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ON VIETNAM'S NATIONAL SITUATION
(2010)

主 编/古小松 副主编/农立夫 刘建文







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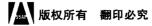
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编撰说明

为了加强对越南现状的基础性研究工作,为越南问题的研究教学人员、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外有关单位和方面合作,组织越南问题研究的知名专家学者,自 2000 年起,逐年编撰《越南国情报告》。

我们连续出版的《越南国情报告》作为具有较高学术水准和资料较准确翔 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判越 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(2010)》保持了上年分为三部分的基本框架。第一部分(上篇)为综合研究报告,较为全面地反映和研究过去一年越南政治外交、经济贸易、社会文化等方面的发展和下一年度的前景预测;第二部分(中篇)为越南2009~2010年度的发展分报告,有若干篇关于越南各个行业、领域的发展状况的带有分析性的专题报告;第三部分(下篇)为综合资料,简略介绍越南国家的一些基本知识,以及2009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。本年度《越南国情报告》增加了"越汉新词语翻译"部分,供从事越南问题研究特别是越南语学习、翻译的教师、学生和实际工作者参考。

参与《越南国情报告(2010)》撰写工作的人员分工如下:

古小松:综合报告、越南简况;

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刘建文:农业:

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韦红萍:中国高等院校越南语专业招生和毕业生情况;

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石春柳、陈海丽、覃丽芳: 越汉新词语翻译。

全书由古小松、刘建文负责组织和统稿工作,马金案做了大量编务和校对工作。李碧华、雷小华、颜洁、熊世平也参与部分编校工作。黄耀东负责本书编撰说明和目录的英译。

感谢广西社会科学院的领导对本项目的重视和支持,使本书得以顺利完成出版发行。由于我们的水平有限,肯定会存在这样或那样的谬误和缺点,请读者和专家批评指正,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 2010年3月

From the Editor

With the aim of strengthening the basic research of Vietnam's current situations and providing specialists, officials, businessmen and people of all walks of life who focus on or have interests in Vietnamese issues with a systematic reference material, the institute of southeast Asian study of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences, cooperating with the relevant circles, have compiled the Report of Vietnam's Conditions since 2000 annually.

As a systematic reference book of higher academic standard with detailed and accurate data, the Reports of Vietnam's Conditions have become an important referent book for personalities of various circles both at home and abroad to acquaint the latest situations of Vietnam and study Vietnamese developing trend, received a general popularity.

Report of Vietnam's Conditions in 2010 keeps the framework of 3 sections as before. Section I is a general report with all-round reflection and study of Vietnamese political foreign affair, economy trade, social culture and so on of the past year and the forecast of the next year. Section 2 is the development report of 2009 – 2010, including several analyzed reports on special topics of the development situation of industries and fields of Vietnam, while Section 3 is the general material, covers some brief introduction of Vietnam, Chronicle of Events of Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam Relations in 2009, relevant important documents as well as some economic and social statistics. Report of Vietnam's Conditions in 2010 increases the section of "Vietnamese-Chinese Mutual Translation", is the rare reference book for researchers in Vietnam issues, particularly those teachers, students or practitioners engaged in learning Vietnamese and translation.

The division of work on Report of Vietnam's Conditions in 2010 is written as follows:

Gu Xiaosong: General report and General Situation of Vietnam;

Lin Minghua: Politics:

Zhai Leiming, Qin Yi: Diplomacy;

Liu Zhiqiang: China-Vietnam relationship, Works on Vietnam's Issues and items of doctors' or masters' essays;

Cai Yizhou, Zhou Yan: Military;

Liu Jianwen: Agriculture;

Ma Jin'an: Industry, Finance and Monetary, the Industrial and Commercial Center of Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh City;

Yang Ran: Transportation and Communication;

Liang Bingmeng: Commerce and Service;

Huang Weisheng: Tourism;

Li Bihua, Zhao Yuhan & Zhan Dong: Culture;

Li Bihua: Education:

Jiang Yushan: Chronicle of Vietnam and China-Vietnam Relationship in 2009:

Qin Yi: Statistic Document of Economy and Society;

Wei Hongping: Recruiting of Chinese Universities with Vietnamese Majors;

Xiong Shiping: Works on Vietnam's Issues and Items of Doctors' or Masters' Essays;

Shi Chunliu, Chen Haili & Qin Lifang: Vietnamese-Chinese Mutual Translation.

Professor Gu Xiaosong and associate professor Liu Jianwen have been charge of the organization and end-compiling of the book, while Mr. Ma Jin'an was responsible for the editing and proofreading and Mr. Huang Yaodong translated the preface and contents into English all along.

Thanks to leaders of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences for their attention and support to the Project, now the book has come into an end smoothly. As lacking in experiences, we might have ignored mistakes for one or another, and do hope critics and suggestions from readers and scholars and would try to do better next time.

Editors March, 2010

中文摘要

2009年,在全球金融海啸巨大冲击的背景下,面对严峻的挑战局面,越南 党和政府全面贯彻"十大"决议,采取一系列得力措施,在维护稳定、促进增 长、保障民生等方面,取得了新的成绩。政治上,越南党继续全面加强党的建 设,提高党的执政能力,切实推进"十一大"筹备工作;加强法制建设,化解 社会矛盾,依法维护社会稳定。在不平凡之年,保持了社会政治基本稳定、经济 适度增长、民生得到保障的较好局面。外交上,越南继续以既定的独立自主、全 方位、多样化的外交路线为指引、围绕政治、经济、文化三大主题、凭借联合国 和东盟等多边舞台,以积极主动的姿态开展政府、政党和民间外交,大国平衡、 争取周边、经济实惠始终是越南发展对外关系的重点;同时,越南依然奉行鲜明 的现实主义政策,在领土、领海等问题上维护其既得利益,并谋求获取更多的实 际利益;此外,越南还在人权、宗教等问题上,与西方国家进行有效斗争,为国 家发展营造一个稳定的外部环境,提升越南在国际舞台上的地位和作用。目前, 越南与世界上 177 个国家和 224 个经贸组织建立外交与合作关系。经济上,越南 政府采取各种有力措施,遏制了经济衰退,经济仍然保持了一定增长,据越南政 府公布的统计数据, 2009 年越南经济增长率为 5.32% (按现价 GDP 为 1645.48 万亿越盾约合940亿美元),排在东南亚大多数国家的前面。贡献率最大的是服 务领域,增长6.63%;其次是第二产业,增长5.52%;第一产业增长1.83%。 2009 年越南经济达到一定的增长速度的同时,通货膨胀得到控制,仅为7%,比 2008年的23%减少了16个百分点。2009年越南经济增速比上年下降约1个百分 点, 主要是由于工业发展放缓,产值仅增长7.6%,比上年的14.6%下降近7个 百分点。增长最快的是民营工业,达10%,外资工业企业增长8%,国有企业仅 3.7%。—些地方工业逆势增长,广宁省、清化省、巴地一头顿省分别增长 13%、13%和10%。越南仍然是一个农业比重较大的国家,农业生产的丰收为 其经济稳定和取得相当速度的增长奠定了基础。虽然 2009 年遇上恶劣的气候灾

难,但越南粮食总产量和大米出口双双创下历史新纪录,分别达到4400万吨和 600 万吨、分别比上年增长700 万吨和140 万吨。但由于受世界金融危机的影响、 农产品价格大多下降、所以、越南的农业产值并没有随产量的大幅度增产而相应 快速增加。2009年,越南经济结构略有改变,第一、第二、第三产业比重分别 从 2008 年的 21.99:39.91:38.1 演变为 20.66:40.24:39.10,第一产业比重下 降,减少1.33个百分点,主要原因如上所述是农产品价格的大幅度下降;第二、 第三产业分别上升 0.33 和 1 个百分点。2009 年越南加大国内投资的力度,全社 会投资额达704.2万亿越盾、相当于国民生产总值的42.8%,同比增长15.3%。 全年外国投资项目金额约220亿美元,比上年的640亿美元大幅度减少约70%, 其中新项目注册资金170亿美元,项目追加注册资金50亿美元。由于受到世界 经济危机影响, 2009 年越南对外贸易额比 2008 年下降, 据越南海关的统计, 2009 年越南商品进出口总额约为 1260 亿美元、比 2008 年的 1433 亿美元减少约 170 亿美元,商品进口下降幅度大于出口,进口约为690 亿美元,下降17%。由 于经济保持一定的增长,越南其他方面也获得较快的发展。2009 年越南财政收 人达到 390 万亿越盾, 比 2008 年增加 7500 亿越盾。截至 2009 年 12 月底, 越南 的电话用户达 1.23 亿户,同比增加 51.3%。其中,固定用户达 1810 万,同比增 加了 28.4%; 手机用户达 1.05 亿, 同比增加 56.1%。网络用户达 300 万, 同比 增加 45.5%。使用网络的人数达 2290 万,同比增加 10.3%。

展望 2010 年,越南将集中精力筹备定于 2011 年 1 月举行的越共"十一大", 政治社会将继续保持稳定;经济将继续增长,经济预期增长 6%~7%;作为东 盟轮值主席将活跃在地区和世界政治舞台上。

关键词: 2009年 越南 政治 经济 国情报告

Abstract

In 2009, under the great impact of global financial tsunami, facing the severe challenging situation, the Vietnamese Party and Government implemented fully the resolution of Party's Tenth National People's Congress, adopting a series of effective measures and made a new achievement in maintaining stability, promoting the economic growth as well as protecting the people's livelihood. Politically, Vietnam continued to comprehensively strengthen the party building, improve the party's governing capability and earnestly spare no effort to prepare for the party's 11th National People's Congress: strengthen the construction of legal system, resolve the social conflicts and maintain the public stability according to law. In an unusual year, Vietnam could maintain a better situation of stable society and politics, moderate growth in economy and protection of people's livelihood. Diplomatically, Viet Nam continued to implement the diplomatic line of establishing independently, multi-direction and diversification. Around the three themes, namely politics, economy and culture, relying on the multilateral arena of the United Nations, ASEAN and others, Vietnam carried out the diplomacy of government, political parties and civil society with a proactive stance, taking power balance, peaceful peripheral environment and beneficial economy as the focus in developing foreign relations; At the same time, Vietnam remained to carry out its policies of realism distinctively, safeguarded its vested interests in territory, territorial waters and others, and tried to get more real interest; In addition, Vietnam was still in the struggle with the Western countries in human, religious and other issues effectively for a stable external environment for national development so as to promote its status and role in international arena. By then, Vietnam had established the diplomatic relations and cooperation with 177 countries and 224 trade organizations in the world. In economy, the Vietnamese government adopted various of effective measures to curb the economic recession, so its economy maintained a certain growth. According to the statistics released by the Vietnamese government, in 2009, Vietnam's economic growth rate was 5.32% (at current price, its GDP was 1645.48 trillion VND, approximately 94 billion U. S. dollars), ranked ahead most of Southeast Asian countries. Service area was the largest contribution, an increase of 6. 63%; followed by the secondary industry,

up by 5.52%; the third contribution was the first industry, grew by 1.83%. While the economy achieved a certain growth rate, Vietnam's inflation was under control, which was only 7%, fell by 16 percentage points compared with that of 2008. Vietnam's economic growth rate in 2009 dropped by about 1 percentage point over the previous year, mainly due to the slowdown in industrial development, the production increased by only 7.6%, compared with the previous year, it dropped by nearly 7 percentage points. The private industry was the fastest-growing one in 2009, with the growth rate of 10%; followed by the foreign industrial enterprises and state-owned enterprises, increased respectively by 8% and 3.7%. Some areas, such as Quang Ninh province, Thanh Hoa province and Ba Ria-Vung Tau province, Bucked the trend of industrial growth, increased respectively 13%, 13% and 10%. Vietnam is still a state with larger proportion of agriculture, the harvest of agricultural production laid the foundation for its economic stability and considerable growth rate. In spite of the severe weather disasters in 2009, both Vietnam's total grain production and exports of rice made a new record, reached respectively 44 million tons and 6 million tons, up respectively 7 million tons and 1.4 million tons over the previous year. However, due to the impact of the world financial crisis, most agricultural prices declined, so Vietnam's agricultural output was not substantially increased correspondingly with the rapid increase of production. In 2009, Vietnam's economic structure was changed, the proportion of the first, second and third industry changed from 21.99:39.91:38.1 in 2008 into 20. 66: 40. 24: 39. 10 in 2009, the proportion of the first industry declined greatly, about 1.33 percentage point, mainly because the price of the agricultural product declined largely. While those of the second and third industry increased respectively 0. 33 and 1 percentage points. In 2009, Vietnam strengthened the domestic investment, the overall investment from society was 704. 2 trillion VND, equal to 42.8% of GNP, a year-on-year growth of 15.3% . The amount of foreign investment projects throughout the year was about 22 billion U.S. dollars, capered with 64 billion U.S. dollars in the last year, it was substantially reduced by about 70%, of which the new registered project capital was 17 billion U.S. dollars, the additional registered project capital was 5 billion U.S. dollars. Impacted by the world economic crisis, Vietnam's foreign trade volume in 2009 decreased compared to 2008, according to Vietnamese customs statistics, the total import and export commodities in Vietnam in 2009 was about 126 billion U. S. dollars, compared with 143.3 billion U. S. dollars in 2008, it was reduced by about 17 billion U.S. dollars, the decrease in imports was larger than that of exports, the import decrease was about 69 billion U. S. dollars, down 17%. As

the economy growth had been maintained, Vietnam gained some growth in other aspects. In 2009, Vietnam's revenue reached 390 trillion VND, 750 billion VND higher than that of 2008. As of the end of December 2009, the number of Vietnam's telephone users reached 123 million, an increase of 51.3%. Of which, over 18.1 million was fixed-users, an increase of 28.4%; the mobile phone users reached 105 million, an increase of 56.1%; The network users was 300 million, up 45.5%; the number of people using the network reached 22.9 million, an increase of 10.3%.

Prospecting 2010, Vietnam will focus on the preparations for the party's 11th National People's Congress which will be held in January 2011, the politics and society of which will continue to be stable; the economy will recover its growth, the expected economy rise is 6% to 7%; as the rotating chairman of ASEAN, Vietnam will be active in the regional and the world political arena.

Key Words: 2009; Vietnam; Politics; Economy; Report of National Situation

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