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论文题目: 越南国家资本主义经济发展问题研究

(英文): Study on the development of state capitalism
economic in Vietnam

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摘 要

中国和越南都在深入地推进经济改革。为了建设成社会主义定向市场经济，中国和越南在改革过程中的每一步都采用符合自身经济，社会，地理特点并带有自己特色的改革措施。虽然还有许多困难，但是两国在经济发展领域中已经取得了一定的成功。

对越南来说，为了推动经济改革，发展国家经济，党和政府十分重视发展各种经济成分，尤其是提出了有吸引力的政策来推进国家资本主义经济的发展。经过近 30 年的改革，越南国家资本主义经济取得了很大的发展，这也证明了这种经济类型在建设社会主义定向市场经济，推动经济社会开放过程中的必要性和重要作用。然而，在经济全球化深入发展的今天，继续推动越南国家资本主义经济的发展还面临着许多亟待解决的理论和实践方面的问题。

中越两国改革开放和现代化的进程表现出一些共同点，主要有：一是选择渐进式发展模式，重点突破，逐步推进，具有阶段性，开放性和不反向性，而非适用“突破法”来推行全面化的私有。二是实质上，两国都通过逐步地改革开放来改变传统高度集中的计划经济体制，即苏联的模式（越南将其称为官僚集中经济体制），逐步地建立社会主义市场经济体制。三是对在传统经济模式中形成的公有制经济的数量，规模，组织形式及运行机制进行革新和改革，推动国有企业向市场转变，建设现代企业制度，扩大多种经济成分的发展，充分利用外商投资资本，同时坚持国有经济的主导地位。四是走对外开放的经济发展道路，迎接全球化的浪潮，积极参与国际竞争，融入国际经济发展大环境。这些实践与特征对中越两国的理论创新和改革都产生了巨大的影响，同时也反映了两国在经济社会理论工作中的取得的重大成就。

对改革开放的主张和对国家资本主义经济形式的运用及发展，邓小平曾经清晰地表达了自己的观点，他说：“改革开放迈不开步子，不敢闯，说来说去就是怕资本主义的东西多了，走了资本主义道路”，“判断的标准，应该主要是看

是否有利于发展社会主义社会的生产力，是否有利于增强社会主义国家的综合国力，是否有利于提高人民的生活水平”^①。

站在革命立场上，邓小平认为，在中国经济和政治条件下，可以使用国家资本主义经济形式，其中它提及到“三资”企业是对社会主义经济有利的补充。经济科学界对所谓中国路径(China's road)的关心不是一个偶然。中国经济社会发展所取得的巨大成就对其他一些社会主义国家有着特别的吸引力。对此，论文对中国在改革开放中取得的成就进行了深入的分析，总结了中国在经济社会发展中的经验，梳理了国家资本主义经济发展的相关理论基础，在相关理论基础和中越两国对国家资本主义经济的运用及发展实践上，论文集中于一些如下的主要内容：

第一章：论文提出了选题的理由，文献综述和论文在理论和实践方面的新贡献。

第二章：论文集中说明了列宁的国家资本主义理论，探讨了国家资本主义经济发展的理论基础。论述了越南共产党对国家资本主义发展的观点，以及从1986年至今，越南国家资本主义发展的实践。结合实践，论文分析了越南在推进工业化，现代化和开放战略中采用和发展国家资本主义的必要性。

第三章：论文重点研究了越南从1986年改革开放至今运用及发展国家资本主义经济的进程和现状，尤其是在推进国际经济交往与合作进程中越南国家资本主义经济的主要发展形式。在分析越南国家资本主义经济发展实践的基础上，论文对越南运用国家资本主义经济的各种形式，尤其是外商投资领域的国家资本主义经济形式所取得了成就和局限性做出了合理的总结和评价，进而找出不足之处，为下一阶段的发展提供一些经验借鉴。

第四章：论文对中国从1978年改革开放至今发展国家资本主义经济的过程和实践进行了必要的概括，其中重点概括了中国外商投资领域的国家资本主义经济形式（外商投资），因为外商投资是中国经济社会发展取得巨大成功的主要经济形式之一，这对处于快速发展中越南具有重要的借鉴意义。与此同时，

^① 邓小平：《论中国的改革和开放》，河内：世界出版社，1995. 522——523页

论文对中国改革开放以来取得的巨大成就和不足之处作出了科学合理的评价，从而为越南国家资本主义经济发展提供一些重要的参考性信息。

第五章：在中越两国发展国家资本主义经济过程中的经验和教训基础上，论文结合越南实践，提出了推动国家资本主义经济在越南发展的一些政策建议。

作为中国的邻国，越南在自然，经济，社会，政治，文化等诸多方面跟中国有相似的地方。中国的经济体制改革与对外开放，尤其是在利用外资和发展公有制经济等方面，对越南建设和发展经济特区，推进国家资本主义的发展提供了有益的借鉴。

关键词：国家资本主义经济；经济特区；外国投资；越南；社会主义定向市场经济；

Abstract

China and Vietnam are implementing their full-sided economic reforms, each of which uses different measures that are suitable to their socio-economic and geographic conditions to build a economy socialist-oriented market. Despite many difficulties, they have achieved certain success in the field of economic development .

For Vietnam , to carry out the renewal , the Vietnam’s Party and State is very interested in the use and development of the economic sectors, with a priority for attractive policies to promote state-capitalism economic. In fact, after almost 30 years of innovation , this type of economic sector has always shown its attractiveness, inevitability, and its role in the process of developing a socialist-oriented market, open-door policies, and integration . However, the path forward is facing many problems that we need to combat both theoretically and practically.

There are several characteristics between the open-door processes, reforms, and modernization in China and in Vietnam. Firstly, they both select the paradigm of progressive development, focused breakthroughs that are carried out stage-by-stage, periodically, openly and in unreversed way instead of “shocking measures” or comprehensive documenting. Secondly, in practice, both countries changed their centrally planned economy through steady reforms and open-door policies – The Former Russian’s pattern. Vietnam regards this as a bureaucracy planned economy, and now they are making efforts to build a socialist market economy. Thirdly, Vietnam and China reformed and innovated their economies basing on the public ownership regime which had appeared in the traditional economic model in terms of quantity, scale, organization, institution, and operating system, encouraged state enterprises to reach the market, built a modern system of enterprise, furthered economic multi-sectoral development, made use of foreign capital, at the same time, remained the key role of state economy. Fourthly, they aimed to build an extrovert

economy, welcome globalization, and international economic intergration. These actual traits have affected Parties' creating ideology in two countries, at the same time, reflected their achievements.

Regarding open-door reform work, employment and development of state capitalism economics, Dang Tieu Binh strongly and clearly expressed his standpoints: “Open-door policies without any measure taken and brave, but with repeated words are afraid of growing elements of capitalism or this ideology” and “the main criteria for evaluation is to consider the possible benefits for the development of the Socialist Production force and for the overall national force growth and increase in people's living standards”.^① From a revolutionary viewpoint, he claimed that given Chinese economic and political condition, it is possible to use state capitalism economics whose enterprises, in his words, can be an advantageous addition to the Socialist economy.

It is not a coincidence that the economic circle is so interested in the so-called China's road. Indeed, China is specially appealing to the socialist-oriented countries because they can find the same beginning points for new economic thinking and is truthfulness after a long time of reforms and economic open policies.

On the base of theoretical and practical adoption to develop the state capitalism economies in Vietnam and China, the dissertation focuses on the following points:

Chapter1: Briefly stating basic viewpoints on the reasons for choosing the topic, research context, and new contribution by the dissertation theoretically and practically.

Chapter 2: Clarifying the theories of State capitalism by Lenin, Vietnamese Communist Party on employing this economic pattern and the situation of the country during the “*Doi moi*” period since 1986. It also makes clear the inevitability and objectivity of such economic type as well as its important role in Vietnam's industrialization, modernization and economic international integration.

^① DangTieuBinh 《Discussion on China's Reform and Open-door Policies》, The gioi Publisher, Hanoi, 1995, P. 522-523.

Chapter 3: Clarifying the state and process of using and developing the State Capitalism economy in Vietnam since the 1986 reform, especially in the context of growing integration and economic cooperation with its many economic types. Through the factual situation, the dissertation provides an evaluation achievements and shortcomings, and its reasons when carrying out State capitalism economies in Vietnam, especially those in the domains with foreign capital investment, so as to draw some lessons.

Chapter 4: Generalizing the process of adoption of this kind of economy in China in the reform period since 1978 with a focus on the field of foreign capital investment in China, for this is the economic pattern that brings about the most achievements for China, which therefore will be of meaning to Vietnam. It also evaluates basic generalizations on the achievements and shortcomings in order to draw some lessons to be employed suitably in Vietnam.

Chapter 5: On the ground of experiences undergone by Vietnam and China in their process of adopting state capitalism economy, the dissertation will suggest some solutions and policies in order to promote this kind of economy in Vietnam in the coming future.

As a neighboring nation with similarity in natural, socio-economic, cultural, and political conditions, Vietnam can enjoy the China experiences, especially those in developing special economic zone, in its open-door reform and economic adoption and development of state capitalism, especially in the field invested with foreign capital.

Key Words: state capitalism economic; special economic zones; Foreign Direct Investment; Vietnam; Socialist oriented market economy