



Research Article

**CURRENT VIEWPOINTS OF THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST
PARTY ON THE ISSUES OF PROTECTION
THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SEA AND THE ISLANDS**

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam is a coastal country in the East Sea, has a coastline of more than 3,000km with a continental shelf of millions of square kilometers under the Vietnamese's sovereignty and jurisdiction. The shelf has many bays and more than 3,000 islands in total. Therefore, along with sea exploitation, protecting sovereignty over the sea and islands has always been identified as an important task. This article analyzes current views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the protection of sovereignty over the sea and islands of the country, such as asserting the country's sovereignty in general and on the sea and islands, management and protection of the sea and islands; development of economy associated with the enhancing the country's defense and security; using flexible and wise solutions to solve disputes on islands; mobilization of the strength of the entire country and political system; taking advantages of diplomacy in protecting the national sea-island sovereignty. The article also draws on experiences that contribute to better protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands of the country in the coming time.

Keywords: protect sovereignty of the sea and islands; viewpoints; viewpoints of the Vietnamese Communist Party

1. Introduction

The East Sea is a sea area of particular importance to the exchange and development of the region and the world, has received much attention from many countries, including countries with direct or indirect interests related to the East Sea. Countries are urgently looking for ways to assert their position and influence on the East Sea, including infringing on the sovereignty of other countries. This situation makes the East Sea a hot spot in the region and the world today.

Vietnam is located along the coast of the East Sea, for many generations, the sea has always been closely associated with all activities of the Vietnamese people. In parallel with

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promoting the advantages of the sea for economic development, protecting national sovereignty over the sea and islands is an inseparable mission. However, protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands is a very complex mission, involving many factors: historical, legal, and also factors without consensus in international political life. This makes the problem of protecting sovereignty over the islands become more and more complicated. Moreover, Vietnam is now in the process of striving to become a country rich in the sea and strong from the sea. This is a challenge, requiring the Communist Party of Vietnam to constantly raise its political bravery, independence, creative autonomy in leadership, direction, inheritance, and promotion of good traditions. The beauty of the nation for generations now firmly protects the sacred sea and island territory of the Fatherland. Therefore, it is necessary to study and clarify the contents of leadership and direction to protect the sovereignty of the islands, from which to draw necessary lessons for the next stage leadership.

2. Research methods

This paper studies the views and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the protection of the sovereignty over the sea and islands of Vietnam in the current period.

The research applied Marxism-Leninism together with examined the history of how Vietnam protected the sovereignty of the sea and islands of the country.

The historical approach was used mainly for synthesizing the Party's points and programs on the national sovereignty to protect the sea and islands. The logical method is used to deepen the sequence of events in each event, make decisions, link contents, and draw necessary conclusions (lessons) in the leadership process, directing the protection rights islands before all developments of the situation. In addition, related documents will be analyzed, synthesized, and compared to determine the correctness, flexibility, and creativity in leadership, direction, and protection of the islands sovereignty of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

3. Findings

3.1. The viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the right to protect the islands of the Fatherland

The sea and islands are the inseparable part of the Vietnamese territory. The protection of the sea and islands sovereignty is primarily the process of exercising national sovereignty, sovereignty rights, and jurisdiction over the islands and sea areas established in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the International Sea 1982.

The twenty-first century is considered as the century of the seas and oceans, many countries tend to dominate the seas, establish and assert national sovereignty over the seas, from which to exploit the seas, consider the seas and islands as the direction of development. The Communist Party of Vietnam up to now has always been interested in the issue of protecting the sovereignty of the nation's islands and islands, considering this a special

important mission. In the current period, protecting sovereignty over islands is shown specifically in the following contents:

First, affirm the national sovereignty and sovereignty, firmly manage and protect the territorial waters of the country

The issue of establishing, asserting national sovereignty over the sea is the basis, foundation for managing and protecting the territorial waters of the country. This is the most important task affirmed by the Communist Party of Vietnam in many documents. At the 4th Session of the X Central Conference on Vietnam Marine Strategy to 2020, the Party stated: “The fundamental, long-term and cross-cutting task is to fully establish sovereignty, firmly manage and protect the ownership rights, sovereignty, jurisdiction over the sea, continental shelf, two archipelagos of Hoang Sa, Truong Sa and other islands, islands under the sovereignty of our country” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2007, p. 79). This is also an important foundation for the Party, State, and functional agencies to comprehensively implement the country’s Marine Strategy.

Under the leadership of the Party, asserting Vietnam's sovereignty over the waters and islands of the Fatherland has been specified in many legal documents such as Declaration on seas and baselines in 1977 and 1982; Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the years 1980, 1992, and 2013; The 1993 Petroleum Law; The Resolution of the National Assembly (1994) on ratification of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; Ordinance of the Border Guard in 1997; Fisheries Law 2003; Law on National Borders 2003; Decree No. 25/2009/ND-TTg dated March 26, 2009, of the Government on integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection of the country’s sea and islands; Decision No. 568 / QD-TTg dated April 28, 2010 by the Prime Minister approving the Planning on economic development of Vietnam's sea and islands up to 2020; Law of the Sea of Vietnam 2012; Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands 2015; Vietnam Maritime Code 2015, and Vietnam Coast Guard Law 2018.

Especially the affirmation of sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa of Vietnam. Historical documents and international laws have proved that these two archipelagos are under the Vietnamese sovereignty, and are inseparable parts of the territory of Vietnam. Therefore, in order to clearly affirm the current views of Vietnam towards these two archipelagos, on November 30 1987, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued a Thematic Resolution on the protection of the sovereignty of the two archipelagos of Truong Sa and Hoang Sa. The Resolution states that the two archipelagos have long been the territory of Vietnam, having an important position in terms of national defense, security, and marine economic development before the sea and island dispute became drastic. Facing the tense and drastic sea-island dispute, the Resolution No. 06/NQ/TW (November 30, 1987) is an important

document marking the a strategic planning by the Party on protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands.

Also, the country protects the sovereignty, jurisdiction, rights, and interests in Vietnamese seas via maintaining the operation of the DK rigs on the exclusive economic zone, the continental shelf. Persistently, resolutely fight against any act of violating the sovereignty over the sea and islands of Vietnam. This stance is consistently expressed in the promulgated legal documents on the sea, as well as in other official statements and statements of the Government of Vietnam.

In the management and protection of the national sovereignty at sea, the Communist Party of Vietnam clearly states that putting the interests of the nation and the nation on the forefront, fighting resolutely and persistently to maintain the sovereignty of sacred islands to the Fatherland's spirituality, not to let the country be passive, unexpected, not to lose land, to lose islands. Resolutely and persistently fight to protect the sovereignty of the islands of the Fatherland with high determination, strong will, and bravery while demonstrating a long-term and complex nature in the defense process of the sea-island sovereignty. This is also a flexible, creative, non-subjective, and dynamic approach in the realization of the goal of the national defense in the new historical context.

Second, balance between economic development and the national defense and security of the sea and islands

The protection of the sea and island sovereignty for economic development is the basis for firmly protecting the national sovereignty over the sea. Those are two inseparable missions, especially in the current trend when the whole world is facing the sea.

In order to develop the marine economy while implementing the goal of protecting the sovereignty and national sovereignty over the islands of the Fatherland, a comprehensive maritime strategy is required. Emphasizing this important task, the X Congress (2006) of the Party affirmed that the urgent task now is to “formulate and implement a comprehensive, focused and key economic development strategy; soon to make our country a strong nation on the sea, together with ensuring the national defense, security, and international cooperation” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p. 93). Implementing that policy, on February 9 2007, the 4th Conference of the Party Central Committee, term X passed a Resolution No. 09 on the Vietnam Maritime Strategy to 2020 named “Strongly develop the marine economy in order to strengthen the national economic potential and protect the sovereignty of the islands” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2007, p. 78).

While implementing the strategy, the Party has focused on developing industries such as oil and gas, offshore fishing and fishing logistics, marine economy (seaport services, building and repairing the ship, sea transport), and sea tourism. This is considered as a mechanism to create a breakthrough in the growth and restructuring of the marine economy, to respond to climate change, and exploit marine resources in a sustainable manner. On the

other hand, building a system of operational plans to protect the sea and island areas and make adjustments to suit the new development of the situation. The forces specialized in protecting the sea and islands have been strengthened, gradually exercising the State management over the islands, such as the border patrol fleet, Vietnam Fisheries Resources Surveillance, the Coast Guard, the Border, and the Customs. Modern equipment is equipped with reconnaissance, observation, remote realm, and maritime communication.

Propaganda and education on national defense and security for the entire nation have been promoted, especially focusing on fostering forces directly operating on the sea and islands. The coordination between the armed forces, local authorities, and people in coastal areas to protect the sovereignty of the territorial seas of the country is more important and stricter. The relationship between fishermen and residents of the sea and the armed forces at the sea has been strengthened in order to help each other produce and efficiently exploit natural resources at sea, and is a prerequisite for construction, consolidating the people's heartwarming posture, and developing on-the-spot forces to serve national defense and security strategies at sea and islands.

After 10 years of implementing the Resolution No. 09 on the Vietnam Maritime Strategy to 2020, on the basis of achievements and shortcomings, especially in the new East Sea situations, on 22/10/2018 on behalf of the Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong signed to issue the Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW on Vietnam's Strategy for Sustainable Marine Economic Development to 2030, with a vision to 2045. The resolution once again emphasizes that the sea is a part constituting the sacred sovereignty of the Fatherland, is a living space and a gateway for international exchange, closely associated with the development and protection of the country. Vietnam must become a nation strong in the sea, rich from the sea, with sustainable development, prosperity, security, and safety; to sustainably develop the marine economy associated with national defense and security, able to maintain independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, to strengthen foreign relations, international cooperation on the sea, and contribute to maintaining a harmonious environment (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2018).

After the resolution was issued, the economic sectors of the sea continued to develop synchronously, including oil and gas exploitation and processing; maritime economy (including building fleets, developing seaport systems and repairing industry, logistics services); fishing and aquaculture; marine tourism, and coastal resorts; coastal urban and industrial zones development. In particular, the policy of offshore fishing by steel hulls is deployed on a large scale with the participation of the political system and the participation of scientists, managers, manufacturers, banks, and fishermen. This brings great economic benefits.

The Party assessed the achievements in economic development and national defense and security at sea confirming that. "The sovereignty of the national security at sea is

maintained; the search and rescue work and the maritime safety are basically guaranteed; foreign affairs and international cooperation on the sea have been implemented proactively and comprehensively. The marine and coastal economies are becoming the driving forces for national development; the infrastructure system is invested; the spirsitual and material life of the people in the sea area has been improved” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2018).

Thirdly, flexibly and wisely settle disputes on sea islands

Because of the position, role, and importance of the East Sea, the maritime dispute over the sea is increasingly complicated. The strategic competition between major countries, the maritime boundary sovereignty disputes, and disagreements between countries, so the protection of sea and island sovereignty for the country requires more attentions. The Party's consistent policy in the settlement of disputes on sea and islands is not to use or threaten to use forces, to resolve conflicts through peaceful negotiations on the basis of respecting independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international laws.

Conflicts in the East Sea today basically exist in two main types. The first is the territorial sovereignty dispute over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos under the Vietnamese sovereignty. The second is the dispute over the delimitation of overlapping maritime zones and continental shelf between countries with adjacent or opposite coasts around the East Sea. The Party's motto is calm, lucid, proactive, creative, determined, and persistent in resolving disputes at sea with peaceful solutions; to take advantage of the international opinion's consensus and support in the protection of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, ensuring the interests of the nation and the nation, and consider the value of peace as the highest.

Vietnam always asks related parties to restrain, do not take activities that complicate the situation in the East Sea, adhere to the commitment to settle disputes by peaceful means, together seriously present the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the East Sea (DOC) signed in 2002. Call on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China to actively negotiate towards the development of a Code of Conduct (COC), so that the East Sea is truly a sea of peace, stability and friendship, and development for the benefit of all countries in the region and for the common security of the region and around the world.

Besides, Vietnam also proactively and actively prepare all aspects to come up with plans and promptly respond to other situations that may arise when the measures of peace negotiations are no longer effective. This shows the cleverness and flexibility of the Party in all situations to prevent wars from happening.

It can be said that the Party's principles on dispute settlement with countries in the region and around the world are the basis for the Party to fight against the “cow's tongue line” map, drilling rig HD 981 of China illegally placed in the waters of Vietnam. To completely settle a number of problems such as delimiting the sea with China in the Gulf of Tonkin and with Thailand in the Gulf of Thailand; solving the delimitation of the continental

shelf with Indonesia; conducting joint oil and gas exploitation with Malaysia; fisheries cooperation with China; establish a hotline between Vietnam People's Navy and China Navy; Malaysia, Philippines, and Cambodia. At the same time, conducting joint patrols with Thailand, Cambodia, and China and collaborating in marine scientific research with the Philippines.

Fourthly, mobilize the power of the entire country and the political system to protect the sovereignty of the islands

With the viewpoint that “consolidating national defense, maintaining national security, political stability, social order, and safety are regular important tasks of the Party, State, of the entire political system and the whole country, in which the People's Army and the People's Public Security are the core, building an all-people defense posture, solid people's security posture” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 67). The Party has mobilized the strength of the entire country, all organizations, individuals, and the Vietnamese people living in the country and residing overseas to unanimously defend the national sovereignty over the islands.

Under the leadership of the Party, the organization of the movement of the entire country to participate in protecting the territorial sovereignty and national border security in the new situation has been widely deployed. Proactively build and gradually perfect the defense and security posture at sea to be ready to deal with all situations that arise. Through many measures to organize education for the entire country on the value of the islands. Besides, building areas with extensive strategic defense posture on island coastlines. In the key island waters, the force has been strengthened and consolidated in terms of military, weapons, and equipment to enhance combat power at sea.

As regards the force to protect the sovereignty of the sea and islands, the direct and on-site force is the core force. For that reason, the Party is very interested in building forces directly in charge of protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands such as the Navy, Border control, Coast Guard, militia and self-defense of the sea that are strong enough, with reasonable quantity and high synthetic quality focusing on political quality. Improving the technical level, tactics, and combat cooperation between forces, ensuring the ability to flexibly and effectively handle situations that may occur at sea; paying attentions to ensuring weapons and technical equipment for key forces such as the Navy and Coast Guard in accordance with the development trend in the region and the mission requirements of each unit.

Combining the strength of the main army with the ability to handle situations quickly and directly by the military and civil forces in coastal localities, practicing the above combat contract options, which closely combines the traditional art of warfare of the nation with the combat plans using high-tech weapons in handling possible situations. Promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc in building a force to manage, exploit, and protect

the sovereignty of Vietnam's sea and islands, especially the role of socio-political organizations in localities along the sea and Vietnamese people living abroad, creating a positive effect for the movement to protect the territorial sea of the country.

Fifthly, strongly promote the role of diplomacy in protecting national sea and islands sovereignty

Consistent implementation of the XII Congress's conclusion that, “Actively, resolutely, and persistently fight using appropriate measures, protect the sovereignty of sea, islands and airspace, and keep peace and stability for the country development” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 146). Facing the complexity of the island issue, Vietnam has always actively dealt with dialogue and negotiation through diplomatic channels.

On the one hand, Vietnam promotes negotiation and cooperation with related countries such as China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines to expand cooperation with major partners inside and outside the region to create a better environment for solving the East Sea issue. On the other hand, Vietnamese diplomatic agencies actively participate in propaganda at home and abroad, taking advantages of international forums so that the world opinion can better understand the East Sea situation, justice, stance, goodwill as well as determination of Vietnam in dealing with the East Sea issues, thereby reinforcing social arguments and the support of international friends in the defense of the sea and island sovereignty.

3.2. Some experiences from the Party's leadership practices in protecting sovereignty over the sea and islands

First, unifying the ideology and awareness of the position, role, and special importance of protecting the sovereignty of the country and islands throughout the Party, the entire country, and the entire army

The sea is defined as the cradle of life on earth, which brings financial potential, military strength, politics, and diplomacy to the sea nations. The sea, coastal areas, and islands have a great influence on socio-economic development, ensuring national defense and security and protecting the environment. In order to build a nation strong in the sea, rich from the sea, it is necessary first of all to have complete and unified thinking about the sea. The unification of awareness of the importance of protecting national sovereignty at sea at each level, each sector, each locality, and every Vietnamese people is an important and necessary condition to create synergy and the consistency in firmly protecting the territorial seas and islands of the Fatherland.

To unify awareness in protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands, there is need to do better propaganda and education to raise awareness of the role of the sea and islands of the Fatherland. Propaganda must be carried out in many diversified and diversified forms, suitable to the level of awareness of each groups of people, providing objective and oriented information on the ongoing issues for all people correctly and fully understand the nature of the problem; promptly responding to questions and concerns of people and officials about

the developments of the situation; thereby creating trust and consensus in society for the undertakings and policies of the Party and State in the issue of sovereignty over sea and islands.

Arousing national pride, the people's resilient and indomitable tradition in firmly defending the sovereignty of the sea and islands, making each Vietnamese citizen clearly see his or her responsibilities and obligations towards sovereignty of the national sea-islands, thereby promoting the solidarity of the entire nation, forces, and unanimous determination to master and protect the sacred sea and islands of the country.

Second, continue to closely combine forms and measures to protect the sovereignty of the sea and islands of the country such as strongly develop the marine economy with the national defense and security and fight via political, diplomatic, and legal measures

The sea and the islands dispute between the country and other countries in the East Sea are currently complicated, requiring a flexible combination of many different forms of struggles. The combination must be done in all forces, organizations, ministries from central to grassroots level, domestic and foreign organizations:

Combining economic development with protecting the country's defense and security. Historical practices show that a fully developed economy will be the foundation and conditions for each country to build a strong defense and security. Relying on economic development, taking economic development as the foundation, through economic activities, to promptly take advantage of the latest achievements to consolidate defense and build military strength. Vietnam's sea and islands hold great economic potentials. Therefore, exploiting and using effectively and turning these potentials into resources, the driving force to promote the industrialization and modernization of the country is a requirement. The Party and State need to focus on investing adequate resources in key economic sectors with strengths in coastal areas. Besides, due to the specificity of the marine economy, the process of economic development is also the process of asserting and protecting the sovereignty of the sea and islands of the Fatherland. However, to make this task better in the future, it is necessary to continue:

Well solving the relationship between economic growth and ensuring national defense and security, ensuring each step of economic development is a step in enhancing the national defense and security potential on islands.

Must combine well three tasks: Improve people's lives, accumulate for development, and ensure national defense and security.

The development of offshore fishing fleets is both for economic development and defense, security assurance in the sea, and the island waters. The military has become a core force that combines the country's economy with national defense and security and serves as a reliable support for the country's fishermen and other forces to develop marine economy, especially in remote islands edge. Combining economy with national defense and security

when the East Sea situations are becoming more complicated, requiring the Vietnamese army to participate in socio-economic development, contributing to improving combat strength and responsiveness to protecting the Fatherland in the new situation.

Politically, the islands are a part constituting the national territory of Vietnam, a living space, and material conditions to build and develop the country through thousands of years of history. This becomes an important factor determining the country's development in the current period. Therefore, managing, enforcing, and protecting the sovereignty of Vietnam's sea and islands not only means to protect territorial space, economic - cultural - environmental interests but also to protect the political regime. Struggling in the political field is reflected in the Party and State's strengthening measures to assert the sovereignty over the islands, sovereignty rights, and jurisdiction over islands and waters established in accordance with the Convention of United Nations on the Law of the Sea 1982. The organized and regulated influence of the State law on activities on sea and islands in order to maintain, develop domestic and foreign relations, ensuring for such activities to take place in order and in accordance with the State regulations.

Legally, the sovereignty of the country's sea and islands has been confirmed by historical documents and evidence. Therefore, to protect the sovereignty of the sea and islands is to continue to build and improve policies and laws on management, enforcement, and protection of the sovereignty over seas and islands. Along with the adoption of the Comprehensive Marine Strategy, with a broad strategic vision, high coverage in the fields of the economy - society, defense - security, international cooperation, and the environment, the State needs to continue to promulgate legal documents aiming at institutionalizing the Party's major policies on management and protection of the sovereignty over sea and islands. On the basis of legal documents widely disclosed domestically and internationally, it is necessary to persistently negotiate with countries that have disputes on the continental shelf and overlapping areas in order to build a peaceful, stable, cooperative, and developed country.

Developing and completing management mechanisms of the sea and islands by developing additional law enforcement forces, such as the coast guard, border guard, and fisheries surveillance; actively conduct activities to patrol, control, detect and promptly handle law violations in Vietnam's waters, thereby contributing to maintaining the security, order, and safety at sea, clearly demonstrating the role of management and maintenance of marine protection of Vietnam. At the same time, with the enhancement of the role and responsibility of the border forces and the navy, continue to improve the state management on islands together with the specific responsibilities of the state and ministries, the combination of local and state management on the sea and islands.

Diplomatically, through public opinion opposing all countries' violations against the sovereignty of the sea and islands of Vietnam. Fight to protect the sovereignty of the sea, islands, legitimate rights and interests at sea, both on the bilateral, regional level, and global

multilateral forums on both official channels and scholars in various and flexible forms and format. Continue to fight against the violations of sovereignty over the sea and islands in the East Sea, enlist the support of international public opinion on our cause and denounce the acts of violating the sovereignty of Vietnam.

Thirdly, to promote the strength of the great bloc of mass unity in the defense of the sea and islands

Today, the strength of the great national unity bloc continues to promote at high altitude, becoming an important driving force for the country's renewal, preserving the integrity of national border territory on the sea. The demand for great universal solidarity becomes even more urgent when the issue of the country's sovereignty over the East Sea has complicated developments caused by China. In this situation, the love for the country associated with the sense of sovereignty protection, territorial integrity needs to be shown broadly, vigorously, and more pervasive, must be conveyed through the media, mass media, social networking sites, through the daily work of each citizen. Each Vietnamese people voluntarily, voluntarily gather together in a united, consensus, steadfast bloc to defend the national sea and islands sovereignty through a peaceful path that is both an inevitable need of the people, at the same time is the inevitable requirement of the times. We must have the responsibility to preserve and protect the independence, freedom, territorial integrity of the country that for generations of ancestors sacrificed their bones, blood to preserve and pass on to the next generation.

4. Conclusion

Thus, the sea and islands are a sacred part of the Vietnamese Fatherland, protecting national sovereignty over the sea is the responsibility of every Vietnamese people for thousands of generations, which is also a common duty of the entire Party our entire army today.

The Communist Party of Vietnam since its inception has always affirmed the importance of the national sea and islands. The protection of the sovereignty over the islands of the Fatherland is confirmed in many documents promulgated by the Party, concretized in the legal documents of the State, and implemented by specialized forces in practice. Protection of sea and islands sovereignty is shown firstly in: asserting the sovereignty, sovereignty right, management and protection of the territorial waters of the country; promote the development of the marine economy associated with strengthening national defense and security at sea and islands; resolving wisely and flexibly the disputes taking place at sea by many different measures; bringing into play the strength of the entire people, all patriotic organizations and individuals in the country and residing overseas in the struggle to protect national sovereignty in the islands; strongly promote the role of diplomacy in protecting national sea-island sovereignty... Directing the struggle to protect the sovereignty of the islands of the Fatherland also leaves many valuable lessons that need to be further promoted in the coming time, such as:

Must unifying the awareness of the position, role, and special importance of the task of protecting the sovereignty over the sea and islands in the whole Party, the entire people, and the entire army; continue to closely combine the forms, measures to protect the sovereignty of sea and islands: strongly develop the marine economy, combine the economy with national defense and security, combine political, diplomatic and legal struggle; promote the bloc of great unity for the entire people in the defense of sea and islands sovereignty...

Facing the complex situation of the East Sea today, mastering these lessons requires flexibility, and creativity in all forces, agencies, organizations, and departments towards the goal of bringing our country to become a country strong in the sea, rich from the sea.

❖ **Conflict of Interest:** Author have no conflict of interest to declare.

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**MỘT SỐ QUAN ĐIỂM CỦA ĐẢNG CỘNG SẢN VIỆT NAM
VỀ VẤN ĐỀ BẢO VỆ CHỦ QUYỀN VÙNG BIỂN VÀ HẢI ĐẢO TỔ QUỐC
TRONG GIAI ĐOẠN HIỆN NAY**

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TÓM TẮT

Việt Nam là quốc gia ven Biển Đông, có bờ biển dài hơn 3000km, thêm lục địa thuộc chủ quyền và quyền tài phán rộng hàng triệu km², với nhiều vịnh biển và hơn 3000 đảo lớn, nhỏ. Do đó, cùng với khai thác biển, vấn đề bảo vệ chủ quyền biển đảo luôn được xác định là nhiệm vụ quan trọng. Bài viết phân tích một số quan điểm của Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam về bảo vệ chủ quyền biển đảo, như: khẳng định chủ quyền, quyền chủ quyền quốc gia trên biển, quản lý và bảo vệ vùng biển đảo; phát triển kinh tế gắn liền với tăng cường quốc phòng – an ninh; giải quyết linh hoạt, khôn khéo tranh chấp trên vùng biển đảo; huy động sức mạnh toàn dân, hệ thống chính trị, phát huy mạnh mẽ vai trò của ngoại giao trong việc bảo vệ chủ quyền biển đảo quốc gia...; từ đó, rút ra những kinh nghiệm nhằm góp phần bảo vệ chủ quyền biển đảo tốt hơn trong thời gian tới.

Từ khóa: bảo vệ chủ quyền biển đảo; quan điểm; quan điểm của Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam