

**B** 越南蓝皮书®  
BLUE BOOK OF VIETNAM

# 越南国情报告 (2009)

权威机构 · 品牌图书 · 每年新版

**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON VIETNAM'S NATIONAL SITUATION  
(2009)**

主 编/古小松  
副主编/农立夫 刘建文



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

**2009  
版**

越南蓝皮书  
BLUE BOOK  
OF VIETNAM

# 越南国情报告 (2009)

ANNUAL REPORT  
ON VIETNAM'S NATIONAL SITUATION  
(2009)

主 编 / 古小松  
副主编 / 农立夫 刘建文

K933.3  
L698



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

越南蓝皮书

越南国情报告 (2009)

---

主 编 / 古小松

副 主 编 / 农立夫 刘建文

---

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

总 编 辑 / 邹东涛

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

网 址 / <http://www.ssap.com.cn>

网站支持 / (010) 59367077

责任部门 / 财经与管理图书事业部 (010) 56367226

电子信箱 / [caijingbu@ssap.cn](mailto:caijingbu@ssap.cn)

项目经理 / 周 丽

责任编辑 / 张景增 刘亚楠

责任校对 / 韩海超

责任印制 / 蔡 静 董 然

品牌推广 / 蔡继辉

---

总 经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社发行部

(010) 59367080 59367097

经 销 / 各地书店

读者服务 / 市场部 (010) 59367028

排 版 / 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印 刷 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

---

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 / 19

字 数 / 325 千字

版 次 / 2009 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

---

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 0870 - 5

定 价 / 49.00 元 (赠光盘)

---

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误，  
请与本社市场部联系更换



版权所有 翻印必究

## 广西蓝皮书编委会

主 任 吕余生

副 主 任 赵公立 古小松

委 员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

农立夫 刘汉富 张永平 张海宁 李建平  
寿思华 陈洁莲 周 毅 周可达 冼少华  
罗运贵 林智荣 赵明龙 翁乾麟 黄天贵  
覃卫军 覃黎宁 曾家华

编辑部主任 刘汉富

编辑部副主任 罗国安 陈延昌

编 辑 莫朝荣 宋春生 杨 鸣 黄丹娜

## 《越南国情报告 (2009)》编委会

主 编 古小松

副 主 编 农立夫 刘建文

## 主要编撰者简介

### 主 编

古小松：研究员、博士，出生于广东。研究方向：国际关系、区域发展等。  
现为广西社会科学院副院长兼东南亚研究所所长、广西民族大学硕士研究生导师、中国东南亚研究会副会长。国务院政府特殊津贴专家，中宣部“四个一批”理论工作者，广西优秀专家，广西有突出贡献科技人员。

### 副主编

农立夫：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副研究员、常务副所长

刘建文：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副研究员、副所长

### 各部分作者（按文序排列）

林明华：广东外语外贸大学教授，原中国驻越南使馆一等秘书

翟雷鸣：中国驻越南使馆政务参赞

覃 翊：厦门大学博士研究生，中国驻越南使馆文化处随员，广西民族大学外语学院教师

刘志强：北京大学博士研究生，广西民族大学外语学院教师

蔡一舟：广西东南亚研究会会员

周 彦：广西东南亚研究会会员

何 胜：中国现代国际关系研究院东南亚及大洋洲研究室副研究员

杨 然：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副研究员

马金案：《东南亚纵横》杂志副研究员

梁炳猛：厦门大学博士研究生

李振民：中国驻越南使馆商务处一等秘书

黄伟生：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副研究员

李碧华：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副译审

詹 冬：广西东南亚研究会会员

陆冬梅：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所助理研究员

蒋玉山：广西民族大学外语学院研究生

韦红萍：广西民族大学教师

黄耀东：广西社会科学院东南亚研究所副研究员

## 编撰说明

为了加强对越南现状的基础性研究工作，为越南问题的研究人员、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》。

我们连续出版的《越南国情报告》作为具有一定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(2009)》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 2008 ~ 2009 年度的发展分报告，有若干篇越南各个行业、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 2008 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（2009）》撰写工作的分工如下：

古小松：总报告，越南概况；

林明华：政治；

翟雷鸣、覃翊：外交；

刘志强：中越关系，2008 年中国国内部分有关越南及中越关系的专著、博士和硕士论文；

蔡一舟、周彦：军事；

刘建文：农业；

何 胜：工业；

杨 然：交通通信；

马金案：财政金融，工商业中心胡志明市；

梁炳猛：商业服务业；

李振民：对外经贸；

黄伟生：旅游；

李碧华、詹冬：科技；

陆冬梅：首都河内；

蒋玉山：2008 年越南及中越关系大事记；

覃翊：经济社会统计资料；

韦红萍：中国设置越南语专业的高等院校目录。

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。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

2009 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 fairly academic standard with detailed and accurate data, the Reports of Vietnam's Conditions of 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 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.

Things develop with the current situation. On the base of 3 sections as before, the contents in all sections of Report of Vietnam's Conditions of 2008 are adjusted properly. Section 1 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 2007 ~ 2008, 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 2007, relevant important documents as well as some economic and social statistics, adding some works on Vietnam's issues published in the past year by China and relevant doctors' or masters' essays as well as the students' recruiting and graduation of universities with Vietnamese majors.

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 Affairs;  
Liu Jianwen: Agriculture;  
He Sheng: Industry;  
Yang Ran: Transportation and Communications;  
Ma Jin'an: Finance and Monetary, the Industrial and Commercial Center of  
Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh City;  
Liang Bingmeng: Commerce;  
Li Zhenmin: Foreign Economy;  
Huang Weisheng: Tourism;  
Li Bihua, Zhan Dong: Technology;  
Lu Dongmei: the Capital City: Hanoi;  
Jiang Yushan: Chronicle of Events of Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam Relations in  
2008;  
Qin Yi: Economic and Social Statistics;  
Wei Hongping: Situation of recruiting and graduation of Chinese universities with  
Vietnamese majors.

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, 2009

## 中文摘要

2008 年全球金融危机引起世界政治、经济发生复杂、剧烈变化,越南的经济社会受到激烈的冲击并经受了严峻的考验。政治上,越南党的领导地位继续巩固,党在加强党建工作、全面提高党的领导能力的同时,采取多种措施,促使经济运行渐趋平稳,民生得到保障,社会政治局势基本保持稳定。外交上,越南继续推行全方位、多样化、主动出击的外交战略和政策,发展着重于大国、邻国的双边外交和着重于东盟、联合国的多边外交,以及着重争取外资、援助、游客和拓展外部市场的经济外交,取得了明显成效。经济上,越南经济形势剧烈变动,上半年由于高通货膨胀,政府采取从紧的财政、货币的宏观政策,采取了一揽子的治理政策和措施:调整经济增长指标,实行财政紧缩政策;提高银行存款利率;稳定外汇市场;控制重要物资、商品的进出口和价格等措施,年中控制住了通货膨胀。下半年,受金融危机的影响,出口受阻,商品价格下降,失业增加,政府集中各种力量并采取措施来抑制经济的衰退,应对的措施包括:信贷支持,扩大出口;增加投资,刺激消费;下调利率,减免征税;解决就业,维护稳定;简化行政手续,为企业生产、经营创造便利条件等,保持了经济增长。可以说,2008 年,越南经济有喜有忧,农业仍获得丰收,农业总产值预计增长 5.1%,高于 2007 年的 4%;工业产值同比只增加了 14.6%,低于 2007 年的 17.1%;越南商业服务业增长了 7.2%,低于 2007 年的 8.7%;商品进出口总额达到 1428 亿美元,增长 28.2%,其中出口金额增长 29.5%,进口金额增长 27.5%,出口增长率高于进口;其他行业大都保持增长势头。虽然通货膨胀率高达 23%,但 GDP 增长仍然达到了 6.23%,虽然低于 2007 年的 8.5%,也没有达到经过调整后的 7% 的增长计划,但在世界经济增长普遍大幅度下滑的情况下,越南仍成为东南亚发展最快的国家之一,实在不能让人忽视。尤其是人均 GDP 实现了 1000 美元的历史性突破,达到 1024 美元,提前实现了越南党和政府提出的 2010 年人均 GDP 比 2000 年翻一番,达到 950 美元~1000 美元的目标,这一成绩,在金融

危机大背景下实属不易。

越南实行以出口为导向的经济增长模式，经济外向度很大，2009 年金融危机对越南经济发展影响依然很大。可以预见，与各国一样，越南依然面临金融危机的严峻挑战，不过，越南经济社会的基本面仍然没有改变，预期 2009 年底 2010 年初有可能走出金融危机的阴影。

**关键词：**金融危机 越南 政治 经济 国情报告

## Abstract

**Abstract:** The global financial crisis in 2008 led to the complex, dramatic changes of the world politics and economy, during which Vietnam's economy and society was impacted intensively. In politics, the Vietnamese party continued to consolidate its leadership firmly. When strengthening the work of party building, the Vietnamese party improved comprehensively its leadership ability, took various measures to make the economy gradually stable, guaranteed the people's livelihood and kept the steady of socio-political situation. In diplomacy, Vietnam continued to implement its Multilateral diplomacy strategies and policies, developing its bilateral diplomacy focusing on the big powers and neighboring countries and multi-lateral diplomacy focusing on the ASEAN countries and the United Nations as well as the focus on the foreign investment, aid, and development of tourist economic diplomacy to the external markets, achieved a remarkable result. Economically, Vietnam's economic situation changed dramatically: in the first half of the year, due to the high inflation, Vietnam's Government took a tight fiscal and monetary macroeconomic policies and a package of governance policies and measures; adjusted the economic growth indicators and implemented the fiscal austerity policies; raised the interest rates of bank deposit; stabilized the foreign exchange market; controlled the import and export of goods and the price of key materials and commerce, and finally controlled the inflation at the mid-year; in the second half of the year, hit by the financial crisis, Vietnam's export was blocked, the commodity prices fell, the number of unemployment increased. So the Government gathered various of forces and took all kinds of measure to curb the economic recession. The measures taken to deal with the problems included: supported the credit and expanded the exports; increased the investment and stimulated the consumption; lowered the interest rates and reduced the tax; solved the employment and maintained the stability; simplified the administrative procedures to create the conditions of facilitation for enterprises' production and management and so on, finally it maintained the economic growth. It can be said that in 2008, Vietnam met the mixed fortunate in economy: in agriculture, Vietnam still got a good harvest, the GDP increased by 5.1 percent, higher than 4% of

2007; the industrial output increased by only 14.6% , lower than 17.1 percent in 2007; in service, Vietnam increased only by 7.2 percent, down from 8.7 percent of 2007; the commodity import and export volume reached 142.8 billion U. S. dollars, increased by 28.2 percent, including 29.5 percent of growth in exports and the import growth rate was 27.5% , the growth rate of exports was higher than that of imports; most of other industries maintained the growth momentum. Although the inflation rate was as high as 23 percent, its growth rate still reached 6.23 percent; Although the growth rate was lower than 8.5% in 2007, which could not meet the goal of 7 percent growth rate as plan, it can not be ignored that Vietnam is still one of the fastest growing countries in Southeast Asia while the world economy were in general a significant decline. In particular, Vietnam's GDP per capita in 2008 mounted to 1024 U. S. dollars, realizing a historic breakthrough of 1000 U. S. dollars, and ahead of the schedule of the Vietnamese Party and Government that in 2010, the per capita GDP will double that of 2000, reach 950 ~ 1000 U. S. dollars, Vietnam achieved the goal. It is not easy to get such a result under the situation of global financial crisis.

Vietnam always takes an export-oriented model of economic growth, a great degree of export-oriented economy, so the financial crisis in 2009 will still impact on Vietnam's economic development. It is foreseeable that as all other countries, Vietnam is still facing serious challenges of financial crisis. However, since Vietnam's economy and society has not changed, it is expected that by the end of 2009 or the early of 2010, Vietnam may step out of the shadow of financial crisis.

**Key Words:** Financial Crisis; Vietnam; Politics; Economy; Report of National Situation

# 目 录



## 上篇 总报告

在高通胀中发展

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| ——越南 2008 ~ 2009 年形势分析与预测 ..... | 001 |
|---------------------------------|-----|

## 中篇 2008 ~ 2009 年越南发展分报告

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| I 政治 .....      | 035 |
| II 外交 .....     | 045 |
| III 中越关系 .....  | 061 |
| IV 军事 .....     | 070 |
| V 农业 .....      | 082 |
| VI 工业 .....     | 099 |
| VII 交通通信 .....  | 115 |
| VIII 财政金融 ..... | 126 |
| IX 商业服务业 .....  | 142 |
| X 对外经贸 .....    | 154 |
| XI 旅游 .....     | 160 |



|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| XII 科技 .....        | 171 |
| XIII 首都河内 .....     | 187 |
| XIV 工商业中心胡志明市 ..... | 196 |

## 下篇 综合资料

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| I 越南概况 .....                                   | 201 |
| II 2008 年越南及中越关系大事记 .....                      | 214 |
| III 重要文献 .....                                 | 223 |
| IV 北部湾千年复兴?<br>——北部湾合作发展与东盟国家的参与研究 .....       | 226 |
| V 经济社会统计资料 .....                               | 256 |
| VI 中国设置越南语专业的高等院校名录 .....                      | 279 |
| VII 2008 年中国国内部分有关越南及中越关系的<br>专著、博士和硕士论文 ..... | 280 |
| 主要参考文献和资料来源 .....                              | 282 |



# CONTENTS

---



## Part I General Research Reports

Rapid Development in the Inflation Year: Analysis and Forecast  
of Vietnam's Social Development from 2008 to 2009

/ 001

## Part II Vietnam's Developing Report from 2007 to 2008

|    |                                  |       |
|----|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1  | Politics                         | / 035 |
| 2  | Diplomacy                        | / 045 |
| 3  | China-Vietnam Relationship       | / 061 |
| 4  | Agriculture                      | / 070 |
| 5  | Industry                         | / 082 |
| 6  | Transportation and Communication | / 099 |
| 7  | Finance                          | / 115 |
| 8  | Commerce and Service             | / 126 |
| 9  | Foreign Economy and Trade        | / 142 |
| 10 | Tourism                          | / 154 |

001