



越南蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF VIETNAM

越南国情报告 (2017)

广西社会科学院

广西东南亚研究会

主编/谢林城

副主编/李碧华 陈红升 罗梅 韦峥嵘

ANNUAL REPORT ON VIETNAM'S
NATIONAL SITUATION (2017)



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

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版



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

越南国情报告. 2017 / 谢林城主编. -- 北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2017. 11

(越南蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 1849 - 1

I. ①越… II. ①谢… III. ①越南 - 研究报告 - 2017 IV. ①K933.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 289645 号

越南蓝皮书

越南国情报告 (2017)

主 编 / 谢林城

副 主 编 / 李碧华 陈红升 罗 梅 韦峥嵘

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

项目统筹 / 周 丽 颜林柯

责任编辑 / 颜林柯

出 版 / 社会科学文献出版社 · 经济与管理分社 (010) 59367226

地址: 北京市北三环中路甲 29 号院华龙大厦 邮编: 100029

网址: www.ssap.com.cn

发 行 / 市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367018

印 装 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

规 格 / 开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 22.75 字 数: 342 千字

版 次 / 2017 年 11 月第 1 版 2017 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 1849 - 1

定 价 / 89.00 元

皮书序列号 / PSN B - 2006 - 056 - 1/1

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与读者服务中心 (010 - 59367028) 联系

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编撰说明

为了加强对越南现状的基础性研究，为教学研究人员、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（2017）》内容框架分为四部分：第一部分为总报告，比较全面地反映和研究了2016年越南政治、外交、经济、贸易、社会、文化等方面的发展情况和下一年度的前景预测；第二部分为越南2016~2017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2016~2017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2016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。

广西社会科学院、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，在此表示衷心感谢。由于我们水平有限，这本书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，我们将努力把下一部《越南国情报告》编写得更好。

编 者

2017年8月

From the Editors

With an aim 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* (2017) includes four sections. Section I is the general report on the retrospect of 2016 regarding the politics and foreign relations, economy and trade, as well as society and culture of the country, and its outlook in the next year. Section II are the reports concerning the development of different industries during 2016 – 2017. Section III consists of some special reports, analyzing major events and focuses of 2016 – 2017. Section IV are the background data, including chronicle of events of Vietnam and Sino-Vietnam relations in 2016, relevant document, economic and social statistics.

We would like to extend our gratitude to leaders of Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences, senior specialists and scholars on Vietnamese Studies, and Social Sciences Academic Press (China) for all their attention and support to this publication. Any omissions and mistakes are on us, and critics and comments are welcome in order for a better one next year.

August 2017

摘 要

2016 年，越南共产党第十二次全国代表大会胜利召开，国会和国家领导人换届工作顺利完成；外交活动活跃；经济增长率未能达到既定目标；文化、体育和旅游事业取得令人瞩目的成绩。

政治方面：稳定发展。2016 年，越南共产党第十二次全国代表大会在河内胜利召开，阮富仲再次当选连任越共中央总书记。十二大确定全面推进革新开放事业，继续完善社会主义方向市场经济体制，建设具有浓郁民族特色的先进文化，主动积极融入国际社会，努力实现民富国强，社会民主、公平、文明，到 2020 年把越南基本建设成为面向现代化的工业国。第十三届国会第十一次会议完成了新一届的国家高层人事工作，阮氏金银当选越南第十四届国会主席，陈大光当选新一任越南国家主席，阮春福当选新一届政府总理，批准了 5 位政府副总理和 21 位部长为新一届中央政府成员。第十四届国会第一次会议最终完成了国家机关高级人事工作，第二次会议通过了《宗教信仰法》等 3 部法律和 11 项决议，确定了 2017 年经济社会发展计划。越南共产党对净化党员干部队伍体现出了高度的政治决心，将继续加强反腐败斗争。

外交方面：积极活跃。本着“独立、自主、多边化、多样化，主动和积极融入国际”的外交路线，2016 年，越南落实继续全面融入国际的方针政策，政治、经济、文化外交活跃，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，继续推动双边关系深入发展，与周边邻国、传统伙伴国、各大国开展高层访问、会晤。越南新一届党和国家领导人任职之后出访频繁，一些外国领导人应邀对越南进行访问。美国时任总统奥巴马访越，在记者会上宣布全面解除美国对越南的武器禁运。继续推进融入国际经



济。《越南与亚欧经济联盟自由贸易协定》正式生效。基于美国大选后的政治变化，越南停止向国会提交《跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》。文化外交工作继续推进，三项文化遗产被列入《世界记忆亚太地区名录》及《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。积极开展多边外交，参与世界和地区各论坛和组织的活动，努力提高越南在地区和国际舞台的影响力。

经济方面：宏观经济保持基本稳定。2016年，越南国内生产总值比2015年增长6.21%，但没能达到国会提出6.7%的目标。越南的经济规模依照现行价格达4502.7万亿越南盾，人均GDP约达4860万越南盾，相当于2215美元，比2015年增加106美元。受自然灾害以及中部海洋环境污染事故的影响，农业生产遭遇严重困难。加工制造业产值增长较快，开矿业产值大幅度下降。越共十二大文件正式确认私营经济是越南经济的重要动力之一。政府首次出台专门针对企业的决议。新成立企业取得了自2013年以来的突破性增长。2016年，货物贸易进出口总额达3492亿美元，如果再加上服务进出口额，外贸总额在3792亿美元以上，显示了高度的外贸依存度。越南金融市场和银行系统运行良好，利率、汇率稳定，但政府债务超过上限。越南吸引外商投资仍维持较高水平，各类外资共计243.7亿美元，实际到位资金158亿美元。加工制造业仍是吸引外国直接投资最多的行业。有68个国家和地区对越南投资新的项目，韩国仍是最大的投资来源国。旅游业实现突破性发展，首次实现一年内接待国际游客达1001万人次。越南中部发生的海洋环境污染事故成为人们关注的焦点，台塑河静钢铁公司被认定违规排放有毒物质造成海洋环境污染事故，为此赔偿损失5亿美元。越南国会通过决议停止实施投资宁顺核电站项目。经济上存在的困难和挑战是：经济增长速度没有达到计划目标；经济增长质量不高，经济竞争力低；进出口没有大的改善，出口的增长很大程度上依靠外资企业领域；国家财政收支不平衡，公债已达安全警戒线，显示宏观经济风险加大。

社会文化方面：首次夺得奥运金牌和残奥金牌，三府圣母祭祀信仰被列入《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》，顺化宫廷建筑上的诗文和河静省干禄县福江学校木刻板分别入选《世界记忆亚太地区名录》，气候变化引发极

端自然灾害造成巨大损失，发生 4 起军用飞机坠毁事故，“鱼露含砷”事件一度引发社会强烈不安等一些热点问题引人关注。

展望 2017 年，越南将集中精力落实第十四届国会第二次会议提出的 2017 年经济社会发展总体目标和各项主要指标。保持宏观经济稳定，实施三大战略；经济结构重组与革新增长模式相结合，提高效率、质量、效果和竞争力；鼓励创业，发展企业，促进可持续增长。提高经济的自主性。力争实现国内生产总值增长约 6.7% 的目标。

关键词：2016 年 越南 政治 经济 社会文化建设

Abstract

In 2016, the 12th National Party Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) was successfully held, the new term of office of the Congress and state had changed in a smooth process. Besides, the country had acted actively in diplomatic activities and gained remarkable achievements in cultural, sports and tourism development, but its actual economic growth rate of the year was lower than the targeted objective.

Political aspect: political situation remained stable. In 2016, the 12th National Party Congress of CPV was successfully held in Hanoi, with Nguyen Phu Trong re-elected to be the party general secretary for a second term. The congress set out to implement reforms comprehensively and synchronously, continued to improve the socialism-oriented market economic system, developed advanced culture with strong national characteristics, integrated proactively into the world, built Vietnam into a strong country with prosperous people as well as a democratic, fair and civilized society, and basically built Vietnam into a modernized and industrial country by 2020. The 13th National Assembly's (NA) 11th session had elected the new term of high-ranking leaders, with Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan as the chairwoman of the 14th NA tenure, Tran Dai Quand as State President, Nguyen Xuan Phuc as Prime Minister, and approved members of the new central government, including 5 vice premiers and 21 ministers. The 14th National Assembly tenure (2016 – 2021) and members of local assemblies at all levels was also elected. The 1st session of the 14th National Assembly had finalized the high-ranking personnels of the state. 3 laws and 11 bills, including the Law on Religion and Beliefs, and the socio-economic and social development plan of 2017 were passed during its 2nd meeting. VCP showed a high political determination on purifying the team of party members and strengthening the fight against corruption.

Foreign affairs aspect: active diplomatic activities had seen during the

year. Based on its diplomatic guide of “independence, autonomy, multilateralism, diversity, initiative and positively integrating into the international community”, Vietnam had continued to carry on implementing its guideline and policy of comprehensive integration into the world in 2016, been active in political, economic and cultural diplomacy and served its three objectives of foreign policies, namely development, security and status. The newly elected leaders of VPC and the state had paid frequent visits to foreign countries after taking office, and vice versa some foreign leaders were invited to visit Vietnam during the year. Barack Obama, President of the United States, visited Vietnam in 2016, and announced a full lifting of the US arms embargo against Vietnam at the press conference. In the meantime, Vietnam had kept enhancing its process of integrating into international economy, the *Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the Eurasian Economic Union* was officially in force, but the country stopped submitting the *Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement* to the assembly for ratification, in facing of the political changes following the US election. Besides, the cultural diplomacy had been improved, 3 cultural heritages being enlisted into UNESCO Documentary Heritage by Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific and Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. In sum, Vietnam had been active in participating international and regional forums and organizations, and endeavored to improving its influence in regional and international stage.

Economic aspect: the economy of Vietnam in 2016 had seen a stable growth, with a GDP growth rate of 6.21%, comparing with that of the previous year, but lower than the estimated rate of 6.7% by the National Assembly. According to current price, the economy size of Vietnam amounted VND4502.7 trillion and GDP per capita reached VND48.6 million (USD2215), USD106 higher than that of 2015. Affected by natural disasters and marine pollution accidents in central Vietnam, agricultural production was experiencing serious difficulties. Processing and manufacturing industry grew rapidly and the mining industry dropped substantially. The private sector was confirmed in the documents of the 12th Party Congress of VPC as one of the important drivers of Vietnam's economy and the government had introduced a resolution specifically targeting companies for the first time. New businesses had seen their breakthrough growth since 2013. In 2016,



the total import and export of goods reached USD349.2 billion. If including service trade value, the total foreign trade volume was over USD379.2 billion, which showed a high degree of dependence on foreign trade with a trade surplus of \$ 2.68 billion. Trade in the domestic economy continued to show a deficit of USD210.2 billion while the field of foreign investment saw a surplus of USD23.7 billion. Vietnam's financial markets and banking systems were functioning well, with stable interest rates and exchange rates, but government debt exceeding its limit. The level of attracting foreign investment remained relatively high, with a total amount of USD24.37 billion, among which USD15.8 billion were actually in place. Processing manufacture was still the industry that attracted the most foreign direct investment, with 68 countries and regions investing in new projects in Vietnam, in which South Korea kept the biggest source of investment. For the first time, the tourism industry achieved a breakthrough and achieved 1 million international visitors during the year. The marine pollution accidents in central Vietnam occurred in the spotlight, Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation was considered illegally discharging toxic substances and caused the environmental pollution accident, and thus compensated USD500 million. In addition, the National Assembly passed a resolution to stop the investment in the nuclear power plant in Ninh Thuan. The difficulties and challenges of the economy included: economic growth rate lower than the target, low economic growth quality and competitiveness, no major improvement in import and export, and export growth depending largely on foreign enterprises, unbalanced state's fiscal balance, public debt reaching a security cordon and indicating greater macroeconomic risks.

Social and cultural aspect: some events had aroused public concern, including Vietnam winning for the first time an Olympic gold medal and a paralympic gold medal in 2016, the Belief in the Mother Goddesses of Three Realms being recognized by UNESCO as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, and poems on Hue palace architecture and Phúc Giang School's woodblocks in Can Loc county, Ha Tinh province being recognised as a UNESCO Documentary Heritage by Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific respectively, climate change caused by extreme natural disasters resulting in great loss, four military aircrafts being crashed, "arsenic fish sauce"

incident causing social unrest, and so on.

Looking into the year forward, Vietnam will endeavor to accomplishing the goals and indicators of the economy in 2017 proposed during the second session of the 14th National Assembly, in order to maintain a stable macro-economy and a remarkable transform in implementing three strategies, combine economic restructuring and growth pattern transforming, improve economic effectiveness, quality, effect and competitiveness, encourage entrepreneurship and business activities, promote a sustainable growth and economic autonomy, and achieve a GDP growth of 6.7% in 2017.

Keywords: 2016; Vietnam; Politics; Economy; Social and Cultural Construction

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