

PEACE IN SOUTH CHINA SEA ?

Final Report by MERS

網路社群媒體宣傳



讚 留言 分享

黃怡婷、蘇宜廷和其他 110 人

世界主要海峡及运河



一帶一路路線圖

繪圖：林誌鈺





1. 瓜達爾港(已啟用)
2. 克拉運河(未來重要計畫)





3. 尼加拉瓜運河(2014年宣布動工)

加勒比海

尼加拉瓜

首都 馬納瓜

**尼加拉瓜運河
規劃路線圖**

哥斯大黎加

巴拿馬運河

巴拿馬

太平洋



一帶一路涵蓋66個國家

東亞
+
東盟

12

西亞

18

南亞

8

中亞

5

獨
聯
體

7

中歐
+
東歐

16

西歐
+
美洲

0

亞太樞紐台北港

註：1哩=1.852公里



1.Introduction



1.Seafood resource

2.Huge oil and gas reserves

3.The second most used sea lane in the world

4.International security issue

5. 1982 UNCLOS , Principle of Domination

南海主權爭議



DECLARATION ON THE CONDUCT OF PARTIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA (2002)



1.promoting confidence-building measures

2.engaging in practical maritime cooperation

3.DOC to COC >

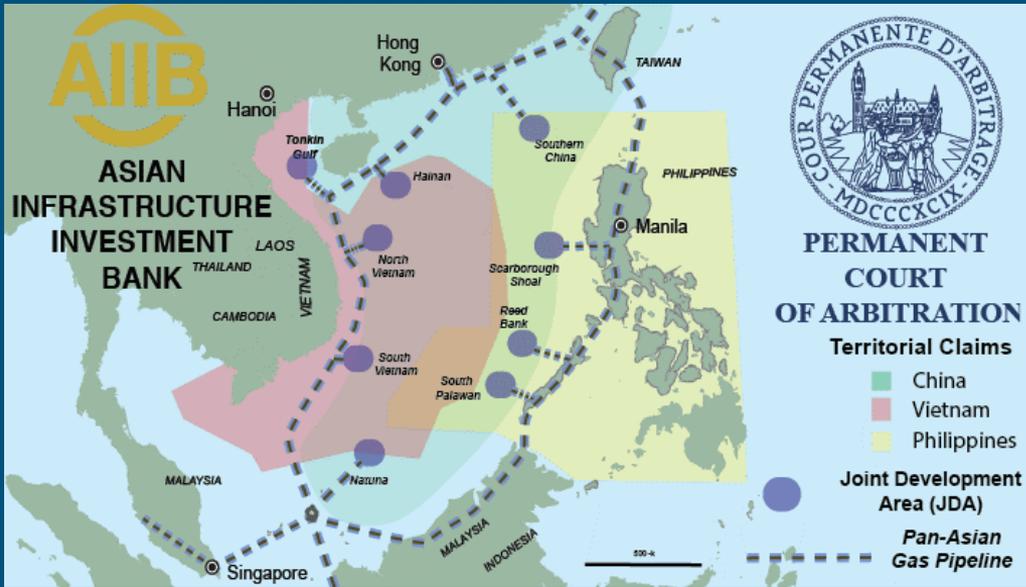
little progress made

IISS Asia Security Summit: The Shangri-La Dialogue (annually since 2002)

The screenshot shows the IISS website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the IISS logo on the left, a shopping cart icon with '(0)', and menu items for 'ABOUT US PUBLICATIONS', 'RESEARCH EVENTS', and 'MEMBERSHIP MY IISS'. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar, the main heading reads 'The IISS Shangri-La Dialogue' with the subtitle 'The Asia Security Summit'. A secondary navigation bar contains links for 'ABOUT', 'BLOG', 'MEDIA', and 'ARCHIVE'. The main content area features a large banner for the 'ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL SECURITY ASSESSMENT 2016' with the text 'Key developments and trends'. To the right of the banner, there is a section for 'THE 15TH ASIA SECURITY SUMMIT' which includes the text 'IISS Shangri-La Dialogue', 'Singapore 3-5 June 2016', and '3-5 JUNE 2016'. The banner and summit section include images of military ships and a group of officials.

"Track One" inter-governmental security forum held annually by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) which is attended by defense ministers, permanent heads of ministries and military chiefs of 28 Asia-Pacific states.

South China Sea Arbitration(2013-2016)



2. The Question for Our Report

—

“With the Existing dialogue systems in ASEAN can there be peace in South China Sea?”

3. The approach for the question

—

Case Study

(1) The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM)

(2) Nations which have interest in the South China Sea

Claimants/Non-claimants

(1) The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) 2006

Highest defense consultative and cooperative mechanism in ASEAN.

ADMM-Plus

“promote mutual trust and confidence through greater understanding of defense and security challenges as well as enhancement of transparency and openness”



Past Meetings and Events (2006 - 2015) 136

Workshop on ASEAN Defence Establishment and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security (Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief)- 2009

Workshop on Use of Military Assets and Capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief- 2009

1st ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Maritime Security 2011

1st ADMM-Plus EWG on Counterterrorism Meeting and Workshop 2011

1st ADMM-Plus EWG on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief 2011

1st ADMM-Plus EWG on Peacekeeping Operation Meeting and Seminar on the Legal Aspects of PKO 2011

1st ADMM-Plus EWG on Military Medicine 2011

Workshop on ASEAN Defence Industry Collaboration (ADIC) 2012

1st Meeting of the ASEAN Peacekeeping Centres Network 2012

Workshop on Establishing a Direct Communications Link or Hotline within the ASEAN Region and Beyond 2014

First ASEAN Defence Interaction Programme(ADIP) 2014

First ADMM-Plus EWG on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) 2014

meetings related to maritime security:

1st ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Maritime Security 2011

2nd ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security 2012

3rd ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security and Table-Top Exercise 2012

4th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security 2012

Initial Planning Conference for the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013

5th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security and Mid-Planning Conference for the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013

Final Planning Conference for the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013

(Total : 16/ 136)

Final Site Survey for the ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013

ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2013

6th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security 2013

7th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security and Maritime Security Seminar 2014

8th ADMM EWG on Maritime Security and Workshop on Counter-Piracy Operations 2014

9th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security and Table-Top Exercise 2014

Initial Planning Conference of ADMM-Plus Maritime Security and Counterterrorism Exercisem 2015

10th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security 2015

ADMM-Plus Maritime Security Field Training Exercise (FTX)

2014 2015 2016

Counterterrorism

Information exchange, and search and rescue practice.

“This has helped to build confidence, promote stable military-to-military relations in the region and enhance practical cooperation between militaries.”



Why no practical outcome?

1. Any effort to turn the organization into a formal military pact would fracture the cohesion of ASEAN, which has been weakened by ASEAN's expansion and the inclusion of new members with divergent security orientations and threat perceptions"

2. ASEAN decisions => made on a national basis without intra-ASEAN coordination=>

“confidence-building” rather than functional cooperation

(2) Nations which have interest claims in the South China Sea

Claimants:

- (1) Taiwan (R.O.C)
- (2) China (P.R.C)
- (3) The Philippines
- (4) Vietnam
- (5) Brunei
- (6) Malaysia

Non-claimants:

- (1) Indonesia
- (2) Japan
- (3) The US

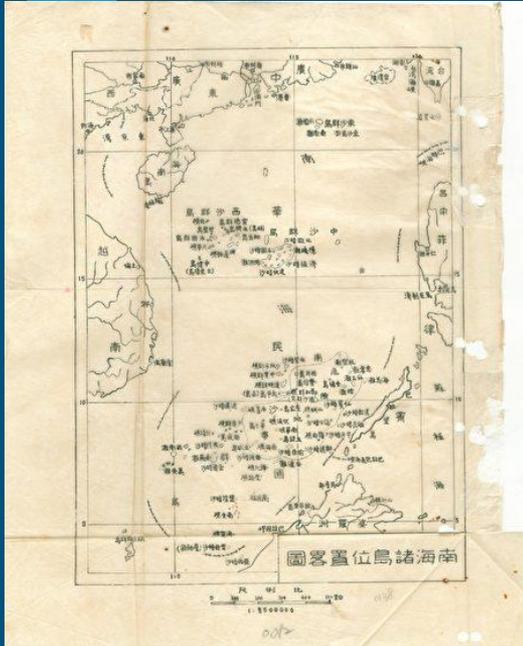


China Malaysia Vietnam Brunei Philippines Taiwan

Summary of disputes

Area of dispute	Brunei	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Taiwan	Vietnam
The nine-dash line area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vietnamese coast		✓				✓	✓
Sea area north of Borneo		✓		✓	✓	✓	
South China Sea islands		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea area north of the Natuna Islands		✓	✓			✓	
Sea area west of Palawan and Luzon		✓			✓	✓	
Sabah area			✓	✓	✓		
Luzon Strait		✓			✓	✓	

(1) Taiwan (R.O.C)



- The government of the ROC stresses that the ROC is entitled to all rights over the South China Sea Islands and their relevant waters.
- The ROC government also urges that disputes in the South China Sea be settled peacefully through multilateral negotiations.

1947 「南海諸島位置圖」

(2) China (P.R.C)



- Asserts the rights and interests over Dongsha Islands (the Pratas Islands), the Xisha Islands (the Paracel Islands), the Zhongsha Islands and the Nansha Islands (the Spratly Islands)
- Based on this long course of history and also in accordance with national law and international law
- Says that it ready to resolve the relevant disputes peacefully through negotiation on the basis of respecting historical facts and in accordance with international law.

(3) The Philippines



- Consists of about 7,641 islands in south China sea
- The Philippines and China came into conflict in Hague court in 2016 (The South China Sea Arbitration)

(4) Vietnam



- Vietnam is said to be the only other country in the South China Sea that has completely overlapping claims with China.



(5) Brunei



- Has an overlapping territorial claim with PRC and Malaysia
- The oil industry is very important for Brunei
- ASEAN as an important role



(6) Malaysia



- Malaysia said to have an overlapping territorial claim for Spratly Islands as well
- Owing to 'Quiet Diplomacy,' there is no official public documentation of exactly what the country's stance is.
- But it has a good relationship with PRC at the same time
- Careful not to disrupt its bilateral relationship with China as the top trading market

Non-claimants (1) Indonesia

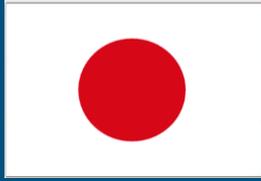


- An interested party in the South China Sea disputes.

• EEZ



(2) Japan



- Not claim any right over the South China Sea Islands
- Shows strong will to cooperate with the US
- Plans to give military aid to other South China Sea nations
- The first and second island chain
- Decided to intensify its involvement on South China Sea despite Chinese warnings, and seeks the better relations with nations with interest except China

(3) The US



- Patrolling in South China Sea against China
- Wants to keep peace in the South China Sea by cooperating with ASEAN
- “Maritime Security Initiative”

