MARITIME SECURITY ISSUES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

海上安全问题南中国海

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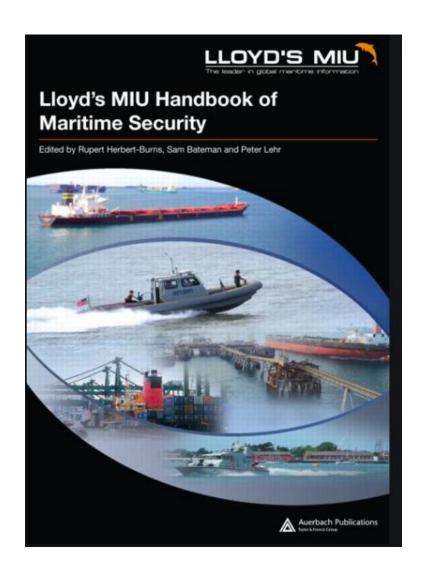
WHAT IS MARITIME SECURITY?

No clear cut definitions

- Geopolitical concept (national security, sea-power)
- Economic concept (blue economy)
- Ecological concept (marine environmental protection)
- Law enforcement concept (combatting transnational organized crimes at sea, search and rescue operations)
- Navigational concept (safety of SLOCs)
- -Human development concept (human security at sea)

WHAT IS MARITIME SECURITY?

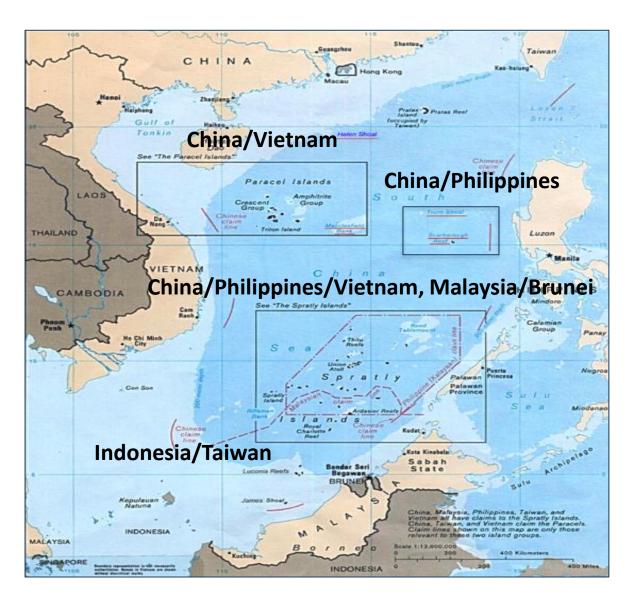
- Realist Perspective
 Traditional Security
- Liberalist Perspective
 Non-traditional Security
- Constructivist Perspective
 What states make of it



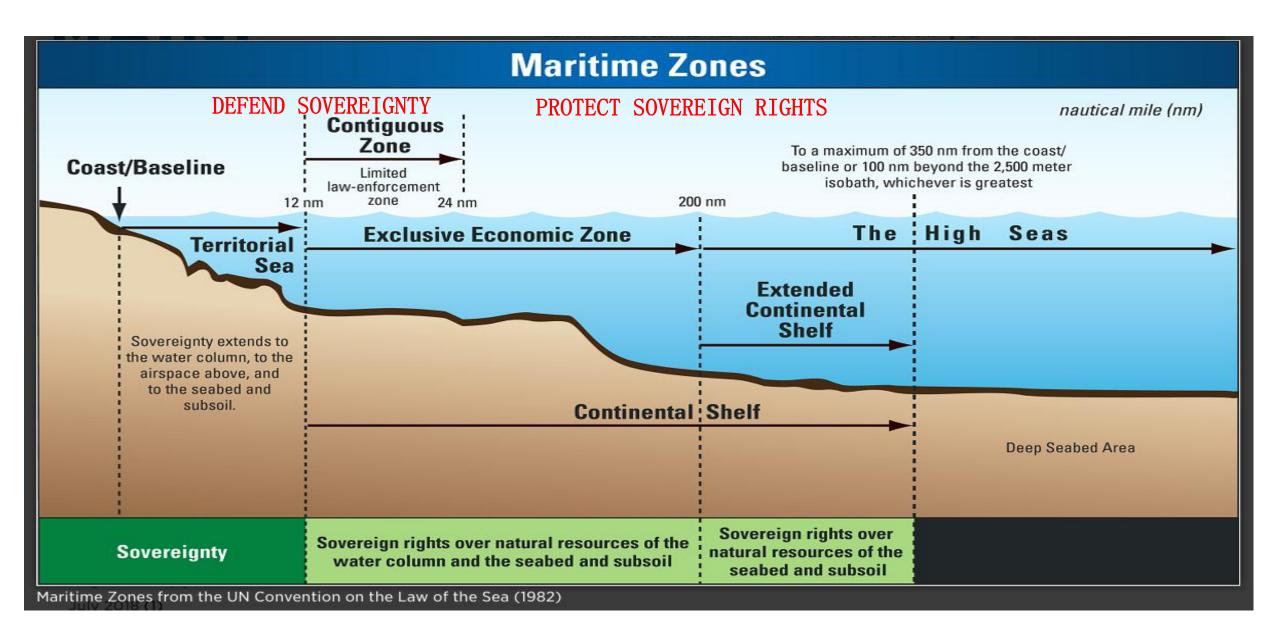
MARITIME SECURITY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

- Sovereignty and territorial issues
- Maritime zones and boundaries issues
- Navigational issues
- Economic development issues
- Environmental issues
- Military and law enforcement issues

SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL ISSUES

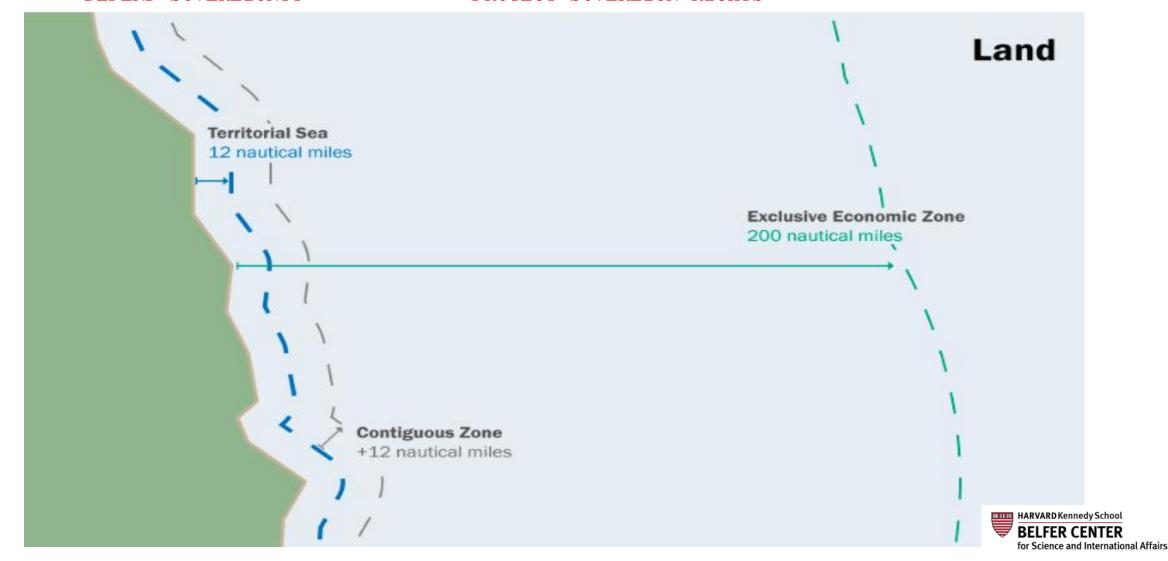


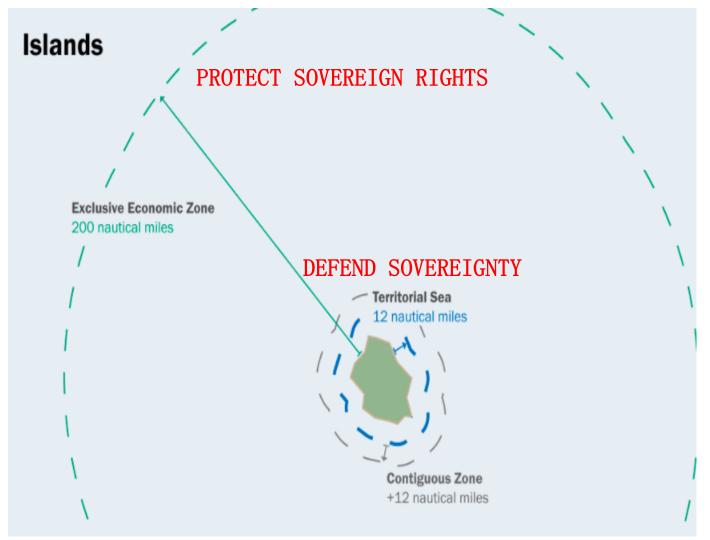


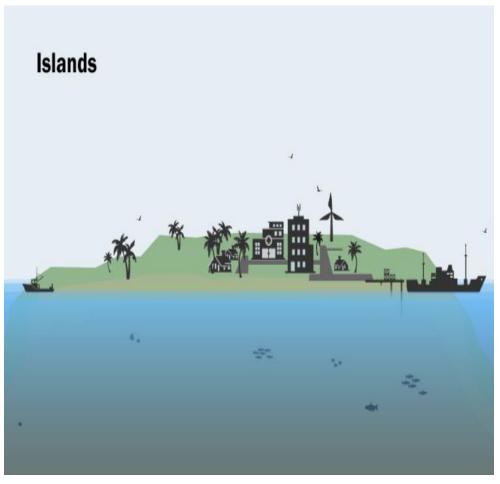


DEFEND SOVEREIGNTY

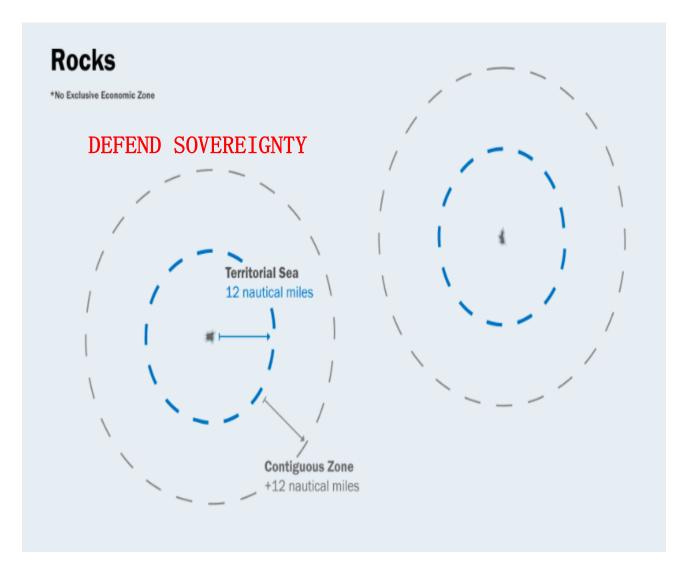
PROTECT SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

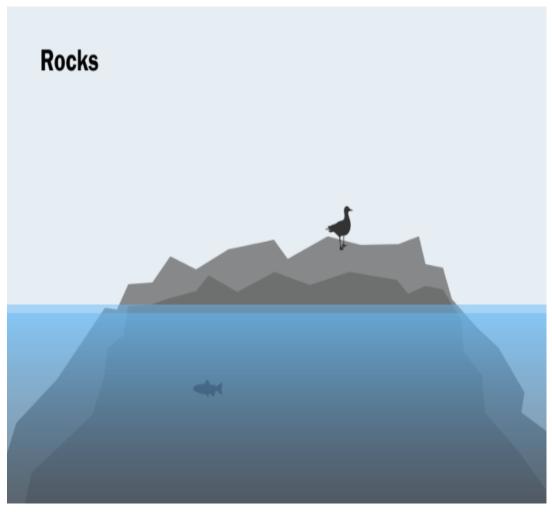






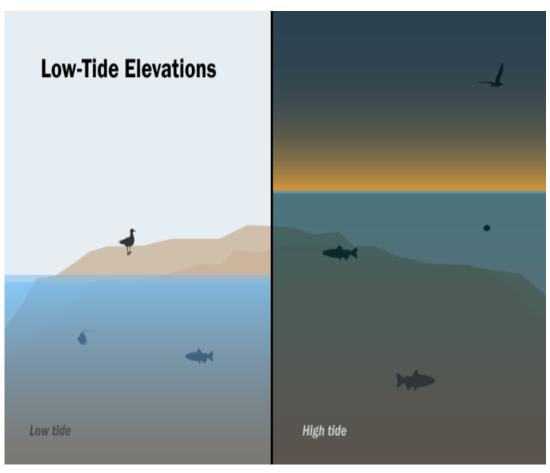








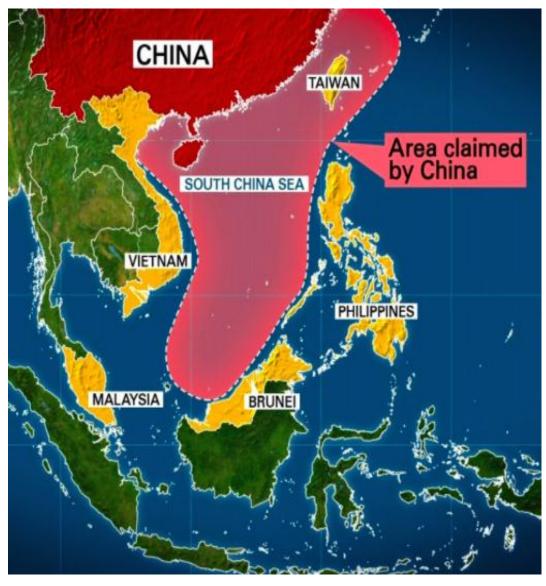










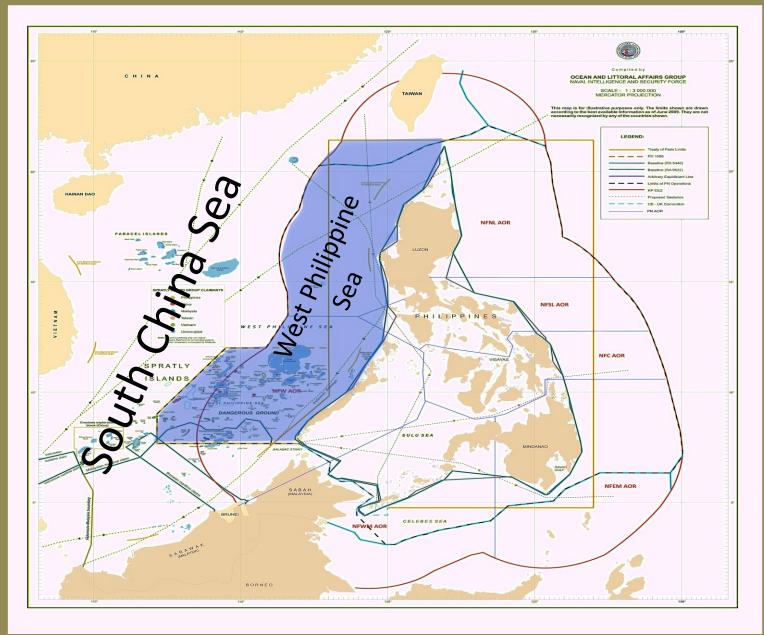


SOUTH CHINA SE

- China & Taiwan on the Nor
- Philippines in the East
- Vietnam, Malaysia,
 Singapore, Indonesia
 & Brunei in the West &

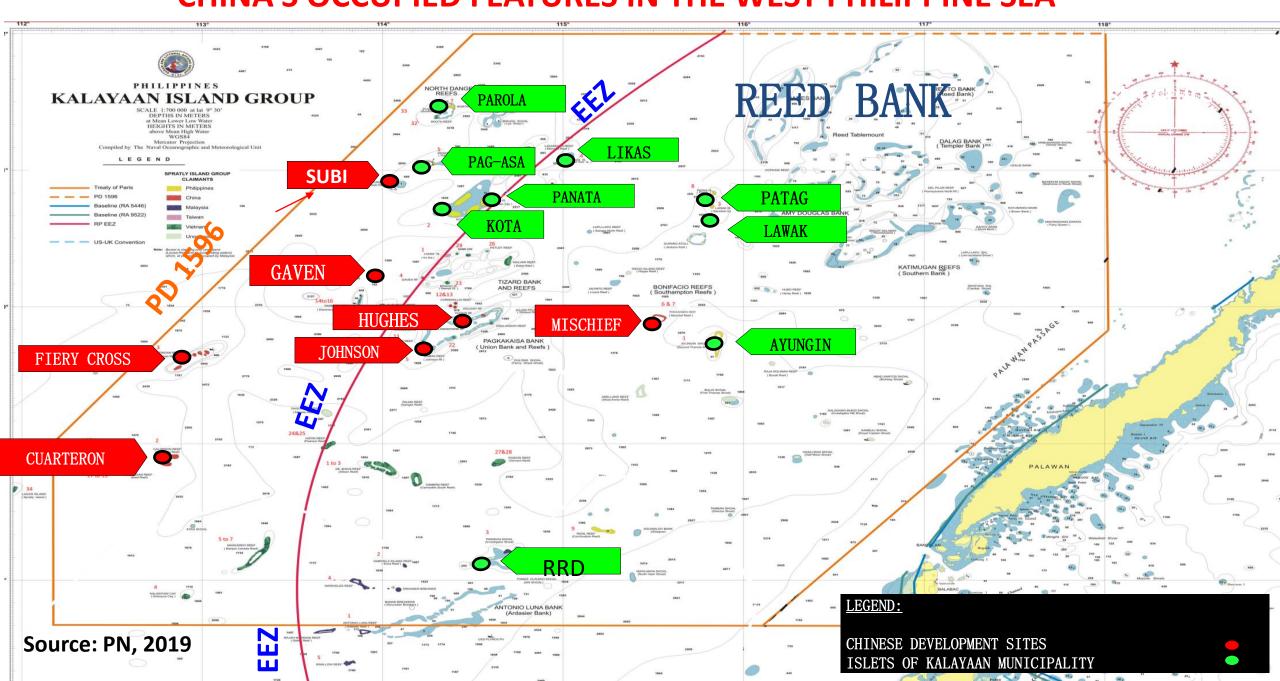
WEST PHILIPPINE

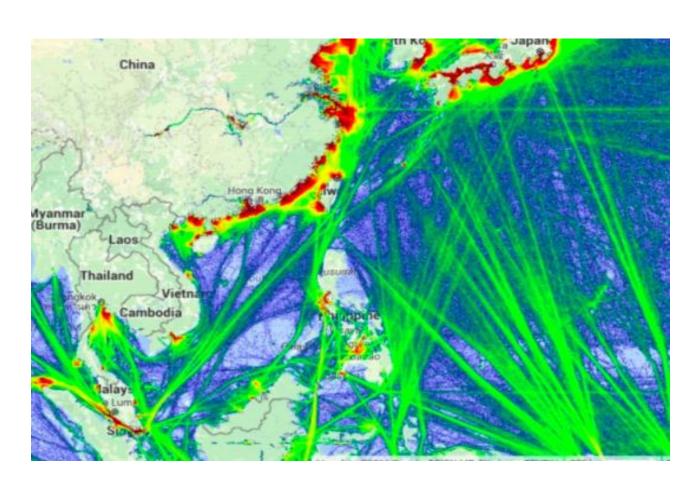
- •Administrative Order No.
 - Luzon Sea
 - Bajo de Masinloc
 - Kalayaan Island Group

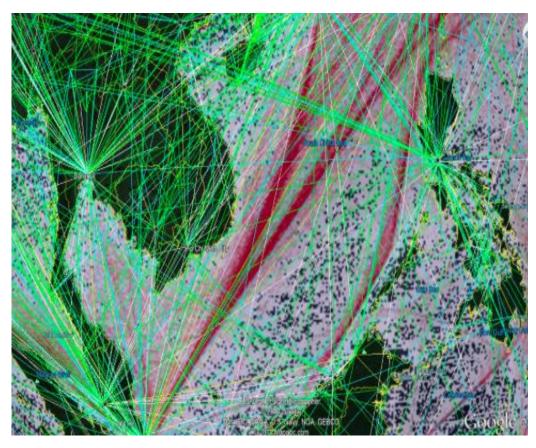


Source: PN, 2019

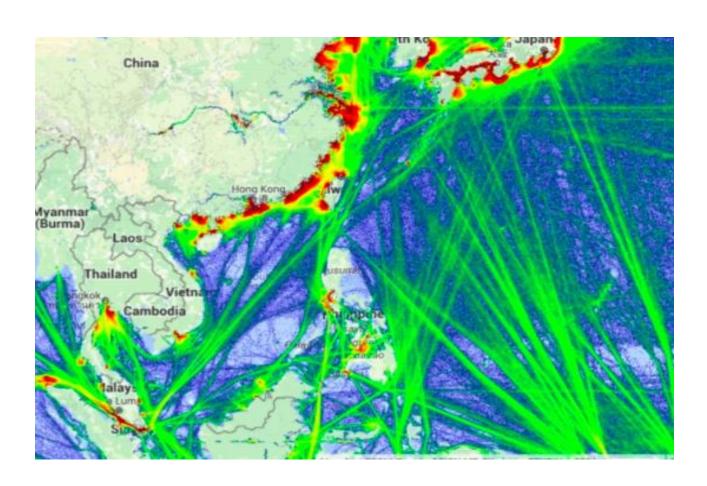
CHINA'S OCCUPIED FEATURES IN THE WEST PHILIPPINE SEA

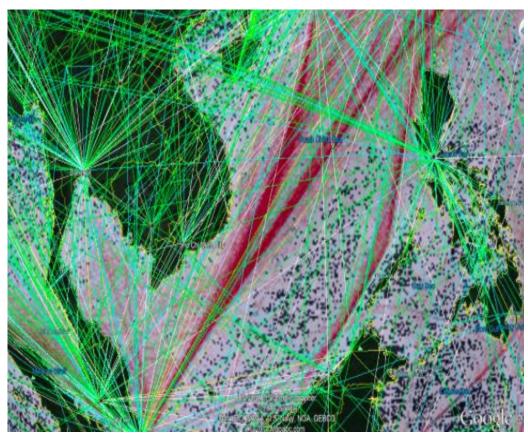




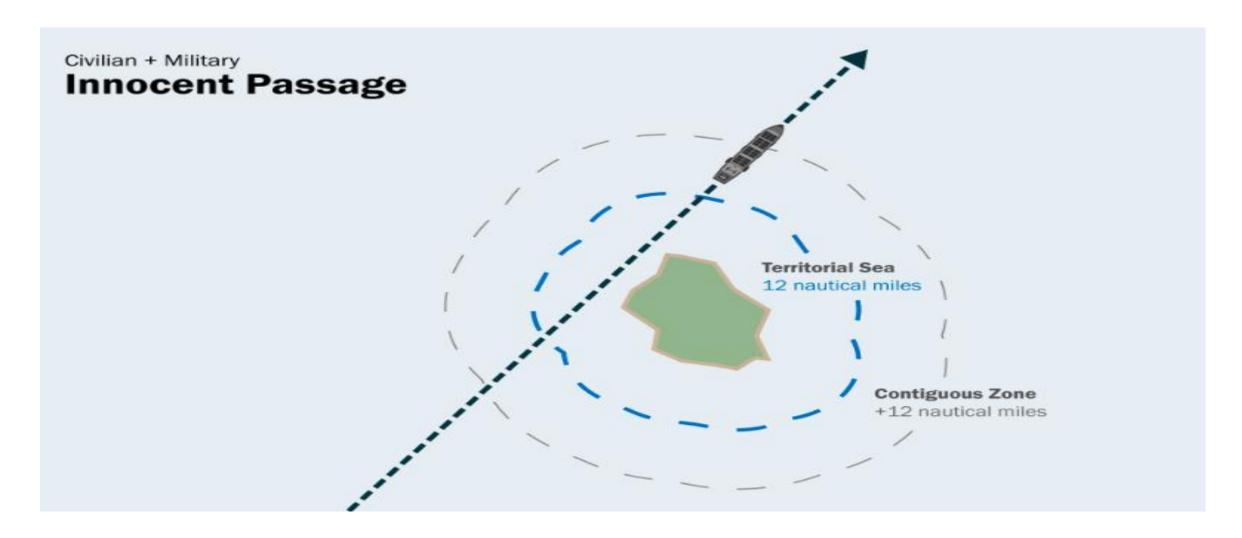


\$5.3 trillion worth of trade cruising through the South China Sea annually. That's nearly one-third of all global maritime trade.

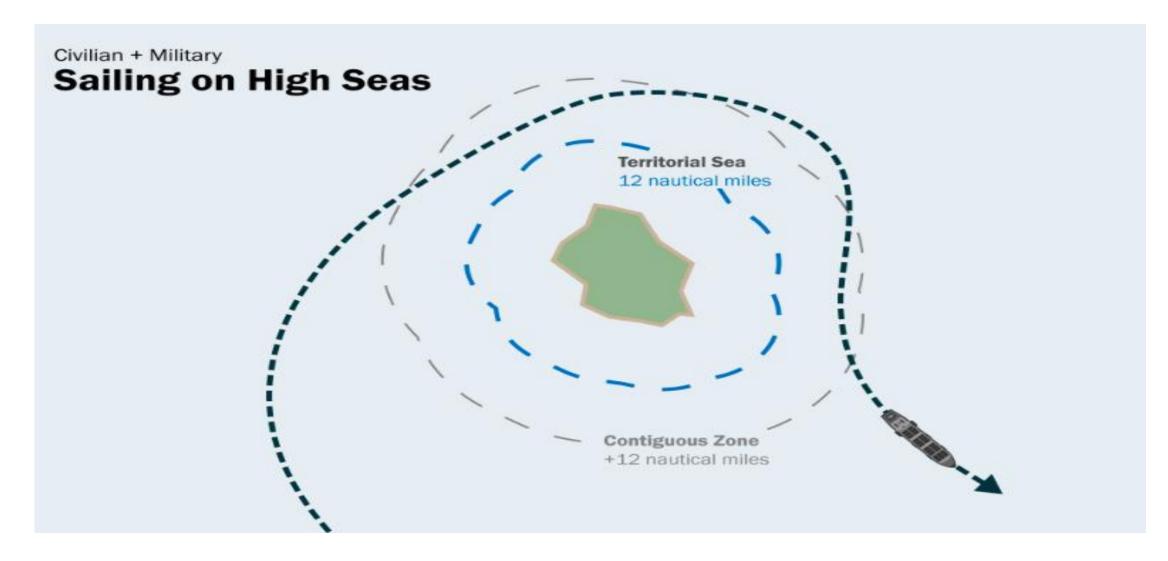




More than 100,000 vessels pass through it each year, accounting for about one-quarter of the world's traded goods.

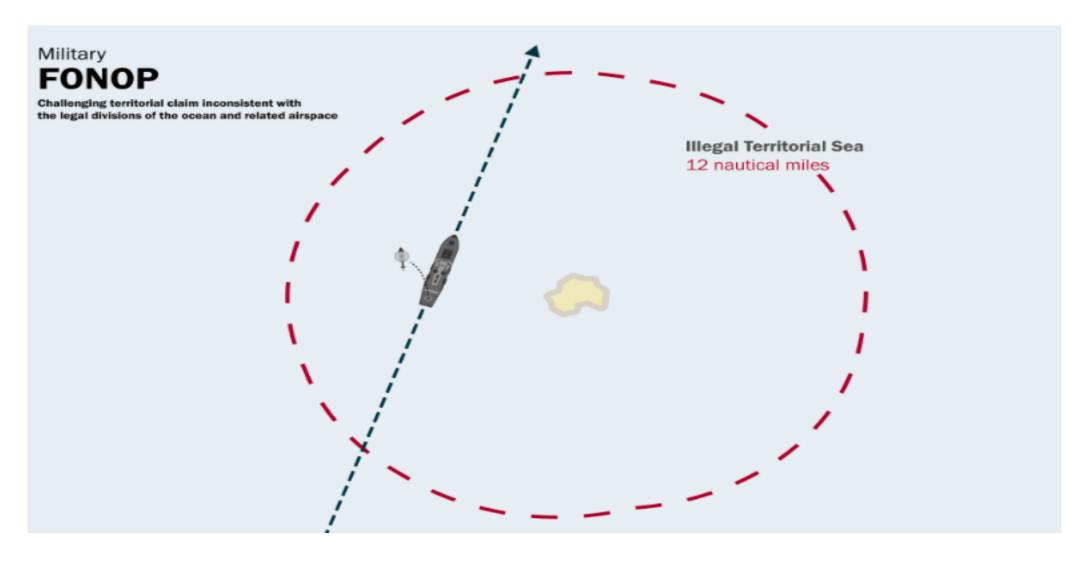






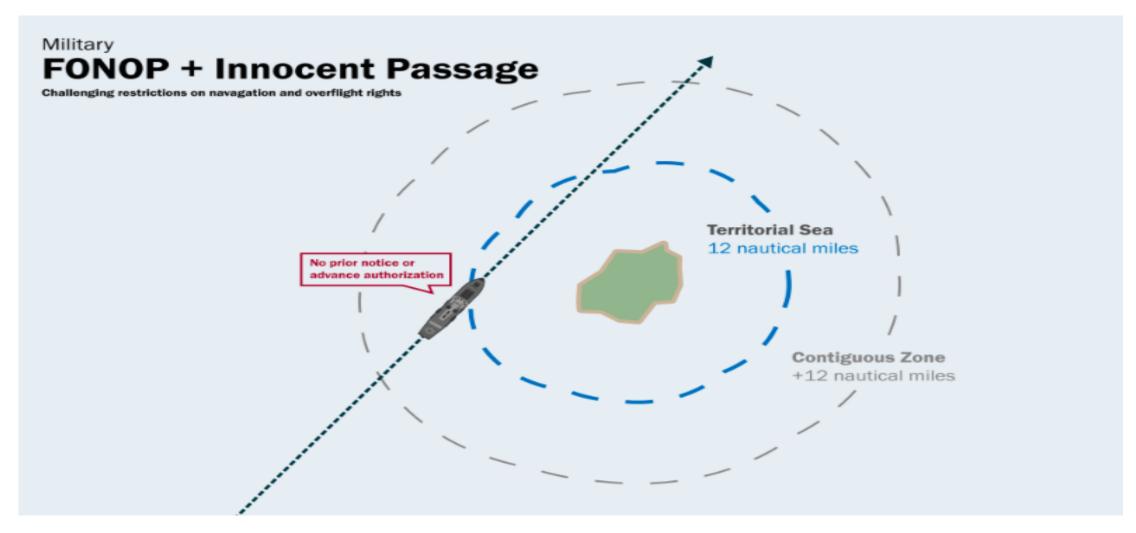








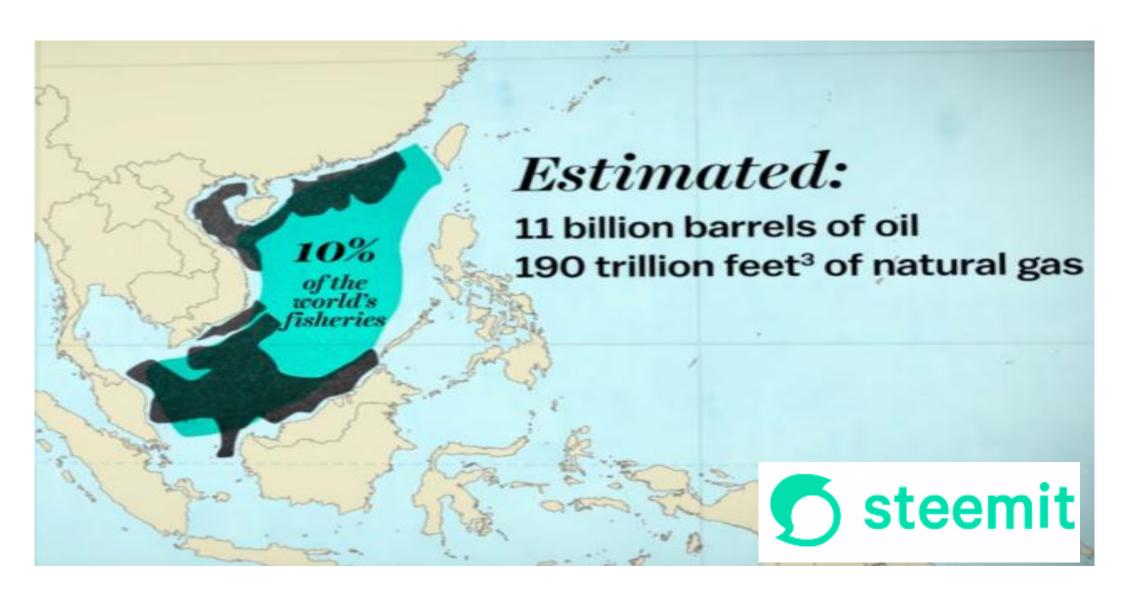




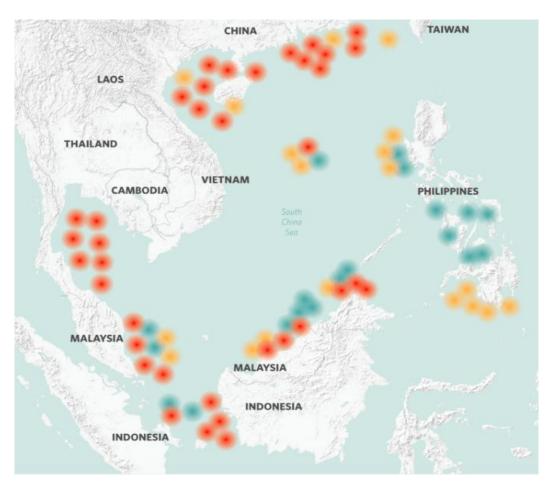




ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES







The South China Sea's Depleted Fisheries

Capture fishing since 1960 has led to a decline in the abundance of several species, especially along the Chinese coast. This has pushed fishing vessels farther out and into disputed waters.

Moderately or underfished
Fully fished
Depleted or overfished

The South China Sea accounts for 15% of global fish catch annually.



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES



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DOC: MARITIME SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

- The 2002 DOC between China and ASEAN provides excellent templates for maritime security cooperation:
 - Marine environmental protection
 - Marine scientific research
 - Safety of navigation and communication at sea
 - Search and rescue operations, and
 - Combatting transnational crimes including terrorism

- 《宣言》敦促中国和东盟 在以下领域开展合作:
- 一海洋环境保护
- 一海洋科学研究
- 一海上航行和通讯安全
- 一搜救行动,以及
- 一打击包括国际恐怖主义在内的跨国犯罪

Justifications for Cooperation 合作的理由

- Mutual benefits
- Maintenance of stable maritime regional security environment conducive for national development and regional prosperity (blue economy and green development)
- Conflict avoidance through confidence building
- Disputes management through preventive diplomacy

- 互惠互利
- 维护有利于国家发展 和地区繁荣的稳定海 洋区域安全环境(蓝 色经济)
- 通过建立信任来避免 冲突
- 通过预防性外交处理 争端

Expected Benefits from Cooperation 合作的预期收益

- Strengthening of regional connectivity and prosperity through increased economic activities and infrastructure developments
- Protection of the marine environment
- Improvement of search and rescue activities
- Prevention of transnational crimes and terrorism
- Avoidance of regional military conflicts or unintended armed encounters

- 通过加强经济活动和基础设施建设,加强地区互联互通和繁荣
- 保护海洋环境
- 改进搜救工作
- 预防跨国犯罪和恐怖主义
- 避免区域军事冲突或意 外的武装冲突

THANK YOU

谢谢