

Further Discussion on Implementing Environmental and Law on Environmental Protection 2020

Nguyen Trong Diep, PhD¹, Nguyen Anh Thu, PhD^{2*} & Pham Hung Nhan, Master³

^{1,2}University of Law, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam. ³Political School of Ca Mau Province, Vietnam.
Corresponding Author (Nguyen Anh Thu, PhD) Email: thuna@vnu.edu.vn*



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ABSTRACT

Environmental protection is activities that keep the environment clean and beautiful. Improve the environment, ensure ecological balance. Preventing and overcoming bad consequences caused by humans and nature to the environment. Exploit, rationally and economically use natural resources. Environmental protection activities must be conducted regularly, openly and transparently; Prioritize forecasting, prevention of pollution, incidents, environmental degradation, management of environmental risks, reduction of generation and waste, increased reuse and recycling of waste to exploit the value of resources. source of waste. The Law on Environmental Protection in 2020 has promoted the role of people, businesses and the whole political system in participating in environmental protection activities.

Keywords: Problems; Environmental law; Regulations; Environmental crimes.

1. Introduction

First according to Law No: 72/2020/QH14

Hanoi, November 17, 2020

THE LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Explained the following terms as follows:

1. The environment includes natural and man-made material factors that are closely related to each other, surround people, and affect people's life, economy, society, existence and development, biology and nature.
2. Environmental protection activities mean activities to prevent and limit adverse impacts on the environment; responding to environmental incidents; overcome pollution, environmental degradation, improve environmental quality; rational use of natural resources, biodiversity and response to climate change.
3. Environmental composition is the material element forming the environment, including soil, water, air, organisms, sound, light and other physical forms.
4. National environmental protection planning is the arrangement, orientation, spatial distribution of zoning, management of environmental quality, conservation of nature and biodiversity, waste management, monitoring and warning. environment in a defined territory to protect the environment, to serve the goal of sustainable development of the country for a defined period.
5. Strategic environmental assessment is the process of identifying and predicting trends of major environmental issues, serving as a basis for integrating and integrating environmental protection solutions in policies, strategies and planning.

6. Preliminary environmental impact assessment is the consideration and identification of the main environmental issues of an investment project during the pre-feasibility study or the stage of proposing the implementation of an investment project.

7. Environmental impact assessment is the process of analyzing, evaluating, identifying and forecasting the environmental impact of an investment project and taking measures to minimize adverse impacts on the environment.

Hence we choose this topic with Research questions:

Question 1: What are **FURTHER DISCUSSION ON IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL LAW – A CASE STUDY TEACHING METHOD?**

2. Methodology

Authors have used qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper.

We also used historical materialism method.

3. Main findings

3.1. Relevant regulations – Environmental Law

According to the current law, to Law No: 72/2020/QH14

Hanoi, November 17, 2020

THE LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 10. Protection of underground water environment:

1. Underground water sources must be monitored and assessed in order to have timely response measures when detecting environmental parameters exceeding the allowable levels according to national environmental technical regulations or decreasing water levels. according to the law.

2. Drilling, exploration and exploitation of underground water must take measures to prevent pollution of the underground water environment.

3. Establishments that use toxic chemicals or radioactive substances must take measures to ensure that they do not leak or disperse toxic chemicals or radioactive substances into underground water sources.

4. Facilities, warehouses, storage yards, storage of raw materials, fuels, chemicals, and areas for storage and treatment of waste must be built to ensure technical safety and not cause pollution to the underground water environment.

5. Agencies, organizations, residential communities, households and individuals that pollute the underground water environment are responsible for handling pollution.

6. The protection of the underground water environment must comply with the provisions of this Law, the law on water resources and other relevant laws.

7. The Minister of Natural Resources and Environment shall detail the protection of the underground water environment.

8. Provincial-level People's Committees are responsible for protecting the underground water environment in the area according to the provisions of law.

Article 11. Protection of marine environment:

1. Sources of discharge into the sea water environment must be investigated, assessed and taken measures to prevent, minimize, strictly control and treat to meet the requirements on environmental protection.

2. Areas at risk of environmental pollution of sea and islands must be assessed, determined and announced in accordance with the law on resources and environment of sea and islands.

3. The exploitation of resources from seas and islands, and other socio-economic activities must conform to the planning and meet requirements on environmental protection and sustainable development.

4. Sea water environment protection must ensure close and effective coordination among relevant agencies, organizations and individuals; coordinate between Vietnamese state agencies and foreign agencies and organizations in sharing information, assessing sea water quality and controlling transboundary marine environmental pollution.

5. The protection of the sea water environment must comply with the provisions of this Law, the law on natural resources and environment of sea and islands, and other relevant laws.

3.2. Formosa Case of Environmental Crimes

Mass fish deaths in Vietnam 2016 also known as Formosa Incident refers to the phenomenon of mass fish deaths in the waters of Vung Ang (Ha Tinh) starting from April 6, 2016 and after that spread to the waters of Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien Hue. On the coast of Guangdong, Vung Chua has hundreds of grouper species from 40 to 50 kg drifting ashore and dying. By April 25, Ha Tinh province had 10 tons, Quang Tri had 30 tons, and on April 29, Quang Binh had more than 100 tons of marine fish suddenly died ashore. This disaster has a great impact on the production and daily life of fishermen, on coastal aquaculture households, on sea tourism and on the lives of residents in the Central region. Quang Binh province alone has 18 communes specializing in marine occupations with more than 14,000 households and 24,000 marine workers. VnExpress quoted information from the national tourism agency in November as saying that waste pollution from Formosa company along the central coast in April had almost completely destroyed the region's tourism industry when revenue from tourism decreased by up to 90%.

On June 30, 2016, the Government of Vietnam held a press conference, announcing that the cause of fish death was due to polluting waste from Hung Nghiep Formosa Co., Ltd., which exceeded the allowable concentration.

In order to closely monitor the remedial consequences of Formosa's, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has established a Technical Council, a Monitoring Team and issued a plan and roadmap to overcome

shortcomings and violations on environmental protection and an environmental monitoring plan. Formosa's school. Currently, FHS has completed the construction investment and put into operation additional environmental protection public items such as biological lake system combined with incident response, 4 automatic online wastewater monitoring stations, 15 monitoring stations. online emissions.

The results of continuous monitoring by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment from July 2016 up to now show that Formosa's wastewater and exhaust gas before being discharged into the environment all meet the permitted environmental standards; Hazardous waste, ordinary industrial waste and domestic solid waste have been properly managed by Formosa according to regulations. In general, Formosa's environmental problems have been well controlled (SOURCE: Wikipedia.org)



Figure 1. Formosa factory Ha Tinh

(SOURCE: Internet)

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Environmental protection is activities that keep the environment clean and beautiful. Improve the environment, ensure ecological balance. Preventing and overcoming bad consequences caused by humans and nature to the environment. Exploit, rationally and economically use natural resources.

Environmental protection activities are activities to keep the environment clean and beautiful; prevent and limit adverse impacts on the environment, respond to environmental incidents, overcome pollution, degrade, restore and improve the environment; exploit, rationally and economically use natural resources; protect biodiversity. In principle, Vietnam has included the concept of environmental security in the Law on Environmental Protection in 2020, according to which, environmental security is the assurance that there is no major impact of the environment on the political, social stability and economic development of the country.

Declarations

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

Consent for Publication

The authors declare that they consented to the publication of this study.

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