

SUMMARY OF PhD DISSERTATION

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Dissertation title: Monopoly and regulation of monopoly in the development process of Vietnam's market economy.

Scientific branch of the dissertation: Economics **Code:** 62.31.01.01

The name of postgraduate training institution: University of Economics and Law, Viet Nam National University Ho Chi Minh City

1. Reserch objectives and subjects

The research objectives of this dissertation:

- (i) To provide scientific arguments in evaluating the actual state and effects of monopoly, the current policies and the factors which influence the efficiency of regulation of monopoly in Vietnam economy.
- (ii) To propose solutions relavant to the policy in order to control monopoly and suitable to the development requirement of the market economy in Vietnam.

The research subjects of this dissertation are monopoly and regulation of monopoly in Vietnam economy.

2. Research methods

The dissertation uses qualitative and quantitative research methods.

+ Qualitative research method: literature review, history overview, analysis and synthetics, comparison, survey, interview.

+ Quantitative research method: mathematics and statistics, analysis of variance, correlation and regression.

3. Major results and conclusions

3.1. The major results

Firstly, the dissertation has researched and developed an analysis framework about monopoly and regulation of monopoly for the Vietnam economy.

Secondly, the research has indicated that the sectors which possess monopoly and high levels of economic contributions in the economy of Vietnam are industrial and service lines which play important roles in the economy. The enterprises which have monopoly positions and dominate these lines on the market are mostly state-owned

enterprises. The factors having institution characteristics and state policies are the most remarkable causes leading to monopoly in Vietnam economic industries at present.

Thirdly, the research has measured DWL in the economy of Vietnam, approximately 1,99% to 4,47% GDP and the average of 2,93% GDP (according to current price) per year. DWL created from industrial and service lines accounts for 81,76% and 17,88% respectively, while this figure in agriculture, forestry and fishery is not significant. In the condition that various factors remain unchanged, when the revenue of enterprises with monopoly industries increases 100 million VND, the DWL rises 5,79 million VND on average and this effect has no difference in statistics among years and in types of enterprises. When indicator CR3 in monopoly sectors makes DWL increase 10%, the ratio between DWL and the revenue will rise 1,2% and there is no difference in statistics; however, this ratio is not the same in different industries.

Finally, the result also illustrates that the policies and solutions to regulation of monopoly in Vietnam still exist several contents which are inappropriate to the development requirement of the market economy. From that, the dissertation proposes 4 groups of policy solutions to controlling monopoly and promoting competition in the economy, including the group regulating the behaviour of monopoly enterprises, the group regulating and preventing the forming of monopoly, the group adjusting the market structure and reforming the institution to strengthen competition, and the group improving the factors affecting the efficiency of monopoly regulation.

3.2. Conclusions

The dissertation has developed an analysis framework about monopoly and regulation of monopoly and showed the actual state of monopoly in Vietnam economy is very worrying. Besides that, the government regulation policies of monopoly in recent years have been inefficient, inconsistent with the requirements of market economy. The dissertation has proposed a system of solution groups to regulate monopoly and push ahead competition in the development of Vietnam market economy.

On behalf of academic supervisors

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