



越南蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF VIETNAM

越南国情报告 (2015)

广西社会科学院 / 编

ANNUAL REPORT ON VIETNAM'S
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编撰说明

为了加强对越南现状的基础性研究，为研究教学人员、实际工作者及对越南问题感兴趣的各界人士提供准确翔实的系统性研究报告和最新资讯，广西社会科学院东南亚研究所与国内有关单位合作，组织越南问题研究的知名专家、学者，自 2000 年起，逐年编纂《越南国情报告》。

连续出版的《越南国情报告》作为具有较高学术水准和资料准确翔实的系统研究报告和工具书，已成为国内外各界了解越南最新发展情况和研究越南发展趋势的重要参考书，受到广大读者的欢迎。

《越南国情报告（2015）》的内容框架分为四部分：第一部分为总报告，较为全面地反映和研究了 2014 年越南政治、外交、经济、贸易、社会、文化等方面的发展和进行下一年度的前景预测；第二部分为越南 2014 ~ 2015 年度的发展分报告，介绍越南各个行业、领域的发展状况；第三部分为专题报告，对 2014 ~ 2015 年度越南若干重大事件、焦点问题进行分析研究；第四部分为综合资料，设有 2014 年越南及中越关系大事记、有关重要文献、越南经济社会统计资料。

参加《越南国情报告（2015）》撰写工作的人员分工如下。

李碧华：总报告；

于向东：政治；

罗梅、马金案：外交；

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云倩、王珉：越南加入东盟 20 年：回顾与展望；

张磊：越南自由贸易区战略研究；

蒋玉山、马金案：2014 年越南及中越关系大事记；

李碧华译：关于货物暂进、再出、暂出、再进、转口贸易活动规定的通知；

黄家万：经济社会统计数据。

广西社会科学院领导、越南问题研究专家和社会科学文献出版社对本项目的重视和支持，使本书得以顺利出版发行，在此表示感谢。感谢广西社会科学院原副院长兼东南亚研究所所长，现任广西壮族自治区党委党史研究室副主任、研究员黄志勇博士为本书的研究和出版做了大量的组织协调和策划工作。由于我们的水平有限，肯定会存在这样或那样的缺点和不足，敬请专家和读者批评指正，并赐予宝贵建议，我们将努力把下一本《越南国情报告》编写得更好。

编 者

2015 年 9 月

From the Editor

In order to strengthen the fundamental research on the situation of Vietnam and provide a systematic reference to those who have interests in Vietnamese issues, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences (GASS), together with specialists and scholars from outside organizations, have compiled the *Annual Country Report of Vietnam* since 2000.

As an academic publication, *Annual Country Report of Vietnam* is well-received by readers and has become an important reference domestically and internationally to acquaint the latest information on Vietnam.

The *Annual Country Report of Vietnam (2015)* includes four sections. Section I is the general report on the retrospect of 2014 regarding the politics and foreign relations, economy and trade, as well as society and culture of the country, and its outlook in 2015. Section II are the reports concerning the development of different industries during 2014 – 2015. Section III consists of some special reports, analyzing major events and focuses of the year. Section IV are the background data, including chronicle of events of Vietnam and Sino – Vietnam relations in 2014, relevant document, economic and social statistics.

Authors of *Annual Country Report of Vietnam (2015)* are listed as follows:

Li Bihua General Report of Vietnam;
Yu Xiangdong Politics;
Luo Mei, Ma Jin'an Foreign Relations;
Jiang Yushan, Wang Jing Military Affairs;
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Jiang Yushan Industry;

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Li Bihua, Liang Wei Frontier Economy in North Vietnam;

Yan Jie, Lei Xiaohua Research on the Trends of Sino - Vietnamese
Relations;

Yun Qian, Wang Min Vietnam's 20 - year as an ASEAN Member:
Retrospect and Prospect;

Zhang Lei Research on the Free Trade Area Strategy of Vietnam;

Jiang Yushan, Ma Jin'an Chronicle of Events of Vietnam and Sino -
Vietnam relations in 2014;

Li Bihua (trans.) Circular Providing for Temporary Import for
Re-export, Temporary Export for Re-import, Border-gate Transfer of Goods;
Huang Jiawan Economic and Social Statistics.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the leaders of
Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences, senior specialists and scholars on
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Our thanks are also to Dr. Huang Zhiyong, former Vice President of
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Deputy Director of Research Office of CPC History, Guangxi Zhuang
Autonomous Region CPC Committee. He has done a number of
organization, coordination and planning work regarding the research and
publishing of this book. Any omissions and mistakes are on us, and critics
and comments are welcome in order to do it better next year.

September 2015

摘 要

2014 年，在越南党和政府的领导下，越南政治环境相对稳定；外交活动活跃，但是，其国内发生的“5·13”严重暴力事件使投资旅游环境一度恶化；宏观经济保持稳定；社会文化取得一定的进步。

政治方面：政治环境相对稳定。2014 年，越南隆重举办一系列纪念活动，其中有纪念军队成立 70 周年活动、全民国防日 25 周年活动、奠边府大捷 60 周年活动、首都解放 60 周年活动、开辟胡志明小道 55 周年活动等，通过举办各种纪念活动加强对全民的革命传统和历史教育，推进社会主义法权国家建设。2014 年，越南第十三届国会第七次会议和第八次会议集中讨论通过了 29 部重要法律，并对国家的一些重要问题做出决定。具体为：第十三届国会第七次会议通过了 11 部法律和两项决议并审议了 16 项法律草案；第十三届国会第八次会议通过了 18 部法律和 11 项决议并审议了其他 12 项法律草案。这些法律文件旨在为实施越南 2013 年宪法奠定基础，完善经济体制和国家结构组织，推进行政和司法改革，保障公民的基本权利，保障国防安全和社会秩序，加快融入国际的步伐等。在 29 部法律中，涉及经济领域的有 12 部。2014 年 11 月 15 日，越南国会第二次对国会选举产生和批准的政府高官进行信任测评。对由国会推选或批准的要职人员进行信任测评和信任投票被正式写入《国会组织法》（修订）中。继续严厉打击贪污腐败行为，对危害国家经济安全和人民群众切身利益的经济案件进行严厉查处。2014 年 5 月 8 ~ 14 日，越共十一届九中全会召开，出台了多项重要决定，并为越共十二大的召开做进一步的准备工作。



外交方面：外交活动活跃。2014 年，越南继续落实全面融入国际社会的方针政策，服务于越南外交的三大目标即发展、安全和地位。在政治外交方面，截至 2013 年底，越南与 14 个国家建立了战略伙伴关系，与 11 个国家建立了全面伙伴关系，越南努力推动上述关系深入发展以为自身带来切实利益，与此同时，加快推进与传统伙伴国和世界各国的关系，双边关系上的高层出访频繁。在经济外交方面，越南参与的各项自由贸易协定谈判取得重要进展，分别结束了与韩国和俄白哈关税同盟的自由贸易协定谈判，并且就与欧盟自由贸易协定谈判的方向达成了共识。2014 年，越南说服 12 个国家承认越南的市场经济地位，使承认越南完全市场经济地位的国家数量提升至 56 个。继续积极参与联合国、东盟、亚欧会议、亚太经合组织等世界和地区论坛及组织的活动。2014 年 5 月 2 日，中国企业所属“981”钻井平台在中国西沙群岛毗连区内开展钻探作业，越南对此非法强力干扰，引发两国船只在海上对峙，越南多地发生反华示威游行。5 月中旬，越南多省又发生以排华为主、针对外国投资者和企业的打砸抢烧严重暴力事件。“5·13”严重暴力事件使越南的投资旅游环境一度恶化。

经济方面：宏观经济保持稳定。2014 年，越南 GDP 增长率达 5.98%，其中农林渔业增长 3.49%，工业和建筑业增长 7.14%，服务业增长 5.96%。经济结构继续朝着积极的方向转变。在政府推进行政改革、缩短手续办理流程和时间、有效降低成本的背景下，工业生产和企业活动有了起色。继续加快经济结构调整进程，推进国有企业股份制改革。政府计划在 2014 ~ 2015 年对 432 家国有企业进行股份制改革。2014 年，虽然股份化国有企业数量增长，但是国有企业股份制改革仍被评价没有进入实质性阶段。外贸继续实现顺差。2014 年，越南货物贸易进出口总额为 2980 亿美元，出口总额为 1500 亿美元，进口总额为 1480 亿美元，如果加上服务进出口额，外贸总额超

过 3000 亿美元，显示了越南高度的外贸依存度。贸易顺差约 20 亿美元，其中，外资企业贸易顺差为 171 亿美元，国内企业贸易逆差为 151 亿美元。抑制通货膨胀有成效。2014 年，通胀率控制在 4.09%，创 10 年来新低。外国直接投资超过既定目标。2014 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 15 日，越南共吸引外国直接投资 202.309 亿美元，同比下降 6.5%，但比既定目标超出 19%。加工制造业仍是吸引外资最多的行业，其次为房地产业，再次是建筑业。韩国仍是越南最大的外国直接投资来源国。在旅游业方面，2014 年，越南接待国际旅客 787.43 万人次，比上年增长 4%，但比 2013 年 10.6% 的增长率低许多，未达到 800 万人次的目标。2014 年，越南多项重要工程项目完工并投入使用，为推动经济社会发展和扩大越南与各国的往来注入新动力。经济在取得成绩的同时，面临的困难主要表现为：坏账压力很大，国内商品销售缓慢，企业的管理和竞争能力不高。财政赤字仍处于较高水平，在解决公共债务和坏账问题的过程中仍遇到不少困难。

社会文化方面：有 3 个遗产被列入世界遗产名录，放弃 2019 年第 18 届亚洲运动会主办权，将外来造型石狮子移出遗迹区和公共场所等，成为社会文化领域引人关注的事件。

展望 2015 年，越南将集中精力落实第十三届国会第八次会议提出的 2015 年经济发展总体目标和各项主要指标。继续保持宏观经济稳定，集中化解生产、经营活动中的困难。大力实施各项战略，重组经济结构与转变增长模式双管齐下，提高效果和竞争力，力争实现国内生产总值增长约 6.2% 的目标。

关键词：2014 年 越南 政治 经济 国情报告

Abstract

Under the leadership of Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) and its government, the year 2014 marked a relative stable politics, active diplomatic activities, stable macro-economy and certain progress in society and culture in Vietnam, while the riots on May 13 deteriorated for a time the investment and tourism environment of the country.

The politics remained relatively stable in 2014. During the year, Vietnam held series of grand commemorative activities, including the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of Vietnam People's Army, the 25th Anniversary of National Defense Day, the 60th Anniversary of Victory of Dien Bien Phu Battle, the 60 Anniversary of Capital Liberation, the 55th Anniversary of the Opening-up of Ho Chi Minh Trail, from which the national revolutionary tradition and historical education were strengthened. The construction of a socialist legal country was boosted during the year. Twenty-nine laws were discussed and passed during the 7th and 8th Central Committee Plenum of the Thirteen National Party Congress, in addition to some decisions on critical issues of the country. In detail, 11 laws and 2 resolutions were passed and 16 draft laws reviewed during the 7th Plenum, while 18 laws and 11 resolutions were passed and 12 draft laws reviewed during the 8th Plenum. Such law documents were of multiple aims, namely, to implement the 2013 Constitution; improve the economic system and national structure and organization; promote the administrative and judicial reform, and assurance of human rights as well as basic rights and obligations of citizens; continue the reform on education, training, technology and environmental protection; consolidate national defense and social security order; and

accelerate the pace for integrating into the international, etc. Among such laws, 12 out of 29 are related with economy. On November 15, 2014, the National Assembly conducted its second vote of confidence on elected and approved high-ranking government officials. Such vote of confidence was formally written in the *Organization Law of Congress (Amendment)*. The country kept on the campaign against corruption, taking strict action in inspecting and handling economic cases that violated the security of state economy and people's vital interests. The VCP Central Committee held its 9th plenary session from May 8 – 14, concluded several important decisions and prepared further for the twelfth national party congress.

Regarding external relations, Vietnam had been active in diplomatic activities. During the year, Vietnam carried on the implementation of its guideline and policy of comprehensive integration into the international society, which was orientated by the three objectives of Vietnamese foreign policy, namely development, security and status. Politically, Vietnam had forged strategic partnerships with 14 countries and comprehensive partnerships with 11 countries by the end of 2013, seek for practical outcomes through deepening such partnerships. In the meantime, it promoted traditional partnership with other countries. In order to strengthen bilateral relations, Vietnamese leaders paid frequent visit to these countries. In terms of economic relations, the negotiation of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Vietnam and related countries/organizations had made great improvement. Within the year, Vietnam finished the negotiation with South Korea and the Customs Union of Russian, Belarus and Kazakhstan respectively, and reached consensus with EU in ending their FTA negotiation. The year also saw Vietnam persuaded 12 countries to recognize its market economy status, the most in 5 years. Up to then, 56 countries in total had recognized Vietnam's market economy status. Besides, Vietnam kept active in participation of activities of international and regional forums and organizations, such as UN, ASEAN, Asia – Europe Meeting (ASEM) and APEC. The deadly riots of May 13 took



place in Vietnam. On May 2, 2014, the Drilling Rig HD - 981 belonging to Chinese enterprise was strongly and illegally interfered by Vietnam when the former operated in the contiguous zone of Xisha Islands. The interference resulted in a confrontation of shipping vessels of the two countries in the waters, and demonstrations against Chinese nationals took place in multiple places in Vietnam. In Mid - May, grand riots happened in many Vietnamese provinces, with an essential aim to anti China and foreign investor and enterprises. The deadly riots on May 13 deteriorated for a time the investment and tourism environment of Vietnam.

The macro-economy remained stable in 2014. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product reached 5.98% , among which agriculture, forestry and fishery increased by 3.49% , industry and construction increased by 7.14% , and service industry increased by 5.96% . The economic structure continued to transform in a positive direction. Under the background of administrative reform in order to shorten the process and time of formalities and reduce cost effectively that propelled by the government, the industrial production and enterprises showed a sign of rise. The country continued to accelerate the adjustment of economic structure and the shareholding reform of state-enterprises. The government planned to conduct shareholding reform in 432 state-enterprises within two years during 2014 - 2015. In 2014, although the number of shareholding state-enterprises increased, it was criticized that the reform has yet seen a concrete progress. Foreign trade remained surplus in 2014. The total value of import and export was USD298 billion, with an export value of USD150 billion, and an import value of USD148 billion. If service trade value was included, the total value of foreign trade reached over USD300 billion, showing a high foreign trade dependence. The trade surplus was about USD2 billion, in which foreign-owned enterprises were in a surplus of about USD17.1 billion, while domestic enterprises in a deficit of USD15.1 billion. During 2014, Vietnam accomplished an effective result in curbing inflation with an inflation rate of 4.09% , a new low in 10