

Title:

PANDEMIC OPPORTUNISM IN SOUTH CHINA SEA -
CAN IT BE “VACCINATED”?

Speaker:

Sr Mohd Hanifa K Abd Hamid

Exco Member, Association of Authorised Land
Surveyors Malaysia (PEJUTA)

CAT A Hydrography Student – 2020 UTM/PHN/PEJUTA

Date:

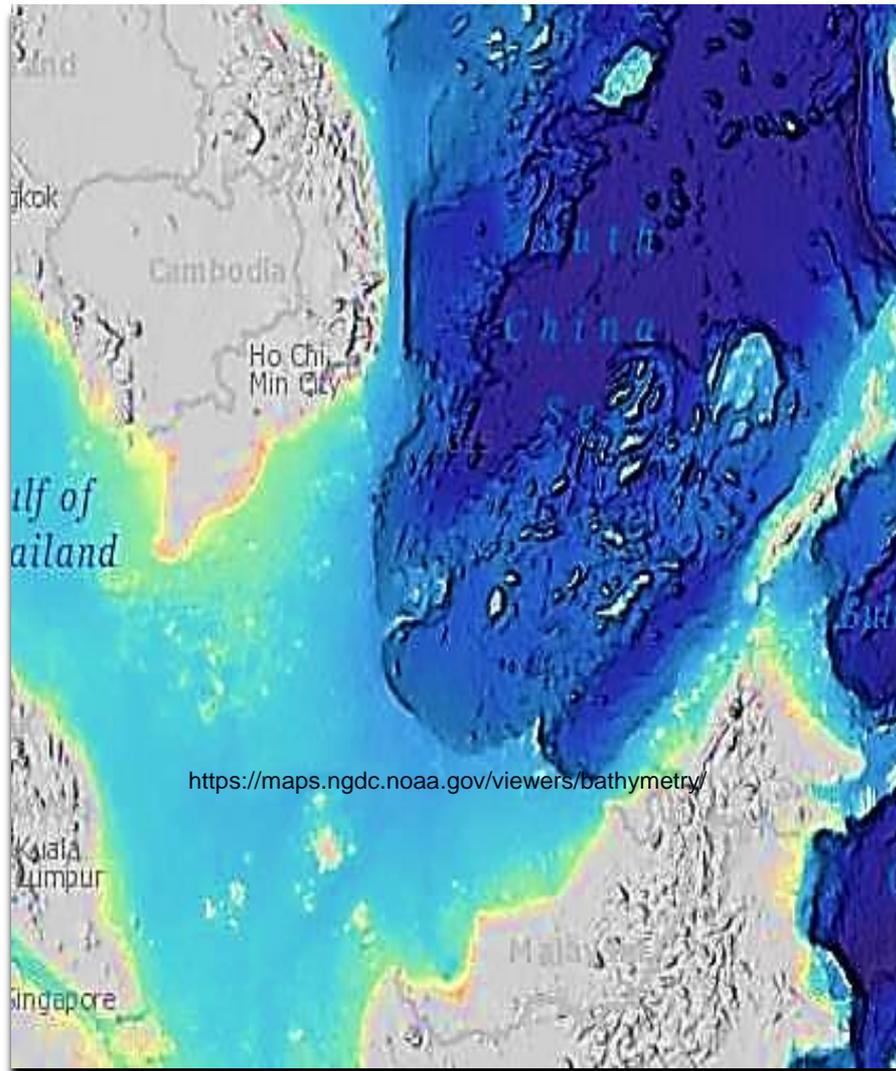
7 & 8 December 2020

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DECLARATION ON THE CONDUCT OF PARTIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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This Declaration, concluded between ASEAN and China in November 2002, aims to promote a peaceful, friendly and harmonious environment in the South China Sea for the enhancement of stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region.

DECLARATION ON THE CONDUCT OF PARTIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

The Governments of the Member States of ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China,

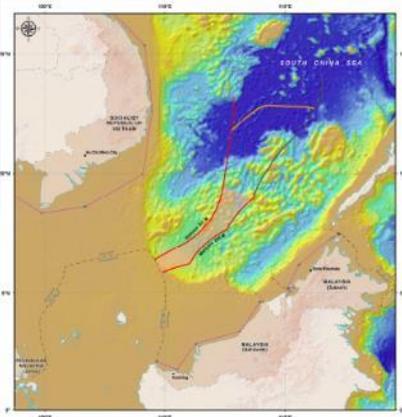
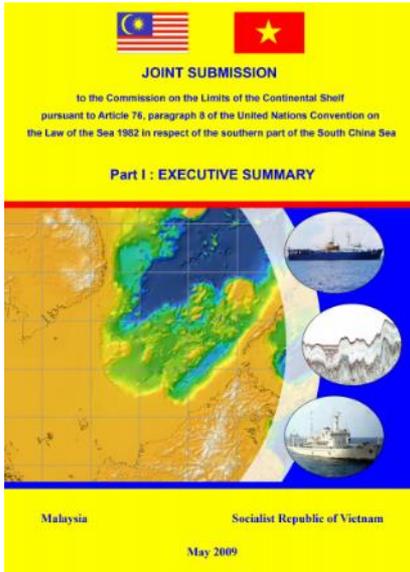
REAFFIRMING their determination to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation existing between their people and governments with the view to promoting a 21st century-oriented partnership of good neighbourliness and mutual trust;

COGNIZANT of the need to promote a peaceful, friendly and harmonious environment in the South China Sea between ASEAN and China for the enhancement of peace, stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region;

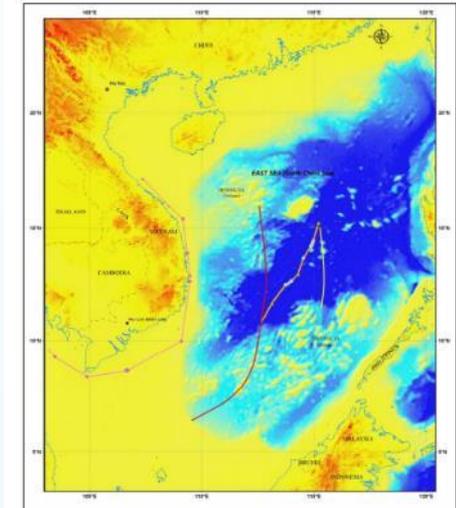
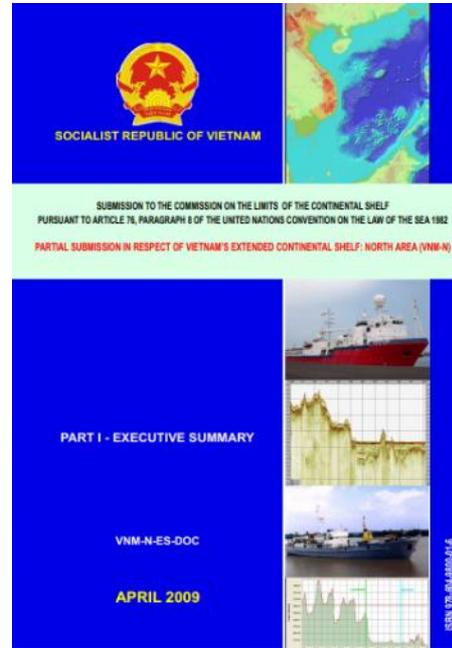
Source:

https://asean.org/?static_post=declaration-on-the-conduct-of-parties-in-the-south-china-sea-2

JOINT SUBMISSION MALAYSIA-VIETNAM IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA - 6 MAY 2009



PARTIAL SUBMISSION IN RESPECT OF VIETNAM'S EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF: NORTH AREA (VNM-N) - 7 MAY 2009



https://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/submission_mysvnm_33_2009.htm

Note Verbales from PRC & Philippine with regard to the Joint Submission Malaysia-Vietnam

CML/17/2009

(Translation)

New York, 7 May 2009

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam dated 6 May 2009, to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission") concerning the outer limits of miles, has the honor to state the position as follows:

China has indisputable sovereignty over the adjacent waters, and enjoys sovereign rights as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof (see consistently held by the Chinese Government, community.

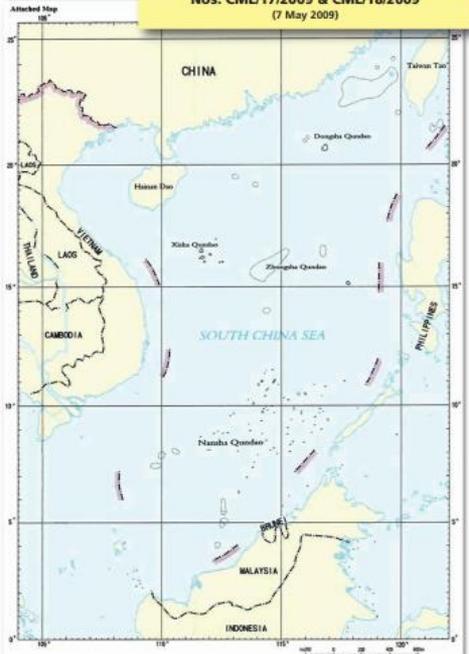
The continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in Article 5(a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure Continental Shelf, the Chinese Government consider the Joint Submission by Malaysia and Chinese Government has informed Malaysia a the above position.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic that this Note Verbale be circulated to all mem to the United Nations Convention on the Law United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Repu itself of this opportunity to renew to the Sec assurances of its highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
The United Nations
NEW YORK

**MAP ATTACHED TO CHINA'S NOTES VERBALES
Nos. CML/17/2009 & CML/18/2009
(7 May 2009)**



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MAGKAKAISANG BANGSA



1000 P.O. BOX 2600
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10108
TEL. NO. (212) 764-4300

PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS



No 000819

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 06 May 2009 to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, has the honor to state the position of the Philippines as follows:

The Joint Submission for the Extension of the Continental Shelf by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam lays claim on areas that are disputed between the Philippines, but also because of territorial claims on some of the islands in the region.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

"1. The Commission recognizes the importance of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf.

"5. (a) In cases where a land or maritime boundary is in dispute, the Commission shall not consider and qualify a submission concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is constrained to request the Commission to refrain from considering the aforementioned Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, unless and until after the parties have discussed and resolved their disputes.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 4 August 2009





2013 - 2016

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Philippines 'to take South China Sea row to court'

22 January 2013



The South China Sea Arbitration (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China)

On 22 January 2013, the Republic of the Philippines instituted arbitral proceedings against the People's Republic of China under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "Convention"). The arbitration concerned the role of historic rights and the source of maritime entitlements in the South China Sea, the status of certain maritime features in the South China Sea, and the lawfulness of certain actions by China in the South China Sea that the Philippines alleged to be in violation of the Convention. China adopted a position of non-acceptance and non-participation in the proceedings. The Permanent Court of Arbitration served as Registry in this arbitration.

Home Position Paper Spokesperson's Remarks Policy and Law MFA News News of Ambassadors Introduction

Home Position Paper

Position Paper of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Matter of Jurisdiction in the South China Sea Arbitration Initiated by the Republic of the Philippines

2014/12/07

7 December 2014

I. Introduction

1. On 22 January 2013, the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines filed a Notice of Compulsory Arbitration with the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, stating that the Philippines submitted a Notice of Compulsory Arbitration under Article 287 and Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "Convention") to the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague to resolve the dispute with China over "maritime jurisdiction" in the South China Sea. On 15 January 2013, the Philippines filed a Note Verbale with the Permanent Court of Arbitration and returned the Philippines' note verbale together with the attached Notification and Statement of Claim. China subsequently reiterated that it will neither accept nor participate in the arbitration thus initiated.

2. This Position Paper is intended to demonstrate that the arbitral tribunal established at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague does not have jurisdiction over this case. It does not express any position on the merits of the dispute. No acceptance by China is signified in this Position Paper, whether or not they are referred to herein. Nor shall this Position Paper be construed as an admission of jurisdiction over this arbitration.

3. This Position Paper will elaborate on the following positions:

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THE DIPLOMAT
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International Court Issues Unanimous Award in Philippines v. China Case on South China Sea

The Court's award is in the Philippines' favor on most questions.

By Ankit Panda July 12, 2016

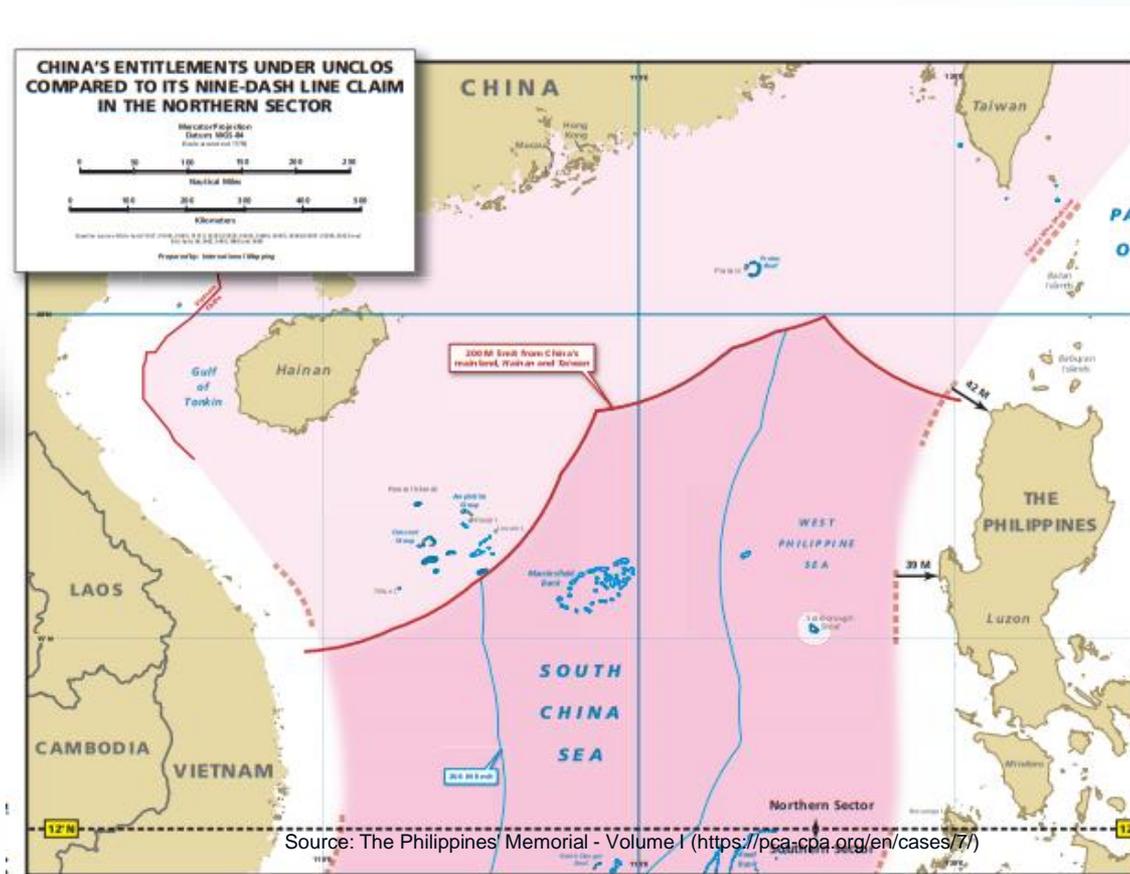
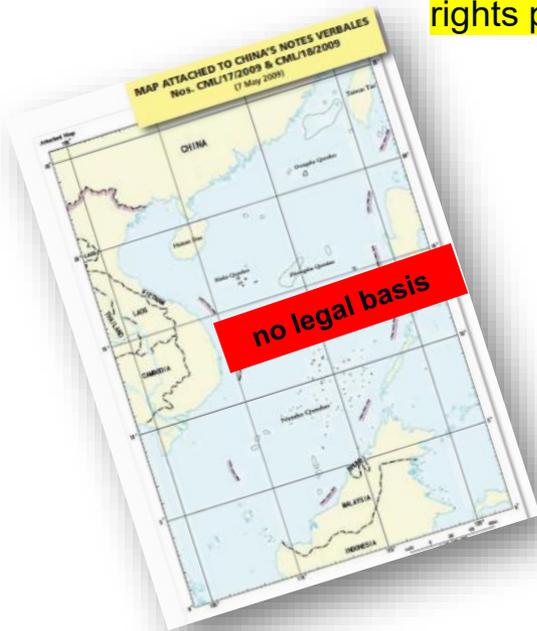
On Tuesday morning, a tribunal of five judges at Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration issued a highly anticipated and unanimous award in *Republic of Philippines v. People's Republic of China*, a case filed in 2013 by Manila concerning maritime entitlements and the status of features in the South China Sea, among other issues.

The Tribunal's award is highly favorable to the Philippines,



The 'Nine-Dash Line' and China's Claim to Historic Rights in the Maritime Areas of the South China Sea

'there was no legal basis for China to claim historic rights to resources, in excess of the rights provided for by the Convention, within the sea areas falling within the 'nine-dash line'.



For illustrative purposes only

The Status of Features in the South China Sea



Article 13 UNCLOS 1982

Low-tide elevations

1. A low-tide elevation is a naturally formed area of land which is surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide. Where a low-tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, the low-water line on that elevation may be used as the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.
2. Where a low-tide elevation is wholly situated at a distance exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, it has no territorial sea of its own.

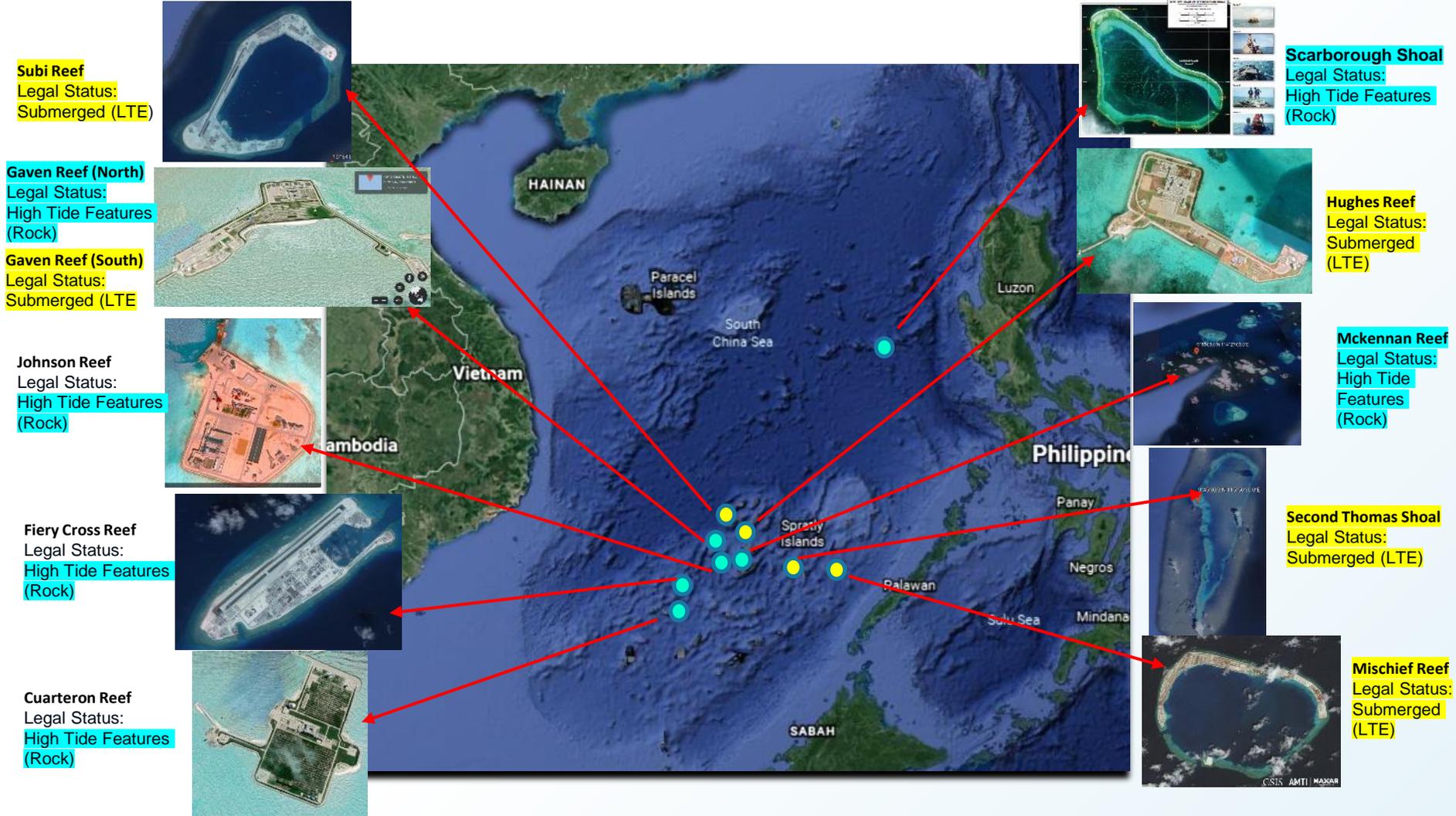
Article 121 UNCLOS 1982

Regime of islands

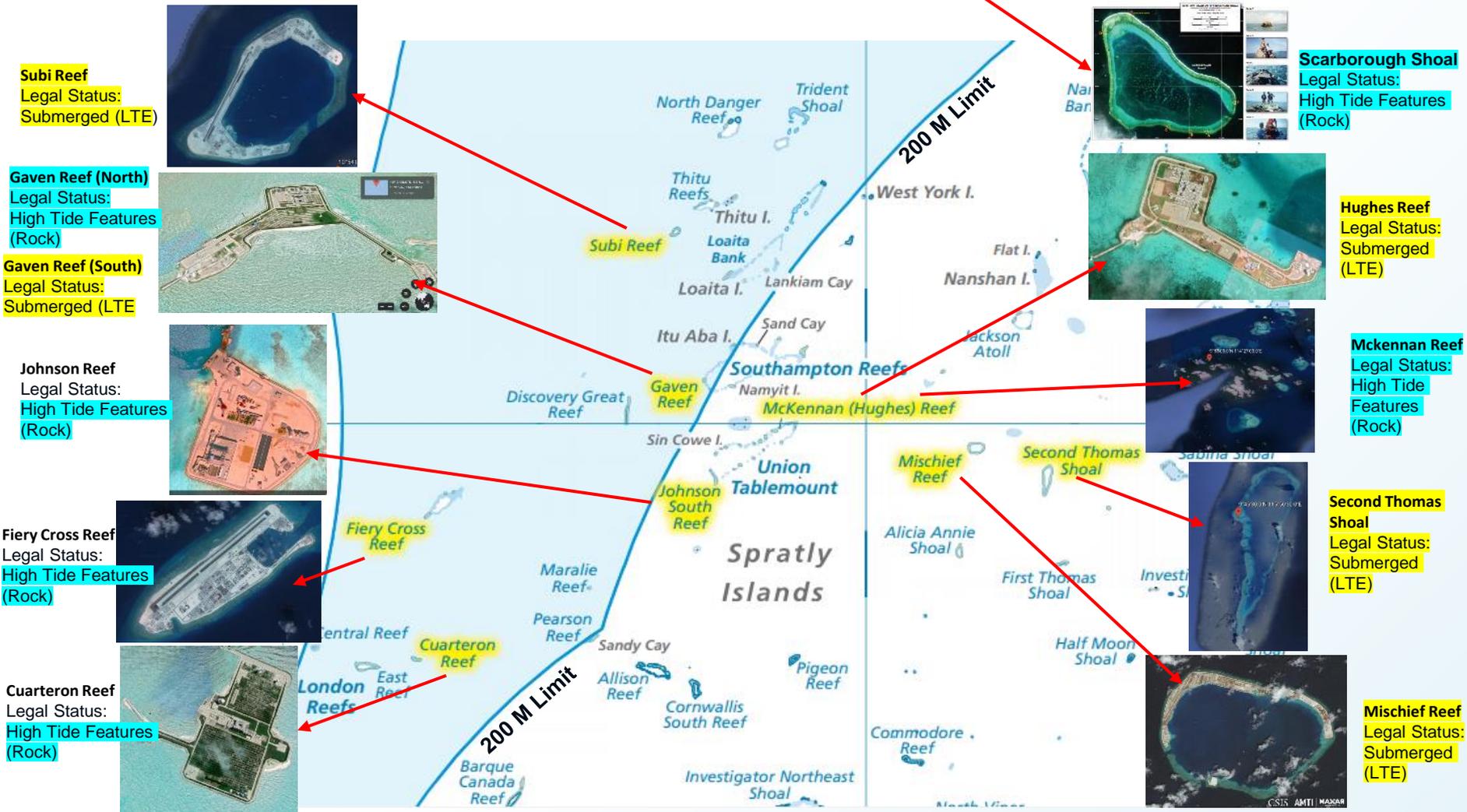
1. An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention applicable to other land territory.
3. Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf.

Under Articles 13 and 121 of the Convention, features that are above water at high tide generate an entitlement to at least a 12 nautical mile territorial sea, whereas features that are submerged at high tide generate no entitlement to maritime zones.

Legal Status of Features in the South China Sea



Legal Status of Features in the South China Sea



Source: The Philippines' Memorial - Volume I (<https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/77/>)

Legal Status of Features in the South China Sea

(Itu Aba, Thitu, West York Island, Spratly Island, North-East Cay, South-West Cay) are legally “rocks” that do not generate an exclusive economic zone or continental shelf).



Activities in the South China Sea



China had

- a. interfered with Philippine petroleum exploration at Reed Bank,
- b. purported to prohibit fishing by Philippine vessels within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone,
- c. protected and failed to prevent Chinese fishermen from fishing within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone at Mischief Reef and Second Thomas Shoal, and
- d. constructed installations and artificial islands at Mischief Reef without the authorization of the Philippines.

The Tribunal concluded that China had violated the Philippines' sovereign rights with respect to its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

Aggravation of the Dispute between the Parties



The Tribunal noted that China has

- a. built a large artificial island on Mischief Reef, a low-tide elevation located in the exclusive economic zone of the Philippines;
- b. caused permanent, irreparable harm to the coral reef ecosystem and
- c. permanently destroyed evidence of the natural condition of the features in question.

The Tribunal concluded that China had violated its obligations to refrain from aggravating or extending the Parties' disputes during the pendency of the settlement process.

Future Conduct of the Parties



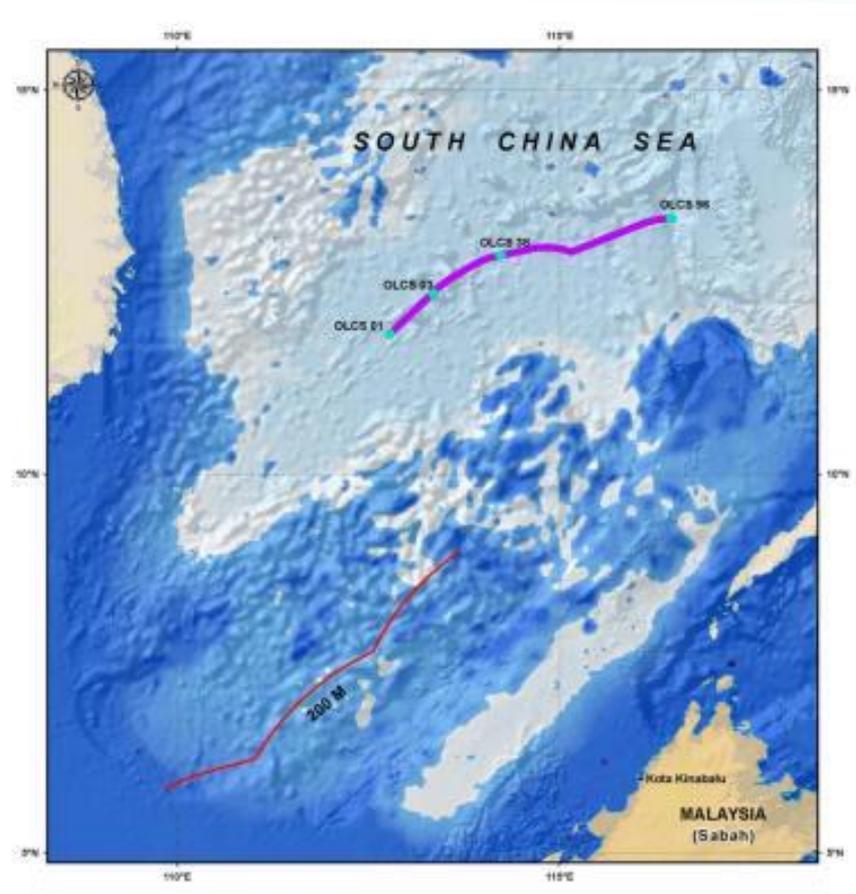
The Tribunal considered that the root of the disputes at issue in this arbitration lies not in any intention on the part of China or the Philippines to infringe on the legal rights of the other, but rather in fundamentally different understandings of their respective rights under the Convention in the waters of the South China Sea.

Article 11

Finality of award

The award shall be final and without appeal, unless the parties to the dispute have agreed in advance to an appellate procedure. It shall be complied with by the parties to the dispute.

MALAYSIA PARTIAL SUBMISSION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA - 12 DEC 2019



Vietnam Unilateral Submission 2009

Submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to Article 76, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Partial Submission is Request by Vietnam's Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) within the Line.

PART I : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VNM-ES-DOC

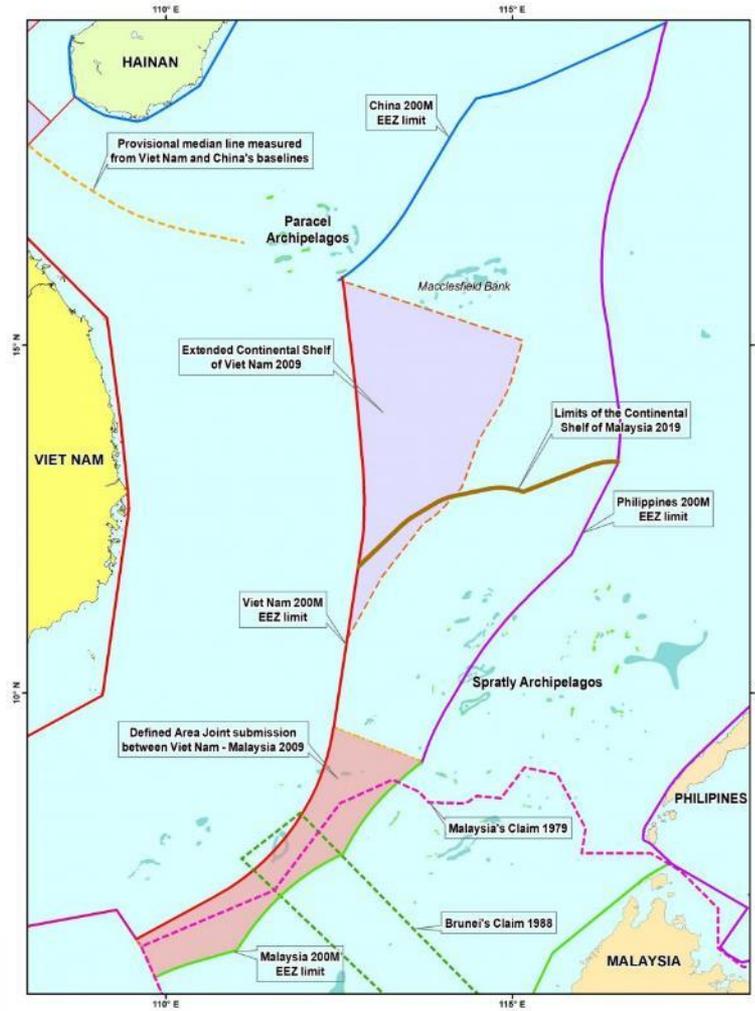
APRIL 2009

Malaysia-Vietnam Joint Submission on 2009

JOINT SUBMISSION to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to Article 76, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea

Part I : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malaysia
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
May 2009



PCA Case No. 2013-19
IN THE MATTER OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA ARBITRATION

Arbitral Tribunal
AN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL CONSTITUTED UNDER ANNEX I TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
VERSUS
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The South China Sea Arbitration Case No: 2013-19

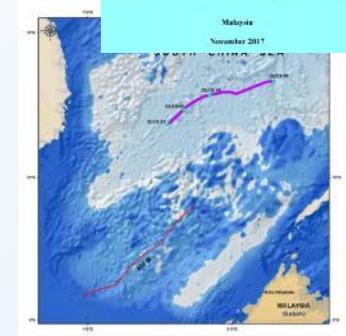
Arbitral Tribunal:
Wen Shiwei, Chairman (President of Arbitration)
Judge Antonio T. Garcia (President of Arbitration)
Professor Shun-Jen Lin (President of Arbitration)
Judge Shijie Huo (President of Arbitration)

Report:
Permanent Court of Arbitration
11 July 2016

Malaysia Partial Submission 2019

Malaysia Partial Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to Article 76, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 in the South China Sea

PART I : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Source: <https://thediplomat.com/2019/12/malysias-new-game-in-the-south-china-sea/>



**Letter dated 1 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of
the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to refer to the note verbale sent by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to you on 12 December 2019 in response to the submission by Malaysia to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf dated 12 December 2019. The present communication concerns only the views expressed by China regarding its maritime claims in the South China Sea and does not comment on Malaysia's submission to the Commission. As China's note asserts excessive maritime claims that are inconsistent with the international law of the sea as reflected in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, and as those claims purport to unlawfully interfere with the rights and freedoms enjoyed by the United States and all other States, the United States considers it essential to reiterate its formal protests of these unlawful assertions and describe the relevant international law of the sea as reflected in the Convention.

The United States reiterates its prior objections to China's maritime claims.

Specifically, the United States objects to China's claim to "historic rights" in the South China Sea to the extent that the claim exceeds the maritime entitlements that China could assert consistent with international law as reflected in the Convention.² The United States notes in this regard that the Tribunal unanimously concluded in its ruling – which is final and binding on China and the Philippines under article 296 of the Convention – that China's claim to historic rights is incompatible with the Convention to the extent it exceeds the limits of China's possible maritime zones as specifically provided for in the Convention.

Additionally, the United States reiterates its prior objections to any claim of internal waters between the dispersed islands China claims in the South China Sea, and to any claim of maritime zones derived from treating island groups in the South China Sea as a collective. The Convention clearly and comprehensively regulates the circumstances under which coastal States can deviate from the normal baseline. Article 5 of the Convention provides, in express and unambiguous terms, that the normal baseline applies "[e]xcept where otherwise provided in this Convention." No provision of the Convention establishes an applicable exception to the normal baseline that would allow China to enclose within a system of straight or archipelagic baselines the dispersed islands and other features over which China asserts sovereignty in the South China Sea. Moreover, the United States objects to any claimed maritime entitlements based on features that are not islands within the meaning of article 121(1) of the Convention³ and thus do not generate maritime zones of their own under international law. China may not assert sovereignty over, or claim maritime zones derived from, entirely submerged features like Macclesfield Bank or James Shoal, or features like Mischief Reef and Second Thomas Shoal, which in their natural state are low-tide elevations⁴ that lie beyond a lawfully generated territorial sea entitlement. Such features do not form part of the land territory of a State in a legal sense, meaning that they are not subject to appropriation and cannot generate a territorial sea or other maritime zones under international law.⁵ These positions are consistent with the decision of the Tribunal in *The South China Sea Arbitration*.

Communications received with regard to the submission from Indonesia (26 May 2020)

Communications received with regard to the submission from Malaysia (26 May 2020)

circular notes of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China No. CML/14/2019 dated 12 December 2019 concerning the protest of the Government of the People's Republic of China toward the Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles submission of Malaysia, the circular note of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China No. CML/11/2020 dated 23 March 2020 concerning the protest toward the statement of the Government of the Philippines and the circular note of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China No. CML/42/2020 dated 17 April 2020 concerning China's position with respect to the joint submission of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles by Malaysia and Viet Nam.

In regard to that matter, Indonesia wishes to reiterate its position as reflected in the circular note of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations No. 480/POL-703/VII/10 dated 8 July 2010, as follows:

1. Indonesia reiterates once again that Indonesia is not a party to the South China Sea;
2. Furthermore, Indonesia notes that its view concerning the maritime features as reflected in the 2010 circular note h Award of 12 July 2016 by the Tribunal instituted under Annex Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982) b Philippines against the People's Republic of China (The South China Sea which no maritime features in the Spratly Islands is entitled Zone or a Continental Shelf of its own);
3. Indonesia reiterates that the Nine-Dash Line map implying lacks international legal basis and is tantamount to upset UNH also been confirmed by the Award of 12 July 2016 by the Tribunal that the People's Republic of China may have had to the limits were superseded by the limits of the maritime zones provided

As a State Party to UNCLOS 1982, Indonesia has complied with international law, including UNCLOS 1982. It is not bound by any claims made in contravention to UNCLOS 1982.



HA 26/20

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Note Verbale CML/14/2019 dated 12 December 2019 by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations to the Secretary-General, has the honour to state the position of the Government of Malaysia as follows:

The Malaysia Partial Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission") for the remaining portion of the continental shelf of Malaysia beyond 200 nautical miles, in the northern part of the South China Sea, from its baselines from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured ("the Submission") constitutes legitimate undertakings in implementation of the obligations of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 ("UNCLOS 1982") which conforms to the pertinent provisions of UNCLOS 1982 as well as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

The Government of Malaysia wishes to state that the Submission is consistent with Malaysia's rights and obligations for the delineation of the outer limits of its continental shelf where that shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured in accordance with Article 76 (7) of UNCLOS 1982.

With regard to the People's Republic of China's assertion in the second and third paragraphs of its Note Verbale, the Government of Malaysia rejects China's claims to historic rights, or other sovereign rights or jurisdiction, with respect to the maritime areas of the South China Sea encompassed by the relevant part of the 'nine-dash line' as they are contrary to the Convention and without lawful effect to the extent that they exceed the geographic and substantive limits of China's maritime entitlements under the Convention.

Communications received with regard to the submission from UK, France & Germany (16 Sept 2020)

2019, No. CML/11/2020 dated 23 March 2020, No. CML/42/2020 dated 17 April 2020, No. CML/46/2020 dated 2 June 2020, No. CML/48/2020 dated 18 June 2020, No. CML/54/2020 dated 29 July 2020, and No. CML/56/2020 dated 7 August 2020, as well as the annex to the letter dated 9 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning the submission by Malaysia HA 59/19 dated 12 December 2019 to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

1. France, Germany and the United Kingdom, as States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), wish to reaffirm their legal position as follows:

- France, Germany and the United Kingdom hold that all maritime claims in the South China Sea should be made and peacefully resolved in accordance with the principles and rules of UNCLOS and the means and procedures for the settlement of disputes provided for in the Convention.
- This position is reaffirmed without prejudice to competing claims of coastal states over disputed territorial sovereignty to naturally formed land features and to areas of the continental shelf in the South China Sea on which France, Germany and the United Kingdom take no position.
- This joint Note Verbale reflects our long-standing legal positions and is complementary and without prejudice to any further positions that France, Germany and the United Kingdom have stated in the past, both bilaterally and together with other States Parties to UNCLOS.
- As States Parties to UNCLOS, France, Germany and the United Kingdom will continue to uphold and assert their rights and freedoms as enshrined in UNCLOS and to contribute to promoting co-operation in the region as set out under the Convention.

of disputes provided for in the Convention.

2. This position is reaffirmed without prejudice to competing claims of coastal states over disputed territorial sovereignty to naturally formed land features and to areas of the continental shelf in the South China Sea on which France, Germany and the United Kingdom take no position.

3. This joint Note Verbale reflects our long-standing legal positions and is complementary and without prejudice to any further positions that France, Germany and the United Kingdom have stated in the past, both bilaterally and together with other States Parties to UNCLOS.

4. As States Parties to UNCLOS, France, Germany and the United Kingdom will continue to uphold and assert their rights and freedoms as enshrined in UNCLOS and to contribute to promoting co-operation in the region as set out under the Convention.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations has the honor to request that this Note Verbale be circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all States Parties to UNCLOS and all Member States of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations wishes to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations has the honor to request that this Note Verbale be circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all States Parties to UNCLOS and all Member States of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations wishes to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

Amid the outbreak of Coronavirus worldwide, real situations in South China Sea ...

July 2020

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Aug 2020

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Bloomberg News

November 30, 2020, 1:24 PM GMT+8 Updated on November 30, 2020, 4:23 PM GMT+8

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05 Hari 03 Jam 44 Minit

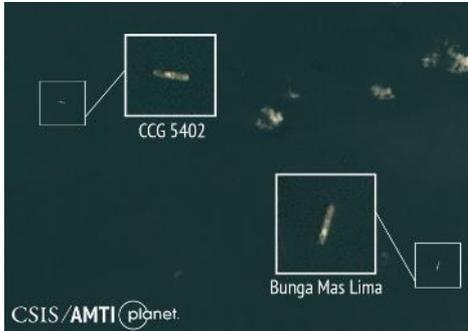
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NASIONAL KES POLITIK PENDIDIKAN WILAYAH

ASEAN bimbang kehadiran terlalu banyak kapal perang di Laut China Selatan

Ogos 3, 2019 @ 7:01pm

Nov 2020



Malaysian navy vessels, Chinese ship reported in South China Sea standoff

FMT Reporters - November 26, 2020 1:13 PM

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It first stopped at China's island bases on Subi and Fiery Cross Reefs before taking up station at Luconia Shoals in Malaysia's exclusive economic zone on Nov 2.

On Nov 10, the ship patrolled the oil and gas blocks west of Luconia Shoals, passing the Sapura Constructor, an offshore construction ship in the area.

RMN's Bunga Mas Lima, a naval auxiliary ship that had left Sabah a day earlier, arrived at Luconia Shoals hours later and shadowed the ship for a few days. Its AIS broadcasts were spotty during this period, but satellite imaging from Nov 13 showed the ships were just three nautical miles apart.

On Nov 12, the CCG ship headed 40 nautical miles east of Luconia Shoals for a quick patrol before returning to its post.

At just over 40 nautical miles from Sarawak, AMTI said this is the closest to shore they had ever documented such Chinese activity.

The Bunga Mas Lima continued patrolling the area and remained near Luconia Shoals for another two days.

Within hours, however, the RMN deployed a second ship, the more capable KD Keris, which steamed straight from Sabah to the Gunnlod. The Keris stayed near the rig for about a day before following the CCG ship back to Luconia Shoals.

The two ships manoeuvred around each other there for several days. When CCG 5402 went for another patrol to the west of Luconia Shoals on Tuesday, the Keris followed.

As of yesterday, the Gunnlod remained on site at block SK410B and the CCG ship has not returned.

AMTI said that recent history suggested that China could escalate the standoff with further deployments, but noted it might also de-escalate in recognition that harassment of drilling operations so close to Malaysian shores is a significant provocation.

Amid Coronavirus pandemic, the conflict in the South China Sea now involves world powers and how the countries around the region will resolve the conflict by getting closer and not driving them further apart in reconciling their respective claims and legitimate interests.



How to resolve and prevent spreading the conflict?



Effective conflict prevention is based on a clear and strong political will among all claimants.



Institutionalize a high-powered committee to expedite and build consensus on the draft Code of Conduct (CoC) among ASEAN on a priority basis.



Joint development agreement with entitled state and in a proportionately mutual beneficial way. Peacefully resolve disputes by full respect for diplomatic and legal processes and relevant international law and 1982 UNCLOS



Malaysia and Vietnam should start the negotiation on the delimiting the continental shelf boundary beyond 200 nautical miles in area of Defined Area as mentioned in the Joint Submission of the Extended Continental Shelf between both states. Boundary delimitation can be executed although no recommendation has been received from Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) as in the case of the Bay of Bengal between Myanmar and Bangladesh which has been decided by International Tribunal Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is also outside the area of 200 nautical miles.



The arbitral award in the Philippines v. China case dating to 12 July 2016 clearly confirms China claims regarding the exercise of historic rights over the South China Sea waters do not comply with international law and UNCLOS provisions. Hence Malaysia's partial submission in the South China Sea dated 12 December 2019 for the remaining portion of the continental shelf of Malaysia beyond 200 nautical miles in the northern part of the South China Sea is a right strategy in defending the sovereignty of the country.



Maintain peace, security and stability through the exercise of self-restraint in the conduct of activities that may further complicate disputes or escalate tension, and avoid the threat or use of force in the South China Sea



1 SWALLOW REEF (Pei Lu Layang-Layang) 'Station Lima'



2 ARDASIER REEF (Terumbu Uai) 'Station Uniform'



3 MARIVELES REEF (Terumbu Montanani) 'Station Mike'

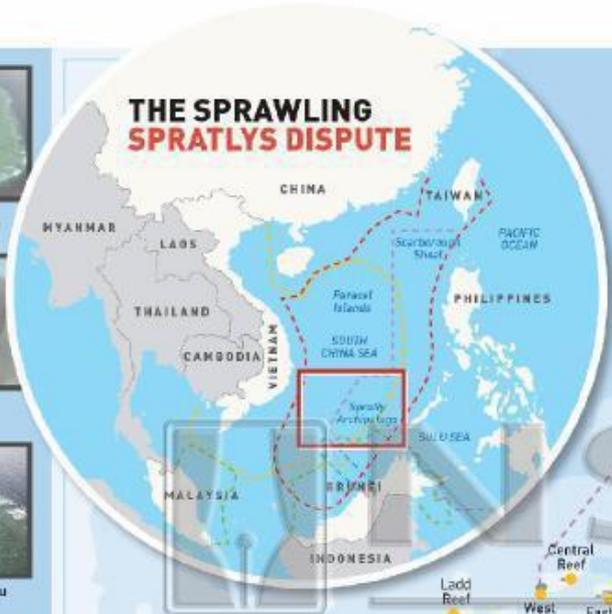


4 ERICA REEF (Terumbu Siput) 'Station Sierra'



5 INVESTIGATOR SHOAL (Beting Peninjau) 'Station Papa'

THE SPRAWLING SPRATLYS DISPUTE



PRESENCE OF FEATURE	MARITIME COUNTRY BORDER
● China	- - - China
● Malaysia	- - - Malaysia
● Philippines	- - - Philippines
● Taiwan	- - - Taiwan
● Vietnam	- - - Vietnam
● Brunei	- - - Brunei
⊙ AIRSTRIP	

MALAYSIA'S OTHER CLAIMS ON FAR SOUTH OF THE MAP

- North Lucania Shoal (Bugusan Beting Raja Jarami) - off Miri, Sarawak
- South Lucania Shoal (Bugusan Beting Patinggi Ai) - off Miri, Sarawak
- James Shoal (Beting Serupa) - off Bintulu, Sarawak

THANK YOU