

## CHÍNH SÁCH TÀI KHÓA VÀ TIỀN TỆ TÁC ĐỘNG ĐẾN TĂNG TRƯỞNG KINH TẾ TẠI VIỆT NAM

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### TỪ KHÓA

Chính sách tài khóa;  
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### TÓM TẮT

Mục tiêu nghiên cứu về chính sách tài khóa và tiền tệ tác động đến tăng trưởng kinh tế tại Việt Nam. Bài viết sử dụng phương pháp nghiên cứu định tính kết hợp với định lượng, dữ liệu được thu thập từ 450 chuyên gia kinh tế tại năm thành phố lớn của Việt Nam thông qua phương pháp lấy mẫu ngẫu nhiên phân tầng. Nghiên cứu sử dụng công cụ phân tích gồm phần mềm SPSS 20.0 và Amos. Quy trình phân tích bao gồm các bước: kiểm định độ tin cậy thang đo, phân tích nhân tố khám phá (EFA), phân tích nhân tố khẳng định (CFA), và mô hình SEM. Kết quả nghiên cứu cho thấy chính sách tài khóa có tác động tích cực mạnh nhất đến tăng trưởng kinh tế ( $\beta = 0.487$ ), tiếp theo là chính sách tiền tệ, chuyển đổi số, môi trường chính trị và chất lượng dịch vụ công. Dựa trên các phát hiện này, nghiên cứu đề xuất một số khuyến nghị chính sách nhằm thúc đẩy tăng trưởng kinh tế tại Việt Nam.

## FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY AFFECTING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN VIETNAM

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and evaluate the main factors affecting economic growth in Vietnam amid global uncertainties and domestic challenges. Using a quantitative approach, data were collected from 450 economic experts in five major Vietnamese cities through stratified random sampling. The study used analytical tools including SPSS 20.0 and Amos software. The analysis followed a sequence including scale reliability testing, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and SEM. The results reveal that fiscal policy has the most potent positive effect on economic growth ( $\beta = 0.487$ ), followed by monetary policy, digital transformation, political environment, and public service quality. Based on the findings, the study proposes several policy recommendations to foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The global economy in 2023 has numerous obstacles and adversities. The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war persists, while fresh confrontations emerge in the Middle East and the Red Sea over the last months of the year. Severe weather phenomena, such as extensive droughts, storms, floods, and natural calamities, lead to disruptions in food production and consumption patterns in numerous countries. The global commodity market experiences significant volatility. The current State of affairs is characterized by persistent inflation, sluggish trade growth, and a delayed rebound in consumer confidence. In this context, many countries maintain tight monetary policies to prioritize curbing inflation. Aggregate demand weakens, economic growth slows in many countries, including major economies, while some countries' financial and real estate markets pose many risks [1]. In addition to increasing regulations on sustainable development affecting imports, many countries also increase trade protectionism. In the context of a volatile world economy, especially the Russia-Ukraine war, Vietnam's economy in 2022 - 2023 faces many challenges, such as financial, currency, and energy security risks and food. With the goal of economic recovery and development to achieve socio-economic targets in 2024 and 2021 - 2025.

As of 2023, the global economy persists in confronting several obstacles, challenges, unforeseeable advancements, and many uncertainties. Inflation has moderated but remains firmly entrenched at an elevated level. Several prominent economies uphold stringent monetary policies and elevated interest rates. There is a persistent drop in global commerce, consumption, and investment. The imposition of protectionist measures and trade barriers is on the rise, which has a detrimental impact on export and import operations. Despite many difficulties, Vietnam's economy in 2023 will achieve many positive and remarkable results and be highly appreciated by international organizations. However, challenges from the international context and internal limitations are becoming barriers to Vietnam's socio-economic development goals by 2024.

Besides, fiscal policy and monetary policy are crucial macroeconomic strategies implemented by each nation. Each policy has distinct objectives and adheres to its regulations, but both ultimately strive to stabilize the macroeconomy and maintain key economic equilibriums. Furthermore, these policies exhibit an interactive relationship in the short and long term. Fiscal policy refers to the financial strategies and policies the Government adopts within a specific fiscal year. It aims to shape the economic trajectory by adjusting government spending, tax rates, and levies. Fiscal policy encompasses the perspectives, techniques, and strategies for gathering financial resources to establish the state budget and allocate the consolidated financial funds of the State to execute the expenditures outlined in the State budget [1-2].

The allocation of government funds directly influences the overall demand for goods and services, and using the

multiplier effect, it significantly impacts production and employment. Taxation alters disposable income and consumption, hence impacting prices and output. Taxes restrict the impact of the multiplier in transmitting the effects of aggregate demand components. The output will exhibit less variability in the absence of income taxes. From that perspective, taxes, based on income, work as an automated mechanism to stabilize the economy.

Nevertheless, implementing fiscal policy tools is a complex endeavor. The effect of government spending is contingent upon the capacity of aggregate supply. Insufficient aggregate supply to satisfy increasing demand resulting from expansionary fiscal policy can cause inflation to rise. This is particularly true when budget deficits are funded by printing money instead of borrowing from foreign or local sources through bond issuance.

From 2022 to 2024, the Vietnamese Government has recently implemented various macroeconomic management strategies to stabilize the economy, curb inflation, and sustain growth. Fiscal policy has been actively used through increased public investment, tax deferral and exemption for pandemic-affected businesses, and enhanced social welfare programs to facilitate post-COVID-19 recovery. On the monetary side, the State Bank of Vietnam has managed key instruments such as interest and exchange rates and flexibly required reserves to support liquidity, stabilize currency markets, and contain inflation. Despite these efforts, several limitations remain. Public investment disbursement has been sluggish, fiscal structure remains imbalanced, and the coordination between fiscal and monetary policy is often suboptimal. Monetary policy also faces challenges from global interest rate hikes, exchange rate volatility, and imported inflation. These gaps highlight the need for a comprehensive and evidence-based assessment of how fiscal, monetary, and other macro-level factors impact economic growth in Vietnam. Hence, this study is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and significance of these macroeconomic instruments in promoting growth and to propose policy recommendations that align with Vietnam's evolving economic conditions. Hence, the study examines and identifies key elements that influence economic growth and offers policy recommendations for immediate and long-lasting economic growth.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH MODEL

### 2.1 Literature review

Economic growth is typically defined as the increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time, often measured by real GDP growth. However, in this study, economic growth is conceptualized based on expert perceptions, reflecting how professionals in the field assess the trends and potential of the national economy. Therefore, it is more accurately described as perceived economic growth, referring to subjective evaluations rather than direct statistical indicators [1, 7].

Economic growth theory is a broad and complex topic in economics that aims to explain the process of output growth in a country or region over time. These theories are divided into two main groups: neoclassical and endogenous growth theories [1-3].

**Neoclassical growth theory:** Neoclassical growth theory was developed and focuses on three main factors: capital, labor, and technological progress. The Solow-Swan model is the most famous in this group. Besides, the level of capital accumulation, such as machinery, equipment, and infrastructure, plays an essential role in increasing output. However, the theory suggests that the returns to capital will gradually diminish, meaning that as the amount of capital increases, the output growth will decrease over time [1-3]. Labor: Population growth and labor force expansion also contribute to economic growth. However, labor productivity will decline if labor increases without a corresponding capital increase.

**Technological Progress:** Considered the primary factor driving sustainable economic growth. Technological progress is an exogenous factor, meaning it is not explained within the model but is an external development [1-3]. Neoclassical theory also posits that the economy will eventually reach a steady state where economic growth depends solely on technological progress.

**Endogenous growth theory:** This theory argues that economic growth is not only driven by exogenous factors, as in the neoclassical model, but can also be fueled by endogenous factors, i.e., factors within the economy. Knowledge and Innovation: Knowledge and technological innovation drive economic growth. Investment in research and development, education, and innovation can lead to sustainable growth [1-3].

**Human Capital:** Education and training enhance human capital, increasing labor productivity and promoting growth. Unlike neoclassical theory, endogenous growth theory emphasizes the role of human capital in driving long-term growth. Spillover Effects: When a business or industry develops, it can create spillover effects in other sectors, promoting overall economic growth [1-3].

In addition to economic growth theory, this study draws on foundational macroeconomic theories related to fiscal and monetary policy.

**Fiscal policy** refers to using government expenditure and taxation to influence macroeconomic conditions. It is one of the primary tools governments use to manage economic fluctuations and stimulate growth. Keynesian economics posits that increased government spending can boost aggregate demand and reduce unemployment during economic downturns. This theory laid the groundwork for counter-cyclical fiscal interventions [16-17].

On the other hand, monetary policy involves managing the money supply, interest rates, and credit availability through central banks to influence inflation, consumption, and investment. Monetarist theory, led by Milton Friedman, emphasizes controlling the money supply in managing inflation and maintaining stable growth [18].

Business cycle theory contributes to understanding how economic fluctuations (booms and recessions) interact with fiscal and monetary interventions. Meanwhile,

modern macroeconomic theory, including the New Keynesian and Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) models, offers integrated frameworks where expectations, policy credibility, and rational behavior affect the efficiency of fiscal and monetary tools [19].

Moreover, several studies emphasize the interaction between fiscal and monetary policy. For instance, when both policies are expansionary, they can reinforce each other and enhance economic growth; however, if misaligned (e.g., tight monetary and loose fiscal), the overall effectiveness may be compromised.

Previous empirical research has explored this dual-policy effect. The study found that coordinated fiscal-monetary action significantly enhanced South Asian growth [2]. Similarly, the other study confirmed a substantial joint impact of public spending and interest rate management on Vietnam's GDP. These theoretical and empirical foundations support including fiscal and monetary policy as key variables in the research model [16-21].

A significant economic disparity exists in certain nations, resulting in many individuals living in poverty despite the relatively high per capita income. After analyzing the economic growth of developed and developing countries, economists have identified five key factors that drive economic growth in the current era of international integration: fiscal policy, monetary policy, quality of public services, digital transformation, and political environment. The five elements vary across countries, and their combination determines the corresponding outcomes for economic growth.

## **2.2 Research model and hypothesis development**

Using the information provided in the abovementioned studies, the authors compiled a list of the elements that appeared most frequently. These factors, which are the five components of the suggested research model, are as follows:

**Fiscal policy (FP):** Fiscal policy, including government spending and tax collection decisions, significantly impacts economic growth. Specifically, the Government increases public expenditure on infrastructure projects, health care, education, and other public services; this can boost economic growth by creating jobs and increasing consumption and investment. Public spending can also help improve labor productivity and people's quality of life, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development. In addition, tax policy also has a significant impact on economic growth. Reducing tax rates can stimulate the consumption and investment of businesses and individuals, thereby promoting economic growth. On the contrary, increasing tax rates can reduce investment and consumption motivation, slowing down the growth process [1-3]. Overall, fiscal policy is an essential tool for economic regulation, and its impact on economic growth depends on how and when the Government applies budgetary measures. Therefore, H1 is proposed by the authors.

*H1: Fiscal policy has a positive (+) influence on economic growth.*

Monetary policy (MP): Monetary policy, implemented by the central bank, is essential in regulating the economy and influencing economic growth through tools such as interest rates, money supply, and exchange rates. Specifically, monetary policy affects economic growth in the following ways: The interest rate is an essential monetary policy tool. When central banks lower interest rates, borrowing costs fall, encouraging businesses to invest and consumers to spend more, boosting economic growth [4-6]. On the contrary, borrowing costs are higher when interest rates increase, reducing investment and consumption motivation, which can slow down economic growth. Therefore, H2 is proposed by the authors.

*H2: Monetary policy has a positive (+) influence on economic growth.*

Quality of public service (QPS): The quality of public services, including services provided by the State such as healthcare, education, transportation, infrastructure, and administrative management, has a significant impact on economic growth. Specifically, the following aspects clearly demonstrate the impact of public service quality on economic growth. Improving the business environment: Public services, primarily administrative and legal management, are essential in creating a transparent, stable, and fair business environment. Fast, efficient, and less bureaucratic administrative procedures help reduce costs and time for businesses, encourage investment, and promote business activities, thereby contributing to economic growth. Infrastructure development: Public infrastructure services, such as transportation, electricity, water, and telecommunications, are the foundation for economic development [7-8]. Good infrastructure helps reduce transportation costs, increase access to markets and services, facilitate economic activities, and attract foreign investment. Weak or inadequate infrastructure can slow down economic growth and development. Therefore, H3 is proposed by the authors.

*H3: Quality of public service has a positive (+) influence on economic growth.*

Digital transformation (DT): Digital transformation, integrating digital technology into all aspects of the economy, profoundly impacts economic growth. Specific elements include increased productivity and efficiency: Digital transformation helps automate business processes, optimize production and management, and reduce human errors. This leads to increased productivity and efficiency, reduced operating costs, and creates added value for businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth. Digital technology provides the foundation for developing new products and services, opening new business opportunities [9-11]. The industries such as e-commerce, fintech, artificial intelligence, and the internet of things are all thriving thanks to digital transformation, creating new economic sectors and driving growth. Therefore, H4 is proposed by the authors.

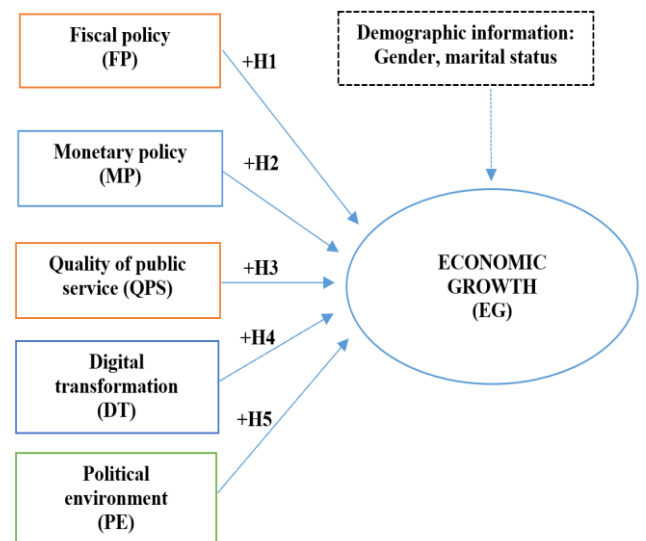
*H4: Digital transformation has a positive (+) influence on economic growth.*

Political environment (PE): The political environment plays a key role in shaping the development and growth of the economy. The stability and efficiency of the political

environment can create favorable or unfavorable conditions for economic growth through the following factors: A stable political environment is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. When there is no political conflict, social unrest, or significant upheaval, businesses and investors can safely make long-term plans, expand production, and increase investment [12-14]. Conversely, political instability can reduce investor confidence, slow economic activity, and even lead to economic contraction. In addition, the political environment directly affects the formulation and implementation of public policies, including fiscal, monetary, trade, and investment policies. Consistent, effective, and growth-oriented public policies can promote economic development, while unstable or unreasonable policies can inhibit growth. Therefore, H5 is proposed by the authors.

*H5: The political environment has a positive (+) influence on economic growth.*

The authors offered a study model that includes five factors: Fiscal policy, monetary policy, quality of public services, digital transformation, and political environment.



(Source: Processing by the authors)

Figure 1. Proposed research model

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1 Qualitative research

Qualitative research method: Below is a 6-step research process built on content related to the impact of fiscal policy, monetary policy, public service quality, digital transformation, and political environment on economic growth:

Step 1: Identify the research problem: The authors clearly identify the problem that needs to be researched based on an assessment of the current context, consider relevant political, economic, and social factors, and identify research gaps [15].

Step 2: Determine research goals and questions: The author group sets specific research goals and develops research questions that must be answered.

Step 3: Build a theoretical framework: The authors develop a theoretical framework based on economic, political, and social theories and the opinions of nine economic experts.

Step 4: Determine research methods: The authors chose qualitative and quantitative methods.

Step 5: Build a research model: The authors built a research model based on the theoretical framework and identified variables.

Step 6: Design data collection tools: The author team built questionnaires, designed surveys, and prepared interview tools following research objectives.

### 3.2 Quantitative research

The quantitative research process, built on content related to the impact of fiscal policy, monetary policy, public service quality, digital transformation, and environment politics on economic growth: The authors collect data from identified sources to serve analysis based on an online platform, data collected from 450 economic experts of 5 centrally cities (In Table A1). The authors analyzed the data to answer the research questions and test the model. A few examples of data testing are structural equation modeling, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and scale reliability analysis, which provide more details.

The quantitative phase of this study was carried out over two months, from October to November 2023, targeting 450 economic experts from five major cities in Vietnam (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Hai Phong, and Can Tho). A stratified random sampling method was applied to ensure representative distribution across regions. The quantitative analysis followed a two-step approach:

#### Step 1 – Preliminary Quantitative Analysis:

A pilot test was conducted with a sample of 50 experts to assess the clarity and reliability of the initial measurement scales. The responses were analyzed using Cronbach's Alpha to evaluate internal consistency. Based on the pilot results, minor adjustments were made to the wording of some items. This process involved consultation with five academic and professional experts to validate content relevance and clarity (expert review method).

Step 2 – Main Quantitative Analysis: The main data collection yielded 413 valid responses after finalizing the survey instrument. The analytical sequence included the following:

- ✓ Reliability testing using Cronbach's Alpha (all factors > 0.8)
- ✓ Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) to examine factor structure
- ✓ Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to validate measurement model
- ✓ Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using AMOS to test hypothesized relationships

During the process, no variables were eliminated due to low factor loadings; all observed variables met the threshold (>0.5), and the model fit indices satisfied standard benchmarks (GFI > 0.9, CFI > 0.95, RMSEA < 0.08). The final model retained all constructs with strong reliability and validity.

## 4. RESEARCH RESULTS

Demographic results: (1) The percentage for both genders reflects their share of the total number of respondents. It's 49.9% for males, and for females, it's 50.1%. The data shows an almost perfect gender balance among the surveyed economic experts, which could imply gender equality within the sample population. (2) The percentage for both marital statuses reflects their share of the total number of respondents. For single experts, it's 47.0%, and for married experts, it's 53.0%. This could have implications for work-life balance and the types of perspectives or priorities these experts might bring to their professional roles.

Table 1. Testing of Cronbach's Alpha for factors

No.	Variables	Initial variable number	Number of remaining variables	Cronbach's Alpha
1	FP1, FP2, FP3, FP4	4	4	0.926
2	MP1, MP2, MP3, MP4	4	4	0.836
3	QPS1, QPS2, QPS3, QPS4	4	4	0.806
4	DT1, DT2, DT3, DT4	4	4	0.923
5	PE1, PE2, PE3, PE4	4	4	0.940
6	EG1, EG2, EG3	3	3	0.751
7	KMO and Bartlett's Test			0.793
8	Eigenvalues			2.045
9	Extraction Sums of Squared			76.385

(Source: Processing by the authors)

The KMO coefficient = 0.793 in Table 1 confirms the factor analysis technique. The observed variables correlate at 95% confidence level since the Barlett Sig test significance threshold is 0.000 (< 0.05). The data variation is explained by 76.385% of the total extracted variance, which is good > 50%. Thus, EFA results are valid. Varimax rotation reveals all variables have transmission coefficients over 0.5 (See appendix 2). In addition, the authors tested the model fit summary as a Chi-square test with P-value < 0.05; CMIN/df = 2.606; at times, GFI = 0.901, TLI = 0.934, and CFI = 0.945; RMSEA = 0.062.

Table 2. Testing of the correlation matrix for factors

Factors	EG	MP	FP	QPS	DT	PE
EG Correlation	1	0.128*	0.408*	0.013	0.02	0.154*
Sig. (2-tailed)		0.009	0.000	0.788	0.692	0.002
MP Correlation	0.128*	1	0.107*	0.014	0.110*	0.026
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.009		0.029	0.784	0.025	0.592
FP Correlation	0.408*	0.107*	1	0.008	0.025	0.122*
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.029		0.875	0.606	0.013
QPS Correlation	0.013	0.014	0.008	1	0.225*	0.048
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.788	0.784	0.875		0.000	0.331
DT Correlation	0.020	0.110*	0.025	0.225**	1	0.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.692	0.025	0.606	0.000		0.994
PE Correlation	0.154*	0.026	0.122*	0.048	0.000	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0.592	0.013	0.331	0.994	
N	413	413	413	413	413	413

Note: \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001

(Source: Processing by the authors)

Table 2 shows the most notable relationships between fiscal policy and economic growth, fiscal policy and political environment, and digital transformation with quality of public service. Monetary policy also shows weak but significant correlations with economic growth, fiscal policy, and digital transformation.

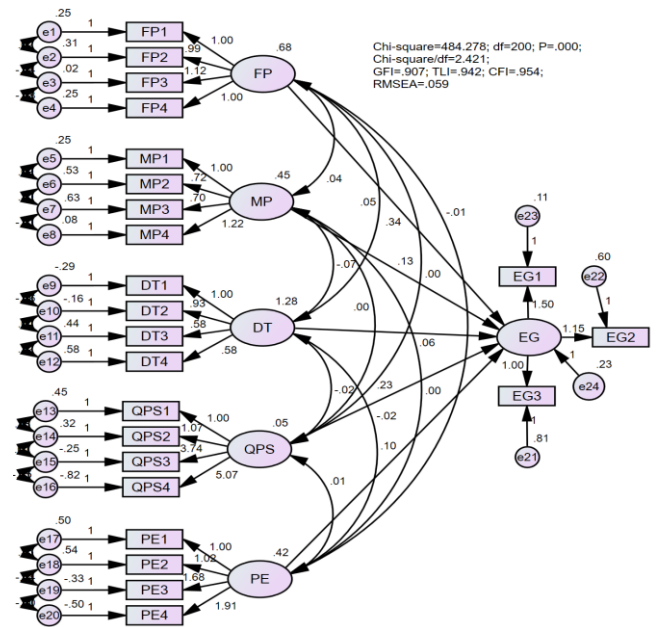
Table 3. Analysis of structure equation model results

Relationships	Standardized estimate	S. E	C.R	P
FP → EG	0.487	0.046	7.460	***
MP → EG	0.156	0.045	2.983	0.003
DT → EG	0.113	0.022	2.650	0.008
QPS → EG	0.090	0.062	3.721	***
PE → EG	0.111	0.038	2.585	0.010

Note: \*\*\* p < 0.001

(Source: Processing by the authors)

Table 3 presents the results of a structural equation modeling, showing the relationships between different factors and economic growth and 5 hypotheses accepted with a significance of 5%.



(Source: Processing by the authors)

Figure 2. Testing SEM for factors influencing economic growth

Figure 2 showed that the model results show five influencing factors; the model has fit summary following: Chi-square test has a P-value < 0.05; CMIN/df = 2.421, GFI = 0.907, TLI = 0.942, and CFI = 0.954; RMSEA = 0.059. In addition to the positively significant coefficients, the SEM results revealed several negative standardized estimates. These negative values indicate inverse relationships between certain independent variables and perceived economic growth. For instance, certain aspects of fiscal policy or political environment may be perceived by experts as sources of uncertainty or short-term constraints, thereby negatively affecting their expectations about economic prospects. This does not necessarily reflect actual adverse impacts on GDP but rather the perceived sentiment and expectations of the expert respondents within the prevailing domestic and global economic context. Therefore, these negative coefficients should be interpreted in light of contextual understanding and model structure. Further qualitative research is recommended to uncover the underlying drivers behind such perceptions.

Table 4. T-test analysis for gender and marital status

T-test about gender				
Levene's test for equality of variances				
EG	F	Sig.	T-test	Sig.
	0.246	0.620	0.1279	0.202
T-test about marital status				
Levene's test for equality of variances				
EG	F	Sig.	T-test	Sig.
	0.557	0.456	0.1349	0.178

(Source: Processing by the authors)

Table 4 shows gender: The T-test results suggest no significant difference in economic growth between males

and females. Marital status: The T-test results suggest no significant difference in economic growth between different marital statuses. In both cases, the p-values for the T-tests are more critical than 0.05, meaning that gender and marital status do not significantly impact economic growth in this analysis.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGERIAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusions**

This study contributes to the literature by building on a strong theoretical foundation that combines economic growth theory with core macroeconomic frameworks, including Keynesian theory, monetary theory, business cycle theory, and modern macroeconomics. Compared to previous studies, this integrated approach offers a more comprehensive explanation of how fiscal and monetary policy and institutional and digital factors drive economic growth. This combination allows for a more multidimensional view of growth drivers in the current complex global context. The research model, tested through structural equation modeling (SEM) with data from 450 experts across five major cities, demonstrates strong reliability and validity. The model confirms five statistically significant factors: fiscal policy, monetary policy, digital transformation, political environment, and public service quality. Among them, fiscal policy emerges as the most influential, a finding consistent with Keynesian perspectives but extended with contemporary empirical evidence. SEM also allows for the simultaneous analysis of multiple pathways and interactions, offering advantages over traditional linear regression models often used in similar studies. The hypothesis testing results and validated measurement scales show new contributions, particularly in how experts perceive economic growth under the influence of policy and institutional factors. The study introduces a novel angle that reflects behavioral and psychological dimensions in expert-based policy evaluation by shifting the focus from objective GDP metrics to perceived economic growth. Scientifically, the model offers a solid theoretical and empirical structure that can be adapted in other developing country contexts. Practically, it provides evidence-based recommendations for policymakers to prioritize fiscal and monetary policy alignment, improve governance quality, and leverage digital transformation to enhance economic outcomes. This research provides a more integrated and context-specific framework compared to prior studies. It validates previous findings while adding new variables, e.g., digital transformation and testing multi-factor interactions that have not been widely examined in the Vietnamese context. This enhances both the explanatory power and practical relevance of the research.

### **5.2 Managerial recommendations**

(1) The fiscal policy demonstrates the highest standardized estimate of 0.487 among the five factors that influence economic growth [1-3], [16-21]. To promote inclusive growth requires the presence of many different policies, especially fiscal policy. Therefore, in the coming period, to promote comprehensive growth, fiscal policy needs to focus on the following: (i) The scale of state budget resources is consolidated based on continuing to

synchronously reform the tax policy system, maintaining a competitive tax policy system, supporting growth with reasonable tax rates, a broad tax base, in line with tax reform trends in the region and the world; ensuring transparency, publicity, fairness and conformity with the operation of the market economy, in the context of increasingly strong globalization. Vietnam needs to establish a more sustainable state budget revenue structure based on a reasonable combination of income, consumption, real estate, and resource taxes; at the same time, research and promulgate policies to mobilize the budget from potential revenue sources such as real estate tax, revenues related to resources and state assets to have more resources for implementing comprehensive growth goals. (ii) State budget expenditures continue to be restructured, fundamentally reforming management methods to ensure effective allocation and use of state budget resources, promoting the role of "seed capital" in attracting social resources to implement sustainable development goals. Clearly define the content and scope that the state budget needs to ensure, minimize unnecessary subsidies from the state budget to reserve resources for allocation to areas related to comprehensive growth that the State is responsible for implementing. Develop a roadmap to gradually shift from making estimates and allocating budget estimates to agencies and units based on input factors to making and allocating budgets associated with work results and efficiency to soon specify the provisions of the 2015 State Budget Law; overcome the situation of allocating and managing resources based on input, clearly defining the content and scope that the state budget needs to ensure.

(2) The monetary policy has a standardized estimate of 0.156 [4-6], [16-21], which is the second highest, and recommendations following: (i) Some policy recommendations for continuing to operate monetary policy proactively, flexibly, cautiously and synchronously to promote economic growth associated with maintaining macroeconomic stability, controlling inflation and ensuring significant balances. Operate the exchange rate flexibly following market developments, macro balance, and monetary policy objectives. (ii) Communicate the priority orientation of protecting the value of the VND, not devaluing the VND to support exports. Closely monitor the exchange rate developments of the USD, Euro, and Japanese Yen as well as the prices of some critical commodities in the world market to operate the exchange rate in conjunction with other policy tools flexibly and tightly to limit the impact on inflation and the macroeconomic environment of Vietnam research and consult commercial banks on the possibility of continuing to reduce lending rates for priority sectors. Review and evaluate credit for production sectors to propose appropriate credit management solutions.

(3) The digital transformation is 0.113 [7-8], [16-21] which is the third highest among the five criteria that influence economic growth and recommendations following: (i) The Government has proposed some solutions and actions to develop the digital economy at a strategic level such as: developing digital infrastructure; perfecting institutions for digital economic development; perfecting e-government, moving towards digital Government; improve digital skills and information

technology human resources; digital business development; Breakthrough development of digital economy in industries and fields through digital platforms. (ii) Establish optimal institutions and formulate a comprehensive legislative framework to advance digital economic development. Institutions must proactively anticipate and adapt to embrace novel elements such as emerging technology, innovative goods, cutting-edge services, and novel business models. Investing in enhancing digital infrastructure involves developing a comprehensive and interconnected national system that fulfills the needs for connectivity, storage, data processing, information dissemination, and monitoring. Additionally, it aims to ensure the security and safety of the network.

(4) The political environment has a standardized estimate of 0.111 [9-11], [16-21], which is the fourth highest, and recommendations follow: (i) The stability and sustainable development of the political regime is ensured by a unified culture in diversity. The unity in diversity of culture means the unification of people's hearts and minds when all nationalities have a deep and complete awareness of national cultural identity, thereby stabilizing and sustainably developing the political regime with a solid cultural foundation, making the cultural values of ethnic groups, localities, regions and areas respected, arousing, and enhancing cultural confidence to build a prosperous and strong country, contributing to building a system of national values, a system of cultural values and standards of Vietnamese people. (ii) The stability and sustainable development of the political regime are also ensured when good cultural and ethical values permeate all aspects of social life; first, the culture of leadership and governance ethics creates a solid spiritual foundation for building and defending the Fatherland. When people of all walks of life enjoy cultural benefits, have a deep awareness of national cultural identity, cultural confidence, and good faith in the political regime, they will create strong cultural strength, fill in the gaps that are easily exploited and infected by the outside world, thereby contributing significantly to the political regime right from the spiritual and cultural foundation.

(5) The quality of public services has the lowest standardized estimate of 0.090 [12-14], [16-21], and the recommendations following: (i) The Government continues to perfect institutions and policies on a transparent, responsible, fair, and honest civil service. Build a team of professional cadres, civil servants, and public employees who excel at their professional expertise and have revolutionary ethics, diligence, thrift, integrity, impartiality, and impartiality. Perfect the system of standards for job titles, positions, professional standards, and criteria for evaluating cadres, civil servants, and public employees based on the results of performing assigned tasks through specific products and the satisfaction of people and businesses. (ii) The Government continues applying modern science and technology digital transformation in building information systems and databases to evaluate civil servants based on the results of performing public duties. Tighten discipline and administrative discipline in performing tasks and public

duties of cadres, civil servants, and public employees. Improve the quality of service to the people of the team of cadres, civil servants, and public employees in the spirit of listening, being open-minded, responsible, and wholeheartedly serving the people and organizations. At the same time, they should screen and promptly replace those who do not fulfill their duties, violate the law, discipline, public ethics, and professional ethics, and no longer have prestige with the people.

The study's novelty is grounded in its detailed, data-driven exploration of the specific factors influencing economic growth in Vietnam, with a particular focus on the critical roles of fiscal and monetary policies. Although the study involved 450 economic experts, the sample was limited to major cities like Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, Da Nang, Hai Phong, and Hanoi. This may lead to a potential bias, as experts from rural or less economically developed regions of Vietnam were omitted. Future research could expand the study to include comparative analyses between Vietnam and other similar or neighboring countries. This could help us understand how different fiscal and monetary policies impact economic growth in diverse contexts. Improved samples based on interviews with policymakers, business leaders, and consumers could provide deeper insights into the practical challenges and successes of implementing fiscal and monetary policies. Expanding the research to include experts from various regions within Vietnam, including rural areas, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how economic growth is influenced across the country.

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**APPENDIX 1: SCALE OF COMPONENTS OF INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES**

**Table A1. Questionnaires**

Code	Items	References
Fiscal policy (FP)		
FP1	Government spending activities expenditure on goods	[1]
FP2	Government spending activities expenditure on services	[1]
FP3	Direct taxes are taxes levied directly on the wealth and/or income of the people	[2]
FP4	Indirect taxes are taxes levied on the value of goods and services	[3]
Monetary policy (MP)		
MP1	Suitable credit interest rates	[4]
MP2	Use a suitable and flexible credit limit tool	[4]

MP3	Flexible exchange rate	[5]
MP4	Use the required reserve ratio tool	[6]
Quality of public service (QPS)		
QPS1	Improve the professional qualifications, skills, and IT application of public servants	[7]
QPS2	Continue to propagate widely about public services to people and businesses	[7]
QPS3	Increase investment in the synchronous technical infrastructure system	[8]
QPS4	Regularly upgrade, maintain, and supplement computer systems to ensure network safety and security at all levels	[8]
Digital transformation (DT)		
DT1	Improve people's connectivity to high-speed internet	[9]
DT2	Strengthen digital education, promote high-quality workforce training	[9]
DT3	Continue to improve the logistics system, especially in linking industry and interdisciplinary infrastructure	[10]
DT4	Promote online payment method	[11]
Political environment (PE)		
PE1	Political stability	[12]
PE2	The system of legal documents is complete	[12]
PE3	Stable and competitive tax policies	[13]
PE4	Regulations on safety, consumer protection, environmental protection	[14]
Economic growth (EG)		
EG1	Annual GDP growth rate	[17]
EG2	GDP per capita growth rate	[18]
EG3	The service sector/GDP ratio increases year by year	[19]

**APPENDIX 2: KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST, TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED**

**KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.793
Approx. Chi-Square		5683.460
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	190
	Sig.	.000

Component	Total Variance Explained						
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings <sup>a</sup>
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	3.820	19.102	19.102	3.820	19.102	19.102	3.477
2	3.706	18.530	37.632	3.706	18.530	37.632	3.369
3	3.108	15.542	53.174	3.108	15.542	53.174	3.439
4	2.598	12.988	66.162	2.598	12.988	66.162	2.781
5	2.045	10.224	76.385	2.045	10.224	76.385	2.769
6	.768	3.841	80.226				
7	.583	2.916	83.142				
8	.532	2.659	85.801				
9	.421	2.105	87.906				
10	.350	1.751	89.658				
11	.296	1.478	91.136				
12	.289	1.445	92.581				
13	.256	1.282	93.862				
14	.235	1.173	95.035				
15	.209	1.043	96.078				
16	.185	.923	97.002				
17	.182	.908	97.909				
18	.153	.765	98.675				
19	.140	.702	99.377				
20	.125	.623	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

**Pattern Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

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	<b>Component</b>				
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
PE4	.935				
PE1	.930				
PE2	.913				
PE3	.904				
FP3		.939			
FP1		.901			
FP2		.892			
FP4		.886			
DT3			.934		
DT1			.907		
DT2			.895		
DT4			.870		
MP4				.851	
MP1				.846	
MP2				.828	
MP3				.751	
QPS2					.855
QPS4					.817
QPS1					.797
QPS3					.715

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.