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LUE BOOK OF VIETNAM

越南国情报告 (2013)

ANNUAL REPORT ON VIETNAM'S
NATIONAL SITUATION (2013)

广西社会科学院 / 编



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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（2013）》保持了 2012 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 2012 年越南政治、外交、经济、贸易、科技、文化、教育、医疗卫生、体育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 2012 ~ 2013 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 2012 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》继续新编“越汉词语翻译”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（2013）》撰写工作的人员分工如下：

农立夫：总报告；

林明华：政治；

马金案、何艳红：外交、工业、财政金融、工商业中心胡志明市、全书中文摘要；

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胡秋、黄河森：军事；



刘建文：农业、越南北部边境经济；

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黄耀东负责本书编撰说明、中文摘要、目录的英语翻译。

全书由农立夫负责组织和统稿工作；农立夫、刘建文、马金案、云倩、闭汉祥、蒙向群做了大量编务和校对工作。

感谢广西社会科学院领导和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并出版发行。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

2013 年 8 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 of scholars, have compiled *Annual Report on Vietnam's National Situation* annually since 2000.

As a systematic reference book of higher academic standard with detailed and accurate data, *Annual Report on Vietnam's National Situation* has become an important reference book for people in various circles both at home and abroad to understand the latest situation in Vietnam and study Vietnamese developing trend, received a general popularity.

Annual Report on Vietnam's National Situation (2013) keeps the framework of three sections as before. Section One is a general report with all-round reflections and studies about Vietnamese political and foreign affairs, economy and trade, social culture and so on in the past year and forecast for the next year. Section Two is the development report of 2012 – 2013, including several analyzed reports on special topics in the development situation of Vietnam, while Section Three is the general material, covers some brief introduction of Vietnam, the chronicle of events Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam relations in 2012, it also includes some important documents and some social economic statistics. Report of Vietnam's Conditions in 2013 continues to increase the section of "Vietnamese-Chinese Mutual Translation", is the rare reference book for researchers in Vietnam issues, particularly those teachers, students or practitioners who are engaged in learning Vietnamese and translation.

The division of work on *Annual Report on Vietnam's National Situation (2013)* is as follows:

Nong Lifu: General Report;

Lin Minghua: Politics;



Ma Jin'an, He Yanhong: Diplomacy, Industry, Fiscal and Financial Issues, Ho Chi Minh City (The Center of Industry and Trade), The Chinese Abstract;

Gu Xiaosong, Liu Jianwen, Li Bihua, Ma Jin'an: Association and Cooperation between Vietnam and China;

Hu Qiu, Huang Heseng: Military;

Liu Jianwen: Agriculture, Economy of Vietnam's Northern Frontier;

Yang Ran: Transportation and Communications;

Xiao Yang: Commerce and Service;

Jiang Yushan: Foreign Trade, Chronicle of Events of Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam Relations in 2012;

He Jingbo, Huang Weisheng: Tourism;

Li Bihua: Technology, Education, Culture, Healthcare, Physical Training;

Qin Lifang: Hanoi (The Capital City);

Xiong Shipping: Works on Vietnam Issues and List of Doctoral Dissertation or Master's Thesis in 2012;

Zheng Fengjiao: Economic and Social Statistics;

Wei Hongping: Situation in 2012 of Recruiting and Graduation of Chinese Universities with Vietnamese Majors;

Huang Zhengzheng: New Words and Phrases of Chinese-Vietnamese Mutual Translation;

Huang Yaodong: Translation of compilation instruction, abstract and contents.

Nong Lifu have been charge of the organization and end-compiling of the book, while Mr. Nong Lifu, Liu Jianwen, Ma Jin'an, Yun Qian, Bi Hanxiang and Meng Xiangqun were responsible for the editing and proofreading, Mr. Huang Yaodong translated the preface and contents into English all along.

Thanks to leaders and Scholars of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences as well as Social Sciences Academic Press for their attention and support for our project, now the book has been published smoothly. Due to lack of experience, we might have made some mistakes, and hope to hear criticisms and suggestions from readers and scholars and would try do better next time.

Editors
July, 2013

摘 要

2012 年,越南虽然受到国际形势不利的影响,但总体来说,越南继续保持了 2011 年的格局,政治上,继续保持社会稳定;经济上没有达到预期增长目标,但总体还是稳定发展,仍然保持了一定增长;外交上,积极开展双边和多边外交活动,努力为本国创造一个良好的外部环境。

政治上:主要有三件大事。贯彻落实越共十一届四中全会精神,召开越共十一届五中、六中全会;召开第十三届国会第三、第四次会议,颁布多部法律;根据越共十一届五中全会精神和第十三届国会第四次会议代表表决通过 1992 年宪法修改草案征求意见的决议精神,越南在全国范围内开展对 1992 年宪法修改草案广泛征求意见并进行讨论。

经济上:由于越南经济比较依赖外部环境,2012 年,美国、欧盟、日本经济发展一直处在低迷状态,对越南经济产生了直接或间接的影响。致使越南经济发展速度放缓,没有达到预期目标,经济增长是 10 年来的最低水平。根据越南计划投资部统计资料,2012 年,越南 GDP 比 2011 年增长 5.03% (2011 年为 5.89%)。其中,农、林、水产业增长 2.72%,对国内生产总值增长贡献率为 0.44%;工业和建筑业增长 4.52%,贡献率为 1.89%;服务业增长 6.42%,贡献率为 2.7%。

外交上:2012 年,越南积极开展双边和多边外交活动,广交朋友,提高国际地位,全年共有 16 个党、国家、政府领导代表团出访各国,接待各国领导代表团 30 个。2012 年是越南与老挝、柬埔寨、印度、韩国友好年。越南抓住这个机会,举行多种形式,庆祝友好年。其中,越老和越柬友好年最热烈和隆重。

展望 2013 年,越南政府总理阮晋勇在 2012 年底召开的第十三届国会第四次会议上作政府工作报告中提出,2013 年越南各项经济社会指标是:国内生



产总值增长 5.5%，出口增长约 10%，贸易逆差占出口总额 8%，国家财政预算赤字不超过 GDP 的 4.8%，消费价格指数（CPI）增长约 8%，全社会投资发展资金约占 GDP 的 30%，贫困户下降 2%，贫困县下降 4%，创造就业岗位 160 万个。城镇失业率在 4% 以下，岗前培训劳动力达 49%。进入 2013 年，越南经济开局良好。据越南《经济时报》2013 年 3 月 1 日报道，越南政府于 2 月 28 日召开了新年的首次政府例会，讨论了 2013 年前 2 个月的经济社会形势，认为各项经济指标向好，呈现乐观迹象。例如，前 2 个月工业生产指数同比增长 6.8%；农业同比增长 10.3%。在抑制通货膨胀方面，2 月份 CPI 环比上涨 1.23%，为 4 年来的最低涨幅，与 2012 年 12 月相比上涨 2.59%，同比上涨 7.02%，亦为近年来的最低涨幅。但也指出，企业的生产经营形势还十分困难。解体和停业的企业数量达 8600 家，而新设立的企业只有 8000 家。为此，越南政府乐观预测，如果继续保持这样发展态势，将能够实现 2013 年经济社会发展指标。

Abstract

In 2012, although adversely affected by the international situation, on the whole, Vietnam continued to maintain the pattern as 2011. On the political sides, it continued to maintain the political and social stability; On the economic sides, it did not reach the expected growth target, but overall was still stable in development and maintained a certain growth; on foreign affairs, it actively carried out bilateral and multilateral diplomatic activities, tried to create a good external environment.

Politically, there are three main characteristics: firstly, implement the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party and held the fifth and sixth plenary session of the eleventh Party; secondly, held the third and fourth Session of 13th Congress, promulgated many laws; thirdly, according to the spirit of fifth plenary session of Vietnam's eleventh party and the spirit of the draft resolution of 1992 constitution amendment voted by the fourth Session of 13th Congress, Vietnam solicited the opinions in nationwide and discussed on the 1992 constitutional amendment draft.

On economic sides, since Vietnam's economy highly depended on the external environment, in 2012, the economy of America, European Union and Japan which was in the doldrums has direct or indirect influence on the economy of Vietnam. As the result, it caused the slowdown of economic development and so Vietnam's economy did not achieve the desired goals and the economic growth was the lowest level in the past 10 years. According to the statistics from Vietnam's department of planning and investment, in 2012, Vietnam's GDP was 5.03% higher than that of 2011 (the GDP of 2011 was 5.89%), among which, the growth rate of agriculture, forest, fisheries were 2.72% , and its contribution to GDP was 0.44% ; the growth rate of industry and construction were 4.52% , and the contribution rate was 1.89% ; the service industry grew 6.42% and the contribution rate was 2.7% .

On diplomacy: in 2012, Vietnam actively carried out the bilateral and multilateral diplomatic activities, made friends, improved its international status,



altogether 16 party, state and government delegations visited other countries, received 30 national leader delegations. The year 2012 was a friendship year between Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia, India and South Korea. Vietnam seized this opportunity, celebrated the year of friendship in a variety of forms, of which the celebrations between Vietnam and Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia were most friendly and warmest.

Looking forward to 2013, Vietnamese Prime Minister Ranjig announced in the Government's Working Report on the fourth session of 13th Congress held at the end of 2012 that Vietnam's economic and social targets in 2013 are: the GDP growth is 5.5% , the export growth is about 10% , the trade deficit which account for the total exports is 8% , the state budget deficit is no more than 4.8% of GDP, the growth of consumer price index (CPI) is about 8% , the capital of investment and development of the whole society accounts for about 30% of GDP, the poor households falls 2% , the poverty counties declines about 4% , creating 1.6 million jobs. The rate of urban unemployment is below 4% , the pre-job training of the labor force reaches 49% . Entering 2013, the Vietnamese economy had a good beginning. According to Vietnam's *Economic Times* reported in March 1st, 2013, Vietnamese government held a new year's first government meeting on February 28th, 2013, discussing the economic and social situation of the first 2 months of 2013, considering that all sorts of economic indicators are positive, showing signs of optimism. For example, the year-on-year growth of industrial production of the first 2 months was 6.8% , that of the agriculture was 10.3% . In terms of inflation, the CPI of February rose 1.23% , the lowest rate in 4 years, compared with that of December, 2012, it rose 2.59% , 7.02% up, was also the lowest increase in recent years. But it is also pointed out that the enterprise production and management situation is very difficult. The number of failed enterprises reached 8600, and the number of new enterprise was only 8000. Therefore, the Vietnamese government forecasts optimistic, if it continues to maintain this development momentum, Vietnam will be able to achieve the economic and social development targets of 2013.

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