

**RESOLUTION OF THE EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF THE XIITH CENTRAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

**ON VIETNAM STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE
ECONOMY BY 2030, WITH A VISION TO 2045**

I- SITUATION AND CAUSE

For 10 years of implementing Central Resolution 4 of 10th tenure on Vietnam Marine Strategy by 2020, awareness of the entire political system, people and overseas Vietnamese of the position and role of sea and islands for economic development and protection of national sovereignty has been raised markedly. National sovereignty and security at sea have been maintained. Search and rescue work and maritime safety have been basically met. Foreign affairs and international cooperation at sea have been implemented proactively and comprehensively. Marine economy, sea and coastal areas are becoming the driving force for national development. Infrastructure system is interested in investment. The material and spiritual life of the coastal people has been improved. Scientific research, baseline investigation and human resource development at sea have achieved many positive results. The management, exploitation, use and protection of marine environmental resources, response to climate change and sea level rise are focused. The system of policies, laws and the State management apparatus on sea and islands has been step by step completed and brought into play effectively and efficiently.

However, the implementation of the Resolution still has many limitations, weaknesses, difficulties and challenges in sustainable development of marine economy. Marine economic development has not been harmoniously linked with social development and environmental protection. Security and safety protection, coordination in search and rescue, and response to environmental incidents at sea are still inadequate. Some targets and tasks set out have not been achieved; advantage and potential as a gateway to the world have not been fully promoted; the implementation of policy of developing a number of key marine economic sectors has not met the set requirements. The linkage between sea and coastal areas; between coastal areas with inland areas; between coastal and non-coastal localities and among branches and fields lacks of strictness and effectiveness. Marine environment pollution in many places still takes place seriously, plastic waste pollution becomes an urgent problem; marine ecosystems and marine biodiversity have been reduced; some marine resources are overexploited; the response to climate change, sea level rise and sea erosion still has many limitations and shortcomings. Science and technology, baseline investigation and development of marine human resources have not become a key factor in the sustainable development of marine economy. International cooperation at sea has not been effective. Rich-poor gap between coastal people tends to increase.

Preservation of value and promotion of marine cultural identity have not been given due attention.

The above mentioned limitations and weaknesses have objective reasons, but mainly subjective reasons. Awareness of all levels, sectors, localities, people and enterprises about the role and position of sea, sustainable development of marine economy is not sufficient; method of general and consistent ecosystem-based management of the sea has not kept up with the requirements of development and era trend. Leadership and direction of implementation of the Resolution by a number of executive committees and authorities are not frequent and drastic. Policies and laws on sea are incomplete and inconsistent. Some major policies of the Party have not been promptly institutionalized. State management over sea and islands still has many shortcomings. The planning and investment in development of sectors, fields, regions and localities related to sea still lack generality and coherence. Organizational and management model for some marine economic groups are still weak and slow to be overcome. Investment in scientific research, baseline investigation and development of marine human resources remains limited; training, vocational training and job change support for coastal residents have not met the requirements.

II- VIEWPOINTS, OBJECTIVES

1. Background, situation

It is forecasted that in the coming time, the international situation will continue to have many complicated developments, especially strategic competition between major countries, disputes over maritime boundary sovereignty and disagreements among countries in the East Sea. Cross-border environmental pollution, climate change and sea level rise become urgent global problems. Sustainable and harmonious development with marine conservation become a key trend. Globalization and revolution in science - technology create many opportunities and challenges. Domestically, macroeconomic stability, sustainable development; adaptation to climate change, sea level rise; social security, order and safety are still great difficulties and challenges.

2. Viewpoints

(1) Unify ideas and awareness of position, role and special importance of sea for the cause of national construction and defense throughout the Party, the entire people and the entire army. Sea is a part constituting the sacred sovereignty of the Fatherland, is a living space, a gateway for international exchange, closely attached to the cause of national construction and defense. Vietnam must become a strong sea nation, rich from the sea with sustainable development, prosperity, security and safety. Sustainable development of marine economy is associated with national defense and security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are maintained, foreign relations, international cooperation on sea are strengthened, contributing to maintaining a peaceful and stable environment for development. Sustainable development of Vietnam marine economy is the responsibility of the entire political system, rights and obligations of all Vietnamese organizations, enterprises and people.

(2) Sustainably develop marine economy on the basis of green growth, conservation of biodiversity and marine ecosystems; ensure harmony between economic and natural ecosystems, between conservation and development, between interests of coastal and non-coastal localities; strengthen linkage, restructure sectors and fields towards improving productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness; promote the potentials and advantages of sea, create a driving force for national economic development.

(3) Preserve values, historical traditions and cultural identities related to sea in parallel with building a cohesive and friendly society with the sea; ensure the people's right to participate, benefit and take responsibility for sustainable development of marine economy on the basis of fairness, equality and compliance with the Constitution and law.

(4) Strengthen general and consistent management of marine resources and protection of marine environment, conserving biodiversity and natural marine ecosystems; proactively respond to climate change and sea level rise. Promote investment in conservation and development of biodiversity values, restoration of marine ecosystems; protect the integrity of ecosystem from the mainland to the sea. Associate the protection of marine environment with prevention from environmental pollution and incidents, and strengthen regional and global cooperation.

(5) Use advanced and modern science and technology and high-quality human resources as a breakthrough factor. Prioritize investment in basic research and investigation, and training of human resources on sea by the State budget; combine the mobilization of domestic and foreign resources. Proactively improve the efficiency of integration and international cooperation, give priority to attracting the world's leading strategic investors with source technology and advanced management skills in the principle of equality, mutual benefit, respect for Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. Objectives to 2030

a) General objectives

Bring Vietnam into a strong sea nation. Basically meet the criteria for sustainable development of marine economy; form marine ecological culture; proactively adapt to climate change, sea level rise; prevent from the trend of marine pollution, degradation of the marine environment, coastal eboulement and sea erosion; restore and preserve important marine ecosystems. New, advanced and modern scientific achievements become a direct factor in promoting sustainable development of marine economy.

b) Specific objectives

- General indicators: Indicators of sea and ocean governance and coastal management under the international standards reach the level of group of average high countries or higher in the world. Most of socio-economic development activities related to sea and islands are carried out in the principle of general management in accordance with the marine ecosystem.

- Regarding marine economy: The purely marine economic sectors contribute about 10% of national GDP. The economy of 28 coastal provinces and cities is estimated at

65-70% of national GDP. Marine economic sectors develop sustainably under the international standards; control exploitation of marine resources within the recovery ability of marine ecosystems.-

- Regarding the society: Human development index (HDI) of coastal provinces and cities is higher than national average. The average income per capita of coastal provinces and cities is 1.2 times or higher than the national average income. The inhabited islands have adequate basic socio-economic infrastructure, especially electricity, fresh water, communication, health, education...

- Regarding science, technology, development of marine human resources: Access and make use of advanced scientific and technological achievements and belong to group of leading countries in ASEAN, some fields of marine science and technology reach advanced and modern level in the world. Train and develop marine human resources, form a team of competent and highly qualified marine science and technology officers.

- Regarding the environment, responding to climate change and sea level rise:

Evaluate the potential and value of important marine resources. At least 50% of Vietnam sea area is subject to baseline investigations of marine resource and environment at map scale of 1: 500,000 and investigations with large scale in some key areas. Set up a digitized database on sea and islands, ensuring integration, sharing and updating.

Prevent, control and significantly reduce pollution of marine environment; regionally pioneer in reduction of oceanic plastic waste. In coastal provinces and cities, 100% of hazardous wastes and domestic solid wastes are collected and treated under the environmental standards; 100% of coastal economic zones, industrial zones and urban areas are planned and built towards sustainability, ecology, intelligence, adaptation to climate change, sea level rise and are equipped with concentrated wastewater treatment systems that meet environmental regulations and standards.

Well manage and protect marine, coastal and island ecosystems; increase the area of marine and coastal conservation zones to at least 6% of national marine area; restore the area of coastal mangroves at least equal to the area in 2000.

Capacity of forecast and warning of natural disasters, earthquakes, tsunamis, survey and monitoring of marine environment, climate change and sea level rise, including approval of application of space technology and human intelligence reaches the same level as that of advanced countries in the region. Take measures of preventing and limiting the impact of high tide, saline intrusion and coastal erosion.

4. Vision to 2045

Vietnam becomes a strong sea nation with sustainable development, prosperity, security and safety; marine economy makes an important contribution to national economy, contributing to building our country into a modern, industrialized country in the socialist orientation; participate actively and responsibly in solving international and regional issues of sea and ocean.

III- SOME MAJOR GUIDELINES AND BREAKTHROUGH ELEMENTS

1. Some major guidelines

(1) Marine and coastal economic development

a) Development of marine economic sectors

By 2030, develop, in a successful and breakthrough manner, marine economic sectors in order of priority: (1) Tourism and marine services; (2) Maritime economy; (3) Mining of oil and gas and other marine mineral resources; (4) Aquaculture and fishing; (5) Coastal industry; (6) Renewable energy and new marine economic sectors. Specifically:

- Tourism and marine services: Attach importance to investment in tourism infrastructure; encourage and create conditions for all economic sectors to participate in developing ecotourism, scientific exploration, community tourism, and high-quality marine resorts in coastal areas; build, develop and diversify world-class marine tourism products, product chains and brands on the basis of conserving biodiversity, promoting value of featured natural, cultural and historical heritages of areas and regions, connect with international tourist routes so that Vietnam will become an attractive destination of the world. Research on piloting tourism development to offshore islands and coastal areas. Strengthen the capacity of search and rescue; promote activities of scientific exploration. Focus on education, marine health... Support and create conditions for coastal residents to change jobs from activities that potentially cause negative impacts on sea to protecting, conserving and creating sustainable livelihoods, stable new jobs and raising income for people.

- Maritime economy: The focus is to effectively exploit seaports and sea transport services. Plan, build and organize synchronous and efficient operation of general seaports, international transshipment ports and specialized ports associated with support services; build and complete logistics infrastructure and traffic routes, interconnect seaports with the domestic and foreign areas, regions, localities. Promote the development of sea transport fleet with reasonable structure, apply modern technology, improve service quality, meet domestic transport market demand, and deeply participate in transport supply chains, step by step increase and dominate the international market share.

- Exploit oil and gas and other marine resources and minerals: Enhance the capacity of oil and gas industry and other marine resource and mineral industries; step by step master the search, exploration, exploitation and fulfill the task of marine economic development in the new era. Step up the search, exploration and increase of oil and gas reserves; research and explore new sedimentary basins, non-traditional hydrocarbons; associate oil and gas search and exploration with investigating, surveying and assessing the potential of other marine resources and minerals, deep-sea minerals, especially those with large reserves having high value and strategic significance. Improve the efficiency of exploiting marine mineral resources associated with deep processing; harmoniously combine exploitation and processing with environmental protection and conservation of marine biodiversity.

- Aquaculture and fishing: Switch from aquaculture and fishing under the traditional method to the industrial method that applies high technology. Reorganize fishing

activities in the direction of reducing inshore fishing, promoting exploitation in offshore and transoceanic areas suitable to each sea area and recovery ability of marine ecosystems in line with synchronously and effectively implementing training and job change for fishermen. Promote sustainable aquaculture and fishing activities, strengthen protection and regeneration of marine resources, and prohibit destructive fishing activities. Modernize fishery management at sea; promote production linkage in form of cooperative groups, cooperatives and unions of cooperatives; build some major enterprises to participate in offshore fishing and to cooperate in transoceanic exploitation. Invest in upgrading fishing ports, fishing wharves, ship anchorage areas, and well organize fishing logistic services. Promote application of advanced science and technology in aquaculture, fishing, preservation and processing of seafood, creating key products with high quality and economic value to meet the needs of the market.

- Coastal industry: Based on planning and considering advantages of natural conditions of each region, give priority to the development of environmentally friendly high-tech industries, base industries and source technologies. Reasonably develop industries of ship repair and building, petrochemical, energy, mechanical engineering, processing industry and supporting industries.

- Renewable energy and new marine economic sectors: Promote investment in construction and exploitation of wind power, solar power and other forms of renewable energy. Develop equipment manufacturing industry to serve the renewable energy industry, proceed to master a number of technologies, design, manufacture and production of equipment. Prioritize investment in the development of renewable energies on islands in service of production, domestic activities, ensuring national defense and security. Pay attention to developing a number of economic sectors based on exploiting marine biodiversity resources such as marine medicinal herbs, farming and processing of seaweed, algae, sea grass...

b) Synchronous development and step by step formation of coastal economic zones, industrial zones and ecological urban areas

Concentrate on building and replicating models of coastal economic zones, eco-industrial zones associated with the formation and development of strong marine economic centers. Coastal economic zones must play a key role in regional development and inter-regional adhesion. Renew thinking in the formulation and implementation of coastal urban system development plans with synchronous and modern technical and social infrastructure under the green growth and smart urban area model and criteria. Accelerate construction and completion of infrastructure of coastal economic zones and industrial zones in the direction of approaching models of economic zones, eco-industrial zones that attract investors, attract and effectively use f resources, especially high-quality human resources; well solve environmental and social problems, improve the quality of life for people.

(2) Development of sea areas based on advantages of natural conditions, harmony between conservation and development

Plan marine space under protected – conservation zones, buffer zones and socio-economic development zones for sustainable development of marine economy on the

basis of maximizing comparative advantages in natural conditions, geographical position, cultural identity, diversity of ecosystems, ensuring regional linkage, between coastal and non-marine localities.

- Northern sea and coastal areas (Quang Ninh - Ninh Binh): Continue to build Hai Phong - Quang Ninh area into a marine economic center; is the gateway and driving force for development of the northern key economic region in association with Lach Huyen international port; develop Quang Ninh into a national tourist center connecting with major international tourist centers of the region and the world.

- North Central and Central sea and coastal areas (Thanh Hoa - Binh Thuan): Develop international transshipment deep-water seaports, specialized seaports in association with industrial, oil and gas, electricity, renewable energy, clean industry complexes; develop large tourist centers; aquaculture, fishing and processing of seafood, logistics and fishery infrastructure.

- Southeastern sea and coastal areas (Ba Ria - Vung Tau - Ho Chi Minh City): Develop international container seaports, seaport logistic services, maritime safety assurance services, oil and gas exploitation and processing, supporting industries and petroleum services.

- Southwestern coastal and coastal areas (Tien Giang - Ca Mau - Kien Giang): Focus on building and developing Phu Quoc into a strong marine eco-tourism center of international stature; develop industries of gas, gas processing, electricity, renewable energy, aquaculture, fishing, logistic services, fishery infrastructure; connect to major economic centers in the region and the world.

(3) Environmental protection, conservation and sustainable development of marine biodiversity; proactive response to climate change, sea level rise and natural disaster prevention and fighting

Expand the area, establish new marine conservation zones on the basis of the national marine spatial planning; attach importance to conserving biodiversity, restoring ecosystems, especially coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, coastal protection forests; ensure the integrity and natural relationships between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Develop strict technical criteria and requirements under the international environmental standards for investment projects with high risk of environmental pollution in coastal areas, ensure prevention from occurrence of incidents causing environmental pollution, minimize and effectively handle pollution sources. Invest in building and strengthening forces and equipment for automatic monitoring and warning of environmental quality, responding to environmental incidents and toxic chemicals at sea; manage marine waste, especially plastic waste; improve and enhance the quality of the marine environment.

Improve capacity to forecast, warn, proactively prevent, avoid and mitigate natural disasters, earthquakes, tsunamis, adaptation to climate change and sea level rise on the basis of application of advanced science and technology, especially application of smart models that are adaptive and resilient to natural disasters and negative impacts

of climate change. Strengthen measures to prevent and fight against sea erosion, coastal corrosion, inundation, saline intrusion...

(4) Improvement of people's life, construction of marine and social culture that is close and friendly with the sea

Improve the life, ensure security and safety for people living in coastal areas, on islands and those who work at sea. Attach importance to developing cultural institutions for marine and coastal residential communities; promote national identity, historical and cultural values and good knowledge in dealing with the sea, consider this as an important foundation for building marine culture. Preserve cultural space, architecture and natural heritage. Raise awareness of sea and ocean, build society, awareness, lifestyle and cultural behavior that is close and friendly with the sea. Promote the spirit of mutual love of communities in sea and coastal areas. Ensure fair and equal right to access, participate, benefit and take responsibility of people for the sea.

(5) Assurance of national defense, security, foreign affairs and international cooperation

Build a regular and elite revolutionary armed forces in the direction of modernization, with priority given to the modernization of a number of military services, armed forces and law enforcement forces at sea; ceaselessly consolidating and strengthening the entire people's defense posture in association with the people's security posture in the sea area; ensure the ability to handle situations at sea well, maintain independence, sovereignty, sovereignty rights, jurisdiction and national interests in the seas. Improve capacity to respond to traditional and non-traditional security threats, ensure national security, social order and safety, and fight to defeat any conspiracy to take advantage of sea and island issues to sabotage. Persistently build and maintain an environment of peace, stability and legal order at sea, create a basis for the safe and efficient exploitation and use of sea. Strengthen and expand foreign relations, international cooperation, actively participate in and actively contribute to the common efforts of international community in conservation and sustainable use of sea and ocean; take full advantage of international resources and support to improve marine management and exploitation capacity, in which focusing on science, technology, knowledge and human resource training.

2. Some breakthrough elements

(1) Complete the institution for sustainable development of marine economy, give priority to completing legal corridor, innovate and develop a model of green growth, protecting the environment, improving productivity, quality and international competitiveness of marine economic sectors, sea and coastal areas; perfect general and consistent management mechanism related to sea. Review, adjust, supplement and formulate new plans related to sea, ensure the linkage and synchronization between branches and localities.

(2) Develop science and technology and train high-quality marine human resources, promote innovation, creativity, take advantage of achievements in advanced science,

technology, new science and technology, attract leading experts, scientists, high-quality human resources.

(3) Develop multi-purpose, synchronous infrastructure, transportation network connecting major national economic centers, industrial zones, urban areas, sea areas with seaports based on natural and economic ecosystem, strategically connecting North - South, East - West among regions nationally and internationally.

IV- MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Strengthening of the Party's leadership, promotion of propagandizing, raising awareness of sustainable marine development, creating consensus throughout society.

Raise awareness, boost leadership of executive committees, organizations of the Party and authorities in implementing, inspecting and monitoring the implementation of policies and solutions on sustainable development of marine economy. Improve efficiency and diversify forms and contents to propagate the Party's guidelines, the State's policies and laws on sea and islands, and strategy for sustainable development of Vietnam marine economy in the entire politic system, among the people, Vietnamese overseas and international community; affirm Vietnam's consistent policy of maintaining a peaceful and stable environment and respecting international law at sea. Bring into play the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations at all levels in propaganda and mobilization of all strata to supervise and criticize the implementation of the Resolution.

2. Improvement of institutions, policies, strategies and plans for sustainable development of marine economy

Review and complete the system of policies and laws on the sea towards sustainable development, ensure the feasibility, consistency, consistency, and compliance with legal standards and international treaties to which Vietnam is a party. Create a favorable legal corridor to mobilize domestic and foreign resources for investment in infrastructure construction, development of science, technology, human resources and transfer of marine knowledge. Actively participate and actively promote the formation of global and regional mechanisms related to sea and ocean.

Consolidate the modern and synchronous system of general and consistent State management agencies on sea from the central to local levels; build a team of competent and highly qualified officers. Improve the efficiency of coordination among agencies, between central and local levels on sea and island. Consolidate the inter-agency coordinating body to uniformly direct the implementation of the Strategy for sustainable development of marine economy headed by the Prime Minister; strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to well perform its functions and tasks as a standing body to assist the Government and the Prime Minister in general and consistent state management of sea and island.

Consolidate the organizational model, improve the management capacity of islands, archipelagoes and coastal areas. Arrange the population on islands associated with the transformation of production organization model towards being friendly with sea and marine environment.

Review, supplement and build new synchronous strategies, plans related to sea and island towards general management in line with marine ecosystem, ensuring cohesion and harmony between conservation and development of mainland areas, coastal areas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelf. Urgently elaborate national marine spatial planning, master plan of exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources in coastal areas.

3. Development of science and technology and strengthening of baseline marine investigations

Promote innovation, creativeness and application of advanced scientific and technological achievements; boost the research, establish scientific grounds for planning and completing policies and laws on sustainable development of marine economy.

Prioritize the investment in baseline investigation, scientific and technological research, and training of marine human resources; form centers for marine biotechnology research and application, deep seabed exploitation and spatial technology in marine surveillance to reach the advanced level in the region. Assess the potentials and advantages in terms of natural conditions, natural resources, ecosystems, and marine economic sectors and fields such as maritime, marine exploitation, aquaculture and processing, renewable energy, information and digital technology, marine biopharmaceuticals, underground self-operating equipment, etc. Formulate and effectively implement key program on baseline investigation of marine and island resources and environment; expand and improve the efficiency of international cooperation in investigation and research in international waters. Invest in advanced marine research fleet and submarine equipment capable of research in deep sea areas.

4. Promotion of education, training and development of marine human resources

Enhance education, raise awareness, knowledge, understanding of sea and ocean, survival skills, adaptation to climate change, sea level rise, natural disaster prevention and fighting for pupils and students in all education grades and levels. Develop high-quality marine human resources in line with the market demand; adopt special mechanisms and policies to attract talents, step by step form a team of international-qualified managers, scientists and experts with deep sea and ocean expertise.

Have mechanisms to support, improve training quality and develop a network of marine human resource training establishments to reach the advanced level in the region. Effectively carry out vocational training to meet the labor requirements of marine economic sectors and job change of the people.

5. Strengthening of capacity to ensure national defense and security and law enforcement at sea

Finalize the organization of forces to ensure national defense and security, and law enforcement at sea. Invest in modern equipment, focus on training human resources, improve the efficiency of law enforcement and enhance synergy and combat capabilities of the forces participating in the protection of sovereignty, sovereignty rights, jurisdiction, legitimate and legal rights of the country. Build police forces in

coastal areas, islands, urban areas, economic zones and coastal industrial zones, serving as the core to ensure political security, social order and safety in coastal and island areas. Improve operational capacity of forces directly in charge of natural disaster prevention and mitigation, rescue, response to climate change, sea level rise in sea and island areas; ensure security and safety for residents, workers and economic activities in the marine area; firmly build all-people defense posture in association with the people's security posture in sea and islands.

6. Active strengthening and expansion of foreign relations and international cooperation on sea

Consistently implement the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, diversification and multilateralization; take the initiative and improve the efficiency of international integration; resolutely and persistently fight to protect the sovereignty and legal and legitimate interests of the nation at sea, at the same time proactively and actively resolve and handle disputes and disagreements in East Sea by peace measures on the basis of international law, especially United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982; preserve a peaceful, stable and cooperative environment for development. Strengthen relations with strategic partners, comprehensive partners and traditional friendly countries, countries with maritime potential, and countries with common interests in the principle of respecting independence, sovereignty and equality, mutual benefit and in accordance with international law. Proactively and actively participate in international and regional forums, especially maritime cooperation activities within the framework of ASEAN; coordinate with other countries to fully and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), promote the signing of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

Promote international cooperation activities on sustainable management, use and conservation of sea and ocean; seriously implement regional and international treaties and agreements on sea and ocean to which Vietnam has acceded; study and join important international treaties on the sea, firstly give priority to the fields of natural resource management, environmental protection, marine scientific research; promote participation in scientific research, survey, exploration and exploitation of natural resources in international waters. Continue to promote cooperation, take advantage of the support of partners, international and regional organizations to develop human resources, marine infrastructure, and apply modern science and technology to marine economy, environmental protection, natural disaster prevention and fighting, adaptation to climate change and sea level rise.

7. Mobilization of resources, encouraging of all economic sectors to invest in sustainable marine development, construction of strong marine economic groups

Step up the attraction of resources from all economic sectors, especially private economy and foreign-invested economy. Proactively attract major investors with source technology and advanced management skills from developed countries. Prioritize the investment in the State budget for development of front and offshore island districts and communes; socialize investment in infrastructure of sea, islands, coastal economic and industrial zones. Encourage the development of enterprises of all economic sectors and strong marine economic groups engaged in production and

business activities at sea, especially in offshore and transoceanic waters. Continue to restructure state-owned enterprises in marine economic sectors, ensuring improving management capacity, efficiency in production and business, and competitiveness.

V- ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. Provincial Party Committees, municipal party committees, Party human resource committee, Party executive committee under the Central level organize to study, deeply grasp the content of the Resolution; build and organize the implementation of programs, action plans with objectives, criteria, tasks, solutions, resources, inspection and monitoring mechanism, responsible agency and detailed roadmap to concretize and institutionalize the Resolution within the scope of responsibility of the agencies or organizations; strengthen leadership, create unity in both awareness and action in implementing the Resolution.

2. The Party Union of the National Assembly leads the formulation of laws and ordinances, gives priority to law projects that directly serve the implementation of the Resolution; strengthen supervision of the National Assembly, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Ethnic Council, and committees of the National Assembly over the sustainable development of Vietnam marine economy.

3. Party human resource committee of the Government directs the promulgation of master plan and 5-year plan, concretizes the Resolution's viewpoints, objectives and strategic directions; clearly identify urgent tasks, regular tasks, and specific roadmap and assignment. Strengthen capacity and role of state management, building inter-agency coordination mechanism in state management of sea and islands. Lead and direct agencies, ministries, branches and localities to review, adjust and supplement relevant development strategies, plans and programs; synchronously complete sub-law documents, mechanisms and policies for sustainable development of marine economy in accordance with the situation and conditions of each area, region and locality; regularly monitor, inspect and evaluate the implementation situation.

4. The Central Propaganda Department presides over, and coordinate with concerned agencies in, studying, thoroughly grasping and propagating the implementation of the Resolution; promote propaganda, raise awareness among the people of position and role of sea and Vietnam Strategy for sustainable development of marine economy.

5. The Party Union of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations lead, direct and promote the mobilization of all strata to actively participate and supervise the implementation of the Resolution.

6. The Vietnam Central Economic Commission presides over, and coordinate with concerned agencies in, regularly monitoring, inspecting and urging the implementation of the Resolution, periodically conducting the preliminary review and summary and reporting to the Politburo and the Secretariat.