

# **THE YOUTH WITH THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT IN VIET NAM**

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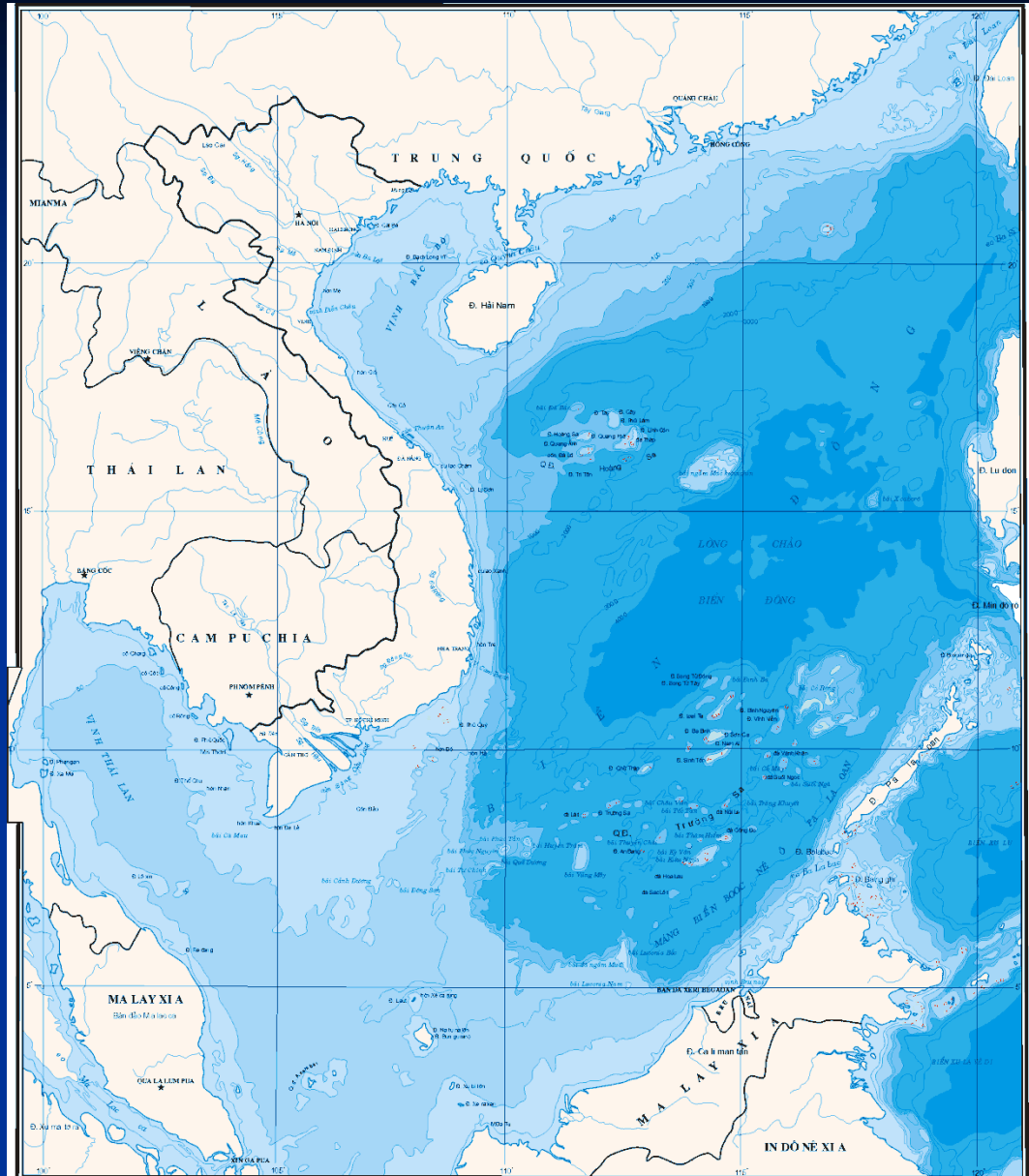
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- To intensify the propaganda and education on the understanding of marine natural resources and environment and to raise people's awareness of the sea.

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# GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM

- Vietnam is a marine nation.
- Vietnam is a country located in the central coast of the East Sea and has two archipelagos which are Spratly and Paracel Islands located in the middle of the East Sea, with more than one million square kilometers of territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.
- Vietnam has a system of coastal islands which have about 3,000 large and small islands with a total area of over 1,600 square kilometers.



**THE MAP OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM  
AND THE VICINITY**

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM

Vietnam's Sea has rich natural resources:

### 1. Non-living resources

#### \* Marine minerals

-Solid minerals in Vietnam's sea are distributed in Quaternary sediments and bedrocks in the coastal, continental shelf and deep sea areas.

-The types of placer such as Ilmenite, Rutin, Zircon, Magnetite, Casiterit, Gold, Crom and so on are scattered with various reserves.

-On the Spratly and Paracel islands, solid minerals are mainly pyrite, iron-manganese nodules and phosphorite of guano.

-At the bottom of the sea in our country, there are many valuable minerals such as tin, diricon, quartz, aluminum, iron, manganese, copper, nickel and types of rare soil.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM

Vietnam's Sea has rich natural resources:

### 1. Non-living resources

#### \* Oil and gas resources

-The waters of Vietnam has around 500,000 square kilometers located in prospective areas of oil and gas.

-Offshore oil and gas reserves in the South of Vietnam can account for 25% of oil reserves beneath the seabed of the East Sea of Vietnam. Oil and gas can be harnessed from 30 to 40 thousand barrels per day (159 liters per barrel) and about 20 million tons per year. Predicted oil and gas reserves of the entire continental shelf of Vietnam are about 9 billion tons of oil. Besides oil, Vietnam also has gas reserves of about three trillion m<sup>3</sup>;

#### \* Gas hydrate resources

- The East Sea of Vietnam is estimated to have the prospect of gas hydrate - a new energy in the future - with 3,000 times larger reserves than the other fuel minerals.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM

Vietnam's Sea has rich natural resources:

### 2. Marine biological resources, ecosystems and islands

- Vietnam's waters have rich, abundant and specific biological resources and play the important role and position in the sustainable development and protection of marine environment.
- Currently, seafood in our country's waters has more than 1,200 new species including a lot of different varieties with reserves of about three million tons per year, over 1,500 species of molluscs and over 300 species of shrimp. The seabirds in our country are very abundant, bird droppings are accumulated with the reserves up to tens of millions of tons on the islands of Vietnam for a long time. There are over 600 species of kelp as a food source with high nutrition and abundant medicinal source;
- Many species in marine and coastal ecosystems have high economic value, especially such as sea fish, lobsters, crustaceans and bivalves. Many species of them belong to rare and precious categories which were recorded in Red Data Book of Vietnam and the World.
- The marine and coastal ecosystems have extremely important values such as mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds.



## GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST SEA OF VIETNAM

Vietnam's Sea has rich natural resources:

3. Natural resources on the position and wonder of geology and geomorphology

Vietnam has a long coastline on the East Sea's coast. With its strategic location located along the international maritime traffic, Vietnam has great geopolitical position both regionally and internationally.

4. Water Resources: Potential water resources of our country are enormous. In the future, the investigation of sea water resources aims to produce fresh water and develop tidal power, ocean circulation, sea preparations and so on.

5. Transportation: The coastline of our country extends from the North to the South along the length of the country with a lot of ports, bays and pools which are very convenient for fishing. Located on the axis of international maritime traffic from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the sea will be potential for the maritime economic service (shipbuilding, ship repairing, search and rescue, guiding information and so on) in the future.

6. Tourism: The long coastline with natural conditions and resources is favorable for developing many types of tourism. Coastal topographic characteristics create many beautiful landscapes to attract tourists along the length of the country such as Ngang Pass, Hai Van Pass, Ca Pass, Nha Trang Bay (recognized as one of 29 most beautiful bays in the world) and so on. There are about 126 large and small sandbanks.

## **THE ISSUES ON EXPLOITATION AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT IN VIETNAM**

- Vietnam has 28 provinces and coastal cities with the area of about 208,560 square kilometers, accounting for 51% of the total national area and the population of approximately 41 million people, accounting for about 50% of the national population.
- Seas and islands have important implications for the economic and social development of Vietnam and a strategic position in building and protecting the country. Vietnam's marine economy in the last more than 30 years has dramatically changed and significantly contributed to the overall development of the country.
- The natural resources are mainly exploited in the following fields:
  - + Development of urban areas and industrial zones;
  - + Aquaculture;
  - + Fishing;
  - + Transportation;
  - + Extraction of minerals;
  - + Declaration of mangroves;
  - + Tourism.



## **THE ISSUES ON EXPLOITATION AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT IN VIETNAM**

- The level of marine pollution has a growing trend which can threaten the purity of the marine environment with the development of mariculture activities, maritime transport, exploitation of solid minerals along the coast, transport and extraction of oil and gas.
- In the provinces and cities directly under the coastal central authority, the population pressure and the pace of industrialization and urbanization in the coastal areas cause many negative consequences for the coastal and marine environment.
- Biodiversity is threatened and degraded. The very large area of mangroves is cleared for the production of shrimp, crab, etc. The near-shore coral reefs are destructively exploited. Many rare animal species such as marine mammals, sea turtle and seabird and the coastal and underwater vegetation covers such as coral and sea grass are gradually shrinking.
- The quality of habitats in the ecosystem is decreased and changed for the worse. The diversity of species and endemic genetic resources is lost or degraded and some places are increasing dramatically. The degradation of coastal farmland from salinity, acidity, loss of vegetation cover is happening faster and faster.
- The sea level rise leads to coastal inundation, salinization, erosion, sediment and natural unbalance in ecosystems.
- The marine pollution is becoming the threat to the sustainable development.

## THE REQUIREMENTS OF MANAGEMENT AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

-In order to face these challenges, the critical mission is the need to perform the management and use of marine natural resources and protection of marine environment in a stronger and more effective way.

-Since 2008, the Government has assigned Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Social Republic of Vietnam to implement the integrated and unified management of seas and islands, founded Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands, gradually establish institutional tools, sea and islands management policies in the synthetic and unified direction.

-To strengthen the management and use of marine natural resources and environment, we need:

+ Grasp firmly the comprehensive information on the status of the natural conditions and characteristics of social-economic situation;

+ Have the forms of organization, management and use of marine, coastal and islands spatial areas in an integrated and interdisciplinary way and establish the synchronized and unified implementation plan.

# **SOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

## **1. Strengthening the basic investigation on marine natural resources and environment**

- To investigate 24.4% of Vietnam's sea areas (concentrated in the shallow water layers of 100m and mainly in the ratio of 1 / 500,000).
- To expect to investigate 50% of Vietnam's sea areas by 2020.
- To identify the synthetic investigation of marine natural conditions, resources and environment;
- To combine investigations with the needs of economic development and security and defense.

# **SOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF MARINE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

## **2. Enhancing the marine scientific and technological research**

- The development of marine science and technology must become the engine of growth of sea-related fields.
- The construction of marine scientific and technological potential meets the requirements of international economic innovation and integration and effectively serve the processes of industrialization and modernization in the country.
- The State encourages and promotes to expand the international cooperation in the fields of scientific and technological application and have the cleaner and more friendly technological transfer with the marine environment;
- Improving the potential of science and technology for research and exploitation of marine natural resources meets the requirements of the new development period of the country

### **3. Strengthening the propaganda and education of marine natural resources and environment**

- To enhance the legal dissemination and education on the management, protection and sustainable development of sea and islands;
- To raise public awareness about the exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources and protection of sea and islands environment;
- To strengthen the knowledge dissemination of prevention, response, control and recovery of environmental disasters and accidents;
- To raise awareness of the marine national position and international integration of Vietnam in the management, protection and sustainable development of sea and islands.

#### **\* Solutions:**

- To renew the dissemination content and method of management, protection and sustainable development of sea and islands;
- To innovate and improve the efficiency of direct coordination and organize the dissemination of management, protection and sustainable development of marine natural resources and environment in the political system;
- To attract and enable domestic and international researchers to participate in the process of information dissemination;
- To strengthen the State resources and gradually incorporate the socialization to promote the propaganda.

## CONCLUSION

1. Vietnam is a marine country with an large area of sea waters and abundant marine natural resources;
2. In recent years, Vietnam is very interested in the development of marine economy and aims to “the enrichment from the sea». Marine economy plays an increasingly important role for the Vietnam economic and social development;
3. The exploitation of natural resources for the development of marine economy puts pressure on the marine environment and make it tend to worsen;
4. Ensuring the sustainable development of marine natural resources and environment is necessary for improving the quality of the management marine natural resources and environment. We follow the implementing solutions:
  - To enhance basic investigations: both area and objects of investigation;
  - To promote marine scientific and technological researches;
  - To strengthen the propaganda and education of marine natural resources and environment.

**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!**