



Protecting and Preserving East Sea's Environment According to Regulations of International Law in the Integration Context

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Abstract. Protecting and preserving East Sea's environment according to regulations of international law nowadays urgent problem, it's many scientists in the world interested and studied. In this article, the author will analyze deeply some main contents such as: (i) The situation of marine environmental pollution in the current trend of international and regional integration; (ii) The need to implement the requirements of international maritime law on the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the context of international integration; (iii) The new development of the international Law of the Sea Convention after 1982; (iv) International cooperation and participation in international treaties on the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

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1. Background:

In the legal normative international sea covers regulations on the protection and preservation of the marine environment. Coastal states, maritime powers, soon became aware of the important role of marine environment and the preservation of the marine environment as it greatly influenced the survival and development of species people on earth.

In the context of globalization and regionalization, the means of transport on the sea and in the oceans are rapidly developing in terms of quality as well as quantity and oceans becoming more polluted. The international conference, the region has adopted the legal texts of international protection and preservation of the marine environment, that content has become important topics for the littoral states, as well as for other countries in the process of exploiting marine resources, engaged in international maritime.

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is essentially a progressive treaty, but also a global compromise, taking into account the interests of all kinds of nations. in the world. The provisions of UNCLOS, therefore, not always favorable for each country. Once ratified by UNCLOS, the country must be bound by and strictly enforce all UNCLOS provisions, including the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

On October 12, 2010, as the chair of ASEAN 17, the Prime Minister of Vietnam attended the 15th G20 summit in Seoul, South Korea. Conference mentioned the

importance of the marine environment, protection and preservation of the marine environment in the current context of the region and the world. In his speech, Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung emphasized the importance of the marine environment, the pollution of the sea and ocean environment, and urged all nations and territories to raise High in the preservation and protection of the marine environment, it is time to require nations to jointly protect and preserve the marine environment. Also outlined two initiatives of the G20 should soon establish Special Fund to support the countries affected heavily by climate change and environmental protection marine ecology to share experiences and coordination These are practical contents in the current context.

2. Contents' Research:

2.1. The Objectives' Research

Studying the rules of international maritime law plays an important role in the context of maritime areas affected by subjective and objective factors. This study aims to: (i) New developments in international maritime law following the 1982 Convention; (ii) International cooperation and participation in international treaties on the protection and preservation of the marine environment is an urgent need for the countries concerned.

2.2. The Methods' Research

Based on analysis of documents, evaluation and review of historical events related to research issues in



order of time; combined with analysis and processing of statistics; methods of regionalization and internationalization of data related to international maritime law and regulations on the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the context of international integration.

2.3. Result' Research

2.3.1. Pollution of the Marine Environment in The Current Trend of International and Regional Integration

The international legal norms for the protection and preservation of the marine environment have identified four main sources of pollution in the world's oceans and seas: land-based pollution, exploration oil and gas exploration, pollution from engulfing and from the operation of vessels on the seas and oceans. Although coastal states and maritime powers have made a great deal of effort in monitoring and research, especially since the early 1990s, so far most of the countries concerned have not had one. Complete study of the sources of pollution at sea. This issue is addressed only in part, in part, and incompatible with the Annual Report on the State of the Environment.

Most cities, towns, industrial parks and factories in coastal and territorial waters are built near the coast or major rivers to facilitate ocean freight trade. Every year, river systems in coastal countries have brought to the sea about 1 trillion m³ water, carrying 800-980 million tons of silt, hundreds of millions of tons of inorganic, organic and natural from artificial sources. The rivers that flow to the sea carry domestic and industrial wastewater, agro-forestry waste, solid waste and other toxic substances. Currently, most of the rivers flowing into the sea have been monitored and analyzed by four (N, P) higher nutrient levels (N, P) than the standard surface water category A and from two to 20 times the surface water standards B. Data show that solid waste and garbage that large cities and industrial zones of the coastal states produce about 100. 135 tons/day, of which industry is the majority.

On a scale of 0 to 10. The pollution of consulting company on economic risk - political PERC (Singapore) for the quality of drinking water is contaminated Vietnam with the score 9.0, then to India Degrees (8.63) and China (8.25) (Environmental Pollution - Issues of many Asian Countries, 2001). It warned that once the water quality on the coast has been contaminated coastal water quality will likely deteriorate in the future. For example, in Vietnam, the Department Vedan was discovered in September 2008 was intended to discharge waste into the Thi Vai River, causing environmental pollution seriously sparked the renewed concern about the environmental quality of the river and Vietnam sea. Quang Ngai Sugar Company Services FO exhaust the Tra Khuc River in April 2011.

Oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities on the continental shelf of coastal countries also cause a great deal of pollution and pollution due to the volume of

water exploited at the mines discharged into the marine environment pollution 's increasing. In addition, the submergence of coastal states by waste and other substances is not a common phenomenon. However, with the anticipated growth of the industry, the situation may change significantly if there are no measures to prevent what engulfing sea. Coastal states are now influenced not only by the submarine's activities but also by the submerging of objects from other countries. Unfortunately, all are only predictions and so far, no specific monitoring and forecasting data from coastal states, territorial waters, and coastal territories.

The influx of ships at sea has been accompanied by accidents at sea and in the oceans that have contributed to the deterioration of ocean and ocean pollution. It is time the countries concerned to sit together, aside disagreements over sovereignty disputes islands, to jointly implement the basic principles of international law on the protection and preservation of the marine environment and find out effective measures to prevent pollution of the marine environment and climate change on earth, through which also increases trust, mutual understanding between nations, despite controversy accept or not sovereignty disputes over islands.

2.3.2. The Need to Implement the Requirements of International Law on The Protection and Preservation of The Marine Environment in the Context of the Current International Integration

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Part II) contains 46 articles on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, with a focus on prevention, reduction, and control of marine pollution. Article 192 imposes the obligation for all states "to protect and preserve the marine environment". This is an obligation derived from the rights of coastal states as well as the international community in the waters of the coastal states. To fulfill its rights and obligations, UNCLOS has requested the following countries to implement the following:

(i) Coastal states must identify their sources of pollution, apply common preventive measures. Countries should not push up the damage of the pollutants and absolutely not have to replace one type of pollution with another. Here, in addition to the binding nature of international law, on the other hand requires the governments of coastal states to urgently propose the promulgation of national legal documents on the protection and preservation of keep the marine environment, advocacy for all people should understand the importance of the marine environment as well as protection and preservation of the marine environment.

(ii) The coastal State shall have taken measures against pollution of the marine environment arising from the use of these techniques within the jurisdiction or under their control or introduced deliberately or inadvertently alien or

new species into a marine environment, causing significant and harmful changes and it also includes effects or measures in the protection of rare ecosystems. and threaten the habitat of other marine species. International legal instruments for the protection and preservation of the marine environment require coastal states to take the initiative in implementing measures to prevent and control marine environmental pollution.

(iii) Coastal states required to develop contingency plans for accidents that cause marine pollution in the waters under their jurisdiction. Provisions on environmental monitoring and evaluation have placed States obliged to do their utmost in monitoring and assessing the environmental impacts of maritime activities conducted under the jurisdiction of that country. They are also obliged to take appropriate action to reduce or prevent pollution that may occur from activities related to the sea and the ocean.

(iv) The laws, regulations and measures of the countries concerned are not less effective than the international rules and norms or the proposed practices and practices international. This issue requires that all States take appropriate measures to bring their domestic law to court proceedings that allow for prompt and appropriate compensation, or other compensation. Damages arising from pollution of the marine environment by natural persons or legal persons under their jurisdiction.

Currently, coastal states, maritime powers and other concerned states are also required to ensure that the flag-carrying vessel operates both domestically and abroad, meeting the full appropriate international standards and standards. National flag requested an investigation any breach of rules on marine pollution that ship done. All vessels are required to have documentation to demonstrate the safety of the vessel in accordance with international standards for the design, fitting, crew and effectiveness in preventing, reducing and pollution control. International maritime law also requires countries to regularly inspect their flagged vessels to ensure that they meet international standards.

In the current context of international integration, where the number of vessels operating continuously in the waters, the States, when setting special conditions for foreign vessels entering port or inland waters alone or last port works offshore, have announced the procedures for these conditions and must proceed to notify the international organizations competent. In the context of pollution of the marine environment, the States concerned shall also be obliged to inform other countries of the risk of contamination to competent international organizations, in order to promptly measures to prevent and protect.

In the increasingly widespread international tendency, relevant States are obliged to cooperate with the countries and international organizations concerned in their capacity to limit, eliminate the consequences of pollution caused by pollution. The norms of international law on the protection and preservation of the marine environment also

requires the countries concerned to cooperate on the basis of a global or regional in the formulation and drafting of rules and regulations, as well as proposed international practices and procedures in accordance with UNCLOS, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account regional characteristics. The countries concerned are also required to work together on a regional and bilateral basis to carry out marine scientific research and exchange of information on the common marine environment.

The above issues are also subject to separate international treaties such as the MARPOL Convention (MARPOL 73/78, 2018) and the Basel Convention on the engulfed London and several other Conventions. Theoretical and practical in the context of the world today, UNCLOS has made many additions and overlaps to these agreements by placing States under obligation to enact appropriate measures. One of the possible paths for the countries concerned in the protection and preservation of the marine environment is the ratification and implementation of these specialized conventions.

In the general trend of the Earth in the industrial era, global warming, melting ice and rising sea levels, marine pollution is also on the rise, coastal states are not outside that general trend. For coastal states, when sea level rises, many coastal rich coastal areas will be inundated with salt water, residents must evacuate, production stagnated, social life fluctuations. such as the Manivok Island in the Pacific Ocean, and many other coastal states, particularly the recent high tides in Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City. As predicted by the World Bank in Vietnam, a 1 m rise will affect 12% of the territory (fertile area), 23% of the population (17 million people), 5 m, affecting 16% of the territory, 33% of the population and 35% of Vietnam's GDP, while ice will melt Greenland's sea surges up to 7 m.

Currently, in the trend of internationalization, globalization, for coastal states and countries involved in foreign trade and shipping services, the production, exploitation, processing and processing of Agricultural and marine products, oil and gas, and shipping have increased, resulting in very large and relatively hazardous waste to the environment, resulting in serious marine environmental consequences in the region and the world.

Clearly, to fulfill its obligations and to achieve its goal of protecting and preserving the clean marine environment, all concerned countries need to invest more in investigating, researching and managing. Address the sources of marine pollution in the present and future context. This requires most countries to urgently develop policies and promulgate legislation that protects and preserves the marine environment.

One of the major concerns of the countries concerned in the present context is the environmental problem as a national policy, reflecting historical periods. Marine environmental protection is part of the overall national environmental protection strategy for coastal



states. In the early 1990s, most nations have identified “the world is facing the urgent problems of environmental protection that need to be addressed, if it is going to be as bad as it is today, it is a great risk for the country and nation”. Coastal states have conducted basic surveys, rational use of resources and environmental protection to set targets for strengthening environmental protection measures, restoring the development of biological resources, the rational use and synthesis of mineral resources of land, water, forests, sea, climate, tourism ... However, this stage has not really changed in the marine environment protection.

In the current integration trend, countries that are particularly interested in coastal states have identified environmental protection as part of the country's socio-economic development strategy until 2025 and vision. 2030, such as Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Indian, Russia, China, Vietnam. For Vietnam since 1986, environmental protection is increasingly interested. At the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, environmental protection was identified as part of the country's socio-economic development strategy until 2000.

With the help of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Vietnam has completed the National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development, the framework for action, and was presented at the Environment Summit and development of the United Nations held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 1992.

In the national plan on environment and sustainable development of the countries concerned, most pointed out the urgent issues of the environment, including the issue of marine resources, especially biological resources coastal areas are being rapidly depleted, marine environmental pollution begins.

Today, most of the countries concerned are really aware of the fact that the sea and ocean have a special meaning for life on the planet of mankind, and that most countries have good seas or not sea supports the struggle to convert sea or ocean to waste and dump sites as this will quickly destroy marine ecosystems and natural resources, impacts directly on living and human health. It also poses the world today to have uniform measures to manage the oceans and oceans through enhanced international and regional cooperation and through concerted efforts. to reduce marine pollution and maintain the biodiversity of the sea. It is time for coastal states, archipelagic states, maritime powers to apply early integrated maritime management practices, attach importance to the environment and sustainable development, ready to promote international and regional cooperation. East Sea's environmental protection is an obligation for all countries and territories in this seaside.

2.3.3. The New Development of International Maritime Law After Convention 1982

In the field of maritime delimitation, UNCLOS has set a new, difficult task: Defining maritime boundaries. According to statistics in the world with close to 400 maritime boundary delimitation. However, only one-third of this figure is reached directly or indirectly through the courts and arbitration awards (Fox, 1989).

In the process of drafting UNCLOS, the delimitation of the sea, including the delimitation of the continental shelf and the EEZ, was a difficult subject to reach an agreement. Formula Kol reflected in Articles 74 and 83 indicate that fact. This formula only stipulates that the assignment must be fair, without giving any indication of fairness. The vast majority of cases brought before the International Court of Justice since 1982 are maritime delimitations, in which the disputing claimants base their claims on the law and the trend of maritime law conferences. in 1982 to settle disputes and delimit the overlapping areas between them.

Two decades have passed, the international judiciary and nations, through the practice of delimitation, have shed much light on the principle of fairness as well as the criteria of equity delimited. There is a tendency to go back to the principle of evenly spaced or median, as starting lines. Equitable principles to be respected by adjusting the way this comes under the objective circumstances of each case, in order to achieve an equitable solution that all parties can accept. The application of a single boundary for both the EEZ and the continental shelf in narrow seas not exceeding 400 nautical miles has become an overwhelming trend in international practice.

In the field of marine environmental protection, environmental protection issues, including the marine environment, is becoming increasingly important in international life. Ten years after the signing of UNCLOS, the Rio de Janeiro Environment and Development Summit in Brazil in 1992 approved the 21st Plan of Action on Global Environmental Action in all the areas in which human activities affect.

The program calls for the adoption of new approaches to coastal and marine management and development at national, sub-region, regional and global levels, inclusive approaches to content preventive in scope (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1993). UNCLOS recognizes the program has established a basic legal framework of rights and responsibilities of nations in protecting the marine environment and pollution prevention and marine environment. The program calls on countries to Reduce or eliminate the release of synthetic chemicals that pose a risk of accumulating in marine organisms.

Fuel Value Index (FVI) = Calorific Value X Density/ASH



2.3.4. Develop Land Uses That Minimize Soil and Waste Water Drainage into Rivers and Then into The Sea.

Use less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and prohibit the use of harmful chemicals, using alternative methods to control pests. Stop the discharges into the sea and destroy the toxic waste in the sea. At the harbor where fishing, oil, chemicals and garbage waste must be collected. Pollution from ships should be controlled by the regulation have more power.

Action Plan 21 identifies the fundamental weakness of the international community's efforts to combat marine environmental pollution, with little regard for land-based pollution in response to the recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, a conference on the adoption of the Global Program for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Pollution Activities was held in Washington from 23 May. From 10 to 3 November 1995. The program was unanimously adopted and key recommendations of action agreed at the international level, regional and national levels.

The Washington Declaration calls for States to set a common goal of sustainable and effective action against all land-based impacts on the marine environment, particularly those arising from waste, polluting organic substances, radioactive substances, heavy metals, petroleum, nutrients, sediments, rubbish and rotting organisms (UNEP, 1995b). In 1996, the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage Affected by the Transport of Marine Hazardous Substances and the Protocol amending the Convention on the limitation of liability for maritime claims were by. In 2002, summit on the environment in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa reaffirmed the determination of the international community to implement the goals of Agenda 21.

In 1985, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) adopted an optional document known as the Montreal Protocol on Marine Pollution from Land. This guide calls for negotiations on international principles and standards for limiting land-based marine pollution. It provides strategic guidance on control and classification of substances.

In 1991, UNEP launched a strategy to reduce the degradation of marine environments from land-based pollution and coastal activities (UNEP, 1991). The strategy states that "poor management of national development plans and economies, inadequate development of coastal areas due to lack of planning and integrated coastal management, national and international law and lack of effective coercion "are the main causes for uncontrolled marine pollution, especially marine sources of origin. This Strategy laid the groundwork for UNEP's follow-up efforts to prevent land-based marine pollution. The UNEP Conference in Washington approved a program of action to prevent the deterioration of marine environments from land-based activities. The program called for countries to take appropriate measures against land-based marine

pollution in line with the view of sustainable development as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development launched in 1992 (UNEP, 1995a) and reaffirmed the ear Summit on the Environment in 2002 in Johannesburg.

Program recommends countries should accede London - pedestal 1972 and the Protocol in 1996 and studied for a complete ban on engulf instead allows engulfed controlled at sea of nuclear waste have low concentration (clause 22.5b). Countries also need to strengthen efforts to engage and enforcement of the code of practice on cross-border transportation of radioactive wastes.

In 1991, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted a strategy to combat atmospheric pollution. The use of CFCs (Chlorofluoron-Carbons) in refrigeration equipment and other facilities has been banned since 6 November 1992 and the use of Halons in firefighting equipment on ships is also prohibited. banned from July 6, 1992. IMO also adds a new appendix to MARPOL 73/78 - Annex VI- on air pollution from ships.

For pollution caused by oil and toxic substances, a series of ratified new conventions such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Substances and its Destruction in 1989 (Basel Convention The Convention on the Settlement of Oil Pollution in 1990 (OPRC), the Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Damage in 1992 (CLC 1992), the Convention on the Establishment of Compensation Funds oil damage in 1992 (FUND 1992), the Convention on Compensation and Liability in connection with the transport of dangerous and noxious substances by sea (HNS 1995). These documents complement and enhance the idea of marine environmental protection that UNCLOS has built.

In the field of marine resource management, the need for sustainable management of biological resources requires coastal states to adopt a conservation and management approach to achieve a rational use of resources. Countries also need to work together to tackle cross-border issues. The MSY concept (total catchable catch) is being replaced by new perspectives on ecosystem precaution and management. Two management views this development most powerful: the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992); Convention on the management of transboundary fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (1995); Code of conduct for responsible fisheries FAO (1995); The meetings and documents of the Sustainable Development Commission (1997), the FAO action plan on hunting seabirds, sharks manage (1998); Meetings and documents of the United Nations General Assembly for the Sea and Oceans (since 1998), Program for combating illegal fishing, non-observance of regulations and failure to report at sea (IUU) (De Fontaubert & Lutchman, 2003).

The new management point more progressive views of UNCLOS MSY management, but it is not mandatory for



the countries. FAO documents are only recommended. Clearly, change can only take place as more and more countries become involved in the 1995 Convention and are bound by FAO's recommendations for a responsible fishery. Coastal states are responsible for the conservation, management and sustainable development of human biological resources. They should be responsible for making provisions and measures show the two views the management of biological resources, developed after UNCLOS.

The development of the law of the sea later proved the UNCLOS Convention is not an instrument of death. UNCLOS continues to be developed, and the obligations of UNCLOS member states are to soon join and implement ratified Covenants consistent with the spirit of UNCLOS.

2.3.5. International Cooperation and Participation in International Treaties on The Protection and Preservation of The Marine Environment Is an Urgent Need for The Concerned Countries.

Most coastal states and territories, maritime powers, have made great strides in fulfilling their obligations to cooperate with the relevant countries and related international organizations, to limit, eliminate the harmful consequences caused by pollution of the marine environment. The coastal countries including Vietnam has participated in several programs related to the marine environment and international areas, such as:

Participate in activities of the Committee intergovernmental ocean of UNESCO, for the countries in the East Sea, then join ASEAN activities, organization of senior officials on environment ASEAN, with the division of coastal and marine environment. Participating in UNEP / COBSEA's East Asia Marine Environment Protection (11 countries in the region: China, Philippines, Australia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Brunei, Indonesia, Myanmar,

Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam). Participating in the East Asia Sea Environmental Management PEMSEA program implemented by IMO, UNDP management and GEF funding include countries in the region such as China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The littoral states also participate in the UNESCO Biosphere and Biosphere Program (MAB).

National planning for marine and coastal nature reserves includes management assistance. Nature reserves of coastal states, archipelagic states and coastal areas are the areas that need to be preserved and preserved in the context of high-risk marine environments, MAB should soon be recognized as the international biosphere reserve. Currently, the countries and territories in the South China Sea region has participated in the project areas of the UNEP "Preventing the trend reverse environmental East Sea" in 2001, GEF funding, countries in the region South China Sea (China, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam).

In addition to international and regional activities in the field of marine environmental protection, organizations such as CIDA (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), Denmark (DANIDA), JICA (Japan), CDG (Germany), The Netherlands Development Cooperation Agency, Ausiad (Australia), Norad (Norway), NOAA (USA), WB, and ADB ... have a number of research, training, pilot and demonstration projects. Acting to manage the marine environment. Many research institutions, management at central and local levels and non-governmental organizations of the coastal states involved in the implementation. Many projects have yielded good results such as the Coastal and Marine Environmental Management Project in the South China Sea Region (ADB 5712), the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Demonstration Project for coastal cities in the region East

Table 1: *Countries in South East Asia and East Sea with participation in international treaties on the sea.*

Congress	Brunei	Cambodia	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
1	1987	1995	1980	1981	1984	1982	1981	1985	1991
2	1996	Sign	1996	1994	1996	1994	1994	Sign	1994
3	1996		1996	1994	1996	1997			
4		1962		1962	1992			1968	
5			Sign						
6	1987	1994	1980	1979	1980		1977	1979	1990
7	1987		1984	1987	1992	1984	1988		1991
8	1992			1978	1995	1997	1988		2003
9					1997		1999		
10	1992	1995		Withdrew	1995	1997	1997		
11	1987	1995	1983	1987			1991		1991
12			1994				1992		
13			1992	1993	1995	1994		Sign	1995
14			1985						
15			1958	1966	1968				
16		1995	1993	1994	1994	1994			1995
17				1992	1992	1994			1989
18	Sign			Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign	

Note: The date is the date recorded in the International Convention into force with ratification.



Sea (2000 - 2004) under PEMSEA Project Vietnam - Netherlands on integrated management of coastal (VNICZM 2001-2003). Compared with other countries in Southeast Asia, Vietnam is one of the countries most involved in international treaties on the sea, related to the common marine resources and environment, comparing the participation of international treaties on the sea for countries in the East Sea. *Review Table 1*

Ordering treaties:

- ❖ International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea in SOLAS 1974.
- ❖ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982.
- ❖ 1994 Agreement on the Application of Part XI of the 1982 Convention.
- ❖ Convention of the Sea 1958.
- ❖ International Convention for the Rescue 1974 - 1978.
- ❖ Convention on the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea (COLREG 1972).
- ❖ Convention on Standards of Crewing Certificate 1978-1995 (STCW).
- ❖ Convention on Civil Liability for Compensation for Oil Damages in 1969 - 1992 CLC.
- ❖ 1990 Oil Pollution Resilience and Cooperation (OPRC) Convention.
- ❖ Convention on the Settlement of Damage from Oil Pollution FC 1971-1992.
- ❖ The MARPOL Convention on the Prevention of Pollution, 1973 and the 1978 Protocol.
- ❖ MARPOL Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, Annex III (Voluntary).
- ❖ Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Toxic Substances and its Removal of BASEL in 1989.
- ❖ Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Sinking of Waste and Others in 1972, and the 1996 Protocol.
- ❖ Convention on the Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the Sea in 1958.
- ❖ Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992.
- ❖ The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as the habitat for the water birds of RAMSAR 1971 - 1982.
- ❖ ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1985.

The implementation of international treaties in coastal and neighboring countries is based on the principle of international law "Pacta Sun Servanda" on the voluntary implementation of international commitments and on the basis of reciprocity (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2005). To include the conventions in which the countries concerned are involved, countries in some areas, such as the East Sea, the Mediterranean, the Pacific Rim, the Indian Ocean, etc. has implemented the codification, building laws and regulations pertinent organizations implementing apparatus, organized

advocacy to raise public awareness, strengthen the potential, personnel training, scientific research, combined with the economic program - social development and international cooperation in marine environmental practices.

3. Conclusion:

Nowadays, the environmental marine increasingly threatened by serious pollution, human activities and climate change. In the world, there are some areas where marine pollution has occurred, serious oil spills, toxic waste communal untreated causing marine environment ecosystem where deformed, some plant and animal species at risk of extinction precede. In deciding to enter into international treaties on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, the States concerned shall present important decisions in the field of marine environmental protection and shall further enhance the status of the marine environment. alone in the international community, to discuss, cooperate, help each other, solve the environmental problems of the world.

The International Convention on the protection and preservation of the marine environment and oceans in particular and the Convention relating to the seas and oceans in general have created rights, obligations and responsibilities of States Parties especially in countries in the same region. Coastal states such as USA, Canada, Russia, Japan, India, China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, etc ... participate; This will show the world its policy and commitment to the fulfillment of its obligations to protect the marine environment at the local, sub-region, regional and international levels.

At the same time, in the implementation of the International Convention for the Protection and Conservation of the Marine and Oceanic Environment, coastal states may require the other Member States to perform the same obligations. In addition, each convention is engaged to bring the countries concerned to their particular interests. It is time for maritime or nautical nations to embark on a policy of international cooperation on protecting and preserving the marine environment, shelving disputes over territorial disputes and sovereignty over the islands. optimal measures to prevent, preserve and protect the marine environment, for all human life on earth a better day.

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