

SOLUTIONS FOR PROMOTING INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES INTO ROAD TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

This study analyze the reality of investment and development activities into road traffic infrastructure in VietNam, base on uses advanced econometric tools (Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), statistic software SPSS 20.0) to identify and analyze factors affecting to investment and development activities. Some solutions to promoting investment and development activities into road traffic infrastructure were proposed by author.

Keyword: Infrastructure, road traffic, Vietnam...

1. Introduction

After three decades of reform, Vietnam's economy has witnessed several significant changes: the change in economic structure towards increasing the proportion of the service industry; the industrialization in agricultural sector, relatively dynamic development in science and technology, an increase of 6.68% in economic growth in 2015 compared to the previous year [Source: GSO]. The strong economic development has resulted in more in-depth and various requirements for the infrastructure, both qualitatively and quantitatively. One of the most important aspects when it comes to infrastructure systems is the traffic system.

To meet these requirements, the Transport sector has envisaged development policies and strategies by 2020 and vision by 2030. Continued efforts have been made in the implementation of development goals for transport infrastructure in terms of quantity and quality improvement of traffic projects across the nation. Specifically, the Ministry of Transport has focused on addressing issues such as restructuring, equalization of State-owned enterprises, reforming administrative procedures to improve business performance, create favorable mechanisms to appeal foreign investment flows into the traffic sector. The results obtained from these efforts are the appearance of numerous key transport projects, creating platforms and no few contributions to the development of other sectors. For instance, by the

end of 2015, the total road length was about 309,969 km nationwide [Source: Vietnam Road Administration], around 114,146 kilometers of which is high-speed highway.

However, given that investment and development characteristics for road traffic in particular and other sectors in general, the capital demand is often very large, with long time for capital recovery, and a large proportion of public construction. In addition, these projects also face inevitable risks; therefore, the mobilization and use of capital remain a matter of concern not only for policy makers but also of the researchers in this field.

Beside that, how to excute the investment and development into road traffic is a question need to answer by not only the scientists but also the managers.

This study analyze the reality of investment and development activities into road traffic infrastructure in VietNam, base on uses advanced econometric tools (Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), statistic software SPSS 20.0) to identify and analyze factors affecting to investment and development activities. Some solutions to promoting investment and development activities into road traffic infrastructure were proposed by author.

2. Literature review

Investment and development have become a matter of concern for not only researchers but also policy-makers. The capital used in investment activities varies from state budget, official development assistance, business capital to foreign direct investment, and so forth. Investment for development is implemented in different sectors, each of which has its own characteristics but shares the most basic features of investment for development. The investment activities for development can be project-based, work item - based or in other methods (Tu Quang Phuong, Pham Van Hung, 2013)

State budget capital - one of the most important sources of capital for investment and development activities when it comes to public and transport infrastructure investment has become topics of studies for scientists. Therefore, there is a need to have a consistent and comprehensive theory to have a possibly best accurate and general insight of the state budget so that it can be managed as efficiently as possible. In fact, V.O. Key Jr. (1940) recognized the need for a theory of the state budget. In his research, he pointed out the problem when there is no theory for budget and analyzed its importance in macroeconomic management as well as in increasing allocative efficiency of the government budget. The author also pointed out that the most important regard in considering the state budget is the allocation of expenditure for the various purposes in a way that results obtained are the most optimal. In 1930s, Mabel L. W. was also aware of the importance of state budget expenditure. In his study, an analysis of the allocation of state budget and principle for budget spending were made. Malbel synthesized the theories related to public expenditure, and on this basis,

developed and built a new theory to guide the spending allocation of the budget. Theories related to state budget have made great strides over time from work item-based budget management practices to task – based budget management practices; from program-based management to output-based budget management practices. Moreover, each budget management method has specific advantages and disadvantages, but it shares a point in common: all of these budget management practices are increasingly better over time through the process of different management practices in different countries. Martin et. al. (2010) compared and showed very clearly the development of budget-related theories. The researcher has confirmed the advantages of output-based budget management method, and this method answered the question often posed by budget managers: How to make decisions to allocate the funds for one activity instead of allocating it to another.

One of important budget expenditures using State budget was items of fundamental construction investment. For any country, the basic construction investment has a very important role in their economic development strategy, contributing to creating conditions for economic growth, jobs, and solving social problems. The study of public investment has also proved that inefficiencies in public investment management will lead to bad debts. Therefore, policy makers and researchers have had studies on the status of public investment, achievements and drawbacks so that they will be able to give directions and solutions for the best management of the portfolio. The state, hence, has an important role in the management of investment portfolios. Relationship between public investment, economic growth and social impacts has been studied by Benedict Clements et al (2003). In this study authors have made an overview of theories related to the research problem, presented a model of economic growth, used the method of data qualification and so have demonstrated the relationship between public investment and economic growth using quantitative research methods with the data collected in some low-income countries such as Zambia, Guinea, Vietnam, Nepal, Ghana. Also using public investment theories and methods of collecting secondary data, quantitative models in the processing of the data, Edward Anderson et al (2006) considered the role of the investment that use the state budget as a means of poverty reduction. He demonstrated the social role of investment funds using the state budget through the indicators, which reflect the efficiency of public investment in growth, production and social balance. In addition, in the study the authors proposed a method to appraise projects using public investment and allocate optimally the budget between regions in order to achieve social objectives.

For the management of investment projects, studies of Peter E.D (2002) have pointed out that it is important to build a sample project for quality system of cost

management to determine the quality of construction projects. In addition, the implementation of fundamental investment projects from construction budget sources, the activities of the project should be divided into the areas of work, done by the different sectors and carried out separately. In the management process, the classification of the project types and modes of operation have significant impacts on the cost of the whole project (P.E.D. Love et al (1999)). In view of PED Love (2002), the role of the parties in the management of capital for fundamental construction investment should be reviewed. Specifically, with a given construction investment projects, it is important to give suitable interpretations on the issue of management cost of investment activities.

By approaching towards State management experience in the infrastructure construction in different countries by state budget, Bernard Myers and Thomas Laursen (2008) summarized the experience of state management of investment and construction of infrastructure in the EU member states. Data for the study were collected from 2000 to the end of 2006, mainly focusing on an examination of management experience in the investment portfolio in the UK and some countries with developed economies. During the research, the EU countries have the large public debt across the world. This would be a lesson learned for performance management of basic investment and construction of the State budget in Vietnam, which could have been avoided partly a strong increase in public debt and inability to control.

Pham Thi Tuyet (2015) had an approach when mention to traffic development in Vietnam for the previous period and recommending the capital need in the development of road traffic in the coming period (projected investment capital needs by 2020). She also pointed out that the investment capital for traffic infrastructure currently comes mainly from three main sources: foreign loans, government bonds and state budget. Shortcomings and limitations shown by her proposed a number of recommendations aimed at developing road traffic system in Vietnam.

The same in approaching as using descriptive methodology and interpreting the results, with the data base were use from annual report's ministry of transport, Vu Dinh Anh (2016) analyzed the capital needs for investment and development road traffic infrastructure. From experiences's countries on the world, his study showed that the resources of capital for doing investment and development road traffic infrastructure come from three channel: (1) Investment from the state budget; (2) Domestic mobilized capital (via the banking system, enterprises, bonds issued...); (3) Foreign mobilized capital (borrowing from international countries, international bond issuance, foreign direct investment...)

Although having the same research subject with study of Vu Dinh Anh (2016), Nguyen

Van Vinh (2016), Pham Thi Tuyet (2015), research of Tran Dinh Thien va Phi Vinh Tuong (2016) was concentrated on ability of development infrastructure to meet the needs of industrialization and modernization in the context of international economic intergration. The new context was impress in this research. They anlyzed the successes and limitations in developing traffic infrastructure of Vietnam and developing of businessman in traffic infrastructure als. the authors poited out the development in both quantity and quality of these firm in research period. Challenges in road transport also were mentioned, on which the authors proposed recommendations to open up capital for developing traffic infrastructure in Vietnam, one of the important area is the road traffic infrastructure.

The factors affected to investment and development activities were mentioned by beford research on descriptiving and alalyzing how them affect, but these studies were not pointed out the evidiences about quantitative impact to investment and development. Specifically:

+) The first: The group of objective factors: The authors were quite united in pointing out elenments of objective group such as factors of natural condition, topography, climate, natural resources, these factors directly affect to investors' investment decisions, for projects infrastructure using state budget such as contractors, construction units... if favorable, these factors will have a positive impact on investment and development, but if unfavorable, this will increas costs of those and the result of investment and development activities will affect by the negative way.

+) The group of subject factors

Firstly, ability of parties partipate in investment and development activities: Investors, construction units, monitoring units... if the capacity and qualifications as well as experience of these units and projects are good, it will have a positive impact on the operation and avoid risks by lack of experience in similar projects.

Secondly, ability to manage of manager: This study examines the capacity of the investor, capacity of the state manager when evaluating and supervising the operation of investment and development projects at the implementation stage and management capacity of monitoring units.. oganization manage strictly and follow the process will avoid loss and waste with investment and development projects which using state budget.

Organizing and managing the investment and development from the state budget funds in the following contens: Writting project plan, evaluating plan, managing plan, investment planning, preparing for investment, inspecting, monitoring and evaluating project. If these contents were implemented properly and standardly, project will have more economic and fast progress performance result, futher more for social effecttion.

Socio-economic development strategy and planning for investment and development projects: each stage has specific socio-economic objectives, priority is given to each category and each sector to meet the different socio-economic goals of country. Therefore, the long term strategies and plans of Vietnam have directly affect to the investment and development which using state budget funds.

Factor of qualification level of the staff who directly involve in investment and development activities: the professional qualifications of officials of the state management, the contractors, the investors, constructors... if they have good qualification, the implementation of project will minimize the unexpected occurrences when dealing work and could solve the problems arising when investing with both flexibility and technical accuracy in major of arising problems.

In summary, development investment has show that it is an important activities in the country's socio-economic development. Investment and development in to road traffic infrastructure will help create good infrastructure, thus create the advantage in attracting capital, the basis for circulating goods, contribute the development of country. So that, studying to analyze the factors affecting the investment and development into road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam is necessary.

3. Research methodology

The data in the study was collected from the summary report of Ministry of Transport. Based on these data, the author in the current study used the method of descriptive statistics and interpretation results to analyze the actual situation of investment in infrastructure system of the road traffic in Vietnam in terms of strengths and drawbacks; thus, the author proposes some recommendations with the aim to enhance the achieved results of this activity.

Base on the datas were collected from a survey of 250 representative staff, the factors analysis methodology was used to analyze the factors affect to investment and development into road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam.

4. Results

**) Investment in developing road traffic infrastructure on the scale of capital investment*

The total investment in road traffic infrastructure in period 2011-2015 reached at about 380,000 billion, increasing average 38% per year in which state budget accounted for 144,000 billion (38%); government bonds was 113,000 billion (30%); the remaining was mobilized from off-state budget sources.

Table 1: The total capital investment for developing road traffic infrastructure in period 2011-2015

Unit: Billion VND

No.	Sources	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 2011-2015	Proportion (%)	Growth (%)
I	State budget	13.545	23.666	29.98	34.13	42.88	144.201	38,0	33,4
1	ODA	11.385	20.127	21.768	31.5	33.164	117.944	31,1	30,6
2	State budget	2.16	3.539	8.212	2.63	9.716	26.257	6,9	45,6
II	Government bonds	11.078	16.038	14.768	35.545	36.376	113.806	30,0	34,6
III	Off-state budget (BOT, PPP)	8.787	8.005	21.761	41.3	41.98	121.833	32,1	47,8
	Total	33.411	47.709	66.509	110.975	121.236	379.84	100	38,0

(Source: Department of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Transport)

In the period 2011-2015, the capital investment for development activities in road traffic infrastructure tended to gradually increase in the study period. The state budget accounted for a large share in the total capital investment for developing the road traffic infrastructure, namely in 2011, the capital from the state budget for this was about 13,545 billion. This figure increased by 33% in comparison with the study period with about 42,88 billion. The capital of the state budget comes from two basic sources, official development assistance (ODA) and the state budget funds in which the ODA have contributed considerably in the investment activities of developing road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam in 2011-2015 with about 31% of the total investment.

The capital from government bonds is one of the important sources of investment for developing the road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam, with a contribution to the development of road infrastructure of about 30% of the total investment, which increased by over 34% during the study period. In 2011, capital investment from government bonds was about 11,078 billion investment. By 2015, this figure reached 36,376 billion. This is one of the important sources in raising capital for investment in developing road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam.

Base on literature review of related research, the author has inherited and developed scale that reflect factors affecting to investment and development into road traffic infrastructure in Vietnam, the factors are as follows:

Independent variables	Scale	Acronym
Objective factor		
1.1 Natural condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographical location - Terrain - Weather 	VTDL DKDH DKKH
1.2 Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General economic policy - Policy for development investment - The economic structure - Economic development planning - Economic development plan - Macroeconomic administration of the state - The mechanism of allocating resources of the state 	CSKTCHUNG CSDT CCKT QHPT KHPT KTVM PBNL
1.3 Politics, culture, society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political stability, safety and security - Supporting of resident for investment and development project in to infrastructure. - Factors of culture, history and customs of the people. 	CTRI UNGHODAN VHOA
Subjective factors		
2.1. State management agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management capacity of state management officials - Qualification level of state officials involved in investment and development into road traffic infrastructure. - Disbursement plan of projects 	NLQLNN TDCM KHGIAINGAN
2.2 Implementing agencies		
2.2.1. Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management capacity of investors - capability in examining and expertising project of project managers. - Bidding capacity of project managers. - Technical level of investors. - Experience in implementing project of investors. - Ability to use resources of investorr, economically. - Capacity in monitoring project. - Expertising capacity of project manager 	NLQLCĐT NLTHAMTRA NLDAUTHAU KHKTCDT KNCĐT TKIEMNLCDT NLGIAMSAT NLTHAMDINH
2.2.2 Constructors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managment capacity of constructors. - finance capacity of constructors - Technical ability in implementing project of constructors 	NLQLNHATHAU NLTCNHATHAU NLCNNHATHAU

2.2.3 factors	Another	- Capacity of consultants to implement project.	NLTUVAN
		- Capacity into verifying and evaluating project of agencies	NLDVTHAMTRA
		- The impact of material prices, raw materials supply.	GIACA
		- The impact of management ability of project management board.	NLBQLDA
		- The impact of inflation	LPHAT

To analyze factors, author examined the suitability of data base with research model into using verification KMO and Barlett model, specific results:

Table 2: Result of verifying KMO and Bartlett's

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.527
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	10364.769
	Df	595
	Sig.	.000

(Sources: Results of processing data by using software spss 20.2 of author)

With KMO = 0,527 and sig = 0,000, the research model which author chose was suitable (To analyze factors, the verifying result need to response following conditions: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin index (KMO) > 0,5, the data base are proper for analysing factors and the significant of Verify Bartlett (Sig) < 0,05: consider variables that correlate with each other on the population).

After that, author has indetified the quantity of factors base on the Eigenvalue index, follow the Standard Kaiser, the factors which have Eigenvalue index lower than 1 will be rejected out of model.

Table 3: Result in number of factors**Total Variance Explained**

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	8.470	24.200	24.200	8.470	24.200	24.200
2	3.696	10.561	34.761	3.696	10.561	34.761
3	3.191	9.117	43.878	3.191	9.117	43.878
4	2.594	7.412	51.290	2.594	7.412	51.290
5	2.445	6.985	58.275	2.445	6.985	58.275
6	1.740	4.970	63.245	1.740	4.970	63.245
7	1.566	4.474	67.720	1.566	4.474	67.720
8	1.275	3.642	71.362	1.275	3.642	71.362
9	1.242	3.550	74.912	1.242	3.550	74.912
10	1.156	3.304	78.216	1.156	3.304	78.216
11	.931	2.661	80.877			
12	.879	2.512	83.389			
13	.862	2.462	85.852			
14	.797	2.276	88.127			
15	.737	2.104	90.232			
16	.552	1.577	91.809			
17	.498	1.424	93.233			
18	.419	1.198	94.431			
19	.387	1.106	95.536			
20	.319	.911	96.447			
21	.249	.712	97.159			
22	.202	.577	97.736			
23	.183	.522	98.258			
24	.126	.360	98.618			
25	.118	.338	98.956			
26	.097	.278	99.234			
27	.072	.206	99.441			
28	.068	.195	99.635			
29	.040	.115	99.751			
30	.026	.073	99.824			
31	.024	.070	99.893			
32	.019	.055	99.948			
33	.010	.029	99.978			
34	.004	.012	99.990			
35	.004	.010	100.000			

(Sources: Results of processing data by using software spss 20.2 of author)

According to standar Kaiser, the factors which have Eigenvalue index lower than 1 will be rejected out of model, base on the results of processing data by using software spss 20.2, author pointed out ten groups of factors, which have Eigenvalues index >1. The level of explanation of ten factors is about rather than 78% (78,216%).

In rotated component matrix, factors were indentified as follow:

Table 4: Rotated component matrix

Rotated Component Matrixa

	Component									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NLTHAMDINH							-.865			
NLTCNHATHAU		.795								
DKKH					.697					
NLDAUTHAU		.822								
CSDT	.819									
CCKT	.647									
QHPT	.747									
KHPT	.678									
TKIEMNLUCCDT		.673								
PBNL	.752									
NLTUVAN		.673								
NLDVTHAMTRA				.642						
TRUYENTHONG										
NLQLNN				.833						
TDCM				.831						
LSUAT										
KHGIAINGAN			.808							
NLQLCDT				.529						
NLTHAMTRA						.830				
VTDL					.764					
CSKTCHUNG	.667									
NLGIAMSAT						.575				
KHKTCDT										
KNCDT							.609			
KTVM	.597									
NLQLNHATHAU		.549								
KNNHATHAU			.787							
DKDH					.823					
NLCNNHATHAU			.671							
LPHAT									.661	
GIACA								.655		
CTRI										.675
UNGHODAN								.504		.620
NLBQLDA								-.555		
VHOA										.647

(Sources: Results of processing data by using software spss 20.2 of author)

Ten group of Identified factors:

$$FAC1 = 0,819CSDT + 0,647CCKT + 0,747QHPT + 0,678KHPT + 0,752PBNL + 0,667CSKTCHUNG + 0,597KTVM$$

Factor 1, objective factors, including seven observed variables: policy for investment (CSDT), the economic structure (CCKT), distributed resources of state (PBNL), Macroeconomic administration of the state (KTVM) and general economic policy. In that, the grade show the most impactful is observed variables policy for investment (0.819) and the lowest impactful is Macroeconomic administration of the state with the grade is 0,597.

$$FAC2 = 0,795NLTCNHATHAU + 0,822NLDAUTHAU + 0,673TKIEMNLUCCDT + 0,673NLTUVAN + 0,549NLQLNHATHAU$$

Factor 2, finance capacity and ability to use the resources of implementation agencies, this factor include five observed variables: capacity of constructors (NLTCNHATHAU), Bidding capacity of investors (NLDAUTHAU), ability to using resources's investor, economically (TKIEMNLUCCDT), consulting capacity for implementing project (NLTUVAN), management capacity of constructors (NLQLNHATHAU) and the most impactful observed variable is Bidding capacity of investors (0,822) and the lowest impactful observed variable is management capacity of constructors with impactation grade is 0,549.

$$FAC3 = 0,808KHGIAINGAN + 0,787KNNHATHAU + 0,671NLCNNHATHAU$$

Factor 3 including three observed variables: Disbursement plan of projects (KHGIAINGAN), Experience in construction of constructors (KNNHATHAU), Technical capacity to implement project of constructor (NLCNNHATHAU). Author set the name for group is Disbursement plan of state and implementing capacity of constructor, these factors were impacted by observed variable Disbursement plan with highest grade (0,808), it is properly with investment and development activities because it directly affected to financial resources of implementation projec agency.

$$FAC4 = 0,642NLDVTHAMTRA + 0,833NLQLNN + 0,831TDCM + 0,529NLQLCDT$$

Factor 4 including observed variables: Capacity into verifying and evaluating project of agencies (NLDVTHAMTRA), management capacity of state management officials (NLQLNN), level of qualification of state management officials involved to investment and development into road traffic infrastructure (TDCM) and ability in managing of investor (NLQLCDT). These factor has named is level off qualification and management capacity of agencies into investment and development of road traffic infrastructure implementation project, and they were influenced in highest level by variable management capacity of state management officials (0,833) and the lowest affected come from variable ability in managing of investor (0,529).

$$FAC5 = 0,697DKKH + 0,764VTDL + 0,823DKDH$$

Factor 5 includes three observed variables: Geographical location (VTDL), Terrain (DKDH), Weather (DKKH), the name of group factors is natural condition, in those, variables Terrain is highest impacted to this factor with grade of impactation is 0,823.

$$FAC6 = 0,83NLTHAMTRA + 0,575NLGIAMSAT$$

Factor 6, verification and monitoring capacity of investor, it includes two observed variables: ability to verificate of project manager (NLTHAMTRA) and monitoriong capacity of project manager (NLGIAMSAT), it seem to be that the affect of variable ability to verificate of project manager is more than variable of monitoriong capacity of project manager with grade of the impactation is about 0,83.

$$FAC7 = 0,865NLTHAMDINH + 0,609KNCDT$$

Author set the name for factor 7 is capacity in managing and experience of investor, including two observed variables: Expertising ability of project manager (NLTHAMDINH) and Experience in iplementing project of investor (KNCDT).

$$FAC8 = 0,655GIACA + 0,555NLBQLDA$$

Factor 8 has named: the level of influence of the inputs and capabilities of the project management board. It includes two observed variables : the impact of price and raw materials supply (GIACA) and the impact of capacity of project management board (NLBQLDA).

$$FAC9 = 0,661LPHAT$$

Factor 9 is factor that showed the impactation of inflation.

$$FAC10 = 0,675CTRI + 0,62UNGHODAN + 0,647VHOA$$

Factor 10, factor politic, culture, socioty, including three variables: Political stability, security (CTRI), Resident's support for investment and development into infrastructure project (UNGHODAN), and cultural, historical, habitual factor (VHOA)

5. Recommendations

To further improve the economic results of the investment projects in infrastructure development of road traffic using state budget in Vietnam, based on study results, the author would like to give a number of recommendations as follows:

First, there is a need to take measures to improve the quality of training as well as uplifting voluntary action and qualification of state managerial staff working in the field of investment in infrastructure development of Vietnam.

Second, improve the quality of technical equipment as well as labor quality in machinery operation by the construction units who implement projects.

Third, it is important to improve the quality of the team bidding for the project, ensuring that procurement activities are carried out properly and ensure contractors selected are of high quality.

Fourth, given the allocation of investment resources of the State managerial agencies for investment activities in infrastructure development of road traffic using the state budget, there should be sound consultation with State's management agencies when allocating resources to projects, prioritizing the key projects and give proper distribution for the project.

In addition, it is necessary to carry out people's mobilization well for those whose land is repossessed when building investment projects in infrastructure development of road traffic because without land repossession, it will be impossible to carry out projects and highly likely that the project is behind schedule.

It is required to have care and close observation of the fluctuations of the economy so that right solutions can fulfill specific requirements of each stage.

Nghiên cứu này được thực hiện nhằm phân tích các nhân tố ảnh hưởng đến kết quả đạt được về mặt kinh tế của các dự án đầu tư phát triển kết cấu hạ tầng giao thông đường bộ tại Việt Nam, tuy nhiên, những kết quả của các dự án đầu tư phát triển kết cấu hạ tầng giao thông đường bộ còn thể hiện những kết quả đạt được về mặt xã hội và về mặt môi trường. Nghiên cứu sau tác giả sẽ tiếp tục để có những đánh giá mang tính toàn diện hơn về các nhân tố ảnh hưởng đến kết quả đạt được về mặt kinh tế, xã hội và môi trường của các dự án đầu tư phát triển kết cấu hạ tầng giao thông đường bộ tại Việt Nam.

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