



The current state of human resources in the field of national defense and security at sea in Vietnam

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Abstract

The sea and islands hold a particularly important position and role in the economic, political, social, defense, and security aspects of most countries around the world, especially those with coastlines. For Vietnam, the sea and islands play an extremely important role. Strengthening national defense, maintaining national security, and ensuring political stability, order, and social safety are essential and ongoing tasks for the Party, the State, the entire political system, and the whole Vietnamese nation. Ensuring maritime and island security is fundamentally about firmly protecting sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the national interests of the people and the country. Protecting sovereignty, sovereign rights, and national jurisdiction over maritime areas, including internal waters, territorial seas, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelves that fall under the sovereignty, sovereign rights, and national jurisdiction of Vietnam, as defined by the Constitution and laws of Vietnam, as well as international treaties on borders and territories to which Vietnam is a party; in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982. The article highlights the current situation as well as the requirements set forth to enhance human resources in the field of national defense and maritime security in Vietnam to meet the demands of the new circumstances.

Keywords: Human resources, defense, security, sea

Introduction

Human resources are the subject of study in various scientific fields, and depending on different approaches, there are various conceptions of human resources. At the national level, the workforce is the segment of the population within the specified age range that is capable of participating in the labor process. The workforce of the nation depends on the government's regulations regarding the age of labor and the ability of each individual to participate in the labor force^[2]. The term "human resources" emerged in the 1980s when there was a fundamental shift in the management and utilization of people in the labor economy. Human resources are the human capital, the most important factor in the process of socio-economic development. The concept of human resources is understood in various ways: Human resources are the potential labor force within a specific period of a country, a locality, an industry, or a region. According to this understanding, human resources are considered as human capital, encompassing physical and mental factors that constitute the capacity and strength to serve the economic and social development of the nation.

In Vietnam, the concept of human resources has been widely used since the beginning of the renovation process. This is clearly demonstrated in research studies on human resources. According to Professor and Academician Pham Minh Hac, human resources are reflected in the population size and the quality of individuals (including physical strength, intellect, and character capabilities). According to Associate Professor Dr. Pham Van Duc: "Human resources refer to the abilities and qualities of the workforce, which

encompass not only quantity and professional skills but also cultural level, attitude towards work, and the desire for self-improvement of the labor force"^[1]. Thus, human resources not only encompass the quality of the current workforce but also include the future supply of labor, cultural level, and attitude towards work.

Nicolas Herry, in "Public Administration and Public Affairs," argues that human resources are the human assets of organizations (of various scales, types, and functions) that have the ability and potential to participate in the development process of the organization alongside the economic and social development of the nation, region, and world^[5].

Currently, the term "marine human resources" has not been defined in any national legal documents, international legal texts, or in the research works of scholars both domestically and internationally. There are many approaches to marine human resources; however, the research group approaches human resources with the understanding that "marine human resources are a component of the overall human resources, including the scale, structure, and especially the quality of people with all characteristics from traditional to modern, both strengths and weaknesses, both talents and potential, encompassing the physical, mental, and intellectual capacities of a segment of the population in society that has, is, and will participate in the management, exploitation, use, protection, and conservation of the sea."

The basic characteristics of marine human resources include: The purpose of labor for the maritime workforce is diverse, encompassing both integrated management and sector-specific management, related to state management, as

well as directly carrying out activities that take place at sea across most industries and fields. ii) The labor force of the marine human resources consists of managing, exploiting, and utilizing the seas and islands of Vietnam, a multidisciplinary field formed on the basis of integrating various areas including: marine geological resources; marine environment; marine meteorology and hydrology; surveying and mapping of the seas...; iii) The working environment is harsh, heavily influenced by natural conditions such as storms, sea waves, heat, and the work locations are quite dispersed. Working conditions are often far from the mainland, facing many difficulties, shortages, and dangers due to waves and storms. This requires maritime personnel to have good health and physical fitness, especially the ability to withstand the effects of sea waves and winds, endure the rocking and shaking of ships, as well as cope with the limited food and living conditions during long sea trips.

Currently, there are many criteria for classifying maritime human resources. According to the criteria of the field of activity, marine human resources are divided into:

1. human resources for the development of marine policies and laws, signing international treaties, and resolving international disputes regarding seas and islands;
2. Human resources in the field of defense and maritime security;
3. Human resources in the maritime economy;
4. Human resources in the field of marine science and technology;
5. Human resources in the field of resource protection, marine environment, and disaster prevention;
6. Human resources in the fields of education, training, culture, and marine health;
7. Human resources in the field of information, communication, and ideology regarding the sea;
8. Human resources in the field of international cooperation on the sea;
9. Human resources in the field of state management of seas and islands. A group of researchers has chosen the human resources in the field of defense and maritime security in Vietnam as the subject of their study and evaluation.

Document review

Because the international maritime route connects the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and has abundant resources, the South China Sea has a particularly important geostrategic position for countries in the region and major countries in the world

Due to its international maritime routes connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, as well as its rich resources, the South China Sea holds a particularly important geopolitical position for countries in the region and major powers around the world. Vietnam has 28 coastal provinces and cities; the coastline of Vietnam is 3,260 kilometers long. In addition to the two Paracel and Spratly Islands, Vietnam's waters also contain more than 3,000 large and small islands along the coast, many of which are inhabited, and a diverse continental shelf that forms an exclusive economic zone three times the size of the land area. Therefore, Vietnam's coastal territorial waters hold a strategic position for national defense and security ^[3].

Institutionalizing the Party's viewpoints, especially the viewpoint from the XIII National Congress of the Party (in 2021) regarding national defense and security, and specifying the relevant provisions of the 2013 Constitution and other specialized resolutions of the Politburo ^{[7], [8]}, The number of specialized legal documents related to national defense and security issued during this period has significantly increased, with approximately 40 laws, 23 ordinances, 7 resolutions from the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, as well as many other legal documents, both primary and subordinate, that directly or indirectly regulate the field of national defense and security. To meet the requirements for building the armed forces in the new phase, the National Assembly has amended and supplemented the Military Service Law, the Law on Officers of the People's Army, and enacted the People's Police Law; at the same time, it has gradually codified most of the previous decrees issued regarding the construction of components of the people's armed forces, strengthening national defense and security capabilities, and managing social order and safety to promptly respond to the requirements and tasks of each period. Many laws play a significant role in building armed forces, protecting national security, maintaining social order and safety, strengthening national defense capabilities, establishing a people's defense foundation, and creating a people's security posture, such as the National Border Law of 2003; the National Security Law of 2004; the Militia and Self-Defense Law of 2009 (amended in 2019); the Law on Prevention and Combat of Terrorism of 2013; the Cybersecurity Law of 2018; the Vietnam Coast Guard Law of 2018; the Vietnam Border Guard Law of 2020;. In addition, to affirm Vietnam's status as a responsible member of the world, on November 13, 2020, the National Assembly issued Resolution No. 130/2020/QH14, "On participation in United Nations peacekeeping forces," establishing a higher legal basis for implementing this important foreign mission ^[4].

The system of guidelines, policies, and laws regarding security and defense, including maritime security and defense, has received significant attention from the Party and the State. However, in practice, there are still existing shortcomings. The specific regulations are still lacking in consistency and do not ensure uniformity. The system of legal normative documents for the professional forces of the border guards has not yet been completed. Some regulations are not suitable for reality because they were created without considering the interaction of science, policy, and practice, leading to difficulties in implementation. Furthermore, the percentage of policies and laws regarding maritime defense and security is still limited, accounting for a very small proportion of the total number of policies and laws on defense and security, while maritime defense and security play a crucial role for Vietnam.

Analysis and discussion

After conducting research, the authors' group discussed and reached a consensus on the contents regarding the current state of human resources in the field of defense and maritime security in Vietnam, from which they proposed the need to strengthen the human resources in this area, specifically:

Overview of the functions and tasks of the forces that make up the national defense and security human resources at sea

▪ Navy Forces

The Navy is one of the main units of the Vietnam People's Army, entrusted by the Party, State, and Army with the responsibility of being the core force to protect maritime sovereignty and maintain a peaceful and secure environment at sea. Equipped with increasingly modern weapons and technology, with the mission of maintaining constant vigilance to avoid being passive or caught off guard; enhancing training for combat readiness and firmly protecting the nation's seas and skies. The Navy must regularly coordinate closely with the Coast Guard, Maritime Border Guard, Sea Militia, local authorities, and the people in various regions to establish a solid national defense and people's security posture at sea. Coordinate and collaborate with security forces to ensure effective exploration and exploitation of oil and gas and other maritime economic activities; actively and proactively fulfill the core role in disaster prevention, search and rescue operations at sea, especially in remote maritime areas; truly be a reliable and solid support for maritime economic activities.

▪ Coast Guard

The organizational system of the Vietnam Coast Guard includes: the Command of the Vietnam Coast Guard. The units under the Vietnam Coast Guard Command (Coast Guard Region 1 Command; Coast Guard Region 2 Command; Coast Guard Region 3 Command; Coast Guard Region 4 Command; Special Task Force No. 1 for Drug Crime Prevention; Special Task Force No. 2 for Drug Crime Prevention; Special Task Force No. 3 for Drug Crime Prevention; Special Task Force No. 4 for Drug Crime Prevention; Reconnaissance Unit No. 1; Reconnaissance Unit No. 2; Coast Guard Training and Professional Development Center). và The agencies, focal units, and grassroots levels under (Article 7 of Decree No. 61/2019/ND-CP dated July 10, 2019, of the Government, detailing certain provisions and measures for the implementation of the Vietnam Coast Guard Law).

The Vietnam Coast Guard is a people's armed force, a specialized force of the State, tasked with gathering information, analyzing, and forecasting situations to advise and propose plans for national security protection and law enforcement at sea; researching and advising the competent authorities to issue policies and laws regarding the protection of sovereignty and national security in Vietnam's maritime areas. The coast guard also participates in protecting sovereignty, sovereign rights, national jurisdiction, security, national interests, and marine resources, as well as the environment, property, and legal interests of agencies and individuals at sea; combating crime and legal violations, ensuring security, order, and safety at sea; conducting search and rescue operations and participating in the remediation of marine environmental incidents.

When carrying out their duties, the Vietnam Coast Guard is authorized to use military weapons, explosives, supportive tools, and to fire service weapons in accordance with legal regulations. Apart from the cases specified in the Law on Management and Use of Weapons, Explosives, and Support Tools, the Coast Guard has the right to open fire on ships and vehicles at sea, except for vessels belonging to foreign

diplomatic and consular missions, representatives of international organizations, and ships carrying people or hostages (Article 14 - Law on the Vietnam Coast Guard 2018).

▪ Maritime Border Guard

The Border Guard Force is the core, specialized force that takes the lead in coordinating with armed forces, localities, relevant sectors, and relies on the people to manage and protect the borders, maintain security, political stability, and social order in border areas; and to uphold border diplomacy. The Border Guard operates according to the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as international treaties related to national sovereignty and border security on land, islands, maritime areas, and border gates that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or participated in.

The Border Guard has the main tasks:

1. Organize the management and protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the homeland in the border areas on land and at sea, safeguard national border security, protect national interests and resources in these areas, and prevent any actions that infringe upon or alter the national borders.
2. Organize inspections to enforce the law regarding national borders on land and at sea under the sovereignty of the Vietnamese State, and control the entry and exit through border gates and crossing points. On the sea, the Border Guard performs border protection duties within the boundaries assigned by the State.
3. Organize and implement cooperative relations with the border forces of neighboring countries to enforce international treaties, pacts, and agreements with each neighboring country regarding border relations; build a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative border, contributing to the development of friendly relations between neighboring countries and between the people on both sides of the border; combat and prevent any actions that could harm the border relations between the two countries and violate our sovereignty and territorial integrity.
4. Struggle against the conspiracies and actions of hostile forces, counter-revolutionary groups that undermine the national borders, and firmly maintain security in the border areas of the homeland. Fighting against armed criminals, bandits, pirates, and disruptive commandos that threaten security and incite riots in the border areas.
5. Directly and in coordination with the forces and state agencies with relevant functions, combat smuggling across borders and other criminal organizations, protect national interests and the interests of the people, safeguard resources and the ecological environment, and maintain social order and safety in border areas.
6. Establish close ties with the masses, rely on the masses to carry out tasks, while also propagating and mobilizing the people in border areas, strengthening national unity, implementing the Party and State's economic and social policies and programs, actively building political foundations, establishing a people's border defense system, and developing people's security strategies in border regions.

7. Coordinate with other armed units and the people to fight against invading forces that cause armed conflict and conduct warfare.

▪ **Vietnam Fisheries Control**

This is a specialized force of the State, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, responsible for performing state management functions regarding fisheries in the waters of Vietnam. To ensure that the operations of this force are orderly, effective, and in compliance with the law, on November 29, 2012, the Government issued Decree 102/2012/ND-CP on the Organization and Activities of the Vietnam Fisheries Surveillance Force.

In Article 4 of the Decree, the tasks and powers of the Fisheries Inspection Force are clearly defined, with the following specific contents:

1. Advising, proposing, and participating in the development of mechanisms, policies, and legal documents regulating fisheries inspection as assigned and delegated.
2. Patrolling, inspecting, controlling, auditing, detecting, and handling violations of fisheries laws in the waters of Vietnam according to legal regulations.
3. Imposing administrative penalties and applying preventive measures against violations of fisheries law by domestic and foreign organizations and individuals operating in Vietnam's maritime areas.
4. Request relevant agencies, organizations, and individuals to provide necessary information and documents for the work of patrolling, inspecting, controlling, auditing, detecting, and handling violations of laws related to fisheries.
5. Propagating and disseminating Vietnamese law, as well as international law regarding fisheries; guiding fishermen and organizations or individuals operating in maritime areas to comply with legal regulations on fisheries.
6. Participate in disaster prevention and control efforts and coordinate search, rescue, and relief operations; engage in protecting national sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction over maritime areas in accordance with the law.
7. Participate in international cooperation activities in fisheries according to the international agreements that Vietnam has signed or joined.
8. Preside over and coordinate with relevant agencies and organizations to organize training and professional development for fisheries inspectors, civil servants, officials, and crew members of fisheries inspection vessels.
9. "Specialized inspections and other tasks assigned according to the provisions of the law."

This is an important legal basis for the Fisheries Surveillance Force, organizations, individuals, and the entire population to implement and contribute to maintaining and strictly enforcing the law on fisheries in the waters of the Fatherland.

▪ **Maritime Self-Defenses Militia**

Maritime self-defenses militia is a part of the Vietnam Self-Defense Militia, organized in coastal areas, islands, and agencies or organizations with means of operation at sea, with the function and mission of being ready to fight,

engaging in combat, serving in combat, and protecting the sovereignty of the country's seas and islands. At the same time, coordinate with the Border Guard, Navy, Coast Guard, and other forces to maintain security, order, and safety at sea and on islands; prevent, combat, and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters; conduct search and rescue operations; address environmental issues; participate in the development of the maritime economy; and carry out other tasks. As the force protecting the Party, the government, the lives and property of the people, as well as the assets of local agencies and organizations; it serves as the core alongside the entire population to fight against enemies in the locality and at the grassroots level during times of war. The maritime self-defenses militia is a force tasked with duties on islands and in maritime areas.

The current state of human resources in the forces

▪ **Navy Forces**

The Navy Command Organization includes the Command Headquarters and its subordinate units. The Command consists of a Commander, a Political Commissar, Deputy Commanders, Deputy Political Commissars, and various advisory, political, logistical, and technical agencies. The affiliated units include the Naval Region Commands (Naval Region Command 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), several brigades, academies, schools, economic-defense units, and technical institutes. In each region, the Navy organizes a Regional Command and subordinate units, which include centers, brigades, and support units.

The Navy is built and developed to be revolutionary, regular, elite, and modern, consisting of six forces: Surface ships, Submarines; Naval Aviation; Coastal artillery and missile forces; Marine Corps; Naval Special Forces; in addition to support units such as Information, Radar, Electronic Warfare, Engineering, and Chemical units. The Navy is a force advancing towards modernization, equipped with modern weapons and equipment to fulfill its mission of protecting sovereignty over the seas and islands.

The Navy Region 1 manages and protects the maritime area from Quang Ninh to Ha Tinh and the islands in the Gulf of Tonkin, including the provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, and Ha Tinh.

The Navy Region 2 manages and protects the maritime area from southern Binh Thuan to Bac Lieu and the southern continental shelf, with a key focus on the sea area containing the economic-scientific-service clusters (abbreviated as DK1) belonging to the southern continental shelf. This includes the provinces: southern Binh Thuan, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ho Chi Minh City, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, and the southeastern waters of Ca Mau province (including the DK1/10 platform at the Ca Mau reef).

The Naval Region 3 manages and protects the maritime area from Quang Binh to Binh Dinh, including the provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, and Binh Dinh, as well as the islands of Con Co, Ly Son, and the Paracel Islands.

The Naval Region 4 manages and protects. The Spratly Islands, Phu Quy Island, the East Sea, and the waters south of Central Vietnam, from Phu Yen to North Binh Thuan, include the provinces of Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, and the northern part of Binh Thuan.

The Naval Region 5 manages and protects the waters of the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, covering the maritime areas of the two provinces of Ca Mau (the southwestern sea of Ca Mau) and Kien Giang.

▪ **Coast Guard**

The Vietnam Coast Guard is a force that is advancing towards modernization, equipped with ships, aircraft, and vehicles; various types of weapons, explosives, support tools, and modern technical equipment.

Scope of operations and management areas: The Coast Guard Region 1 Command manages the maritime area from the mouth of the Bac Luan River in Quang Ninh Province to Con Co Island in Quang Tri Province; the Coast Guard Region 2 Command oversees the maritime area from Con Co Island in Quang Tri Province to Cu Lao Xanh in Binh Dinh Province; the Coast Guard Region 3 Command is responsible for the maritime area from Cu Lao Xanh in Binh Dinh Province to the northern shore of the Dinh An River mouth in Tra Vinh Province; the Coast Guard Region 4 Command manages the maritime area from the northern shore of the Dinh An River mouth in Tra Vinh Province to Ha Tien in Kien Giang Province.

▪ **Maritime border guard**

The Border Guard forces are organized and commanded uniformly from the Ministry of National Defense down to the grassroots units, including the Border Guard Command, the Border Guard Commands of provinces and cities, Border Guard Flotillas, Border Guard Stations, and Border Guard Squadrons. The Border Guard Command has a Commander, a Political Commissar, and several Deputy Commanders and Deputy Political Commissars, along with advisory, political, logistical, technical, reconnaissance, anti-drug and crime units, border gate management, and various schools and subordinate units. The Border Guard Force is being built to be increasingly strong, skilled in expertise and professional duties, well-versed in Vietnamese law, international law, and customs, and equipped with increasingly modern technical equipment and combat weapons to effectively fulfill their tasks.

As a force under the Border Guard Command, stationed in coastal provinces and cities, they participate in maintaining security and order, controlling activities at sea, coordinating the movement of vessels in and out, and ensuring good security and order for fishermen to carry out their economic activities at sea. Equipped with a fleet system, the weapons are ready to confront hostile forces and counteract those violating maritime security.

▪ **Vietnam fisheries control**

The Fisheries Inspection Agency is an agency under the General Department of Fisheries, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Fisheries Surveillance Department has Regional Fisheries Surveillance Sub-Departments, specialized departments, and public service units. The Fisheries Inspection Department and the Regional Fisheries Inspection Sub-Departments have legal status, have their own offices and seals, and are allowed to open accounts at the State Treasury. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development regulates the functions, tasks, powers, and organizational structure of the Fisheries Inspection Department.

It is a force under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and directly managed by the Navy, equipped with a relatively modern fleet to ensure operations and carry out law enforcement tasks at sea. This includes the Fisheries Control Team Region 1; Fisheries Control Team No. 2, which is responsible for managing the entire maritime area of the DK1 platform and the waters in the south bordering Indonesia and Malaysia; Fisheries Control Team No. 3, tasked with patrolling, controlling, and protecting the fishing grounds in the North Central Coast from Quang Binh to Cu Lao Xanh (Binh Dinh Province), including the Parcel Islands; Fisheries Control Team No. 4, responsible for patrolling and controlling fishing grounds, as well as searching for and rescuing fishing vessels operating in the waters from Cu Lao Xanh (Binh Dinh) to Ba Kiem Cape (Binh Thuan) and the Spratly Islands area; and the Fisheries Control Team Region 5.

▪ **Maritime self-defenses militia**

The militia forces are organized at the commune, ward, and town levels (collectively referred to as the commune level); the self-defense forces are organized within political organizations, socio-political organizations, state agencies, public service units, and economic organizations (collectively referred to as agencies and organizations). The militia consists of a core force and a broad base of support. The core forces include infantry militia, air defense, artillery, engineering, reconnaissance, information, chemical defense, medical services, and maritime militia; the mobile, local, and permanent militia are organized into teams, squads (gun crews), companies (naval units), battalions (naval brigades), and are equipped with appropriate weapons; they receive political education and military training according to the prescribed program.

Organized in coastal communes, districts, and provinces, basic training is provided to contribute to maintaining safety and security in coastal areas.

The demand for strengthening Vietnam's defense and maritime security human resources

The thought of "defending the country before it is in danger" in the history of the nation, along with the views of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on protecting the socialist homeland, has been creatively applied by our Party in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland, especially since the renewal of the country. The Central Resolution 8 of the IXth Congress and the Central Resolution 8 of the XIth Congress on the Strategy for National Defense in the New Situation are fundamental theoretical issues regarding the protection of the homeland from an early stage and a long-term perspective. From the practical experience of leading the career of defending the Fatherland, our Party has gained a clearer understanding of the important role of security and foreign affairs, including defense diplomacy; the essence of building a people's defense posture; and emphasizes the persistence in the people's defense policy, people's war, and the construction of a "people's heart" strategy during the period of development and integration. At the XII Congress, our Party reaffirmed: "There are strategies to prevent the risks of war and conflict early and from afar; proactively preventing, detecting early, and eliminating adverse factors, especially internal factors that could cause sudden changes."

The viewpoint of defending the Fatherland "from early, from afar" proposed in the documents presented at the 13th National Congress of the Party clearly reflects the proactive spirit of actively focusing on building the comprehensive strength of the nation even in peacetime, starting from now. Building a strong nation in every aspect, realizing "a prosperous country, a more solid homeland," and "wealthy nation, strong military" is the most proactive and effective strategy for actively protecting the Fatherland; it aligns with the requirements and tasks of the national renewal process, as well as the construction and defense of the country in the current context.

The 13th National Congress of the Party once again affirmed: Building a revolutionary, regular, elite People's Army, gradually modernized, with some branches and forces advancing directly to modernization; by 2025, fundamentally building a streamlined, strong Army, and by 2030, some prioritized branches and forces will complete their modernization; from 2030, building a revolutionary, regular, elite, modern Army.

Conclusion

Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW on the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Marine Economy Vietnam by 2030, with a vision for 2045, was issued on October 22, 2018, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which states that Vietnam will become a strong maritime nation, developing sustainably, prosperously, and securely; the maritime economy will make significant contributions to the national economy, helping to build Vietnam into a modern industrial country oriented towards socialism; actively and responsibly participating in addressing international and regional issues related to the sea and oceans ^[6]. To achieve the aforementioned goals, human resources in national defense and maritime security play an extremely important role. Given the current state of the workforce in this field, the Communist Party and the State of Vietnam need to establish policies and enact a coherent legal framework that is closely aligned with the new realities. This is essential to fully leverage the roles, responsibilities, potential, and value of the maritime defense and security forces, contributing to maintaining security, ensuring peace and stability, and creating favorable conditions for the development of Vietnam's maritime economy.

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