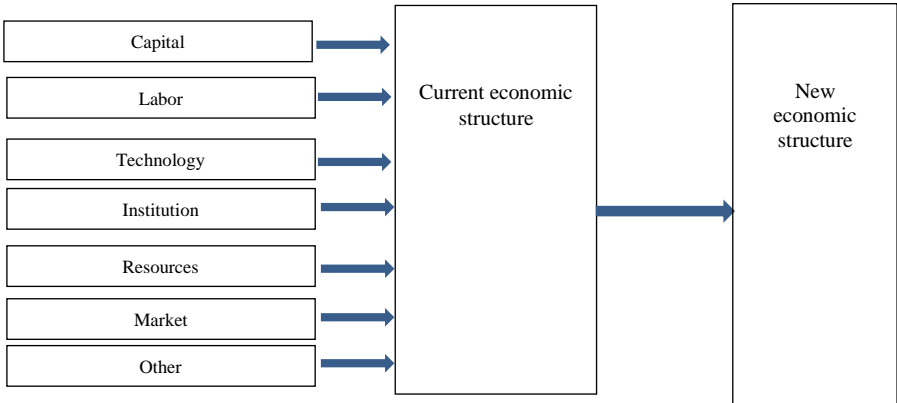
1.3.3. General framework on factors impacting economic estructuring

1.4. Lessons learned impact economic restructuring of some local key economic region

1.4.1. Experience from Da Nang city

1.4.2. Experiences from Quang Ngai Province

1.4.3. Lessons learned for Quang Nam province



(Source: author)

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCALITY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Characteristics of the locality

2.1.1. Natural conditions of Quang Nam province

2.1.2. Economic situation of Quang Nam

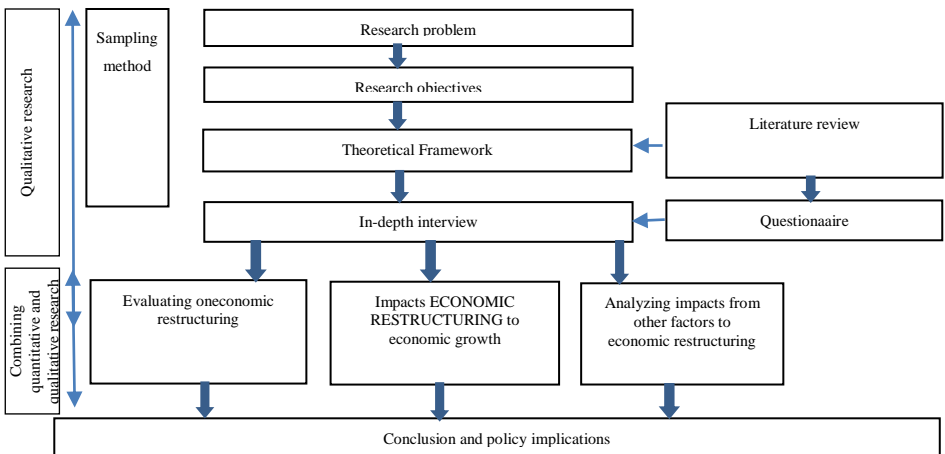
The province's GDP has expanded with rapid and continuous growth; Production capacity is expanding because of the rapid

increase in both internal and external resources of the economy. It has generated major drivers of growth in the construction, services, non-state economic sectors and private consumption as well as investment goods; The economic structure has had a positive shift. However, there are still many problems: growth is still below potential and unstable; increased production capacity is prone to exploit the wide-spread factor such as capital, labor ... These are the main reasons for unstable growth and not hinder the role of private consumption, but also are future potentials. Structure change of labor is slow.

2.2. Hypotheses and analytical framework

Research hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: The economic structure of Quang Nam has a positive but low quality. Hypothesis 2: Economic restructuring has promoted economic growth and better allocation of resources.



(Source: author)

Hypothesis 3: Economic restructuring (i) positive influenced from factors such as capital, labor and technology; (ii) high levels from institutions, infrastructure, markets and resources.

2.3. Analytical method used in the research

2.3.1. Qualitative method

Method of interpretation in reasoning

Inductive method in inference

In-depth interview

2.3.2. Statistical analysis method

a. Descriptive statistical method

Descriptive statistics

Method of average number, relative number, correlation analysis, time sequence series method ...

Structural analysis

Analysis of structure transformation

Methods of analysis of output structure

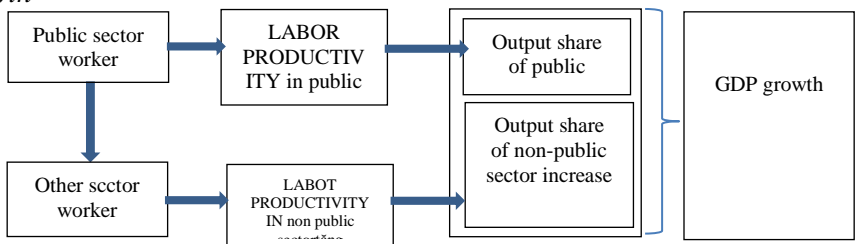
Structure and level of transitional structure

Analytical approach to sectoral restructuring in relation to productivity growth - SSA

Index method

b. Econometrical method

- Analyze impacts of economic restructuring to economic growth



(Source: author)

Econometric model:

$$\ln y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln \text{von}_{it} + \beta_2 \ln l_{it} + \beta_3 \ln \text{Lnn}_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

In which:

i includes industrial sector and Commer-service sector;

$\ln y_{it}$ is proxy for economic growth and y_{it} is value-added of sector i in year t ;

$\ln \text{von}_{it}$ is proxy for investment capital for sectors, von is total investment for sector i in year t ;

$\ln l_{it}$ is proxy for labor factor; l is total number of sector I in year t ;

$\ln \text{Lnn}_{it}$ is proxy for economic restructuring; Lnn_{it} is the ratio of labor in public sector in year t .

- *Analyzing factors impacting economic restructuring.*

2.4. Data collection method***2.4.1. Secondary data collection method******2.4.2. Primary data collection method*****CHAPTER 3****ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND ITS IMPACT ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN QUẢNG NAM****3.1. The trend of economic restructuring based on output*****3.1.1. economic restructuring trend in primary industries***

The structure of economic sector level 1 of quang nam in recent years has tended to shift positively. this trend is driven by

strong growth in the construction and building industries. however, the change is slowing down and this decline is quite fast and only shows that output has not reflected effectively.

3.1.2. Economic restructuring trend in secondary industries

within the secondary industries, the economic restructuring trend still shows positive signs in line with the general trends of the developing economies. this trend is supported by economic sectors where localities have many advantages as well as to implement the directions of industrialization and economic development such as the development of fishery, gas and trade. However, changes in the internal structure of the economy are still limited. The development of agricultural disciplines is not supported and promoted by industry. While inter-branch industries are only at a developmental stage in the early stages of this sector's development. The economy is mainly focused on developing low-tech, labor-intensive, low-value-added and low-tech industries. DV industry has not developed to match the potential of the economy.

3.2. The trend of economic restructuring based on input

3.2.1 Economic restructuring based on labor

The labor structure of primary industry of Quang Nam in recent years has tended to shift positively. This trend is driven by the strong growth of the construction industry and services.

In terms of the overall angle of labor structure was only 22.07 while the structure transformation yield was 35.54% and lower than -13.47 degrees. Thus, structural transformation based on labor is much slower than shift in output. this also implies that structure

transmission is mainly based on output and therefore does not promote productivity growth

3.2.2. Economic restructuring to investment capital

3.3. Impacts of economic restructuring to GDP growth

3.3.1. Evaluating through level of contribution to GDP growth

Firstly, contributing to and increasing the added value of the construction industry is increasing in the GDP growth of the economy.

Secondly, the fluctuations in value-added growth of non-agricultural sectors are high so the impact is unpredictable. The role of the trade service is still unclear.

3.3.2. Evaluating impacts of economic restructuring to GDP growth through econometric model

Model, data and estimation methods

Apply the analytical model (12) in Section 2.2.1.

$$\ln y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln y_{it-1} + \beta_2 \text{cdccit} + \beta_3 X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (12)$$

In this case the model was rewritten

$$\ln y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln y_{it-1} + \beta_2 \text{cdccit} + \beta_3 \text{khit} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (12A)$$

Inside:

i here includes industry and trade-service;

$\ln y_{it}$ is the variable representing economic growth and y_{it} is the added value of sector *i*;

The variable represents the economic sector of the year *t*.

representing human capital - the percentage of trained workers in the sector in year *t*;

But last year's economic growth - $\ln y_{it-1}$ and cdccit was the endogenous variable. To solve this problem, here we should set the equation as follows:

$$\ln y_{it-1} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln k_{it-1} + \beta_2 \ln l_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (12B)$$

$$\text{cdccit} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{bit} + \beta_2 \text{budgetlit} + \beta_3 \text{sargit} + \beta_4 \ln l_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (12C)$$

Three equations 12A, 12B and 12C are simultaneous systems. Here endogenous variables $\ln y_{it-1}$ and cdccit are solved through exogenous variables in equations 12B and 12C. In this case, according to Zellner, A & Theil.H (1962) can apply the 3SLS estimation method.

The estimated results are as follows:

Restructuring the economic sector has the effect of promoting economic growth. The regression coefficient here is + 0.462. This implies that sectoral shifts change the angle of shifts leading to more efficient allocation of resources. This, in turn, promotes economic growth.

The size of the economy to the previous period has a positive impact on economic growth next year. The regression coefficient is + 0.604 implies that the scale of the previous period is greater than 1%, the next year economic growth will increase 0.064%.

People with a regression coefficient of +0.125 or positive. This implies that as laborers working in economics with a 1% increase in training will accelerate growth by 0.125% while other factors remain unchanged.

Resource factors such as capital and labor influence economic growth.

Factors such as labor, budget expenditures, and credit lines for business borrowers positively affected the CDC in the economy, thereby boosting economic growth.

This result also shows that the economic shift is significant for economic growth here.

3.4. Impacts of economic restructuring to labor productivity

Firstly, the labor productivity of Quang Nam has increased continuously and faster than the whole country. Economic restructuring has made more and more visible contributions to the growth of labor market.

Second, provincial labor productivity is still lower than that of the whole country. Economic restructuring has boosted labor productivity but is still lower than internal productivity growth. The main contribution is still based on the "static" and the balance is still pretty much.

3.5. Impacts of economic restructuring to resource allocation for economic growth.

Firstly, the economic restructuring process has created a rather labor-intensive labor adjustment mechanism consistent with the general rule. However, changes are still slower with demand, mainly from the traditional sector to the modern economic sector, between sectors within the industry. But it is still slow compared with the trend of change of output structure and shows the effect of sectoral transformation is not high.

Second, sectoral translations have led to a rapid and strong way to allocate funds to achieve the goal of industrialization and based on the ability to mobilize this resource. However, this way of

allocating the resources of the economy is quite capital-marked. Capital adjustments seem to be far greater than labor adjustments and do not promote the role of this factor as well as promote the depth of the economic sectors.

Third, the mechanism of resource allocation of the economy has focused on improving the technological level of economic sectors. However, focusing on the industry, there is no strong diffusion to other economic sectors, especially the agricultural sector.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS ON FACTORS IMPACTING ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING OF QUANG NAM PROVINCE

4.1. Analyze impacts of factors impacting economic restructuring based on econometric models

Using the model (16) presented above and revising the symbol variables as model (17)

$$CDCC_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln Y_{it} + \beta_2 bit + \beta_3 budget_{it} + \beta_3 sarg_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (17)$$

But variable scale or economic growth - $\ln y$ is endogenous. To solve this problem, here one should set up the following equation:

$$\ln y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln k_{it} + \beta_2 \ln l_{it} + TTFP_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (18)$$

These two equations are a simultaneous system. Here the endogenous variable is solved through exogenous variables in equation (18). In this case, according to Zellner, A & Theil.H (1962) can apply the 3SLS

Empirical results as follow

The size of the economy positively affects the CDCC as the results of qualitative research have shown. The regression coefficient of +0.167 implies that economic growth will drive economic shifts but the magnitude of impact is not great.

Bank utilization also has an impact on economic restructuring, with a regression coefficient of +0.181. This implies that when firms are in a position to borrow, they will invest more in basic business to move from one sector to another.

Budget spending affects structural change, regression coefficient is + 0.119 or positive impact. Sectoral spending also creates additional resources for economic activity and promotes CDC in the economy.

Use of land for production of industries as conditions contributes to promoting economic restructuring. The regression coefficient is +0.108.

Similar to the results of qualitative research, growth in labor, production capital and TFP have a positive impact on economic growth. The regression coefficient of labor is +0.34, the production capital is +0.21 and TFP is +0.02. Thus, through the promotion of economic growth - these factors also promote CDCC economic sector.

4.2. Impacts of factor outside of econometric model to economic restructuring of Quang Nam province.

These elements are composed of four groups: natural conditions, infrastructure, business environment and market factors. Through analysis can be concluded as follows:

Firstly, the natural resource element, natural advantage is not a factor attracting businesses into the industry. But the level of impact is very different and unclear. These factors are only important for the decisions to invest in the sector or sector of an enterprise with inputs attached to this factor. These are factors associated with the geographical location of the province that can bring "land" and also Quang Nam has a favorable business environment.

Secondly; in terms of infrastructure, the importance of this group of factors is of different depending on the sector of the business. But in this group, there are many factors that have an unclear effect on the investment choice that need to be improved and overcome. It is poor quality and inconsistent with the exterior of infrastructure in the industrial zone and the banking system, auditing development is slower than required. Factors have a clear impact such as information infrastructure, good communication, infrastructure supply electricity, water well, transportation infrastructure system convenient. It also shows a high appreciation for these factors that the province should maintain and continue to promote the positive factors

Thirdly; The group of business or institutional environment influences the decision to choose the field of business activity. According to the opinions of the target groups, the factors that influence the choice of the business field and the need for improvement are unclear. It is fair competition, there is a good labor training policy, and the legal and judicial system to solve disputes fairly and effectively. Should maintain and continue to bring into play the factors that have a significant impact on the selection of

enterprises, such as low entry costs, the cost of all kinds of expenses that enterprises must spend on entering the market; Corporate, private and public-sector support DV; The province leader dynamic and pioneering factors were interviewed by interviewees; Enterprises have easy access to land and have stable business premises.

Fourthly; The group of market factors has an unclear impact in which factors such as the average income of the people are high; The level of competition in the market is low; Spending, investment by major authorities has an unclear effect. The large population size (market) factors and the more inclined consumers tend to be influential but at low levels.

CHAPTER5

DIRECTIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

5.1. Forecasting and directing economic restructuring of Quảng Nam province

5.1.1. Forecasting economic restructuring

Economic structure of Quang Nam province until 20125

Sector	2015	2020	2025	Changes in 2015-2025
Agriculture	13.1	8.7	5.7	-7.38
Construction and building	47.3	53.2	55.2	7.85
Commerce- Service	39.6	38.1	39.1	-0.47

(Source: author's calculation)

5.1.2. Directing economic restructuring

Firstly, on the development of industries: To develop industries with many advantages, focusing on processing and manufacturing industries, raising the competitiveness of provincial goods and deepening participation in the industry. Global value chain.

Secondly, agricultural development based on restructuring in the direction of increasing productivity, value added and product quality.

Thirdly development of commerce and service: development towards higher value added based on development of high-level trade and service and support to the production of the province and region.

5.2. Policy implications for promoting economic restructuring

5.2.1. Maintain impacts from economic restructuring to economic growth

Firstly; continue to maintain and promote the role of non-agricultural sectors in contributing to the value of GDP growth, paying special attention to promoting the role of the provincial trade and service sector. But there are solutions to ensure the stability of value added growth in the construction industry and the state.

Secondly; maintain stable labor productivity growth in the coming years. But there is a need to increase the proportion of contribution from condition structure. at the same time, there are solutions to speed up the process of moving laborers from sectors with high growth rate of labor laborityto industries with high labor productivity growth rate.

Thirdly; To adjust the way of allocating the resources of the economy towards the reform of Vietnam's economic growth model.

5.2.2. Efficiently use resource factors that promote economic restructuring

Firstly; promote the role and impact of labor factors that promote the motivation of people.

Secondly; continue to promote the role of the investment capital, but on the one hand, to enhance the attraction of investment from the outside and on the other hand to improve the quality of investment capital and investment efficiency.

Thirdly; technology is still the most important factor to promote structural transformation in the coming years.

5.2.3. Solutions that promote positive factors and improve other factors outside of econometric model

Firstly; there is a need for a proper use of natural resources in economic development.

Secondly; continue to develop and improve infrastructure in the province and infrastructure connected with the local area.

Thirdly; continue to accelerate administrative reform to improve the business environment in Quang Nam.

Fourthly; expand domestic market and stimulate consumption.

5.3. Research limitations

Firstly, at the level of a province, the research only inherits the previous research and the problem cannot be solved as expected.

Secondly, limitation in research data: the time period is only about 18 years and the study area is only one province.

Thirdly, limitation in research method, the research has not compared with various quantitative research methods. In addition,

the problem of processing time series in research has not been solved thoroughly.

Fourthly, factors affecting economic restructuring mainly focus on internal factors without mentioning the macroeconomic factors of the economy or the impact of the development of neighboring provinces

CONCLUSIONS

1. On theoretical contribution

Firstly, the research has generalized the concept of structure.

Secondly, identify and analyze the impact of factors affecting economic restructuring. These factors are: capital, labor, technology, resources, institutions and markets.

2. On the trend of economic restructuring

Thirdly; the structure of the economic sector by output shows a positive change. However, this shift is slowing down, and efficiency is not high when sectors rely on cheap labor and resources.

Fourthly; businesses still focus primarily in the modern sector and contribute significantly.

3. On the impacts of economic restructuring on economic growth

Fifthly, the impact of economic restructuring on economic growth is clear, in which the role of non-agricultural sectors is increasing but the change is unpredictable. the potential of the trade sector is growing.

Sixthly; the rate of labor productivity growth of quang nam is faster than that of the whole country but labor capacity is lower; economic restructuring has promoted labor market energy and created a depth-based growth platform that has not created labor migration from low productivity growth to high labor.

Seventhly; economic restructuring has created a shift in how resources are distributed for incremental and effective growth. However, the allocation still remains inadequate for some time, focusing on quantity rather than but quality

.4. On the factors that impact economic restructuring

4.1. Factors from econometric models

Eighthly, the size of the increased economy has an impact on

the motivation of people with disabilities.

Ninthly; labor growth has the effect of promoting the economic transition of the province.

Tenth; capital production is still an important factor in promoting economic restructuring.

Technology is a factor that has a positive impact on the mobility of people with disabilities, but the potential is huge compared to other sectors.

4.2. Factors that outside econometric models

Twelveth; Impact level of the natural resource element is not clear and very different with different business groups. Enterprises are often interested in the factors that can be "landed" from resources.

Thirteenth; infrastructure is factor that affect the choice of business area. However, the factor's impact level is quite different due to poor quality and lack of uniformity. Infrastructure development remains an important prerequisite for boosting economic restructuring. in addition to infrastructure in industrial parks and banking systems, audit development is slower than required.

Fourteenth; group of business or institutional environment factors have a great influence on the decision to choose the field of business activities. However, factors such as competition, job training, and legal and judicial systems are not as clear. These are also factors that need to be improved to improve the quality of the business environment. The remaining elements need to continue to maintain quality, but also regularly improve.

Fifteenth; group of market factors have an unclear impact and seems not to promote to attract enterprises and adjust the economic structure.

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