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# 越南国情报告

## (2011)

ANNUAL REPORT ON VIETNAM'S NATIONAL SITUATION  
(2011)

广西社会科学院 编

主 编 / 吕余生

副主编 / 农立夫



社会科学文献出版社  
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

2011  
版



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

越南国情报告. 2011/吕余生主编. —北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2011. 9

(越南蓝皮书)

ISBN 978-7-5097-2590-0

I. ①越… II. ①吕… III. ①越南-研究报告-2011  
IV. ①K933.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 150415 号

越南蓝皮书

## 越南国情报告 (2011)

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出 版 者 / 社会科学文献出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区北三环中路甲 29 号院 3 号楼华龙大厦

邮政编码 / 100029

责任部门 / 财经与管理图书事业部 (010) 59367226

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责任校对 / 马 剑

项目统筹 / 恽 薇

责任印制 / 岳 阳

总 经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社发行部 (010) 59367081 59367089

读者服务 / 读者服务中心 (010) 59367028

印 装 / 北京季峰印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 印 张 / 17.75


版 次 / 2011 年 9 月第 1 版 字 数 / 304 千字

印 次 / 2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷



书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5097-2590-0

定 价 / 59.00 元

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社会科学文献出版社

法律顾问：北京市大成律师事务所

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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（2011）》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了 2010 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 2010～2011 年度的发展分报告，有若干篇越南各个行业、领域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 2010 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。从 2010 年度起《越南国情报告》增加了“汉越词语翻译”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。

参加《越南国情报告（2011）》撰写工作的人员分工如下：

吕余生：总统稿

农立夫：总报告；

林明华：政治；

翟雷鸣、覃翊、钟薇：外交；

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熊世平：越南北方边境经济，2010 年中国国内部分有关越南问题的专著、博士和硕士论文名录；

梁炳猛译、李碧华校译：越南社会主义过渡时期国家建设纲领（2011 年修订版）；

覃翊：经济社会统计资料；

韦红萍：2010 年中国高等院校越南语专业招生和毕业生情况；

黄钰颖、石春柳、覃丽芳：汉越新词翻译。

全书由吕余生、农立夫负责组织和统稿工作；马金案、李碧华做了大量编务和校对工作；黄耀东负责本书编撰说明、中文摘要、目录的英语翻译。

感谢社会科学文献出版社及有关部门的领导和学者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

2011 年 4 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 2011 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 2010 – 2011, 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 2010, 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 2011" is written as follows:

Nong Lifu: General report;

Lin Minghua: Politics;

Zhai Leiming, Qin Yi & Zhong Wei: Diplomacy;

Cai Yizhou, Zhou Yan: Military;

Shi Chunliu: Agriculture;

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

Yang Ran: Transportation and Communications;

Jiang Yuishan: Commerce, Service and Foreign Trade, Chronicle of Events of Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam Relations in 2010;

Huang Weisheng: Tourism;

Li Bihua & Zhan Dong: Technology

Qin Lifang: Hanoi, Vietnam's capital;

Xiong Shiping: Economy of Vietnam's northern frontier; Works on Vietnam's Issues and items of doctors' or masters' essays in 2010;

Liang Bingmeng (interpreter) & Li Bihua (translation corrector): Vietnam's program for the building of socialist countries in transition (2011 Revision);

Qin Yi: Economic and Social Statistics;

Wei Hongping: Situation of recruiting and graduation of Chinese universities with Vietnamese majors;

Huang Yuying, Shi Chunliu & Qin Lifang: Chinese-Vietnamese Mutual Translation.

Professor Lu Yusheng and associate professor Nong Lifu have been charge of the organization and end-compiling of the book, while the associate professor Ma Jin'an and Li Bihua were responsible for the editing and proofreading and the associate professor Huang Yaodong translated the preface, abstract and contents into English all along.

Thanks to leaders and scholars from Academic Press of Social Sciences and other relevant departments 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

April, 2011

## 摘 要

2010 年，在全球金融危机尚未结束和经济逐步复苏的背景下，面对严峻的挑战局面，越南党和政府采取一系列措施，在政治、外交、经济等方面取得了新的成绩，从整体看，政治社会稳定，经济保持较快增长，外交活跃，人民生活继续稳步提高。

政治上：全力准备召开越南共产党第十一次全国代表大会。各省、市完成新一届党委换届选举工作，为越南共产党第十一次全国代表大会的召开做好准备；召开越共十届十二中、十三中和十四中全会，十三中全会集中讨论 2010 年经济社会发展任务、计划和国家财政预算执行情况以及 2011 年经济社会发展和国家财政预算前景分析，2011 ~ 2015 年经济社会发展和国家财政预算预测，初步讨论“十一大”人事方案；十四中全会集中讨论将向“十一大”提交的政治报告、人事方案等。2010 年 11 月 26 日，越南第十二届国会第八次会议批准通过 9 部法律草案：《环境保护税法》、《监察法修改》、《行政诉讼法》、《公务员法》、《消费者权益保护法》、《矿产法修改》、《证券法部分条款修改、补充》、《保险经营法部分条款修改补充》、《国会代表选举和人民议会代表选举法部分条款修改补充》，并通过农业土地使用税减免决议；越南党在部分基层组织进行党委常委会、副书记、书记直选试点，在部分县（郡）和省（市）进行党委书记直选试点。越南国会否决南北高速铁路项目，由于该项目建设费用高达 560 亿美元，缺乏经济效益而被越南国会会议正式否决。这是越南国会首次否决政府提交的大项目提案，成为越南 2010 年政治经济 10 件大事之一。

经济上：高增长、高通胀。2010 年越南国内生产总值（GDP）比 2009 年增长 6.78%，其中，农林业和水产业增长 2.78%，工业和建筑业增长 7.7%，服务业增长 7.52%。人均 GDP 约达到 1200 美元。高通货膨胀是 2010 年越南经济的一个大问题，全年消费指数（CPI）高达 11.5%，没有完成国会要求控制在 7% 以下的目标。各个领域的主要情况如下：农林业和水产业：2010 年，农林业和

水产业产值比 2009 年增长约 4.69%，其中，农业增长 4.24%，林业增长 4.60%，水产业增长 6.05%。全年粮食产量达 4460 万吨，比 2009 年增长 2.9%，人均有粮 513.7 公斤，比 2009 年增加 10 公斤，创历史最高纪录。全年大米出口量达到 630 万吨，创历史最高纪录。工业和建筑业：全年工业产值比 2009 年增长 14%，高于年计划的 12%；建筑业比 2009 年增长 25.5%。进出口贸易：全年进口商品总金额达 848 亿美元，比 2009 年增长 21.2%；出口金额达 722 亿美元，比 2009 年增长 26.4%，高于国会提出增长 19.1% 的计划。旅游业：2010 年越南吸引国际游客达 500 万人次，比 2009 年增长 34.8%。吸引外资：全年吸引外资 185.9 亿美元（包括新注册资金和增资），比计划减少 14.3%，全年有 55 个国家和地区对越南投资，新加坡成为对越南投资最多的国家，新投资和增资达 44.3 亿美元。发行国际债券：2010 年 1 月 25 日，越南政府在美国纽约成功发行期限为 10 年的国际债券 10 亿美元，名义利率为 6.75%，发行利息为 6.95%。这是越南第二次在国际市场上发行债券。

外交上：2010 年，利用担任东盟轮值主席国的机会开展了一系列活动，重点开展了以下双边外交活动：越南主持召开了东盟年度一系列会议，如第四十三届东盟外长会议和东盟—中日韩（“10+3”）外长会议，第十六次和第十七次东盟国家领导人会议，东盟—中国（“10+1”）领导人会议和东盟—中国、日本、韩国（“10+3”）领导人会议，中国—东盟（“10+1”）外长会议，东盟地区论坛等系列会议；2010 年是中越建交 60 周年，年初，中越两党、两国领导人互致贺电，热烈庆祝中越建交 60 周年。年内，两党、两国、两军各有关部门、各地方开展组团互访，举办研讨会、座谈会、大联欢等重大活动来庆祝建交 60 周年和友好年。2010 年，中越双边贸易额达 300.94 亿美元，同比增长 43%，创历史新高。其中，中国出口越南 231.14 亿美元，增长 41.8%，进口 69.8 亿美元，增长 47%。在投资方面，据越南计划和投资部外国投资局统计显示，2010 年越南新批中国对越南投资项目 84 个，同比增长 75%，合同金额 1.728 亿美元，同比下降 4.2%。

展望 2011 年，越南将集中精力落实 2011 年 1 月通过的越共“十一大”制定的经济社会发展计划，完成越南政府制定的经济计划增长达到 7%~7.5% 的任务。目前，国际政治和经济形势复杂多变，而外部形势对开放的越南经济社会将产生不同程度的影响，越南要完成 2011 年经济社会发展计划是机遇与挑战并存。

如果越南党和政府提出的各种措施能够落到实处和不发生其他意外的情况，估计越南将能够完成 2011 年经济社会计划，但要达到预期的经济高增长率，还必须付出更大的努力。在外交上将在 2010 年取得的成绩基础上，继续活跃在东盟地区和世界政治舞台上。

**关键词：**2010 年 越南 政治 经济 国情报告

## Abstract

In 2010, 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.

Politics, Vietnam spare no effort to prepare for the party's 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress; All the provinces and municipalities completed a new round of election for the party committees, which was preparing well for the eleventh national congress of vietnamese communist party; the thirteenth and fourteenth session of the tenth plenary session were held to concentrate the discussion on the economic and social development task, and the national budget implementation; as well as the economic and social development in 2011 and the analysis on the national financial budget, the economic and social development for 2011 – 2015 and their national budgetary forecast; preliminary discussed the personnel scheme of party's 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress; the 14<sup>th</sup> plenary session focused on the political report, personnel scheme, etc, which would be reported to the 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress; on November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010, Vietnam's 9<sup>th</sup> draft law was passed by the 8<sup>th</sup> session of Vietnam's 12<sup>th</sup> congress, namely Environments Law, Amendments of Auditing Law, Law of Executive Accusation, Law of Civil Service and Corpus for Consumers' Rights, Amendment of Mineral Law, Amendment and Spplement of Insurance Law and so on, and the resolution of agricultural land use tax relief was passed through; in some grass-roots organizations, the Vietnamese party made an experiment to elect the standing committee, deputy secretary, secretary of the party directly, and in some counties and province (municipal), they have the election experiment for party secretary; Due to the high cost of the project construction to MYM 56 billion and the lack of economic benefits, Vietnam Congress rejected the project of north-south high speed railway, which was the first time that the Vietnamese National Assembly rejected the proposal submitted by the Government of the big projects and became 10 of Vietnam's 2010 political and economic events.

Economy: high growth, high inflation. In 2010, the growth of Vietnam's gross domestic product (GDP) was 6.78% higher compared with that of 2009, of which the increase of agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 2.78%, the industry and construction grew by 7.7%, the services sector grew by 7.52%. The per GDP capita reached about MYM 1200. high inflation was a big problem for the Vietnamese economy in 2010, the annual consumer price index (CPI) was up to 11.5%, and did not complete the control of 7% target that Congress required. The main fields are: agriculture, forestry and aquaculture: the agro-forestry and aquaculture output of 2010 was about 4.69% higher than that of 2009, of which the agricultural growth by 4.24%, forestry by 4.60%, the aquaculture by 6.05%. The annual grain output reached 44.6 million tons, 2.9% percent over 2009, with per capita grain 513.7 kg, 10 kg higher than 2009, making a historic record. The Annual rice exports reached 6.3 million tons, breaking the previous record. Industry and construction industry: the annual industrial output increased by 14%, 12% higher than the year plan; the construction industry increased by 25.5%. Import and export trade: the total annual imports amounted to MYM 84.8 billion, up 21.2% over 2009; the exports amounted to MYM 72.2 billion, up 26.4% over 2009, higher than the 19.1% growth in the Congress program. Tourism: in 2010, the total Vietnam attracted the international tourists reached 5 million, up 34.8% over 2009. The foreign investment was MYM 18.59 billion (including the new registered capital and increasing capital) 14.3% less than the plan, 55 countries and regions invested in Vietnam in the year, Singapore became the largest investor in Vietnam, the new investment and increase capital reached MYM 4.43 billion. In international bond issuance: on January 25, 2010, the Vietnamese government successfully issued MYM 1 billion of international bonds in New York, the limited time of which is 10 years, the nominal interest rate is 6.75%, the interest rate issue is 6.95%. This is Vietnam's second time to issue bonds in international markets.

Foreign policy: In 2010, as the ASEAN chair, Vietnam carried out a series of activities, focusing on the following bilateral diplomatic activities: hosting the annual series of ASEAN meetings, such as the forty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting and the ASEAN-China, Japan and South Korea (10 + 3) Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth ASEAN Summit, ASEAN-China (10 + 1) leaders' Meeting and the ASEAN-China, Japan, South Korea (10 + 3) leaders' Meeting, China-ASEAN (10 + 1) Foreign Ministers' Meeting, ASEAN regional Forum; 2010 was the 60th anniversary that Vietnam established the diplomatic relations with China,



at the beginning of the year, the bilateral party leaders exchanged the congratulatory messages to mark the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations. During the year, the relevant departments of the two parties and two armies, local groups carried out the visits, workshops, seminars, get-togethers and other major events to celebrate the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations and friendly year. In 2010, the Vietnam-China bilateral trade amounted to MYM 30.094 billion, an increase of 43% , a record high was made. Among them, China exported MYM 23.114 billion, an increase of 41.8% , imported MYM 6.98 billion, an increase of 47% . In terms of investment, according to the statistics from Foreign Investment Agency of Vietnamese Ministry of Planning and Investment, in 2010, Vietnam newly approved 84 China's investment projects in Vietnam, an increase of 75% , and the contract amount was MYM 172.8 million, down 4.2% .

Prospecting 2011. Vietnam will focus on the implementation of economic and social development plan that Vietnamese government made in January 2011 in Vietnam's 11th National Congress and the completion of 7% to 7.5% economic plans growth. To complete the 2011 economic and social development plan, Vietnam faces both opportunities and challenges. Currently, the international political and economic situation is complicated, and the external circumstances of the Vietnamese economy and society will have different effects on Vietnam. How to overcome the difficulties is a big problem that Vietnamese government and people must face and work hard to resolve. If the Vietnamese party and government's measures to implement the measures and do not meet some other accident, it is estimated Vietnam will be able to complete the 2011 economic and social plan, to achieve high economic growth rate expected must also make greater efforts. Diplomatically, based on the achievements in the last year, Vietnam will continue to be active in the ASEAN region and the world political arena.

**Key Words:** 2010; Vietnam; Politics; Economy; Situation report