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THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC DEBT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL IN VIETNAM

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The article explores the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam between 1999 and 2018 using linear scale-up analysis (OLS). The results of the study analysis show that public debt variables (EXP_GR, DEBT) have a significant negative impact on economic growth (GR). Meanwhile, INV, OPEN have a positive impact on annual GDP growth (GR). Research has also shown that in recent years, Vietnam has relatively managed to control public debt within the safety threshold, namely less than 65% (according to the Law on Public Debt Management in Vietnam). In addition, the study also indicates that if government spending increases in the likelihood that the budget can meet without increasing the level of public debt, this spending will have a positive impact on economic growth. In addition, other factors such as public investment, import and export have the impact of stimulating economic growth in Vietnam. Finally, based on the results obtained, our team also made a number of recommendations on public debt management policy for Vietnam.

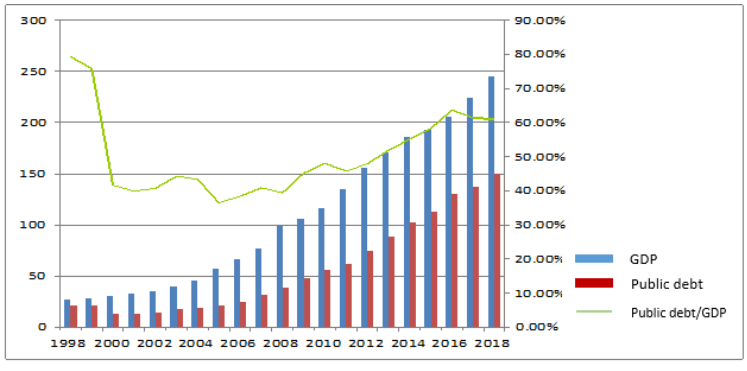
Keywords: *Government Spending, Public Debt, Economic Growth.*

1. Introduction

The relationship between public debt and economic growth has recently emerged once again as a topic of lively debate among academics and policy makers. Public debt is one of the main indicators of macroeconomic variables, it is one of the important factors that determine the flow of capital directly from abroad. Vietnam is a developing country, so it needs large capital to develop investment and infrastructure. However, Vietnam has a low income ratio, low savings rate, high budget deficit, so there are not enough resources to invest in the development of the country. Therefore, borrowing from foreign and domestic debt is an important resource to offset the budget deficit to develop the country.

According to the Ministry of Finance, the highest ratio of public debt/GDP was 79.31% in 1998. However, this plummeted to 39.9% in 2001 due to the effects of the economic crisis. In the period 2002-2012, Vietnam's economic growth rate tends to increase rapidly. This shows that Vietnam's economy is growing well, import and export activities are promoted, attracting more foreign investment in public infrastructure projects and works. Since 2012-2018, public debt tends to increase rapidly in both numbers and in terms of public debt/GDP ratio. As of 2018, the ratio of public debt/GDP is 61%. The main reason is that the Government increases financial resources both

Unit: billions of USD



(Source: World Bank, 2019)

Figure 1: *Public debt and GDP of Vietnam from 1998 to 2018*

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domestic and foreign to invest in economic development, as well as prolonged budget overslays. Compared to other ASEAN countries, the ratio of public debt/GDP in Vietnam increased sharply, from the lowest position in 1998-2005 to the top in the period 2015-2018 with the ratio of public debt up to 61% of GDP in 2018 but still under the control of the Government (65%). Vietnam's public debt/GDP ratio is lower than the world average (79.7%) and developed countries (108.5%), but 1.73 times higher than the average of developing countries (35.3%) and highest among ASEAN developing countries (Indonesia (24.4%), Thailand (45.9%), Malaysia (54.6%), Philippines (50.2%), Laos (46.3%)).

With the goal of economic growth, the government always tries to make the most of domestic resources and reduce the need for borrowing due to the socio-economic risks that public debt brings. However, until now, public sector debt funding has remained very popular because of its role in regulates the economy. From the above analysis, we see a lot of complexities in the issue of public debt and economic growth. Therefore, the team will point out the impact of public debt and some other macro factors on economic growth in this study.

Until now, there have been relatively few experimental evidence studies on the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam. This research will contribute to the current theory and experimental evidence of the relationship between public debt and economic growth by estimating OLS in the multi-variable function. The study is designed into 5 parts. Part 2 presents the research overview, part 3 proposes research methods and models; part 4 of experimental analysis and research results; and finally conclusions and a few policy suggestions.

2. Literature review

In this study, we are interested in the impact of public debt on economic growth. Debates on the topic of the relationship between the size of public debt and economic growth often do not achieve consistent results. In fact, there are three different notions of this impact:

Firstly, public debt has a negative impact on economic growth (the concept of encroachment). Higher deficits and public debt will reduce economic growth, due to rising interest rates and the encroachment of private investment. In other words, when the economy is in a normal state of growth or above the long-term trend, the increase in public debt is probably detrimental to the economy. Large public debt creates a debt burden that consequently reduces or delays private investment. The government can spend to fund government activities through borrowing instead of taxes. But this doesn't help stimulate spending in the short term, because it doesn't increase the ordinary income of individuals that it only transfers taxes from the present to the future (Ricardo, Robert Barro (1989)). Therefore, the policy of tax reduction and instead the funding of debt will not have a strong impact on the economy. In addition, it can be easily seen that in order to repay the debt, countries must cut spending or tax higher in the future, which leads to the stifle of economic growth.

Siew-Peng Lee and Yan-Ling Ng (2015) showed that the impact of public debt on Malaysia's economic growth between 1991 and 2013 have shown that work debt negatively impacts economic growth in Malaysia over the long term, and that as public debt increases, GDP growth also decreases. Another study by Hoang Khac Lich and Duong Cam Tu (2018) found that if public debt scales up, unemployment and inflation, government consumer spending negatively impacts economic growth. The study also found that when debt increased by 1% causing growth rates to decrease by 0.032% for high-income countries, 0.00805% for developing countries, and mixed samples of observations of 0.000567%. Similar to other studies such as Manmohan S. Kumar and Jaejoon Woo (2010), Ths Vo Thanh Hoa (2017),Barro (1990), Saint - Paul, Tawfiq Ahmad Mousa and Abdullah M Shawawreh (2016), Checherita-Westphal and Rother (2010), Muritala (2012), Uma, Eboh and Obidike also show the negative impact of public debt on economic growth.

Secondly, public debt has a positive impact on economic growth (stimulus concept). Contrary to the above view, many views, research indicate the positive impact of public debt on economic growth. Public debt probably facilitates or determines economic growth depending on the level of debt (Tsangyao Chang, 2010). From a traditional point of view, when economic growth is low or the private sector has no investment driven, the government needs to pursue fiscal or monetary policy to stimulate the economy and accept debt funding. According to John Maynard Keynes, it is thought that if maintained at a reasonable level, public debt will help stimulate growth by increasing government resources. Through debt, the state can mobilize financial resources in the population and use it to spend public money to develop the country. Large public debt is a national asset rather than a liability and therefore, when spending the deficit continuously, public debt is essential for the economic growth of countries because it increases the nation's financial resources, helps the government spending on the purposes of developing the country (Precious, 2015). To clarify these remarks, Alejandro and Ileana (2017) studied the impact of government debt on domestic product in 16 Latin

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American economies. The study used Two Stage Least Squares (2-SLS) in analysis with initial GDP per person variables, GDP growth per person, total government debt as part of GDP, investment ratio and population growth rate. The results show that when public debt is at the threshold of 64% - 71%, debt has the effect of stimulating growth. Similar to other studies such as Vo Huu Phuoc and Nguyen Quyet (2016), Okwu, Obiwuru and Oluwalaiye (2016) also showed the positive impact of public debt on economic growth. Agreeing with this view, Igbodika, Jessie and Andabai (2016) pointed out that domestic debt has a positive impact on economic growth while Nguyen Xuan Truong (2019) pointed out that foreign debt also has a positive impact on economic growth.

Thirdly, public debt has both a positive impact and a negative impact on economic growth (mixed view). If public debt increases with the aim of compensating for the budget deficit, in the short term they have a positive effect on economic growth and are factors that help increase the total demand. In the long term, however, due to the overwhelming effect on capital, public debt can negatively impact economic growth (Elmendorf and Mankiw, 1999). It can be seen that emerging, underdeveloped countries will use the financial resources from public debt to grow the country's development, which can stimulate economic growth, improve poverty. But in the long run these countries tend to accumulate debts that their economies cannot afford to generate resources to repay, so that the government will have to raise taxes or have to print new money, leading to inflation. Teles and Musolini (2014) studied the relationship between public debt and economic growth through the proposal of a model related to generations and endogeneous growth. The results of the study showed that there is a positive relationship between public debt and economic growth when government spending is effective for national purposes. Conversely, due to the requirement to raise taxes and reduce investment, public debt has a negative impact on economic growth. However, this study has not yet given how high the level of public debt is, how low it is.

As such, there is much debate about the impact of public debt on economic growth. The above studies do not make general conclusions about the impact of public debt on economic growth, which may be due to differences in research methods, space and time. Moreover, we all know that public debt stems from budget deficits and the purpose of finding capital for economic growth. But in most countries, the basic budget deficit depends on the annual expenditure plan of state management agencies, or in other words, a portion of public debt and budget deficits are rooted in many subjective regulatory factors, with the ultimate goal of economic growth. However, research on the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam, under the influence of macro variables can still provide useful policy suggestions in public debt management, as well as contribute more experimental evidence on the impact of public debt on economic development in Vietnam in the current period.

3. Data and methodology

To consider the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam between 1998 and 2018, the team implemented a model of recion with data collected from trusted IMF, World Bank, The Global Economy, Trading Economics… The selection of variables in experimental research through the drafting of previous studies. In previous studies, Siew-Peng Lee and Yan-Ling Ng (2015) introduced budget deficit variables for GDP, budget expenditures on GDP, government consumption for GDP and logarithm of foreign debt services, Alejandro and Ileana (2017) put variable rates of investment and population growth into research models, Vo Huu Phuoc and Nguyen Quyet (2016) using inflation variables. These variables are included in the model to estimate the impact of public debt on economic growth. In addition to the variables on Hoang Khac Lich and Duong Cam Tu (2018) also offer variables such as the annual debt increase rate, the rate of annual increase in consumer spending, the interaction between debt size and government consumption. Based on the research models used in the abovementioned experimental studies, the team proposed the following model of recess to consider the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam:

$$GR = C(1)*EXP\_GR + C(2)*EXP\_DEBT + C(3)*EXP + C(4)*\bar{D}EBT\_GR + C(5)*\bar{D}EBT + C(6)*INF + C(7)*INV + C(8)*OPEN + C(9) \quad (1)$$

According to the equation (1), the variables are explained as follows:

* *Dependent variables:*

- GR is a dependent variable that shows the growth rate of Vietnam's domestic product with units calculated as %/year. This variable is used in the studies of Aly and Strazicich (2000), Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015), Checherita and Rother (2010), Hoang Khac Lich, Duong Cam Tu (2018)... The team obtained the data source on The Global Economy page. In the study, the team argued that GDP economic growth at the present time was influenced by the growth rate of the old years. Therefore, the delay of growth is the delay of 1 period (GR¬¬_lag1)

* *Independent variables:*

- DEBT is an independent variable that shows the total size of public debt of the government with

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a unit calculated as % of GDP, data calculated by year. This variable is used in the research of Kumar and Woo (2015), Reinhart and his partner (2012), Hansen and Caner (2004), Hoang Khac Lich, Duong Cam Tu (2018)... to assess the impact of the total size of government public debt on economic growth. Along with that, DEBT_GR is an independent variable that shows the rate of annual debt increase of units calculated as %/year.

- EXP is an independent variable that shows the ratio of total government public expenditure to GDP. According to WB, government spending includes government spending on goods, services and spending on security and defense operations. unit is calculated as % of GDP, data calculated by year. This variable is commonly used in foreign studies such as the studies of Aly and Strazicich (2000), Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015), Hoang Khac Lich, Duong Cam Tu (2018), Siew-Peng Lee and Yan-Ling Ng (2015)... to assess the impact of government spending on economic growth. In some models, the study uses EXP_GR as an independent variable that represents an increase in public spending on government spending annually to see a change in fiscal impact on economic growth.

- EXP_DEBT is an independent variable that shows the interaction between the size of debt and government spending calculated according to the EXP*DEBT formula. Some countries use directly from the budget to serve consumer expenditures, to be able to reduce the use of public debt to a minimum, but that will cause that country to cut the available capital to serve other investments and expenditures, so the state is forced to borrow debt to compensate. Therefore, the team expects that when total government spending is low, increasing public debt will have a positive impact on economic growth.

- INV is an independent variable that shows the ratio of public investment of the government to GDP, units calculated as % of GDP, data calculated by year. This variable is commonly used in foreign studies such as the studies of Ram (1986), Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015), Vittorio (2009), Hoang Khac Lich, Duong Cam Tu (2018), Alejandro and Ileana (2017)... to assess the impact of public investment on economic growth.

- INF is an independent variable expressing the inflation rate with units calculated as %/year. This variable is commonly used in foreign studies such as the studies of Presbitero (2012), Kumar and Woo (2015), Hoang Khac Lich, Duong Cam Tu (2018), Vo Huu Phuoc and Nguyen Quyet (2016) ... to assess the impact of inflation on economic growth.

- OPEN is an independent variable that shows the ratio of total import and export value to GDP, unit calculated as % of GDP, data calculated by year. This variable is commonly used in foreign studies such as studies by Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015)... to assess the impact of total import and export value on economic growth.

The research uses variables based on studies by Aly and Strazicich (2000), Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015), Checherita and Rother (2010), Kumar and Woo (2015), Reinhart and his partner (2012), Hansen and Caner (2004), H.K. Calendar and D.C. Tu (2018), Asimakopoulos and Karavias (2015), Nguyen Xuan Truong (2019)... assess the impact of public debt on economic growth through a dosing model. Along with that, the increase of investment capital for the economy through foreign debt is the basis for expanding the economy by export - import activities of Vietnam, creating motivation for the economy to grow in the future. Therefore, the team expects inv, OPNEN, EXP variables will have a positive impact on economic growth…

4. Empirical results

After consulting the relevant theoretical basis, conducting research modeling, followed by researching to carry out the necessary inspections and scale the model with the appropriate method.

4.1. Descriptive Statistics

To see the basic characteristics of research variables such as the largest value, the smallest value, the average, and the standard deviation between the average of variables and the actual value, it is necessary to analyze the statistical description of the research sample. The statistical results described are presented in table 2 below:

From the table above we see that the averages of all of the above variables are in the middle range from the smallest value to the largest value of variables, and these values have a not too large difference infer that all variables have a standard distribution. This suggests that these variables can be used well.

Based on the table above, it is easy to see that the variables GR, EXP_GR, EXP_DEBT, EXP, DEBT_GR, DEBT, INF, INV, OPEN have an average value that does not differ much. GR, EXP_GR, EXP, DEBT_GR variables with a tilt of less than 0 infer these variables have asymmetric distribution and a graph swept to the left. The remaining variables such as EXP_DEBT, DEBT, INF, INV, OPEN have an inclination greater than 0, infer these variables have asymmetric distribution and a graph swept to the right. The sharpening of GR, EXP, INV, OPEN variables has a value less than 3, infers variables with a concentrated probability distribution at a lower than normal level. The sharpening of the remaining variables such as EXP_GR, EXP_DEBT, DEBT_GR, DEBT, INF has a value greater than 3, infer that variables have a higher than normal probability distribution.

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Table 1: *Descriptive Statistics*

	GR	EXP_GR	EXP_DEBT	EXP	DEBT-GR	DEBT	INF	INV	OPEN
Mean	0.063550	-0.000575	0.030268	0.061260	-0.009155	0.489675	0.065050	0.312710	1.485170
Median	0.065000	0.000400	0.027862	0.062500	0.013600	0.454800	0.056500	0.304600	1.532700
Maximum	0.075500	0.002300	0.051475	0.067900	0.057500	0.758100	0.231000	0.395700	2.003800
Minimum	0.047700	-0.009200	0.019987	0.054700	-0.341500	0.365400	-0.017000	0.262800	1.027900
Std. Dev.	0.008043	0.003098	0.008061	0.003805	0.084609	0.104475	0.058424	0.042863	0.278573
Skewness	-0.374649	-1.908796	1.009739	-0.342873	-3.200041	0.980848	1.409605	0.283351	0.089434
Kurtosis	2.162800	5.643731	3.456758	2.035467	13.26406	3.184487	5.057022	1.698250	2.023571
Jarque-Bera	1.051960	17.96944	3.572430	1.167144	121.9266	3.235239	10.14941	1.679754	0.821173
Probability	0.590976	0.000125	0.167593	0.557902	0.000000	0.198370	0.006253	0.431764	0.663261
Sum	1.271000	-0.011500	0.605369	1.225200	-0.183100	9.793500	1.301000	6.254200	29.70340
Sum Sq.Dev.	0.001229	0.000182	0.001235	0.000275	0.136015	0.207384	0.064855	0.034907	1.474454
Observations	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Source: researchers's caculation from research data

4.2. Correlation matrix

In this section, we will analyze the correlation matrix between variables in the sample to address the limitations of analyzing each variable by showing a more detailed perspective through the correlation between dependent variables and variables explained in the recovery model, and show a preliminary picture of how the correlations between variables explain each other.

After running eview, we have the results of a correlation analysis between variables in the research model expressed through the following table:

DEBT variables of 0.990328 (exceeding the absolute value of i0.8). In order to overcome this phenomenon, the team will choose only one of two variables to include in the study the impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam.

4.3. Result of Regression model

Based on the method analyzed above, the team ran the recovery model and gave the following results:

Table 3 shows the results of the model of recess between dependent variables of total domestic product (GR) and public debt in Vietnam. Estimates

Table 2: *Correlation matrix analysis results*

	GR	EXP_GR	EXP_DEBT	EXP	DEBT_GR	DEBT	INF	INV	OPEN
GR	1.000000	-0.028251	-0.331211	-0.140376	-0.188130	-0.361609	-0.214973	0.363880	0.083325
EXP_GR	-0.028251	1.000000	-0.114563	-0.050009	0.508171	-0.086712	0.121074	0.071798	0.499216
EXP_DEBT	-0.331211	-0.114563	1.000000	0.803148	0.110485	0.990328	-0.371620	-0.696798	0.316396
EXP	-0.140376	-0.050009	0.803148	1.000000	-0.155301	0.717576	-0.603893	-0.618322	0.035072
DEBT_GR	-0.188130	0.508171	0.110485	-0.155301	1.000000	0.178929	0.223450	0.102042	0.381470
DEBT	-0.361609	-0.086712	0.990328	0.717576	0.178929	1.000000	-0.299357	-0.687929	0.390215
INF	-0.214973	0.121074	-0.371620	-0.603893	0.223450	-0.299357	1.000000	0.304944	0.154559
INV	0.363880	0.071798	-0.696798	-0.618322	0.102042	-0.687929	0.304944	1.000000	-0.442653
OPEN	0.083325	0.499216	0.316396	0.035072	0.381470	0.390215	0.154559	-0.442653	1.000000

Source: researchers' caculation from research data

Table 2 shows that the correlational variations of GR, INV, OPEN variables are contrary to the correlation of variables EXP_GR, EXP_DEBT, EXP, DEBT_GR, DEBT, INF, so these variables are negatively correlation should have opposite relationships. When studying correlations, there is always a goal that the 10.8 absolute values must not exceed. If the number exceeds the absolute value of 0.8, a similar phenomenon will occur. Table 2 shows that the variations of independent variables EXP_GR, EXP, DEBT_GR, INF, INV, OPEN are fine, however, there is a difference between EXP_DEBT and

show that at a delay of 0, the rate of annual increase in consumer spending (EXP_GR), the total size of government public debt (DEBT) has a significant negative impact on GR, meanwhile, the rate of inflation (INF), the annual debt growth rate (DEBT_GR) has a negative and insignificant impact on GR. The results have also shown that, at a latency of 0, the ratio of public investment (INV), and total import and export value (OPEN), total government consumption (EXP) has a positive impact on annual GDP growth (GR). When public debt (DEBT) in Vietnam increases by 1% will reduce GR in

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Table 3: *Results of regression*

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
EXP_GR	-1.896124	0.567642	-3.340353	**0.0059**
EXP	1.734786	1.007555	1.721778	0.1108
DEBT_GR	-0.000578	0.008974	-0.064417	0.9497
DEBT	-0.076587	0.024919	-3.073428	**0.0097**
INF	-0.056665	0.021137	-2.680830	**0.0200**
INV	0.175515	0.040658	4.316831	**0.0010**
OPEN	0.037168	0.007779	4.777689	**0.0005**
C	-0.112715	0.070506	-1.598656	0.1359

R-squared	0.802415	Mean dependent var	0.063550
Adjusted R-squared	0.687157	S.D. dependent var	0.008043
S.E. of regression	0.004499	Akaike info criterion	-7.680889
Sum squared resid	0.000243	Schwarz criterion	-7.282596
Log likelihood	84.80889	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.603138
F-statistic	6.961898	Durbin-Watson stat	2.185233
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001868	Wald F-statistic	28.47066
Prob(Wald F-statistic)	0.000001		

Source: researchers' caculation from research data

Vietnam to 0.076587 units. Similarly, the annual increase in consumer spending (EXP_GR) will reduce the annual GDP growth rate to 1.896124 units when increasing EXP_GR to 1%. At the same time, when the inflation rate (INF) and the annual debt increase rate (DEBT_GR) increase by 1% will cause Vietnam's annual growth rate to decrease by 0.056665, 0.000578 units, respectively. Finally, the study estimated that when increased by 1% INV, OPEN and EXP will increase GR by 0.175515, 0.037168, 1.734786 units, accordingly. The above results also give the value of R2 0.802415, i.e. 80.24% of GR dependent variables have been explained by the above independent variables. As a result of tables 4 and 5, we find that the total size of government public debt (DEBT) is worth less than 5%, so we can conclude that public debt has a negative impact on economic growth in Vietnam.

Thus, the model of recess has the following results:

GR = -1.896*EXP_GR + 1.735*EXP - 0.0006*DEBT_GR - 0.077*DEBT - 0.0567*INF + 0.1755*INV + 0.0372*OPEN - 0.1127

5. Recommendations

In the past period, Vietnam's public debt has increased rapidly in the context of the Government's efforts to find all solutions to better control the budget deficit. This violates a fundamental principle of sustainable public debt management, which is that existing public debt must be financed by future budget surpluses.

Based on experimental research and real-world analysis of the impacts of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam, the research team proposed a number of policy recommendations on public debt in Vietnam with the aim of improving and improving the efficiency of use with the vision to 2025 as follows:

Improving the efficiency of public debt management

The Government should strengthen institutional reform, develop a good public debt strategy on the basis of clearly establishing the level of safety, funding structure and repayment; along with promoting a more effective restructuring of public investment and restructuring of the economy to improve the absorption of public debt for economic growth

At the same time, the Government should pay attention to the capacity and qualifications of the personnel in charge of public debt management. Transparency of loan use mechanisms should be made public. For projects using borrowed capital, it is necessary to prepare plans for allocation of non-expenditures in each stage, it is necessary to master the progress of projects with the aim of minimizing projects that are slow to disburse, suspended projects that squander financial resources. In addition, Vietnam should step up the prevention and severe handling of corruption in the state management system.

Maintaining and monitoring public debts

Through research and quasi-quasi-analysis, the team found that many public debt data in Vietnam were not fully public. The management model of public debt is overlapping among ministries and departments. Data on public debt taken from the Public Debt Newsletter issued by the Ministry of Finance does not have the necessary information about the risks that public debt brings to Vietnam. Therefore, the policy team recommends that the Government of Vietnam should be open and transparent about quarterly debts to support the management, forecasting and trust of current and future donors. While the level of public debt in Vietnam remains within the safe threshold, we need to hedge against the risks owed by public debt.

Enhancing investment efficiency from public debt capital

To continue increasing investment to develop, Vietnam's public debt will certainly continue to increase in the future. High GDP growth is a necessary condition for increasing revenues and achiev-

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ing budget surpluses. However, in Vietnam GDP growth is mainly due to increased investment volume that is not accompanied by increased efficiency. Through the dosing study found that public debt is causing negative effects on economic growth as the cumulative risks of fiscal policies are not yet appropriate. With the public debt ceiling that Vietnam regulates is 65% of GDP (according to the Law on Public Debt Management in Vietnam). From the results of the study, Vietnam has relatively controlled public debt within the safety threshold in recent years. However, this level of public debt is close to the safety threshold set by the government. Viet Nam needs to take measures to reduce debt revenues to fund a budget deficit to control and maintain public debt levels below the safe threshold to avoid possible public debt crisis risks. Government spending, public investment and import and export in the period 1998-2018 had a positive impact on economic growth. Therefore, the Research Group recommends that the Government should only increase consumer spending when the budget can meet enough without increasing the level of public debt along with using investment capital more effectively, especially in the next stages in Vietnam.

6. Conclusion

The study uses methods and models of recession to explore and study the relationship between public debt and economic growth in Vietnam from 1999 to 2018. Data from the General Statistics Office's statistical newsletter on GDP and annual growth (GR), total size of government public debt (DEBT), annual debt growth rate (DEBT_GR), total government consumption (EXP), growth rate annual consumer spending (EXP_GR), variable interactions between debt size and government consumption (EXP_DEBT), public investment ratio (INV), inflation rate (INF), total import and export value (OPEN) were analyzed in the study. Finally, the results of the recession model show that the total size of government public debt (DEBT) has a significant negative impact on annual GDP growth (GR), in contrast to total government consumption (EXP) which has a positive and significant impact on economic growth in Vietnam. Through the results of the analysis, the hypothesis with the variables are in accordance with the set expectations.

The policy implications from the study results are important for public debt policy making, especially for foreign debt. However, due to the limitations of research data as well as the peculiarities of the economy during the transition, further research in the future is necessary to clearly define the nature of fundamental relationships when the data system is better. In addition, this study has only stopped at conducting linear model inspections to consider the one-way impact of public debt on economic growth in Vietnam, so further studying the linear relationship between public debt and economic growth in Vietnam through the threshold estimation model, which is essential to implement price estimates public debt threshold in Vietnam as a basis for proposing better policy implications in public debt management.◆

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Summary

Bài viết tìm hiểu về tác động của nợ công đối với tăng trưởng kinh tế ở Việt Nam trong giai đoạn 1999-2018 bằng phương pháp phân tích hồi quy mô hình tuyến tính (OLS). Kết quả phân tích nghiên cứu cho thấy rằng các biến nợ công (EXP_GR, DEBT) có tác động tiêu động tiêu cực và đáng kể đến tăng trưởng kinh tế (GR). Trong khi đó, INV, OPEN có tác động tích cực đến tăng trưởng GDP hàng năm (GR). Nghiên cứu cũng cho thấy rằng thấy các năm gần đây Việt Nam tương đối kiểm soát được nợ công trong ngưỡng an toàn, cụ thể là dưới 65% (theo Luật quản lý nợ công tại Việt Nam). Bên cạnh đó, nghiên cứu cũng chỉ ra nếu việc chi tiêu dùng của Chính phủ tăng trong khả năng ngân sách có thể đáp ứng mà không làm tăng mức nợ công thì việc chi tiêu dùng này sẽ có tác động tích cực đến tăng trưởng kinh tế. Ngoài ra, các yếu tố khác như đầu tư công, xuất nhập khẩu có tác động kích thích tăng trưởng kinh tế ở Việt Nam. Cuối cùng, dựa trên các kết quả thu được, nhóm nghiên cứu cũng đưa ra một số khuyến nghị về chính sách quản lý nợ công cho Việt Nam.

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