

PREFACE

1. Reason for choosing a dissertation topic

The economic structure, which is an attribute of the economic system, reflects the nature and level of development of the economic system. Changes are in both the quantity and quality of the economic structure, especially the sectoral economic structure of a country or a locality, if appropriate, it will promote sustainable economic development. In recent years, scientists and managers have paid much attention to the economic structural transformation towards sustainable development at the national level, but at the local level (provinces and central cities) has not been properly concerned. Many theoretical aspects about the economic structure of the central cities (which the author considered as big cities) towards sustainable development have not been fully and systematically studied.

Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam, after being expanded in administrative boundaries, its economy has developed associated with the process of the economic structural transformation through a number of positive signs: the sectoral economic structure has new features, development (industry and services increase rapidly, new products appear) but not modern. The pace of the economic structural transformation towards the goal of sustainable development is slow. The contribution of the economic structural transformation to the efficiency of the economic development is still limited, the efficiency and competitiveness are low, causing many shortcomings in the social and environmental fields. Today, in the context of globalization, the industrial revolution 4.0 which has opened up many opportunities and challenges, poses the need for economic structural transformation towards sustainable development to promote the advantages of the capital and increase the role of Hanoi capital for the whole country is an urgent requirement for Hanoi.

For the reasons mentioned above, the author chose the dissertation topic of "*Transforming the economic structure of the Hanoi to the year 2030 towards the sustainable development*" as the subject of research thesis on doctoral thesis in economic development.

2. Objectives of the dissertation

The dissertation is designed to clarify the basic theoretical issues on the economic structural transformation of large cities in the direction of sustainable development and propose some orientations and solutions for the economic structural transformation of Hanoi to the year 2030 in the direction of sustainable development scientifically and feasibly.

3. Theory and framework of the thesis

3.1. Basic theory

The dissertation is based on the following fundamental theories: (i) *Firstly*, the structural theory of the world structural union with the view that structure is the property of the economy; it determines the nature and ability of the economic

development; (ii) *Second*, the theory of capital with the idea that economic structure is the consequence of investment, increasing investment capital and capital structural changes that are critical to change in nature of economic structure change for a country, a big city; (iii) *Third*, institutional-based economic development theory with the notion of critical problem theory for a city's sectoral economic structure can not be absent of a good governance and friendly with investors; (iv) *Finally*, sustainable development theory with the view of modernization and environmentally friendly is an important issue not only in the present but also in the future.

3.2. Research framework of the dissertation

The author proposed the research framework for the dissertation as shown in Figure 1 below:

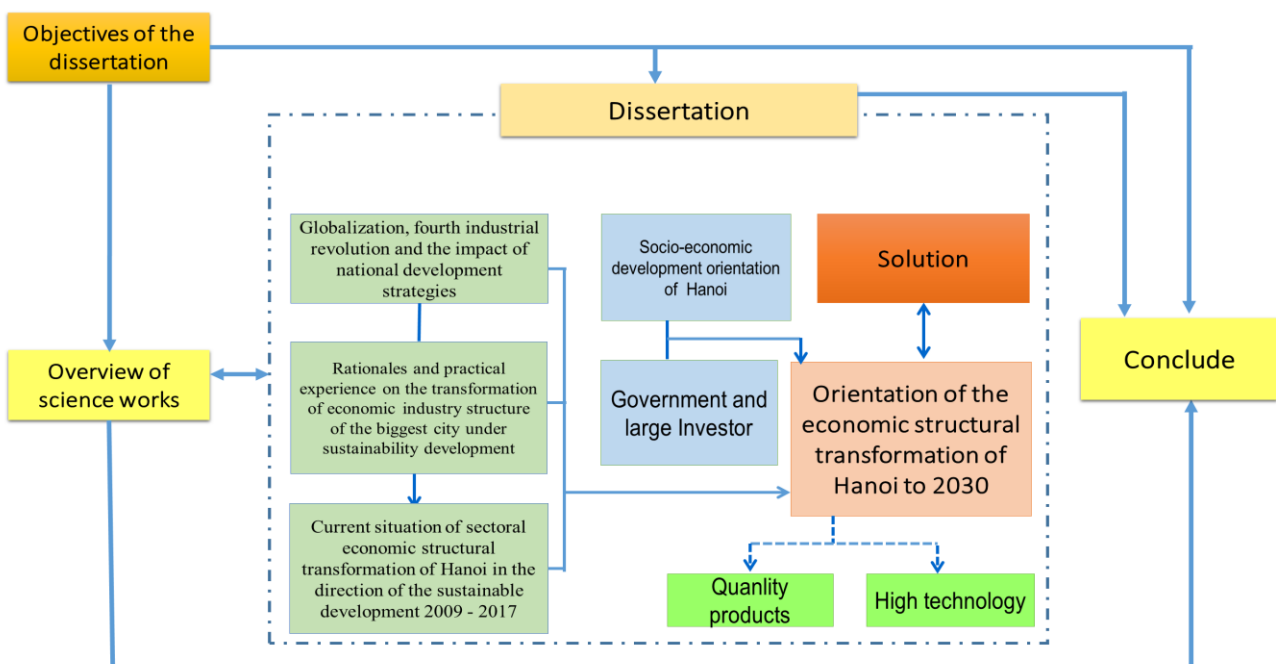


Figure 1. Theoretical framework

(Source: Author)

4. Subjects and scope of research

4.1. Subjects: The subject of the dissertation research is the sectoral economic structure and economic structural transformation of Hanoi in the period of 2009-2017 and up to the year 2030 in the direction of sustainable development.

4.2. The Research scope

- *Time:* Study on the current situation of the economic structural transformation in the period of 2009 - 2017; Proposing solutions and orientations towards the year 2030.
- *Space:* Study the sectoral economic structure in Hanoi in the direction of sustainable development, in the relationship with the country and other provinces.
- *Content:* Study the sectoral economic structure, both theoretical and practical aspects, researching current situation in the period of 2009-2017, orientations and solutions for the sectoral economic structure of Hanoi up to the year 2030 in the direction of sustainable development.

5. Approaches and methods of research

The dissertation approaches the research subjects in the following major aspects: System approach; Approach from theory to practice; Approach from macro to micro; Approach by the principle of cause and effect.

The research methods: systematic analysis, statistical analysis, comparatives, forecasting, expert evaluation, critical analysis, grouping, interpretation and inductive, mathematical models, and SWOT model.

6. New contributions of the dissertation

6.1. Academic and theoretical:

- The research thesis defines the concept of sectoral structure of urban economies (the proportion between service sector and high-tech industry along with urban agriculture in an economic structure); The concepts of shift in sectoral structure of economy of big cities towards sustainable development (adjustment, renovation of industries in the direction of modernization as well as aiming at sustainable development, simultaneously ensuring the sustainability of shifts and contributing to the sustainable development of the whole economy); The methods of implementing the transition in sectoral structure of an economy are to amend the investment structure and develop large enterprises. Also, the research thesis identifies 5 conditions to change the sectoral structure of urban economies towards sustainable development: (i) The determination of local authorities; (ii) Large and potential enterprises; (iii) The support of residents and business communities; (iv) The market; (v) Favourable infrastructure.

- The research thesis identifies two groups of indicators to assess the results and contribution of the industrial transition to the economic development of the major cities: (1). Group 1: Evaluation of results of the adjustment in industries in the direction of sustainable development, including: (i) Assessment of transition trends; (ii) evaluation of speed of transition; and (2). Group 2: Assessment of the contribution of the structural changes to economic development, including: (i) Impacts of sectoral shifts to the increase of labour productivity; (ii) the effectiveness of sectoral shifts to the growth of GRDP per capita; (iii) the contribution of sectoral adjustments to the increase of economy's openness and the additional criteria (ICOR, The power consumed to generate a unit of GRDP, GRDP growth)

6.2. New findings and recommendations from the results of research and the survey of the research thesis:

- The potentials and strengths of Hanoi have not been optimized. The sectoral structure of the economy has several new features and progresses (industry and services have increased rapidly; new products have appeared) but it has not yet modern. The pace of structural changes towards sustainable development is slow. The contribution of the transition to the economic development is limited.

- The causes of such weaknesses are: (1) Inappropriate investment structure; (2) Inadequacies in managing and administering the transition; (3) Lack of large enterprises; (4) Lack of high-quality human resources; (5) Unmodern and asynchronous infrastructure; (6) Developing yet unsustainable market.

- In order to ensure the sectoral shifts of Hanoi's economy towards sustainable development until 2030, six basic solutions are required: (i) Renewing investment to meet the requirements of transition towards sustainable development; (ii) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of state management by having specific plans and adopting specific policies to assure the shift carrying out correctly according to the determined orientations; (iii) developing a community of large and effective enterprises; (iv) developing high-quality human resources to match with the requirements of corporates and high-tech sector; (v) building modern and synchronous infrastructure for economic development and cybersecurity; (vi) Simultaneously developing markets as well as expanding both domestic and foreign markets.

7. Structure of the dissertation

Apart from the introduction, conclusion and recommendations, the dissertation is structured into 4 chapters, including:

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF SCIENCE WORKS RELATED TO THE SECTORAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE BIG CITIES IN THE DIRECTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1. Overview of sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development

In the world, among the theoretical research on the economic structural transformation, the most common scholars are: Pasinetti (1981); Kuznets S; H. Chenery; Fisher; Rostov, W.W; Thirwall ... In Vietnam, many scientists have done a lot of research on the issue of sectoral economic structure, sectoral economic structural transformation with the typical scholars: Bui Tat Thang (2006), Ngo Doan Vinh (2006), Doan Thi Thu Ha (2010), Ngo Thang Loi (2012) ... Throughout the review, there have been a number of research on economic structure (with 3 aspects: sectoral economic structure, territorial structure and economic structure); Analyze and consider structural transformation in the traditional sense. That is the structure of the three sectors of agriculture, industry and services. The author agreed and inherited the views and ideas that the structure is an attribute of the economy, which determines the nature and level of economic development. In general, scholars have not specifically focused on the sectoral economic structure in the direction of modern classification (the field of production and services, material production, the CNC with the rest, quality products with the rest).

1.2. Study on the sectoral economic transformation towards sustainable development

The author reviews 9 foreign documents and 22 documents in the country. The author finds that economic structural transformation in general, sectoral economic structure in particular in the direction of sustainable development is a general trend of countries in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization and international

economic integration. The author inherited the sustainable development theory of WCED with the idea that modernization and environmental friendly are an important issue not only in the present but also in the future. This is the fundamental theory used in the dissertation. In addition, the author also noted that there have been some researches on the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of the sustainable development at national level, regional and local at provincial level. However, the research presented a discrete and non-systematic theoretical framework on the sectoral economic structural transformation of large cities in the direction of the sustainable development in the context of international economic integration and fourth industrial revolution. Most scholars have approached and analyzed the sectoral economic structural transformation in the traditional view. Moreover, when studying on economic structural transformation, scholars have not mentioned the rate of economic structural transformation associated with the economic development efficiency.

1.3. The study on influencing factors and conditions for the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development

Based on a review of 32 documents including foreign and domestic documents, the author inherited the theory of institutional development, with the idea that the theory of economic structure of a city or locality is not absent from good government and friendly with investors. The author agreed and inherited the theory of economic development based on capital investment with the idea that economic structure is a consequence of investment, increased investment capital and investment capital structural change. Change the nature and level of structural change for a country, a big city. In addition, most of the researches mentioned factors affecting the economic structural transformation such as market, natural conditions, government policies, infrastructure system and human resources. These researches did not mention the necessary conditions for the transformation of the public sector, the role of the state in the transition to the public sector. These are issues that need further clarification.

1.4. The study on indicators to assess the sectoral economic structural transformation towards the sustainable development

The authors reviewed the literature on domestic and international, commented that there have been some studies on the evaluation criteria for sectoral structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development at the national and regional levels in a traditional approach. It only determines the proportion of industries, sectors in GDP in the old method. As a result, the issues of the sectoral economic structural transposition in a modern approach to the sustainable development (evaluating the results and contribution of the economic structural transformation to a city's development effectiveness) needed to be further studied. Inheritance vector methods used the economic structural transformation and shift -

share analysis to measure the contribution of the transition to economic development efficiency of the big cities.

1.5. The study of sectoral economic structural transformation in Hanoi

Through a review of 15 researches on the development and transformation of sectoral economic structure in Hanoi, there are a number of researches on growth and economic structural transformation, with an emphasis on economic growth and economic structural transformation but scholars have not mentioned the economic structural transformation associated with the sustainable development and efficiency. The results of the study also showed that the economic growth of Hanoi remained unchanged as expected, the economic structural transformation in general and the sectoral economic structural transformation in particular are still limited. So far, no research has been done deeply and systematically on the theoretical basis and practicality of sectoral economic structural transformation in Hanoi towards the sustainable development.

CHAPTER 2. RATIONALES AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF ECONOMIC INDUSTRY STRUCTURE OF THE BIGGEST CITY UNDER SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Rationale

2.1.1. The sectoral economic structure of the big cities

2.1.1.1. Concept of economic structure

In Vietnam there are two levels of cities: central cities (big cities) and provincial cities. The economic structures of large cities have different characteristics of the nature of the big cities but also have the same characteristics of the provinces. The author argued that "the structure of a large city is the sum of the qualitative and quantitative correlations between the constituent elements, which express the special relationship between the service sector and the part. The rest formed the economic system of the big city. The components that make up the city's economy are always moving, subject to a variety of factors and targeted to certain goals. The process of formation, development and finalization of the city's economic structural control needs to be controlled by the State management agency. " With this in mind, the big city's architecture is different from the structure of the provincial cities.

2.1.1.2. The economic structure of the big city

The author agreed with the scholars who have mentioned "The sectoral economic structure is a reflection of the interrelated relationship between sectors in the economy as a whole, expressing the organic relationship and interplay of both in terms of number and quality across sectors. These relationships are formed in socio-economic conditions that are always motivated and directed towards specific goals". For large cities, especially the capital of countries, the distinctive characteristics of big

cities are different. They have different characteristics of big cities. From there, the author argued that "the sectoral economic structure of the big cities is a reflection of the ratio of service sector to high tech industry and urban agriculture in the economic system of the city. More specifically, the sectoral economic structure of the big cities is the ratio of the service sector to the rest of the city, reflecting the level of social labor, the level of development big city".

In order to identify the sectoral economic structure of the big cities in addition to traditional assignments, the dissertation developed new criteria for review. It is considered the correlation between material products and services, between the high tech field and the rest; between the quality products and the rest to see more detailed components that are more in line with modern economic trends.

❖ **Sectoral internal structure of the major cities**

+ **Services:** service sector plays a decisive role.

+ **Industry:** The industry plays an important role (nature and level) of a big city which is a high tech industry with many value added and environmentally friendly.

+ **Agriculture:** Agriculture in the suburb is characterized by ecological agriculture production

+ **High-tech sector and the rest**

In sectoral economic structure of big cities, high tech sector is a decisive factor, including: (i) high tech agriculture (ii) high tech industry, (iii) high tech services.

+ **The key products and the rest**

For any big city, there must be quality products to demonstrate the economic characteristics of that city and contribute to the economic characteristics of the country.

2.1.2. The sectoral economic structure transformation in the direction of the sustainable development

2.1.2.1. The concept and nature of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of the sustainable development

From the characteristics of the big city and the demand for sustainable development of the economy, the author acknowledged *"the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of the sustainable development is considered as modernizing the sectoral economic structure of big cities in the direction of modernization and pursuing the goal of sustainable development. Its manifestation is reflected in the results of the sectoral economic structure transformation and the contribution of the sectoral economic structure transformation to the economic development of the big city. At the same time, the sectoral economic structure transformation of the large cities in the direction of the sustainable development must ensure the sustainability of the transformation itself and contribute to the sustainable development of the whole economy"*.

The nature of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of sustainable development is reflected in the results and contribution of the sectoral economic structure transformation into the economic development of the major cities. That is:

❖ **The result of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of the sustainable development**

(i) The major components of reform and progress

+ Eliminate a part of the sector (products and sectors) that are available but not effective or will be effective and too low.

+ Reducing division of industry (sub-sectors, products), but not high efficiency and competitiveness is not high.

+ Develop new branches (branches and product lines) with high efficiency and high competitiveness both in the present and in the future.

(ii) High tech products, quality products, commodity products increase gradually

In the context of the fourth technology revolution, as the knowledge and new science and technology will gradually replace and reduce the role of the early elements, the economy developed on the basis of high intellectual and high tech, the industry needs to develop based on high intellectual and high tech, specifically:

+ Develop high value added industries, high tech sectors using low-energy, having low-pollution and adapting climate change; the large scale products in the local.

+ Develop the potential sectors (both static and dynamic), clearly showing the specialty of the localities, leading sectors.

(iii) Global value chain and distribution networks

The focus of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities is to develop a key products that join the global production networks and value chains.

❖ **The contribution of sectoral economic structure transformation to the economic development efficiency of the big cities, including:**

(i) Labor productivity, GRDP/ person, the proportion of rich people increases steadily

(ii) Environment is maintained and improved

(iii) Creating a harmonious development of the city economy

2.1.2.21. The method of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of sustainable development

❖ **Change in investment structure and development investment methods**

Inherit the theory of economic development based on investment capital. The dissertation acknowledged that to change production orientation or technological innovation requires investment capital and development investment, which plays a decisive role in the sectoral economic structure transformation.

❖ **Development of large enterprises with financial and technological potential**

Based on lessons learned from the success of some of the major cities in the world, the dissertation mentioned one of the approaches of the sectoral economic structure transformation in the direction of the sustainable development that is to develop a large, financially driven enterprises that are considered to be the driving force behind the development of a large city.

2.1.3. Factors influencing and conditions of the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities in the direction of sustainable development

2.1.3.1. Influencing factors

- ❖ Internal factors, including: (i) Local government and state management ability; (ii) geography and technical infrastructure; (iii) the size of the city (economic scale, population size and human resources); (iv) natural resource potential
- ❖ External factors, including: (i) The impact of globalization, international integration and global markets; (ii) Influence of the fourth industrial revolution 4.0; (iii) impact of the ASEAN Economic Community; (iii) The impact of national development strategies on economic development and on the local economy

2.1.3.2. Conditions to sectoral economic structure transformation in the direction of the sustainable development

❖ Condition 1: The will and political will of the local government

Inherit the idea of institutional-based development theory that the success or failure of the world's economies is determined by economic institutions. The sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities into a sustainable development that can not be without a good government and friendly to investors.

❖ Condition 2: Businesses and investors have financial potential and technology potential (associated with investment capital), strongly respond to the provincial policy for the sectoral economic structure transformation of big cities.

The enterprise is the subject that contributes to the process of orienting, investing, managing and organizing the production of the products of an economy. Large, global enterprises using modern technology will determine the nature and level of the national and local economies.

❖ Condition 3: The support and response of the people and the business community

The participation and support of the people and the business community is a very important factor in ensuring the success of the transition. Increasing people's participation in all activities is the best way to promote the participation of people, the responsibility of the people for the program to change the nature of the program.

❖ Condition 4: Market

The market regulates the quality of products and services, thus directly affecting the size and level of development of economic establishments. In order to compete well,

the economic sectors in each country and each locality need to create products that take into account the life cycle of products in an increasingly short-term trend.

❖ **Condition 5: Infrastructure capability is conducive to the sectoral economic structural transformation**

Infrastructure associated with low input costs is always considered a critical condition for attracting investors and for successful IPO transformation.

2.1.4. Criteria for evaluating the results and contribution of the sectoral economic structure transformation to the economic efficiency of big cities

2.1.4.1. To evaluate the results of the sectoral economic structure transformation in the direction of the sustainable development

❖ **Assess the trend of the sectoral economic structure transformation**

(i) Assessment of changes in scale and proportion in GRDP of major cities

$$T_i = (\text{GRDP}_i : \text{GRDP}) \cdot 100\% \quad (1)$$

Of which:

+ T_i : contribution of the sector i in GRDP of the city

+ GRDP_i : value added of sector i

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the City

The greater T_i - the greater contribution of the sector i to the gross domestic product of the city.

(ii) Evaluate the growth rate of service sector in comparison with the growth rate of manufacturing production

$$H_1 = (T_{\text{service}} : T_{\text{products}}) \text{ (times)} \quad (2)$$

Of which:

+ T_{service} : Growth rate of service sector

+ T_{products} : Growth rate of products

(iii) Assessment of scale change, scale of CNC in GRDP in large cities

$$H_2 = T_{\text{high-tech } i} - T_{\text{high-tech } 0}; \% \quad (3)$$

H_2 reflects the difference between the proportion of high tech ($T_{\text{high-tech}}$) year end compared to the first year of the study. The greater H_2 , the greater change in the proportion of high tech in the GRDP and the more effective it is. $T_{\text{high-tech}}$ is the ratio of the value added of the high tech field to the total GRDP; it is calculated in (%). The weight of the high tech sector in GRDP is calculated as follows:

$$T_{\text{high tech}} = (\text{GRDP high tech} : \text{GRDP}) \cdot 100\%$$

Of which:

+ GRDP high tech : Added value of high tech field

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the City

(iv) Evaluate the change in size and density of quality products in GRDP of big cities

$$H_3 = T_{\text{quality product } i} - T_{\text{quality product } 0}; \% \quad (4)$$

H_3 reflects the difference between the final year quality products ($T_{\text{quality products}}$) over the first year of the study period. The larger H_3 , the greater change in quality products in GRDP, $T_{\text{quality product}}$ is the proportion of value added of quality products in total GRDP; it is calculated in (%). The share of quality products in total GRDP is calculated as follows:

$$T_{\text{quality products}} = (\text{GRDP quality products} : \text{GRDP}) \cdot 100\%$$

Of which:

+ $\text{GRDP quality products}$: value added of quality products

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the City

❖ **Evaluate the speed of the sectoral economic structural transformation**

Using a vector-based approach to measure the VA ratios of each sector in the economy, evaluate the rate of change in the economy. In this method, each sectoral economic structure in a period is represented by a vector on the basis of the calculated VA reflectance of each sector in the economy.

The angle φ joined by these two structural vectors will show the change in the sectoral economic structure between the two study periods. The change of the formula will be calculated based on the value of $\cos\varphi$ by the following formula:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i(t_0)S_i(t_1)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2(t_0) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2(t_1)}}$$

Where: $S_i(t_0)$, $S_i(t_1)$ is the proportion VA of the sector i in the base period and the proportion of the sector i in the GRDP study period; φ is considered to be an angle by two structural vectors $S(t_0)$ and $S(t_1)$.

By $S_i(t_0)$, $S_i(t_1) \geq 0$, $\cos\varphi \geq 0$ (in terms of the Cos function), otherwise the angle φ will be in the first quadrant of the trigonometric circle, ie, the value of φ from 00 to 90 (angle) or $0 < \varphi < 90$ or if the value of $\cos\varphi$ is known then the value of angle φ will be immediately calculated.

If k is the transfer rate of the sectoral economic structural transformation, k is calculated by the formula:

$$k = \varphi/90 \quad * 100\%$$

When $\cos\varphi = 0$ or $\varphi = 90$, then the transfer rate $k = 1$, proving that the transfer is the fastest (largest).

When $\cos\varphi = 1$ or $\varphi = 0$, then the transfer rate $k = 0$, indicating that there is no sectoral economic structural transformation.

Thus, the larger the angle φ (the smallest \cos), the greater the k , the faster the (stronger) sectoral economic structural transformation.

2.1.4.2. Assess the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the economic development of the big cities

(1) Contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the increase of labor productivity

Step 1: Calculate the comparative index of labor productivity (H4)

$$H4 = [(Ns - Ns0) : Ns0] \cdot 100; \% \quad (5)$$

H4 reflects the difference between end-of-year labor productivity (Ns) compared to the first year of the study period. H4 is as large as possible, showing the corrective shift in the right direction. Labor productivity is calculated by the following expression:

$Ns = GRDP : L$

Of which:

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the city

+ L: Laborers working in the national economic branches (social labor)

The higher the labor productivity, the faster the labor productivity increases as quickly as possible and vice versa. This proves that the DIV is effective and vice versa.

Step 2: Calculate the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the increase in labor productivity

To calculate the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the incremental labor productivity of the author's successor economy and to use the sectoral weighted-weighted analytical approach to measure the contribution of the DCE to increase productivity.

(2) Contribution sectoral economic structural transformation to increase GRDP per person (H5)

Step 1: Calculate the GRDP/ Hp comparative index (H5)

$$H5 = [(Gi - G0) : G0].100; \% \quad (6)$$

H5 reflects the difference in GRDP per capita between the year end and the first year. H5 as large as possible, because that proves that the sectoral economic structural transformation is in the right direction and effective. Where GRDP/ person (G) is calculated by the following expression:

$$G = \text{GRDP} : D$$

Of which:

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the city

+ D: Population

G grows and grows as fast as possible and vice versa. When large G means the number of poor people will be less or less.

Step 2: Calculate the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the GRDP increase per person

GPD and GRDP/ person are closely related, the larger the labor productivity, the bigger the GRDP/ person and vice versa. To calculate the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the GRDP increase per person of the economy, author inherited and used the sectoral weight transformation analytical method to measure the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation in the GRDP increase per capita.

(3) Contribution of the DPR to increase the openness of the economy (H6)

Openness of the economy is related to labor productivity. The openness of the economy demonstrates the competitiveness of commodity products, the competitiveness of the country and the reality of exporting goods to the world. The higher the level of competitiveness is, the greater the competitiveness is, and therefore the larger the exports, the greater the openness of the economy. According to this principle, the analysis of the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the increase of the openness of the economy is implemented in two steps as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the index of openness of the economy (H6)

$$H6 = \text{HMi} - \text{HM0}; \% \quad (7)$$

The larger the H6, the better the economic openness (M) and the more effective it is. M is the rate of the commodity or the degree of openness of the economy; it is calculated in%). Economic openness is calculated by the following expression:

$$M = (\text{X} : \text{GRDP}) .100 (\%)$$

Of which:

+ X: Total export

+ GRDP: Gross Domestic Product of the City

M shows that the competitiveness of good goods means that the economy has an effective transition.

Step 2: Calculate the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to increase the openness of the economy

(4) Comparative index of capital required to produce 1 GRDP unit (H7)

H7 as large as possible, ie the amount of investment required to create a GRDP. That proves that effective transformations are effective.

$$H7 = [(ICOR_i - ICOR_0)] \quad (8)$$

$$ICOR = V : \Delta GRDP$$

Of which:

+ V: Total social investment capital already implemented

+ Δ GRDP: The increase in the gross domestic product of the city during the study period

(5) Power consumption comparison index (H8)

$$H8 = [(H\text{Đ}_i - H\text{Đ}_0) : H\text{Đ}_0] \cdot 100; \% \quad (9)$$

The larger the H8, the lower the power consumption, and the more efficient it will be. Conversely, the higher the power consumption for generating US\$ 1 GRDP, the lower efficiency is and the unreasonable sectoral economic structural transformation.

$$H\text{Đ} = \text{Đ} : \text{GRDP}$$

Of which:

+ Đ: Total electricity produced in the city

+ GRDP: Gross domestic product of the city (in USD or VND)

(6) Comparative index of growth rate of GRDP (Tg, of each year or annual average of the period)

$$H9 = T_{gi} - T_{g0}; \% \quad (10)$$

T is calculated by the expression:

$$T_g = \sqrt[n-1]{\frac{GRDP_i}{GRDP_0}}$$

Of which:

+ GRDP₀ and GRDP_i: gross domestic product of the city in the base year and the end of the study period

+ n-1: Calculated years (For example, calculating the GRDP growth rate in the period from 2010 to 2015, the calculated years are 15-10 = 5 years).

2.1.4.3. The relationship between the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development and efficient indicators of economic development of the big cities

The correlation between the change in the proportion of the components of the sectoral economic structure and the change in labor productivity, GRDP/ person, was analyzed through the following indicators: (i) Correlation between changes in the proportion of high tech sectors in the sectoral economic structure with changes in labor productivity , GRDP/ People of the big city; (ii) Correlation between change in proportion of quality products in sectoral economic structure with change in labor productivity, GRDP per capita in big cities

2.2. Practical experience on sectoral economic structural transformation and lessons learned for Hanoi

Through studying and analyzing the experiences of some cities in the country (Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang) and abroad (Incheon, Shenzhen), the author has learned some

lessons for Hanoi. It is noteworthy that the lesson on the selection of a protected area with key areas and must have the conditions to move.

CHAPTER 3
CURRENT SITUATION OF SECTORAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL
TRANSFORMATION OF HANOI IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 2009 - 2017

3.1. Influencing factors and conditions for the sectoral economic structural transformation of Hanoi in the period of 2009 - 2017

3.1.1. Factors affecting the sectoral economic structural transformation

+ Strengths: It has a favorable socio-political, geography, economy, a good human resource, great tourism potential, etc., to develop the economy and promote the sectoral economic structural transformation.

+ Weaknesses: Due to the rapid development of urbanization, many disadvantages are for sustainable development

+ Opportunities: Transnational economic groups and international organizations have chosen Hanoi as an important partner, connecting Hanoi with the world.

+ Challenge: The most attractive investment attraction is attracting big investment projects applying high tech becomes more and more fierce. Administrative reform is urgent and must be resolute. The policy is a big disadvantage that needs reforming soon.

3.1.2. Conditions for the sectoral economic structural transformation

3.1.2.1. The political will and determination of the local government

Policies do not keep up with the need for the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development. The policies attracting FDI towards technology transfer for the implementation of deepening growth has been less well implemented. Improving the business environment through the PCI indicators, PAPI shows that in most years, indicators PCI and PAPI of Hanoi rank the fourth in the five major cities. Business environment constraints are hindering Hanoi from attracting investment from strategic partners, which greatly affects the sectoral economic structural transformation to sustainable development.

3.1.2.2. Businesses and investors

In the period of 2009 - 2017, the number of Hanoi enterprises increased 2.7 times. From a business point of view, the large business team occupies between 1.9-3.5% (there is no large enterprise and medium size enterprises on global scale are able to soon become big enterprises). This is a great barrier to technological innovation, to bring into full play the advantages of scale and the sectoral economic structural transformation to sustainable development.

3.1.2.3. The support and determination of the people and the business community is limited

Many investors, people have not expressed their responsibility for the development of the capital, many projects are not suspended causing waste of land resources. In general, urban and suburban economic development has not been organized in a large scale.

3.1.2.4. The development of the market

Unsustainable market development is characterized by the limited interconnection between domestic and foreign markets for goods and services. The science and technology market has not yet developed and is not linked to business activities of enterprises. The provisions on copyright, protection of industrial property, technology transfer ... have not yet facilitated the transaction of science and technology under the market mechanism.

3.1.2.5. Urban infrastructure serves to transform the economic structure of the sector

The urban infrastructure system of Hanoi has been paid attention and invested in modern direction, the airport and many routes and important junctions have been completed but the development has not been synchronized, not link to the development of urban space.

3.2. Current situation of the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development

3.2.1. Overview of socio-economic situation

In general, in the period 2009 - 2017, Hanoi's economy made a progress but slowly. GRDP/ person, incomes and the living standard of people constantly improved, the rate of the poor has decreased ... However, the power consumption kwh /GRDP remains high and tends to increase. The ICOR remained high. The unemployment rate from 3.18% (in 2008) dropped to 2.4% (in 2017) was still high. Hanoi still had a big gap from HCMC on GRDP, state budget revenue, export turnover and FDI attraction.

3.2.2. Current situation of the sectoral economic structural transformation to sustainable development

3.2.2.1. The major sectoral economic structural transformation

❖ Trend of the sectoral economic structural transformation

In terms of sector scale, the proportion of service sector contribution to the GRDP Hanoi is not in line with the development trend of modern economies compared to the capital of other countries in the world. The development relationship between the two groups: products and service were not reasonable (products increased by 1%, service increased by only 1.03%). In terms of high technology, the proportion of high tech in GRDP has always tended to increase slowly, not reaching the planned target of 42-45% of high tech in GRDP. This did not create driving forces for the economy to thrive and develop efficiently. According to the quality products, the proportion of the quality product industry has been on the rise since 2008 (04 quality products in the service, industry and agriculture sectors), which represents a trend. This is in line with the

requirements of sustainable development. However, there are signs of stagnation, not achieving the requirements of economic efficiency, not creating a pillar for the economy to accelerate and develop effectively. The development of new branches (branches, products) is highly effective and highly competitive both at present and in the future. It means *inefficient economic structural transformation*. The economy is not modern.

❖ **The speed of economic structural transformation**

Using the vector method, the calculation of the transform coefficient in Hanoi shows that the rate of change of the period 2009 - 2017 in terms of the three major branches of the value of the angle φ is $3^{\circ}07'$, the transfer speed is 3.41%, lower than that of Da Nang city, HCM City. Considering sectoral focus towards sustainable development, it is clear that most of the value of φ is less than $3^{\circ}07'$, which is lower than the overall rate of change except quality products. The economic structural transformation toward the goal of sustainable development is slow.

3.2.2.2. The economic structural transformation of the service sector

Services in the capital has grown rapidly, diversified and improved. However, the service is not adequate and sufficient for a large city - the capital of Vietnam. Specialized areas of the city such as finance and banking, science and technology, outbound training and health care (serving foreigners), hotels and restaurants, entertainment centers. Development is not commensurate with the requirements of the capital. The rate of transformation according to the requirements of economic structural transformation towards sustainable development with the value of angle φ reached $2^{\circ}23'$, the speed of transformation is 2.48% that is very slow with the expression of stagnation, speed of transformation is not stable, not reached goals.

3.2.2.3. The economic structural transformation of the industry sector

Considering the nature of the nature of the program, Hanoi's industrial transformation has been more volatile. Most manufacturing industries, businesses have not joined the global value chain and global distribution networks; most of the quality products of Hanoi serve the needs of the domestic market. At present, the city has not yet found is the key industrial product of the knowledge economy. Source industries and supporting industries have not yet developed.

3.2.2.4. The economic structural transformation of the agriculture sector

The prominent feature of Hanoi's agriculture is the lack of urban agriculture (urban characteristics and direct service to large urban areas). The pace of internal transfer within the agricultural sector, in keeping with the sustainability objective, is very slow, the application of high technology in agricultural production is still slow, the safety and economic value, quality of food products. The proportion of high quality products is still low. High quality, ecological products have slowly increased.

3.2.2.5. The economic structural transformation according to requirements of high technology application

The number of enterprises, especially big ones with investment potential, banks and international organizations, was concentrated in Hanoi, but after 10 years, the value of ϕ reached 1⁰⁴⁴ ', the speed of high tech field transformation is only 1.83% - very small. This shows that Hanoi's economy is not really modern. The reason for this is the huge investment in infrastructure while the FDI inflows into the high tech sector, such as logistics, post and telecommunications, health care, culture, education and training (accounting for 5%); The rate of investment for Hanoi Science/ Technology (GRDP) in Hanoi was generally around 0.8% from 2011 to 2016.

3.2.3. Assess the contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the development effectiveness of Hanoi

3.2.3.1. Labor productivity

Labor productivity has increased slowly over the years, unstable and still low compared to the requirements of big cities. The average labor productivity growth rate for low-key sectors was low: services (5.50%), high technology (8.93%) and quality products (7.61%) and there are signs of slowing down. The contribution of sectoral economic structural transformation to the increase in labor productivity is largely based on the expansion of production inputs through the shift of labor from lower productivity sectors to high productivity areas. Attention to the capacity and depth of technology leading to improvement of labor productivity in each industry sector is not high. The science & technology factor are considered to have a great impact on labor productivity. However, the application of science and technology to the economy, production and business of enterprises has not met the requirements, production technology is low.

3.2.3.2. The GRDP per capita

The per capita GRDP is not high, the rate of increase of GRDP per capita has not met the requirements of the big city. The average per capita of the people in the period 2009 - 2017 is 6.93% per year. Compared to other regional capitals, the GRDP per capita is still lower, which is among the lowest in South-East Asia, yet has not met the major cities requirement. The slow pace of economic transition, the economic sectors towards the goal of sustainable growth has low growth rate of labor productivity.

3.2.3.3. The openness of the economy

Overall economic openness is limited and slow to grow. For Hanoi, the opening of the economy is limited, about 68% (lower than the national level of about 82%). The economic structural transformation has made a great contribution to increasing the openness of the economy, although this contribution is not suitable to the requirements of the Capital. The opening of the economy does not create much of the world's trade and partly indicates that economic efficiency and competitiveness are not stable.

3.2.3.4. Effective use of investment capital

The ICOR coefficient is unchanged, which is explained by the fact that the total investment scale is small and meets only 70% of the demand that the project has planned. The investment structure is inadequate, lack of focus, wastefulness and waste are not really linked to development priorities, slow to renovate mobilization institutions. The way and method of allocating and using resources is still in favor of expanding in the short run. Up to now, in general, no specific criteria have been established in determining "priority" in investment projects, aiming at the goal of the economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development.

3.2.3.5. Power consumption

The power consumption for producing GRDP (Kwh/ GRPD) in the city tends to increase, indicating that the power consumption is unstable and decreasing while the electricity consumption per unit of GDP tends to decrease, affecting the goal of environmental protection, friendly with the environment.

3.2.3.6. GRDP growth rate

Average economic growth rate was 7.41% per year, 1.58 times higher than that of the whole country, but the growth rate of the year was not stable. Contributing to growth of economic sectors to ensure sustainable development (high technology, quality products) for the city economy is low (less than 15%). Economic growth of the capital has not shown the leading role of growth in the region as well as the country (lower than Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Bac Ninh ...)

3.2.3.7. The relationship between the level of the economic structural transformation and the economic efficiency of Hanoi

The correlation between the change in the proportion of high technology in the the economic structure with the change in labor productivity (1: 2.73), the change in the density of the high tech field in the economic structural transformation with the change of GRDP per person (1: 2.30). Replace the proportion of quality products in the economic structural transformation with the change in labor productivity (1: 1.24); Changing the proportion of CNC in the GPK with the GRDP change per person (1: 1.05). The coefficient is unstable between years, not according to a certain trend, not corresponding to the requirements set for a large city as the capital of the country.

3.3. General assessment

3.3.1. Result

Firstly, the sectoral economic structure of Hanoi has changed positively: the proportion of service sectors, industrial zones increased, the proportion of agriculture decreased in GRDP of the city. The proportion of service (from 63.1% to 63.9% of total GRDP). The most noted is the proportion of high technology increased from 16.7% to 18.8%, the proportion of quality products increased from 24.2 to 28.5%. Initially forming some products with higher volume and better quality such as hotel, banking and telecom services ... In general, the nature of progress has been improved, the transformation has been oriented toward sustainable development. The product is

safe and user friendly and environmentally friendly and meets the requirements of raising the standard of living of people.

Secondly, the internal structure of the industry has also changed positively: (i) The service sector has developed dynamically through trading, commodity trading, improve quality, expand market. Tourist activities are increasingly abundant, telecommunications services, information has rapidly developed, reaching the level of advanced technology compared to the region. Accurate banking activity is in line with the trend of international economic integration in the context of the fourth revolution. (ii) The industry also gained the development, increasing the proportion of high technology, has appeared some manufacturers have advanced technology. Initially, some new industries (electronic products, new materials, etc.) will be established. (iii) The agricultural sector has shifted towards green production, improving production towards sustainable development.

Thirdly, the successes in the economic structural transformation have contributed positively to the growth and development of the Capital, contributing to the increase in labor productivity, GRDP per capita, incomes and living standard of people are constantly raised. Hanoi is step by step promoting the economic nuclear role of the region and the country. These results have played a very important role in ensuring political and social stability in the capital over the years.

3.3.2. Limitation

Firstly, according to the requirements of sustainable development, the slow pace of economic transition has been characterized by sluggishness and lack of modernity, bearing a bold economy as a result of outsourcing (the ratio of high tech sector accounts for 18.8%, quality products accounts for 28.5%. The economic sectors ensure rapid growth, efficiency, many high tech products and quality products develop slowly, unstably, showing signs of stagnation, not showing the role of the key industries. The economic structural transformation has not produced enough positive changes in the economic structure between sectors.

Secondly, the economic structural transformation did not create a real stable development; quality and development efficiency are low, specifically:

+ Labor productivity is still low, slow to improve, labor productivity growth rate is low compared to big city, unstable, the contribution of the economic structural transformation to higher level of labor productivity is largely based on the expansion of the first factor Production through the labor transition from lower productivity to higher productivity areas is less focused on capacity and depth of technology.

+ GRDP per capita, the rate of increase has not met the requirements of the big city. There is a large gap between rural and urban areas. Lower than some provinces in the Capital Region. The correlation between the change in the proportion of CNC and SPCL in non-stable GRDPs / years is not consistent.

- + The opening of the economy is lower than 70% (lower than the national level of about 82%), the change of the economy does not create the stability of the open.
- + Effective ICOR using slow capital investment. Up to now, in general, no specific criteria have been established in determining "priority" in investment projects, aiming at the goal of sustainable transformation in the direction of sustainable development.
- + The power consumption to produce GRDP (Kwh/ GRPD) of the city tends to increase, indicating that electricity consumption continues to increase, affecting m
- + Economic growth of the capital has not shown the leading role of growth in the region as well as the country.

3.3.3. The causes of shortcomings and weaknesses in the process of the economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development

The main reasons for the weaknesses and weaknesses of the economic structural transformation in Hanoi are not well prepared for the following conditions: (i) Insufficient investment structure, investment For the field of high technology, quality product has not created the factor that promotes the economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development; (ii) There are many shortcomings in the management and operation of the economic structural transformation; (ii) Lack of large corporations and enterprises, competitiveness of enterprises is not high; (iv) Labor factor has not created a condition for the economic structural transformation towards sustainable development; (v) The technical infrastructure is not modern and synchronous; (vi) The market is developing but not sustainable.

CHAPTER 4. DIRECTION AND SOLUTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF HANOI TO 2030 IN THE DIRECTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Domestic and international contexts affect the economic structural transformation of Hanoi to 2030 towards sustainable development.

Domestic and international contexts offer many opportunities and also poses many challenges for Hanoi in the process of economic development in general and in the process of the economic structural transformation in particular. In addition to the opportunities, Hanoi is also facing many challenges, so taking advantage of opportunities and overcome challenges is a requirement for economic development and the transformation of Hanoi's economy.

Domestic and international contexts open up many opportunities and poses many challenges for socio-economic development in general and the economic structural transformation in particular of Hanoi to the year 2030.

4.2. Socio-economic development orientation of Hanoi to 2050 and issues related to the economic structural transformation

According to the orientation, in 2030, Hanoi will be a civilized capital, developing knowledge economy in the direction of modernization. From such bases combined with qualitative and expert opinions, linked to theories of growth, the authors of the population projection of Hanoi to 2025 and 2030, the author predicts the rate of labor through of which 30% of high-skilled labor, the population of Hanoi to 2025 and 2030 will be 8,340 thousand and 8,760 thousand respectively, of which 65% Second place in the PCI rankings, ranked 8th or 10th in the PAPI rankings, 2025 - 2030 continue to be stable, ranking 4 or 6 in the PCI rankings. With the determination of the city government and the large investor team, the average growth forecast for the period of 2018-2025 can reach 8.0 - 8.5% per year and create favorable conditions. The growth rate for the period 2025-2030 is 8.6% - 9.0%. Power consumption will decrease by 7-8% over 2009 - 2017.

4.3. Orientation of the economic structural transformation of Hanoi to 2030

- Orientation for the economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development: (i) Increasing the speed of the economic structural transformation towards sustainable development (ii) Modernizing the economy of the capital with the policy of increasing the proportion of applying high technology (from 18.8% to 40.7%), increasing the proportion of quality products under the Hanoi brand (from 33.3% to about 53.3%); (iii) Development of knowledge-based and high tech-based industries; (iv) Strong development of high quality services, high tech industry and urban agriculture in a modern, effective and sustainable manner.

- The economic structural transformation must follow the tendency of changes in the world economy and especially the development trends of the leading economy, ie the economic structural transformation must follow the trend of globalization, economic integration and modernize with the implication of improving the level of the economy and the level of economic development.

- To restructure the internal industry along the direction of industrialization and modernization, to improve the quality of development, efficiency and competitiveness of each branch and the whole economy, meeting the requirements of labor productivity improvement combined with creating more jobs for employees.

4.4. The solution of the economic structural transformation of Hanoi in the direction of sustainable development in the period 2018-2030

4.4.1. Investment renewal to meet the requirements of the economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development

To make clear changes in the attraction and efficient use of domestic and foreign investment; adjusting the investment structure to well serve the economic structural transformation of the capital city. Ensuring adequate investment capital, focused investment, focus and appropriate steps are important solutions for the transition to sustainable development. To make clear changes in the attraction and efficient use of domestic and foreign investment; adjust the structure of investment to serve the

transformation of the public. The solution to the economic structural transformation by 2030 towards sustainable development, namely: (i) to increase the scale of investment capital; (ii) renovating the investment structure in line with the objective of shifting the economic structure towards sustainable development; (iii) investment renewal in the three traditional sectors; (iv) investing in key areas to create a breakthrough; (v) Renovation of the structure of mobilizing investment capital in the direction of diversifying and increasing investment capital to reduce the proportion of state budget capital.

4.4.2. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of state management

As analyzed in Chapter 2, the state plays a decisive role in the socio-economic development in general and in the economic structural transformation of the national economy in particular of each country as well as in each locality. As a result, the effectiveness and efficiency of state management plays an important role in transforming the economy into sustainable development (ensuring a more sustainable and effective development of the economy). Improve effectiveness and efficiency of state management: To have specific plans and specific policies to ensure that the economic structural transformation is in the right direction. Based on such an approach, the author argues that the Hanoi government needs to do the following: (i) Building an urban government associated with smart city development; (ii) Reform of state management of economic development and transformation; (iii) public administration reform and development; (iv) Improving the quality of socio-economic development planning and plans; (v) Creating a legal environment conducive to sustainable transformation in the direction of sustainable development: *First*, incentive policies (entrepreneurship development, technology innovation and high tech application; The interest rate of credit, domain of land rent, reduced 20-25% import tax for large investment projects, priority for development of quality products, products with function. *Secondly*, policies have limitation (restricting businesses, means of transport, drainage systems causing environmental pollution.) Do not attract investment projects that are likely to cause environmental pollution, restricting free immigration to a reasonable level). *Third*, the establishment of e-government and friendly (specific policies are sufficient to successfully build successful government, the management, control, development and benefit to the economic structural transformation of the public in Hanoi).

4.4.3. Developing a business team with many large and effective businesses

+ To develop large corporations and groups: There should be strong economic groups cooperating and acting as partners in international economic relations. Developing a large local business team and attracting transnational corporations and large corporations from developed countries into Hanoi, focusing more on attracting capital-intensive FDI, technology and intellectual property, and create high added value. At the same time, attract supporting industry projects to add value to the economy of the city.

+ To develop small, medium and micro enterprises up to global technical level, becoming part of the future of the world economy, participating in the global value chain.

4.4.4. To develop qualified human resources to meet the requirements of enterprise development and development of hi-tech sector, key products

Strengthen science and technology activities to directly support production and business. Strive to bring the rate of training to about 65% by 2030, in which the labor in the high tech area accounts for about 30%. Improve the quality of human resources and shift the structure of labor in line with the changing of the structure. To further step up and really take the lead in improving and improving the quality of education and training in the Capital so as to develop faster the quality human resources for the renewal and international economic integration. . To continue building and deploying mechanisms to promote the strength of a contingent of scientists and experts with high professional qualifications in their respective localities; To utilize effectively the leading gray matter potential of the country to meet the development requirements of enterprises and develop the field of high technology, quality products to develop and the economic structural transformation of the city into sustainable development.

4.4.5. To build a modern and synchronous technical infrastructure to meet the requirements of economic development and ensure the network security

Building a smart city is a must for the capital city of Hanoi. Building smart e-government and city will help Hanoi reduce management costs of government machinery, the cost of enterprises and a key tool for administrative reform. Building a comprehensive and modern infrastructure network, increasing spending on research and development, investing in infrastructure, connecting smart, improving the business environment, seizing opportunities from the fourth technology revolution. This implies the role of linking provincial co-operation in order to create a larger demand scale than is very important. Strategy, thinking, how to do key investment, creating a consistent point.

4.4.6. To develop all kinds of markets, expand domestic and foreign markets

Hanoi should focus on promoting its strength as the hub for exchanging goods and services and the hub for the flow of goods (wholesale and retail) in the northern region. To build and develop an economic corridor in order to form the economic and trade axis which plays the driving force and leads the market for the northern region and the whole country. Developing markets for goods and services in the direction of trade and investment liberalization. To develop the science and technology market, encourage the support of scientific and technological activities under the market mechanism. To promote joint ventures and joint ventures to organize channels for distribution, distribution and expansion of goods supply markets from Hanoi to localities and abroad.

CONCLUDE

(1) The economic structural transformation in general, the sectoral economic structure in particular in the direction of sustainable development, is a general trend of countries in the period of promoting industrialization and modernization and international economic integration. For the capital, the sectoral economic structure has different characteristics, bearing the hallmark of the big city. In order to identify the major cities of the city, the dissertation studied new criteria to consider the more detailed components that are more suitable for modern economic development.

(2) The dissertation introduced the concept of the sectoral economic structure of the big cities (ratio of service sector to high technology industry and urban agriculture in structural economy); The concept of the sectoral economic structural transformation of the major cities in the direction of sustainable development (modernization and modernization of the economy in the direction of modernization and pursuit of the goal of sustainable development, while ensuring the sustainability of the transformation itself. contributing to sustainable development of the whole economy); The method of implementing the change is to change the structure of investment and development of large enterprises. At the same time, the thesis has shown 5 basic conditions for the sectoral economic structural transformation of the big cities into sustainable development. The dissertation identified two groups of indicators to assess the results and contribution of the DPR to the economic development of the big city.

(3) Affirming that Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam, has outstanding comparative advantages for the development of the general economy, the potentials and strengths of the capital have not been effectively promoted. . The sector has many new features and advances (industry and services have increased rapidly, new products have appeared) but not yet modern. The pace of transition to the goal of sustainable development is slow (sectors bring more VA, contain high technology, quality products has not developed properly). The contribution of the sectoral economic structural transformation to the economic development of the economy is limited.

(4) The main reasons for the weaknesses and weaknesses in the sectoral economic structural transformation of Hanoi are: (i) Unreasonable investment structure; (ii) There are many shortcomings in the management and operation of the sectoral economic structural transformation; (ii) Lack of large enterprises; (iv) lack of qualified human resources; (v) The technical infrastructure is not modern and synchronous; (vi) The market develops but fiercely competes.

(5) In order to ensure the sectoral economic structural transformation in the direction of sustainable development to 2030, six basic solutions are needed: (i) investment renewal to meet the changing needs of sustainable development; (ii) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of state management: To adopt specific policies to ensure that the transition is done in accordance with the determined orientation; (iii) To develop the business team with many large and effective enterprises; (iv) Development of qualified human resources to meet the development needs of enterprises and the development of high technology, quality products; (v) To build modern and synchronous technical infrastructure to meet the requirements of economic development and network security; (vi) Synchronous development of markets, domestic and foreign markets.