THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

HỘI THẢO KHOA HỌC QUỐC TẾ
(Lần thứ ba)

BIỂN ĐỒNG: HỢP TÁC VÌ AN NINH VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN TRONG Khu Vực

4 - 5 November 2011
Hanoi, Vietnam

Co-organizers:
Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam & Vietnam Lawyers Association
The Third International Workshop
“The South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development”
3-5 November, 2011, Hanoi, Vietnam

Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
Vietnam Lawyers Association

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WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

Following the fruitful results of the First and the Second International Workshop on the South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development (2009 and 2010), the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) and the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association (VLA) are pleased to co-organize the second workshop on the South China Sea, which will be held in Hanoi from 3 - 5 November 2011.

Under the theme “The South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development”, the Workshop will bring distinguished international scholars from ASEAN countries and China together with those from Australia, Canada, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States, and a number of European nations. This Third International Workshop provides an excellent opportunity to assess the current situation in the South China Sea from an interdisciplinary perspective and to consider and discuss measures to maintain peace and stability in the area while promoting regional cooperation.

The Workshop will comprise these main topics: i) Global and Regional Significance of the South China Sea; ii) Interests of regional and extra-regional parties in the South China Sea; iii) Recent developments in the South China Sea; iv) Disputes in the South China Sea: International legal aspects; v) Dispute settlement and conflict management in the South China Sea; vi) Ways and means to promote cooperation in the South China Sea.
PROGRAMME

(Venue: Melia Hanoi Hotel, 44B - Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi)

Thursday, November 3, 2011
-----------------------------------------------
All day Arrivial of participants and hotel check-in
17.00 - 18.00 Registration for international participants (Venue: Ballroom 3, 1st floor)
18.00 - 20.00 Welcome dinner, hosted by Mr. Pham Quoc Anh, President of the Vietnamese Lawyers Association (Venue: Ballroom 3, 1st floor)

Friday, November 4, 2011
-----------------------------------------------
8.00 - 8.30 Registration (For other participants)

8.30 – 9.00 OPENING SESSION (Venue: Grand Ballroom, 1st floor)
Co - Chair:
Amb. Dang Dinh Quy, President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
Mr. Pham Quoc Anh, President of the Vietnamese Lawyers Association

### SESSION I: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

**Moderator:** Prof. Stein Tønnesson, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Panelist(s)</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td><strong>Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino</strong>, Head, ASEAN Studies Centre, Institute of</td>
<td><em>Issues and Interest in the South China Sea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore</td>
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<td>9.15</td>
<td><strong>Prof. Geoffrey Till</strong>, Joint Services Command and Staff College and a</td>
<td><em>Testing the Temperature: the Global Significance of the South China Sea Dispute</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>member of the Defence Studies Department of King’s College, London, UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.45</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Bronson Percival</strong>, Visiting Fellow at the East-West Center, Washington,</td>
<td><em>America “Returns” to Asia: The South China Sea</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>and the Senior Advisor for Southeast Asia at the Center for Strategic Studies, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA), Washington DC., US</td>
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<td>10.15</td>
<td>Q&amp;A and Discussions</td>
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<td>10.30</td>
<td><strong>Group Photo/ Coffee Break</strong></td>
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### SESSION II: INTERESTS OF REGIONAL AND EXTRA-REGIONAL PARTIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

**Moderator:** Prof. Koichi Sato, College of Liberal Arts, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

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<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td><strong>Prof. Su Hao</strong> and <strong>Dr. Ren Yuan-zhe</strong>, China Foreign Affairs University,</td>
<td><em>To Level up the Cognitive Differences in History and Law: Paving the</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td><em>Way for Cooperation between China and Nations around the South China</em></td>
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<td>10.45</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Vijay Sakhuja</strong>, Director (Research) at the Indian Council of World</td>
<td><em>India’s Stakes in South China Sea</em></td>
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<td>Affairs, New Delhi, India</td>
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| 11.00 - 11.15 | **Commander Jonathan G. Odom**, Judge Advocate General’s Corps, U.S. Navy  
             *Where's the Stake? U.S. Interests in the South China Sea* |
| 11.15 - 11.30 | **Prof. Evgeny A. Kanaev**, Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Moscow, Russia  
             *Russia and the South China Sea Issue: In Search of a Pragmatic Approach* |
| 11.30 - 11.45  | **Mr. Ha Anh Tuan**, PhD Candidate, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia  
             *ASEAN and the dispute in the South China Sea* |
| 11.45 - 12.30 | Q&A and Discussion  
             **Lunch** *(Venue: El-Patio restaurant, Ground floor)* |
| 13.30 - 15.15 | **SESSION III: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA**  
             **Moderator:** **Amb. Hasjim Djalal**, Director, Centre for South-East Asian Studies, Indonesia  
             **Mrs. Li Jianwei**, Deputy Director, Research Center for Maritime Law and Policy, National Institute for the South China Sea Studies, China  
             *Recent Incidents in the South China Sea and China-Vietnam Relations: Through the Lens of Chinese Media and Government Reports*  
             **Gen. (Rtd) Daniel Shaeffer**, Member of the French think tank Asie 21, France  
             *Why China absolutely needs the South China Sea for itself alone: a prospective and independent view from outside*  
             **Dr. Tran Truong Thuy**, Research Fellow and Director of Center for East Sea (South China Sea) Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam  
             *South China Sea Dispute: Implications of Recent Developments and Prospects for Coming Future* |
14.15 - 14.30  Dr. Ian Storey, Senior Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore

*Intra-ASEAN Dynamics and the South China Sea Dispute: Implications for the DoC/CoC Process and ZoPFFC Proposal*

14.30 – 15.15  Q&A and Discussion

15.15 - 15.30  Coffee Break

15.30 – 17.00  SESSION IV: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA (Cont.)

**Moderator:** Prof. Geoffrey Till, Joint Services Command and Staff College and a member of the Defence Studies Department of King’s College, London, UK

15.00 - 15.15  Prof. Ramses Amer, Senior Research Fellow, Center for Pacific Asia Studies (CPAS), Stockholm University, Sweden.

*China, Vietnam and the South China Sea Disputes: Assessing the Implications of the May-June 2011 Incidents*

15.15 - 15.30  Prof. Carlyle A. Thayer, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of New South Wales at the Australian Defense Force Academy

*Will the Guidelines to Implement the DOC Lessen Tensions in the South China Sea? An Assessment of Developments Before and After Their Adoption*

15.30 - 15.45  Prof. Koichi Sato, College of Liberal Arts, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

*South China Sea: China’s Rise and Implications for Security Cooperation*

15.45 – 16.00  Dr. Renato De Castro, Professor of International Relations, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

*China's Realpolitik Approach in the South China Sea Dispute: Implications on Regional Security*

16.00-16.15  Dr. S. D. Pradhan, Former Deputy National Security Advisor, India

*Growing tension in South China Sea- Causes and Cures*
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<td>8.30 - 10.15</td>
<td>SESSION V: DISPUTES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS</td>
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<td>Moderator: Prof. Jon Van Dyke, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii</td>
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<td>8.30 - 8.45</td>
<td>Research Prof. Stein Tønnesson, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University</td>
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<td><em>International Law in the South China Sea: Does it Drive or Help Resolve Conflicts?</em></td>
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<td>8.45 - 9.00</td>
<td>Dr. Koh Choong-suk and Mr. Yearn Hong Choi, President and Senior Scholar, Society of Ieodo Research, Korea.</td>
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<td><em>Exclusive Economic Zone in Major Media and academic journals in 2010: South China Sea and other seas</em></td>
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<td>9.00 - 9.15</td>
<td>Prof. Raul C. Pangalangan, Professor of Law, University of the Philippines</td>
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<td><em>Recent Developments on the Philippine Baselines Law</em></td>
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<td>9.15 - 9.30</td>
<td>Prof. Erik Franckx, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, President of the Department of International and European Law, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium</td>
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<td><em>Straight baselines around insular formations not constituting an Archipelagic state</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.30 - 9.45</td>
<td>Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, Deputy Director of Center for East Sea (South China Sea) Studies, Vice Dean of International Law Department, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam</td>
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<td><em>UNCLOS and maritime security of the South China Sea</em></td>
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<td>Q&amp;A and Discussion</td>
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<td>10.30 - 10.45</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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| 10.45 – 12.30| **SESSION VI: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA**  
**Moderator:** Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino, Head, ASEAN Studies Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore  |
| 10.45 – 11.00| **Dr. Teng Jianqun,** Director and Research Fellow,  
The Centre for Arms Control and International Security Studies, China Institute of International Studies  
*On the Third Party's Role in Finding a Peaceful Solution to South China Sea*  |
| 11.00 – 11.15| **Prof. Robert Beckman,** Director, Centre for International Law (CIL), National University of Singapore.  
*Disputed Areas in the South China Sea: Prospects for Arbitration or Advisory Opinion*  |
| 11.15 – 11.30| **Prof. Leszek Buszynski,** Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University  
*The Internationalization of the South China Sea: Conflict prevention and Management*  |
| 11.30-11.45  | **Amb. Hasjim Djalal,** Director, Centre for South - East Asian Studies, Indonesia  
*The South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development*  |
| 11.45 - 12.30| Q&A and Discussion                                                      |
| 12.30 - 13.30| Lunch (Venue: El-Patio restaurant, Ground floor)                         |
SESSION VII: WAYS AND MEANS TO PROMOTE COOPERATION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Moderator: Prof. Carlyle A. Thayer, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of New South Wales at the Australian Defense Force Academy

13.30 – 13.45 Prof. Kuan-hsiung Dustin Wang, Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Resolution to Fishery Disputes in the South China Sea through Regional Cooperation and Management

13.45 – 14.00 Prof. Jon Van Dyke, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii

Regional Cooperation in the South China Sea

14.00 – 14.15 Dr. Guifang (Julia) Xue, Institute for the Law of the Sea, China Ocean University

The South China Sea Disputes: Progress and Prospects

14.15-14.30 Prof. Mary George, Faculty of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Can A limited Purpose Maritime and Air Defence Identification Zone be established over the South China Sea?

14.30-14.45 Mr. Vu Hai Dang, Candidate of Doctorate of the Science of Law in Marine Environmental Law at Schulich Law School, University of Dalhousie, Canada

A Bilateral Network of Marine Protected Areas between China and Vietnam: An Alternative to the Chinese Unilateral Fishing Ban in the South China Sea

14.45-15.30 Q&A and Discussion

15.30-15.45 Coffee Break
15.45 - 16.45  SESSION VIII: FREE DISCUSSION
Moderators:
- Amb. Dang Dinh Quy, President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

16.45- 17.30  CLOSING SESSION
Moderator: Mr. Pham Quoc Anh, President of the Vietnamese Lawyers Association

19.00 - 21.30  Farewell Dinner, hosted by Amb. Dang Dinh Quy, President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (Venue: Luc Thuy restaurant, 16 Le Thai To str., Hoan Kiem, Hanoi) (Please be at the hotel lobby at 18.30)
MEETING GUIDELINES

Venue: Melia Hanoi Hotel, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Vietnam

Workshop Contact Person:

Mrs. Ngo Thu Huong, Mobile: +84 912 378 782; Email: huonggothu2010@gmail.com

Registration and identification badges:

A registration counter will be set up for registration at the time of the workshop.

Time and venue:

- 3 November: 17h00 – 18h00 (Melia Hanoi Hotel)
- 4 November: 08h00 – 08h30 (Melia Hanoi Hotel)

Badges will be issued upon completion of registration by participants and verification by the Conference staffs at the registration counter.
Delegates are required to wear identification badges visibly at all times while attending the Workshop and related social functions. A lost or misplaced badge must be reported immediately by the badge holder to the Workshop Secretariat.

**Dress code:**
- Formal business attire is required for the Opening Session.
- For other sessions, business casual is appropriate.

**Internet:**
Wireless Internet is available at the Conference Hall.

**Rules of Proceedings:**
- Each speaker has 15 minutes to present his paper.
- Other participants have 3 minutes each to make comments, raise questions during Q&A section.
- Other decisions to be made by the moderator.

**Immigration:**
All delegates must hold passports that are valid for at least six months upon their arrival in Vietnam.

With regard to visa, participants are requested to contact the Embassies of Vietnam in their respective countries on the visa requirements.

Participants from ASEAN Member countries (and some other countries) do not need visa to enter Vietnam.

**Transportation:**
The Organizing Committee will arrange transportation for arriving participants from/to NoiBai International Airport to/from Melia Hanoi Hotel.
# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## International participants

1. **Prof. Carlyle A. Thayer**  
   Australia  
   School of Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of New South Wales at the Australian Defense Force Academy

2. **Prof. Leszek Buszynski**  
   Australia  
   Strategic and Defense Studies Centre in the Australian National University

3. **Dr. Benjamin Schreer,**  
   Australia  
   Senior Lecturer, Graduate Studies in Strategy & Defense, School of International, Political & Strategic Studies, ACP, ANU

4. **Dr. Christopher Roberts**  
   Australia  
   Senior Lecturer in Asian Politics and Security, National Security College, The Australian National University

5. **Ha Anh Tuan**  
   Australia  
   Ph.D. Candidate, School of Social Sciences and International Studies, University of New South Wales

6. **Prof. Erik Franckx**  
   Belgium  
   Research Professor; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; President of the Department of International and European Law; Vrije Universiteit Brussel

7. **Ms. Sharon Awang Sitai**  
   Brunei  
   Research officer at the Brunei Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

8. **Ms. Shazainah Shariffuddin**  
   Brunei  
   Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

9. **Ms. Arnyfariza Jaini**  
   Brunei  
   Second secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

10. **Dr. Vannarith Chheang**  
    Cambodia  
    Executive Director; Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace

11. **Vu Hai Dang**  
    Canada  
    Candidate of Doctorate of the Science of Law in Marine Environmental Law at Schulich Law School, University of Dalhousie, Canada
12. **Prof. Su Hao**
   China
   China Foreign Affairs University, Beijing

13. **Li Jianwei**
   China
   Deputy Director and Research Fellow, Research Center for Maritime Economy, National Institute for the South China Sea Studies, Haikou, Hainan, China

14. **Dr. Teng Jianqun**
   China
   Director and Research Fellow, The Centre for Arms Control and International Security Studies, China Institute of International Studies

15. **Dr. Guifang (Julia) Xue**
   China
   Director of Institute for the Law of the Sea; Ocean University of China

16. **Dr. REN Yuan-zhe**
   China
   Program Officer, Center for Strategic and Conflict Management

17. **Dr. Chu Hao**
   China
   China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)

18. **Prof. Ying Wen Deng (Ms)**
   China
   Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

19. **Dr. Wang Fan**
   China
   Institute of International Relation, China Foreign Affairs University

20. **Gen. (Rtd) Daniel Shaeffer**
    France
    Researcher at the French think tanks "International focus" and "Asie 21"

21. **Dr. Vijay Sakuha**
    India
    Director (Research) at the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi

22. **Dr. S. D. Pradhan**
    India
    Former Deputy National Security Advisor

23. **Amb. Hasjim Djalal**
    Indonesia
    Director, Centre for South - East Asian Studies, Indonesia

24. **Prof. Murai Tomohide**
    Japan
    Dept. of International Relations National Defense Academy

25. **Prof. Koichi Sato**
    Japan
    J. F. Oberlin University

26. **Prof. Ari Nakano**
    Japan
    Daito Bunka University

27. **Prof. Ryo Asano**
    Japan
    Doshisha University

28. **Prof. Kuni Miyake**
    Japan
    Research Director, Canon Institute for Global Studies / Visiting
29. **Mr. Yearn Hong Choi**  
   Korea  
   Senior Scholar; Society of Ieodo Research

30. **Dr. Koh Choong-suk**  
   Korea  
   President; Society of Ieodo Research

31. **Mr. Bounphieng Pheuaphetlangsy**  
   Laos  
   ASEAN – ISIS Coordinator, International Cooperation Division, Institute of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR

32. **Mr. Thongkhoun Sengphachanh**  
   Laos  
   Director of Research Division, Institute of Foreign Affairs

33. **Prof. Mary George**  
   Malaysia  
   Faculty of Law; University of Malaya

34. **Mr. Adb. Rahim Hussin**  
   Malaysia  
   Undersecretary; National Council; Prime Minister’s Department; Malaysia

35. **Ms. Nor’Airin Abd. Rashid**  
   Malaysia  
   Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia

36. **Mr. Zulkifli Adnan**  
   Malaysia  
   Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia

37. **Mr. Zainol Rahim Zainuddin**  
   Malaysia  
   Director General, Department of Policy and Strategy Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia

38. **Mr. Aung Htoo**  
   Myanmar  
   Director, ASEAN Affairs Department; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of the Union of Myanmar

39. **Prof. Stein Tønnesson**  
   Norway  
   Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway.

40. **Dr. Renato De Castro**  
   Philippines  
   De La Salle University

41. **Prof. Harry Roque**  
   Philippines  
   Director of our International Legal Studies Institute, Professor of International Law; University of the Philippines

42. **Prof. Raul C. Pangalangan**  
   Philippines  
   Professor of Law  
   University of the Philippines
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mr. Noel M. Novicio</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Special Assistant; Office of the Undersecretary for Special and Ocean Concerns; Department of Foreign Affairs; Republic of the Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mr. Henry Bensurto</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Prof. Evgeny A. Kanaev</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Moscow, Russia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Prof. Dmitry Valentinovich Mosyakov</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Doctor of history, Chef of the center of the South East Asia countries, Australia and Oceania in the Institute of Oriental studies Russian Academy of sciences</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Dr. Grigory Mikhailovitch Lokshin</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Senior Fellow of the Institut of Far East of RAS, phd</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Head of ASEAN Studies Center, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies</td>
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<td>Dr. Ian Storey</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Senior Fellow of Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Director, Centre for International Law (CIL), National University of Singapore</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Dr. David Koh</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Senior Fellow; Regional Strategic and Political Studies; Singapore</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Prof. Ramses Amer</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>University of Stockholm</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Mrs. Kang Fong</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Secretary of Publisher, Institute of Chinese Communist Studies</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Ms. Thanyathip Sripana</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Prof. Sida Sonsri</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Dean, College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham</td>
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</table>
57. **Prof. Geoffrey Till**
   UK
   Joint Services Command and Staff College and a member of the Defense Studies Department of King’s College, London, UK

58. **Dr. C J Jenner,**
   UK
   Economic and Social Research Council Fellow, University of Oxford

59. **Dr. Bronson Percival**
   USA
   Senior Advisor, CAN Visiting Fellow, East West Center, Washington Center, Washington

60. **Commander Jonathan G. Odom**
   USA
   Deputy Legal Advisor; United Stated Pacific Command

61. **Prof. Jon Van Dyke**
   USA
   Professor of Law and Carlsmith Ball Faculty Scholar, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii at Manoa

62. **Ms. Meredith Miller**
   USA
   Vice President; The National Bureau of Asian Research; Washington DC, USA

**Local Participants**

**Scholars**

63. **Col. Le Kim Dung**
   Institute for Defenses and Strategic Studies – Ministry of Defenses

64. **Major-gen. Le Van Cuong**
   Former Director General, Institute for Strategic Studies – Ministry of Public Security

65. **Dr. Vo Khanh Vinh**
   Vice President, Academy of Social Sciences

66. **Prof. Do Tien Sam**
   Director General, Institute for Chinese Studies

67. **Mr. Chu Duc Dung**
   Director General, Institute of world economics and politics

68. **Dr. Dang Xuan Thanh**
   Deputy Director General, Institute for Northeast Asian Studies

69. **Dr. Nguyen Sy Tuan**
   Director General, Institute for Southeast Asian Studies
70. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Nhat Director General, Institute of History
71. Mr. Le Trac Vuong Institute for International Relations, Ministry of Defenses
72. Mr. Nguyen Manh Ha Deputy Director General, Institute of Military History
73. Dr. Nguyen Nha Vietnamese Association of Historical Sciences
74. Prof. Nguyen Ba Dien Head, Center for International Law of the Sea, Faculty of Law, Hanoi National University
75. Dr. Nguyen Toan Thang Faculty of International Law, Hanoi Law University
76. Dr. Tran Cong Truc Former Head of the Government’s Border Committee
77. Amb. Nguyen Duc Hung Former Ambassador to Canada
78. Amb. Trinh Quang Thanh Former Ambassador to Sweden
79. Mr. Vu Cao Phan Vice Chairman, Vietnam-China Friendship Association
80. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Truong Former Editor-in-chief, Vietnam and The World Reports
81. Amb. Le Cong Phung Former Deputy Minister, MOFA
82. Amb. Nguyen Tam Chien Former Deputy Minister, MOFA
83. Amb. Nguyen Van Nganh Former Deputy Minister, MOFA
84. Amb. Le Van Bang Former Deputy Minister, MOFA
85. Amb. Nguyen Dinh Bin Former Standing Deputy Minister, MOFA
86. Mr. Hoang Nhu Ly Former Director General, Department of North East Asian Affairs (MOFA)
87. Mr. Duong Danh Dy Former Consul General to Guangzhou, China
88. Amb. Nguyen Duy Hung Senior Advisor of the Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies

Observers from Vietnam Government’s Ministries and Agencies
89. Mr. Nguyen Manh Hung Deputy Head, Commission for External Relations
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
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<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td><strong>Prof. Bui Dinh Bon</strong></td>
<td>Office of Central Theoretical Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Pham Van Linh</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Head, Party Central Committee’s Commission of Propaganda and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Dang Cong Minh</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Department of International Relations, Party Central Committee’s Commission of Propaganda and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td><strong>Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Ngoc</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Department of General Affairs, Party Central Committee Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Nguyen Van Khao</strong></td>
<td>Director General Post, Department of General Affairs, Party Central Committee Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Tran Dinh Ly</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Department of General Affairs, Party Central Committee Office</td>
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<td>96.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Chau Van Hung</strong></td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Magazine, Commission for External Relations of Party Central Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td><strong>Major-Gen. Tran Van Huong</strong></td>
<td>National Defense and Security Department; Ministry of Planning and Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Le Hong Tien</strong></td>
<td>National Defense and Security Department; Ministry of Planning and Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Dao Quang Trung</strong></td>
<td>Department for Internal Affairs, Government Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Tran Dinh Loi</strong></td>
<td>Department 1; Ministry of Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Vu Khac Tuc</strong></td>
<td>Department 1; Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td><strong>Lieu. Col. Bui Duc Anh</strong></td>
<td>Border Defense Command, Ministry of Defence</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td><strong>Prof. Dr. Do Minh Thai</strong></td>
<td>High Naval Command, Vietnam Navy</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td><strong>Maj. Nguyen Khac Vuot</strong></td>
<td>Vietnam Marine Police</td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Nguyen Dang Dao</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Phan Giang Long</strong></td>
<td>Vietnam National Oil and Gas Group Petrovietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Dinh Van Son</strong></td>
<td>Vietnam National Oil and Gas Group Petrovietnam</td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Nguyen Huu Tu</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Head, Party Central Committee Office</td>
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</table>
Observers from Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs

109. **Mr. Nguyen Truong Giang**  
Director General, Department for Information, National Border Committee

110. **Mr. Nguyen Duy Chien**  
Deputy Chairman, National Border Committee

111. **Mr. Tran Duy Thi**  
Director General, Center for Maritime Studies, National Border Committee

112. **Mr. Dinh Ngoc Linh**  
Deputy Director General, Department for Maritime Affairs, National Border Committee

113. **Mr. Phan Tuan Nam**  
Deputy Director General, Department for Maritime Affairs, National Border Committee

114. **Ms. Nguyen Hoang Anh**  
Director General, Law and International Treaty Department

115. **Ms. Vu Hai Van**  
National Border Committee

116. **Mr. Vu Van Minh**  
Deputy Director General, Department for Southeast Asia and South Asia and South Pacific

117. **Mr. Vu Ho**  
Deputy Director General, ASEAN Department

118. **Mr. Le Viet Duyen**  
Deputy Director General, ASEAN Department

119. **Mr. Vu Le Thai Hoang**  
Deputy Director General, Department for Policy Planning

120. **Mr. Pham Trung Nghia**  
North East Asia Department

121. **Mr. Nguyen Dang Trung**  
Department of International Organizations

Diplomatic Missions in Vietnam

122. **Mr David Skowronski**  
Australia  
Second Secretary  
**Australian Embassy**

123. **Mr Gary Johnston**  
Australia  
Counselor  
**Australian Embassy**

124. **Mr. Thomas Meier**  
Austria  
**Austrian Embassy**

125. **H.E Bruno Angelet**  
Belgium  
Ambassador  
**Embassy of Belgium**

126. **Miss Sia Ai Ching**  
Brunei  
Second Secretary
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<td>Mr. Pengiran Ismail Pg</td>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Second Secretary</td>
<td>Embassy of Brunei Darussalam</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>Mr. Vu Tu Dat</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Franz Jessen,</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Ambassador – Designate</td>
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<td>Mr. Andrea Rossi,</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Mr. Juan Jose Almagro</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<td>132</td>
<td>Mr. Etienne de Gonneville</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>Ms. Enora Ceret-</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
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<td>134</td>
<td>Colonel Didier Oustric</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>Mr. Ravi Shankar</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>Mr. Yoshio Uchiyama</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Embassy of Japan</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>Ms. Rumiko Mizohata</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Attaché (Political Officer)</td>
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<td>138</td>
<td>Mr. Masuo Ono</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>Mr. Hideo Suzuki</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>Mr. Junichi Takahashi</td>
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<td>Second Secretary</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>Mr. Hideyuki Shiraishi</td>
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<td>H.E. Dato Azmil Mohd.</td>
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<td>Mr. Kennedy Mayong</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Minister Counselor / Deputy Chief of Mission</td>
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<td>H.E. Ms. Heather Riddell</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>146.</td>
<td>Mr. Alistair Crozier</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Deputy Head of Mission</td>
<td>New Zealand Embassy</td>
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<td>147.</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Ståle Torstein Risa</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>148.</td>
<td>Ms. Larissa Kosanovic</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>First Secretary</td>
<td>Embassy of Norway</td>
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<td>149.</td>
<td>Mr. Amb. Jerril Santos</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Chief of Mission</td>
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<td>150.</td>
<td>Ms. Pamela Durian</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Second Secretary &amp; Counselor</td>
<td>Philippine Embassy</td>
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<td>151.</td>
<td>Amratpreet Kaur Sidhu</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>First Secretary</td>
<td>Singapore Embassy</td>
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<td>152.</td>
<td>Mr. Yeo Hwa Leng</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Counselor</td>
<td>Singapore Embassy</td>
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<td>153.</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Andrej Motyl</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Embassy of Switzerland</td>
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<td>Chi-Peng Huang</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Taipei Economic &amp; Cultural Office in Hanoi</td>
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<td>155.</td>
<td>Mr. Robert Huy</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Vice Political Counselor</td>
<td>Taipei Economic &amp; Cultural Office in Hanoi</td>
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<td>Mr. Lucas Chen</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
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<td>Taipei Economic &amp; Cultural Office in Hanoi</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Royal Thai Embassy</td>
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<td>158.</td>
<td>Mr. Mongkol Visitstump</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>159.</td>
<td>Captain Kriengkrai</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>Ms. Kate Harrisson</td>
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**Vietnamese Lawyers Association**

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<td>165</td>
<td>Dam Xuan Toan</td>
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**Others**

**Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam**

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<td>167</td>
<td>Prof. Nguyen Thai Yen</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>Dr. Hoang Anh Tuan</td>
<td>Director General, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Mr. Pham Quoc Tru</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies</td>
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<td>Mr. Nguyen Hung Son</td>
<td>Deputy Director General, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>Dr. Tran Truong Thuy</td>
<td>Director, Center for South China Sea Studies</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Dr. Trinh Duc Hai</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Center for South China Sea Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>Mr. Tran Viet Thai</td>
<td>Director, Center for Foreign Policy &amp; Regional Studies</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>Dr. Nguyen Nam Duong</td>
<td>Director, Centre for Political and</td>
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175. **Dr. To Minh Thu**  
Director, Centre for Development and Economic Integration

176. **Dr. Pham Lan Dung**  
Dean, Faculty of International Law

177. **Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh**  
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178. **Ms. Nguyen Phu Tan Huong**  
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179. **Prof. Le Thanh Binh**  
Dean, Faculty of Mass Media and Cross-Cultural Communication

180. **Mr. Nguyen Manh Cuong**  
Director General of the Centre for Continuing Education

**Others**

**International Energy Companies**

**International & Local Press**
BIOGRAPHY OF PARTICIPANTS

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Mr. Abd. Rahim Hussin

Abd Rahim Hussin, is a member of the premier Malaysian Administrative and Diplomatic Service (ADS), graduated with Honors from University of Malaya in 1978; Diploma in Public Management from the National Institute of Public Administration. He also holds Master of Public and International Affairs (MPIA) from University of Pittsburgh (MPIA), United States. He has been with the National Security Council, Prime Minister’s Department, for more than half of his 30 years of public service.

His previous position in government included, Director of Immigration, Head of Special Task Force on Illegal Immigrants; Project Officer/Program Coordinator at the National Institute of Public Administration and Assistant Secretary with the Ministry of Education.

Abd Rahim Hussin has been following issues related to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, (UNCLOS) since 1999 and has been a member of the Malaysian Delegation to the States Parties Meeting on the Law of the Sea (SPLOS) at the UN Headquarters, New York.

Abd Rahim Hussin has being involved with the setting up of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) or the Malaysian Coastguard. He is also the Co-Chairman of the Malaysia-Vietnam Joint Submission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982.

His special focus is the fields of international relations, nation building; maritime security, maritime delimitation, transnational crime and terrorism.

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Dr. Bronson Percival

Dr. Bronson Percival is a Visiting Fellow at the East-West Center in Washington and a Senior Advisor with the Center for Strategic Studies at CNA. A former U.S. diplomat and professor at the U.S. Naval War College, Percival's most recent book, The Dragon Looks South: China and Southeast Asia in the New Century (2007), explores China's goals and objectives in Southeast Asia, the region's response to China's initiatives, and the implications for U.S. interests. He has written extensively on Southeast Asian, South China Sea, and Indian Ocean security issues. His current research grant is to write on “Asia’s Emerging Strategic Triangle: China, India and the U.S.” He was educated at the University of California-Berkeley (A.B.), the National War College (M.S.), and the University of Chicago.
Prof. Carlyle A. Thayer

Prof. Carl Thayer was educated at Brown University in the United States. He holds an M.A. in Southeast Asian Studies from Yale and a PhD in International Relations from The Australian National University (ANU). He studied Vietnamese language at Yale, Cornell and Southern Illinois University, Thai language at The University of Missouri at Columbia, and Lao language at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Before embarking on an academic career, Carl served in Vietnam with the International Voluntary Services (1967-68) and as a volunteer teacher in Botswana with the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee. He began his professional career in 1976 as lecturer at the Bendigo Institute of Technology (renamed the Bendigo College of Advanced Education). In 1979, he joined The University of New South Wales and taught first in its Faculty of Military Studies at The Royal Military College-Duntroon (1979-85) and then at University College, ADFA (1986-present). He served as Head of the School of Politics from 1995-97. In 1998, he was promoted to full Professor.

Carl has served three major periods away from University College. From 1992-95, he was seconded to the Regime Change and Regime Maintenance Project, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, ANU. From 1999-2001, he was granted ‘leave in the national interest’ to take up the position of Professor of Southeast Asian Security Studies and Deputy Chair of the Department of Regional Studies at the U.S. Defense Department’s Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Hawaii. From 2002 to 2004, he was seconded to Deakin University as On Site Academic Co-ordinator of the Defence and Strategic Studies Course, the senior course, at the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies (CDSS), Australian Defence College, Weston Creek.

Professor Thayer has spent special study leave at the ANU’s Strategic and Defence Studies Centre; Harvard’s Center for International Affairs; International Institute of Strategic Studies in London; Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University in Thailand; Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore; and the Department of Political Science at Yale. In 2005, he was the C. V. Starr Distinguished Visiting Professor of Southeast Asian Studies at The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C. During 2006-07 Carl directed the Regional Security Studies module at the Australian Command and Staff College, Weston Creek. In 2008, he spent the first half of the year as the inaugural Frances M. and Stephen H. Fuller Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Center of Southeast Asian Studies, Ohio University in the United States and the second half of the year as Visiting Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU.

-*-
Amb. Dang Dinh Quy

Ambassador Dang Dinh Quy is President of the Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam. From 2008-2010, he took the position of Vice President of the Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam and Director General of Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies. He served as the Minister Counselor and Head of Political Session at the Embassy of Viet Nam to the United States from 2003 to 2007. Additionally, he served as the Deputy Director General of the Department of Policy Planning in Viet Nam from 2002 to 2003. From 1999 to 2002, Mr. Dang held a variety of positions at the Department of Economic Affairs, including Deputy Director, Assistant Director General and Head of Division. He also worked for the Department of Middle East and Africa as a Middle East Desk Officer from 1991 to 1995. He has written extensively on foreign policy and international relations in Asia-Pacific.

General (Rtd) Daniel Schaeffer

Gen. Daniel Schaeffer graduated from the French Cadet school of Saint-Cyr in 1965, from the French Staff college/ International relations – languages branch (Chinese) in 1982, and from the French National Institute of Foreign Languages and Civilizations in 1986 at the level of Master degree. General Daniel Schaeffer was an engineer officer in the first part of his carrier. In the second part he held different positions of responsibility related to the international military relations (operational logistics, military cooperation, crises management). In that frame, he served thrice as a defense attaché, in Thailand (1986-89), in Vietnam (1991-95) where he opened the office therefore becoming the first French defense attaché there, and in China (1997-2000). When he retired he decided to bring its expertise on Asia and in the international relations with the Asian countries to the French community. On that purpose, as of the 1rst of July 2000, he settled himself as an international consultant for China and South East Asia and became a member of the French think tank Asie21. In that frame he is involved in several activities: specific strategic studies; teaching in different high schools, institutes, universities; delivering lectures ; advising French companies wanting to enter the Vietnamese and Chinese markets.

Prof. Erik Franckx

Erik Franckx is Research professor, President of the Department of International and European Law and Director of the Centre for International Law at the VrijeUniversiteitBrussel (V.U.B.; Pleinlaan 2, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium; Erik.Franckx@vub.ac.be). He holds moreover teaching assignments (in chronological order) at the Vesalius College (V.U.B.), UniversitéLibre de Bruxelles, the Brussels School of International Studies (University of Kent at Canterbury), the Program on International Legal Cooperation (Institute of European Studies, V.U.B.), and the UniversitéParis-Sorbonne Abu Dhabi. He has been appointed by Belgium as

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**Prof. Evgeny Kanaev**

*Prof. Evgeny Kanaev* is Doctor of Science (History) and a Leading Research Fellow at Center for Asia Pacific Studies, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences. He is also a Professor at Department of World Politics, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia.

His area of research focuses on current political and economic processes in individual countries of Southeast Asia, multilateral cooperation among the ASEAN states, ASEAN’s relations with dialogue partners and the Southeast Asian vector of Russia’s foreign policy. He has contributed to numerous journals, conference proceedings, collective monographs and on-line comments both in Russia and in other countries, and written an individual monograph “Conflict over the South China Sea Islands: the Retrospect, Contours of Solution, Future Prospects” – M., 2007 (in Russian).

Evgeny Kanaev participated in many international conferences and think-tank summits. In 2011, he was enrolled on the program “Presidential Friends of Indonesia – 2011.”

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**Prof. Geoffrey Till**

*Prof. Geoffrey Till* is Emeritus Professor of Maritime Studies at King’s College London, Director of the Corbett Centre for Maritime Policy Studies, and Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Defence Studies Department at the UK Joint Services Command and Staff College. Since 2009 he has also been a Visiting Professor at the Rajaratnam School of International studies, Singapore.

In addition to many articles and chapters on various aspects of maritime strategy and policy defense, he is the author of a number of books. His most recent are a major study Seapower:A Guide for the 21st Century, a second expanded edition of which appeared in March 2009 for Routledge, with Chinese and Korean language versions being produced in 2011. More recently still, he has edited, with Patrick Bratton, The Triumph of Neptune ?: Seapower and the Asia-Pacific: Adjusting to New Realities, also for Routledge, 2011.

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Prof. Guifang (Julia) Xue

*Pro. Guifang (Julia) Xue* is Professor and Director of the Institute for the Law of the Sea, Chair of International Law for the School of Law and Political Science, Ocean University of China (OUC). She has extensive research experiences in the areas related to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). She looks at issues related to the practice of China on its marine legislation, ocean management, and international cooperation, and has published widely on related issues.

Besides day-to-day function of the Institute for the Law of the Sea and the Law School, she takes responsibilities for funding application projects operation, courses designation, and theses examination for undergraduate and postgraduate students. She hosts courses on International Law of the Sea, the UNCLOS & International Fisheries Agreements, and Law of the Sea and Marine Affairs. She is also active in academic activities at national and international arena.

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Ha Anh Tuan


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Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal

*Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal* was born on February 25, 1934, in West Sumatra, obtained a BA degree from Indonesian Academy for Foreign Service in Jakarta (1956), M.A (1959) and Ph.D (1961), both from the University of Virginia. He graduated from the Indonesian National Defense Institute (LEMHANNAS) in 1971.

He was Director of Treaty and Legal Affairs of the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs (1976-1979) and Director General for Policy Planning (1985-1990). He has served at the Indonesian Embassies in Belgrade, Guinea (Africa), Singapore, Washington DC.

He participated fully in the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference (1973-1982) and in its implementation thereafter, as well as in other maritime activities, nationally, regionally and internationally until now.

He was President of the International Seabed Authority (ISBA) in Jamaica (1995, 1996), and currently serves as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the ISBA. Since 1989 he has been the initiator and convener of the Workshop Process on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea, and has been involved in development of maritime cooperation in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Currently, he is a member of Indonesian Maritime Council, Senior Advisor to the Indonesian Minister for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and to Indonesian Naval Chief of Staff, and lectures at universities and other high learning institutions in Indonesia.

He has written extensively on the Law of the Sea and Regional issues. His books include (1.) Indonesian Struggle for the Law of the Sea (1979), (2.) Indonesia and the Law of the Sea (1995), (3.) Indonesian Foreign Policy in the 1990s (1997), (4.) Preventive Diplomacy in South East Asia: Lessons Learned (2003), (5) Seeking Lasting Peace in Aceh (2006), and numerous articles in Indonesia and abroad.

He has received various awards, commendations and decorations for various services to his country, including Bintang Mahaputera Utama (the Greatest Son of the Country, First Class), the highest honor that can be bestowed by the Republic of Indonesia to its greatest sons and daughters.

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Dr. Ian Storey

Dr. Ian Storey is a Senior Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore. He specializes in Asian security issues, with a focus on Southeast Asia. At ISEAS he is the editor of the academic journal Contemporary Southeast Asia. His research interests include Southeast Asia’s relations with China and the United States, maritime security in the Asia Pacific, and China’s foreign and defence policies. He has a particular interest in the South China Sea dispute. Prior to joining ISEAS he held academic positions at the U.S. Defense Department’s Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in Honolulu, Hawaii and at Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia. He received his PhD from the City University of Hong Kong. Ian has published articles in Asia Policy, Asian Affairs, Contemporary Southeast Asia, Harvard Asia Quarterly, Naval War College Review, Parameters, Terrorism Monitor, and Jane’s Intelligence Review and is a regular contributor to the Jamestown Foundation’s China Brief and Singapore’s largest circulation English-language newspaper The Straits Times.

His latest books are The Five Power Defence Arrangements at Forty (ISEAS, forthcoming November 2011) and Southeast Asia and the Rise of China: The Search for Security (Routledge, 2011). He is currently working on a book on China’s defence diplomacy in Southeast Asia. He can be reached at ijstorey@iseas.edu.sg.
Dr. C. J. Jenner

Dr. C. J. Jenner works at the University of Oxford China Centre, and is a Fellow of Saint Cross College. His interdisciplinary researches incorporate different approaches to international relations: not just the proper emphasis on power and interest that is found in realist scholarship, but also approaches that study the influence of ideas and norms, the impact of domestic political and economic issues on international politics, the roles of transnational movements and international organisation’s, and the different structures and values of different countries policy-making communities. In addition to Cabinet-level policymakers, Dr Jenner studies the agency of mid-level practitioners and non-government actors on international relations between East Asia and the West. He is currently completing a contracted monograph on United States-Vietnam relations and commencing a multi-year research project on the Indochina Wars.

Oxford University is Europe’s leading centre for the study of China, with more than 40 academics studying pre-modern, modern, and contemporary China. Hong-Kong based philanthropist Mr. Dickson Poon CBE has donated $16 million towards the creation of a dedicated building for the study of China at the University of Oxford. In its current state, the Oxford University China Centre (OUCC) is the largest institution of its kind outside of the United States. With plans to complete the construction of a dedicated building in 2012, and opportunities to expand East and South-East Asia studies further with associated posts and scholarships, the Centre is set to become the largest centre of its kind outside of China itself. OUCC's objective is to ensure that the University's commitment to the study of China and East Asia is continually developed and expanded as Beijing's rising power sets new challenges and requires new areas of research. Dr Jenner is seeking to broaden the University of Oxford’s established academic collaborations with Vietnam and the ASEAN member states.

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Prof. Jon M. Van Dyke

Prof. Jon M. Van Dyke has been Professor of Law at the William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawai‘i, since 1976, where he teaches Constitutional Law, International Law, International Ocean Law, and International Human Rights. Previously he taught at the Hastings College of the Law (University of California) in San Francisco (1971-76) and Catholic University Law School (1967-69) in Washington, D.C. He has served as Associate Dean at the University of Hawai‘i’s Law School (1980-82) and as Director of the University's Spark M. Matsunaga Institute of Peace (1988-90). He earned his JD degree at Harvard (1967) and his BA degree at Yale (1964), both cum laude. He was a law clerk for Roger L. Traynor, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, in 1969-70.

Professor Van Dyke has written or edited 11 books, including

He has engaged in important litigation on constitutional rights and resource disputes in the state and federal courts and courts in Pacific Island countries. He has served as a consultant for the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme; the Permanent South Pacific Commission; the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures; the governments of Turkey, Vanuatu, and Nauru; the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations; the City and County of Honolulu; the County Council and Charter Commission of Maui; and the Planning Departments or Commissions of the Counties of Kaua`i, Maui, and Hawai`i. He is a member of the editorial boards of Marine Policy and The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law, and is on the advisory board of the Center for International Environmental Law and the Law of the Sea Institute. In 1987, he received the University of Hawai`i Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching; in 1984, 1993, 1996, and 2002 he was selected as the "Outstanding Professor" at the Law School; in 2006 and 2008 he was selected by the students to give the faculty address at the graduation ceremony; and in 2009 he received the Regents’ Medal for Excellence in Research. He has taught short courses in the summer or winter terms in programs run by Inha University (Incheon, Korea), Meijo University (Nagoya, Japan), Penn State University (Dickenson Law School) (in Strasbourg, France), University of Puerto Rico, University of Santa Clara (in Strasbourg, France), the Shanghai Maritime Institute, and Touro Law School (in Shimla, India). In the Spring Semester of 2011, he was a Visiting Professor at the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley.

_Commander Jonathan G. Odom_

_Commander Jonathan G. Odom_ is an active-duty judge advocate in the U.S. Navy. He is currently serving as the Deputy Staff Judge Advocate (Deputy Legal Advisor) for Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, with a legal portfolio focusing on oceans law and policy, the law of armed conflict, and the legal aspects of maritime security. Previously, he has served as a legal advisor for numerous U.S. admirals and generals in the Pentagon, for afloat U.S. Navy commanders during operational deployments to the Arabian Gulf and the Asia-Pacific region, and for multi-national ground force commanders during operational deployments to Iraq and Kosovo. Most recently, he served as a legal advisor to the U.S. Joint Support Force commander in Japan, in response to the March
2011 earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster. Of note, he also completed a tour of duty as an international law instructor at the U.S. Naval Justice School, during which he frequently taught international law at the U.S. Naval War College, Surface Warfare Officer School, Naval Submarine School, and Naval Chaplains School. In his personal capacity, Commander Odom has spoken at many international and U.S. academic forums and has been published on matters related to the law of the sea, the law of armed conflict, and homeland defense. Commander Odom earned his Bachelor of Arts with Distinction in History from Duke University and his Juris Doctor from Wake Forest University School of Law, and is a licensed member of the North Carolina Bar. He can be contacted at jonathan.odom@usa.com.

Dr. Koh Choong-suk

Dr. Koh Choong-suk received his doctorate degree in the field of public administration from Yonsei University and has been professor, dean and president of Jeju National University. He is currently president of the Society of Ieodo Research.

Dr. Kuan-Hsiung Wang

Dr. Kuan-Hsiung Wang obtained his PhD degree in International Law from University of Bristol, United Kingdom in 1997. He is a professor and director of the Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Taiwan Normal University and is also an adjunct professor of international law at Chinese Culture University.

From 2000 to 2008, he severed as the deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Society of International Law. Currently, he is one of the members of the board of directors of the Chinese Society of International Law as well as the Institute of Marine Affairs and Policy. He has been a member of the Committee on International Law on Sustainable Development, International Law Association in London since 2004. In the field of academic services, Dr. Wang also serves the editor of Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs (English version) and Chinese (Taiwan) Review of International and Transnational Law (Chinese version).

Being a teacher of international law and international relations, Dr. Wang’s teaching and research fields are mainly on public international law, law of the sea, South China Sea issues, and marine policy. Dr. Wang publishes his research work in certain reputable academic journals, such as Ocean Development and International Law, Pacific Review, and so on. In
2002, he published a book under the title of Disputes in the South China Sea and Fisheries Joint Cooperation (in Chinese text), which touches upon the issues of marine disputes and joint development.

Prof. Kuni MIYAKE

Prof. Kuni MIYAKE is President of the Foreign Policy Institute, a private think-tank in Tokyo, Research Director for foreign and National Security Affairs at Canon Institute for Global Studies and a Visiting Professor at Ritsumeikan University. In 2006-7, he was Executive Assistant to Mrs. Akie Abe in the Office of the Prime Minister of Japan. Professor Miyake passed the Foreign Service Officer's (senior class) Exam in 1977 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1978. From 1978-2005, he served in many capacities at MOFA. Most recently, his positions have included: Deputy Director-General of the Middle East Bureau, MOFA; Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq and Japan's Representative to the CPA; Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq, Minister at the Embassy of Japan in China; and Directors of Japan-US. Security Treaty Division, First Middle East Division and Second Middle East Division in MOFA. He graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Tokyo. He is married with two children.

Dr Lan-Anh T. Nguyen

Dr Lan-Anh T. Nguyen is Deputy Director of the Centre for South China Sea Studies and Vice Dean of the International Law Faculty of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. Dr. Nguyen received her Ph.D. in International Law from University of Bristol, the United Kingdom, and L.L.M. from University of Sheffield by the sponsor of ORS Award for International Research Students of Outstanding Merit and Research Potential and Chevening Scholarship. She has research interests in ocean law and policy, maritime security, and the South China Sea issues.

Since 2000, she jointed the Institute for International Relations, currently is the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. Her main duties include teaching for undergraduate students, postgraduate students and mid-career officials; doing research; attending national and regional workshops on international relations and international law; and providing advisory opinions to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam on ocean law and policy, particularly concerning the South China Sea issues. She teaches the courses on Public International Law, Law of the Sea and International Dispute Settlement.

She was a research fellow and provided country report for Research Project on International Maritime Crimes of the Center for International Law, the National University of Singapore (CIL) in 2010. Currently, she is a global associate of the CIL.

Dr Nguyen is the presenter in a series of international workshops on South China Sea. Among them are South China Sea Dispute: The Road to Peace, Stability and Development, Kuala Lumpur, October, 2011; ASEAN Maritime Legal Experts’ Meeting, Manila, September,
2011; CIL International Conference on Joint Development in the South China Sea, Singapore, June, 2011; Conference on Entering Uncharted Waters? ASEAN and the South China Sea Dispute, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies of Singapore, February 2011; Workshop on International Maritime Crimes: Legal Issues and Prospects for Co-operation in ASEAN, Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore, January 2011; Workshop on South China Sea Dispute: Cooperation and Prospects, Hochiminh, November 2010; "Potential Cooperation in the South China Sea", Taipei, August, 2010. Her presentations and papers for workshops have been published in compendium and uploaded on the websites of the organizers post seminars. She also published other writing on South China Sea issues in Vietnamese.

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**Prof. Leszek Buszynski**

*Prof. Leszek Buszynski* is a visiting fellow with the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre with the Australian national University, Canberra Australia. From 1994-2010 he was professor of International Relations in the Graduate School of International Relations at the International University of Japan. Prior to this appointment he was a research fellow with Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian national University. He was also a lecturer with the Department of Political Science at the National University of Singapore over 1980-1987. He has published widely on Asia Pacific security issues and is co editor of the Routledge series on Asia Pacific Security.

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**Li Jianwei**

*Mrs. Li Jianwei* is Director and Research Fellow at the Research Center for Marine Science, National Institute for the South China Sea Studies, Haikou, Hainan, China. Her research interests are dispute resolution in the South China Sea region, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities and their impacts, and comparative study of the trade unions in China and the UK. After joining the National Institute for the South China Sea Studies in late 2005, she has been involved in the research programmes on the peaceful resolution of the South China Sea Issues and on promoting relevant research cooperation. Her publications include: “China and the US Views on Military Vessels Rights is More Than a Legal Matter?” (10 August 2011 of China-US Focus), “China–Vietnam Fishery Cooperation in the Gulf of Tonkin Revisited” (in The South China Sea: Towards A Region of Peace, Security

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**Prof. Mary George**

*Prof. Mary George* has been a lecturer at the Faculty of Law for the past 25 years and is the founding member and Head of the Law and Policy Unit at the Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences, University of Malaya. In her capacity as a lecturer she has taught Equity and Trust and International Law at the undergraduate level in addition to teaching and supervising postgraduates in the Law of the Sea. Her lectures are also very well attended by numerous officers from various government ministries. Dr. George has presented many papers on the law of the sea at various international events and has published several articles on the Law of the Sea in international journals.

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**Meredith Miller**

*Meredith Miller* is Vice President of Trade, Economic, and Energy Affairs & Outreach and Director of the Washington, D.C., office at NBR. Ms. Miller manages NBR research programs on economic, energy, and trade issues in Asia and guides engagement with Congress as NBR leverages its network of experts to bring objective, detailed analysis of strategic developments in Asia to policymakers. She also leads NBR’s media and online outreach programs. Ms. Miller has experience in both the public and nonprofit sectors. She served at the U.S. Department of State as the Deputy Director for the Office of Economic Policy in the Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs and as an analyst in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Prior to joining the State Department, Ms. Miller worked at the U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council on a technical assistance program to support completion of a bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Vietnam as the last step toward full normalization of relations between the two countries. Ms. Miller holds an MA in International Relations from the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at Johns Hopkins University and a BA in Anthropology from the University of Michigan. She is a specialist in Southeast Asia and speaks Indonesian.

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Mosyakov Dmitry Valentinovich


In 1979 after graduating from the Institute of Asian and African countries of Moscow State University (History and Philology) with the knowledge of Khmer language was assigned to work in the TASS in Phnom Penh 1984. After defending dissertation about origins of Pol Pot regime worked in the Institute of Oriental Studies.

In 1993 defended doctoral thesis on "Socio-political development of Cambodia in the XX century:" In 1998 became chef of the department of South East Asia countries in the Institute of Oriental Studies. In 2009 was appointed chef of the centre of South East Asia countries, Australia and Oceania. Chief Editor of the scientific magazine “South East Asia politics, economy culture”, head of the department of regional problems on the faculty of international relations in Moscow Humanitarian University.

The focus of my research was the study of history and civilization of Southeast Asia and across East Asia in the unity of the historical, cultural, social and economic aspects of development. Author of more then 8 books some of them were published in USA in Yale University. The fundamental monograph "The History of Cambodia, in the twentieth century" (752 p. 2010.), based on the documents from Russian state archives has received positive reviews both in Russia and abroad and soon will be translated and published abroad.

Today the main topic to study is the Chinese policy in South East Asia, strategy and tactics that Chinese authorities uses now and then to reach their goals in South China Sea and in the region as a whole.

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Dr. S.D. Pradhan

I. Positions Held


b. Additional Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat, Government of India (March 2004-February 2006)


f. Reader (Associate Professor)/Lecturer, Punjabi University, Patiala (from 1969 to 1976 and from 1977 to 1984). Taught in the Departments of Defence Studies, History and Political Science. The subjects included warfare, International Relations and Diplomacy.

2. Special Assignments

c. Prepared official account of Counter Insurgency operations in the North East.

3. *Academic qualifications*

a. Ph.D. The thesis was on military operations (The role of Indian Army in the First World War in the East African Campaign). The Ministry of Defence had awarded the Research Fellowship as well as necessary assistance in procuring documents from U.K.
b. M.A. in Western History.
c. Certificate course in German Language.
d. 15 years in teaching Post Graduate and M.Phil Classes as well as guiding research to Ph.D. and M.Phil students.

4. *Experience*

I have worked both in academic institutions as well as in the Government of India. In the academic field, I worked as Associate Professor in the Punjabi University, Patiala and taught in the Departments of Defence Studies and History. I was also the Visiting Professor at the University of Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA. Later I moved to Government of India and worked in the Ministry of Defence and National Security Council Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office. I worked for more than twenty years in the National Security Council at various positions including Dy National Security Advisor.

Post retirement, I am now involved in teaching at training institutes universities. In addition I write articles on security issues which are available at the Chankya Code, Times of India Blog,(timesofindia.com). I am keenly interested in security issues and international studies.

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**Prof. Ramses Amer**

*Prof. Ramses Amer* – Associate Professor and PhD in Peace and Conflict Research – is Senior Research Fellow, Department of Oriental Languages, Stockholm University, Sweden, and Research Associate, Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm, Sweden. Major areas of research include a) security issues and conflict resolution in Southeast Asia and the wider Pacific Asia and b) the role of the United Nations in the international system. He is the author of *The Sino-Vietnamese Approach to Managing Boundary Disputes*, Maritime Briefing, Vol. 3, No. 5 (Durham: International Boundaries Research Unit, University of Durham, 2002). He is Co-editor with Carlyle A. Thayer, of *Vietnamese Foreign Policy in Transition* (Singapore: Institute for Southeast Asian Studies; and, New York: St Martin’s Press, 1999); with N. Ganesan, of *International Relations in Southeast Asia: Between Bilateralism and Multilateralism* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2010); and, with ZouKeyuuan, of *Conflict Management and Dispute Settlement in East Asia* (Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate, 2011). He has also contributed to international journals and books and has written reports on issues of Southeast Asian Affairs and on the United Nations.

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Dr. Ren Yuan-zhe

Dr. REN Yuan-zhe is a lecturer in the Department of Diplomacy at the China Foreign Affairs University, and program officer for Strategic and Conflict Management within this university. He got his Ph.D. in diplomacy from China Foreign Affairs University in 2009. His research interest mainly covers diplomatic studies and international relations in the Asia-Pacific region, especially China’s relationship with ASEAN countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally. He has been teaching and doing research on those aspects and has published some articles on them.

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Prof. Renato Cruz De Castro

Prof. Renato Cruz De Castro is a senior professor in the International Studies Department, De La Salle University, Manila, and the holder of the Ambassador Carlos P. Valdes Professorial Chair on Political Economics. He was the U.S. State Department ASEAN Research Fellow from the Philippines and was based in the Political Science Department of Arizona State University in 2009. He earned his Ph.D. from the Government and International Studies Department of the University of South Carolina as a Fulbright Scholar in 2001. He obtained his BA and two masters degrees from the University of the Philippines. He has written over 60 articles on international relations and security that have been published in a number of scholarly journals and edited works in the Philippines, South Korea, Canada, Malaysia, France, Singapore, Taiwan, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. His most recent published articles are: “The Obama Administration’s (Neo-Liberal) Engagement Policy in East Asia: Implications for U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century,” Issues and Studies” 47, 2 (June 2011). pp. 1-44. “Weakness and Gambits in Philippine Foreign Policy in the 21st Century,” Pacific Affairs, 83, 4 (December 2010). pp. 697-717; “Engaging both the Eagle and the Dragon: The Philippines’ Precarious and Futile Attempt in Equi-balancing,” Pacific Focus, XXV, 3 (December 2010), pp. 356-375. “Counter-Insurgency in the Philippines and the Global War on Terror: Examining the Dynamics of the 21st Century Long Wars,” European Journal of East Asian Studies, 9, 1 (2010). pp. 135-161. and “21st Century Armed Forces of the Philippines: an orphan of counter-insurgency or military geared for the long war of the century?” Contemporary Politics, 16, 2, (June 2010). pp. 153-171.

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Prof. Robert Beckman

Prof. Robert Beckman is the Director of the Centre for International Law (CIL), a university-wide research centre at the National University of Singapore (NUS) which was established in 2009. In addition to serving as Director of the Centre, he also heads its ocean law and policy programme.

Prof Beckman received his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.M. from Harvard Law School. He is an Associate Professor at the NUS Faculty of Law, where he has taught for more than 30 years. He currently teaches Ocean Law & Policy in Asia and Public International Law.

He is an expert on the issues of law of the sea in Southeast Asia, including piracy and maritime security. He served for several years as a regional resource person in the workshops on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea. He has represented Singapore in various CSCAP meeting on maritime security, and has worked for many years on the legal and policy issues relating to the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

Prof Beckman lectures in the summer programme at the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law & Policy in Rhodes, Greece. Prof Beckman is also an Adjunct Senior Fellow in the Maritime Security Programme at the S Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU).

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Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino

Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino is the head of the ASEAN Studies Centre at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore and a frequent speaker at international conferences in Asia and Europe. Having been Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from 1998 to 2002, he has completed a book, entitled Southeast Asia in Search of an ASEAN Community and published by ISEAS, on issues facing ASEAN, including the economic, security and other challenges confronting the region. He has produced a book on ASEAN in ISEAS’ Southeast Asia Background Series and one on the ASEAN Regional Forum. His views on ASEAN and Southeast Asia have also been published in ASEAN Today and Tomorrow, a compilation of his speeches and other statements. Severino is currently working on a book on the Philippine national territory. He has co-edited two books: Whither the Philippines in the 21st Century? and Southeast Asia in a New Era, which is intended for pre-university students. He writes articles for journals and for the press. Before assuming the position of ASEAN Secretary-General, Severino was Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the culmination of 32 years in the Philippine Foreign Service. He twice served as ASEAN Senior Official for the Philippines and is one of the Philippines’ Experts and Eminent Persons for the ASEAN Regional Forum. Severino has a Bachelor of Arts degree in the humanities from the Ateneo de Manila and a Master of Arts degree in
international relations from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. He is a member of the Advisory Board of The Fletcher.

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**Prof. SATO Koichi**

Office: College of Liberal Arts, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan

**Education:**
- Bachelor of Law (politics), Tokyo Metropolitan University
- Master of Arts (politics), Tokyo Metropolitan University
- Ph. D in International Studies, Waseda University

**Employment:**
- Sales Engineer, Hitachi Chemical Co. Ltd. 1983 - 1987
- Lecturer, Open University of Japan, 1993 - 1995
- Lecturer, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1996 - 2007
- Associate Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, 1997 - 2002
- Lecturer, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force: JMSDF Staff College, 1999 - Present
- Policy Adviser, Japan Coast Guard, 2003-Present
- Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, 2003-Present
- Lecturer, National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), 2006-Present

**Major Publication:**
2. Coauthor, Asia Pacific Region in the Post-Cold War Era, Japan Institute of International Affairs, 1995.
5. Coauthor, East Asian Regionalism and Japan’s Foreign Policy, Japan Institute of International Affairs, 2003.

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Dr. Stein Tønnesson


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Dr. SU Hao

**Dr. SU, Hao**, is a professor in the Department of Diplomacy at the China Foreign Affairs University, and director of Center for Strategic and Conflict Management within this university. He was chairman of Diplomacy Department, director of China’s Foreign Relations Section, general secretary of East Asian Studies Center, and director of Center for Asia-Pacific Studies in this university. He is also affiliated with some institutions in China, such as, president of Beijing Geopolitical Strategy and Development Association, member of Chinese Committee for Council of Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP); board members of China Association of Arms Control and Disarmament, China Association of Asia-Pacific Studies, China Association of Asian-African Development Exchange, and China Association of China-ASEAN. He got his B.A. in history and M. A. in international relations from Beijing Normal University and Ph. D. in international relations from China Foreign Affairs University. He took his advanced study in the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London in 1993-1995; and was a Fulbright scholar in Institute of War and Peace Studies of Columbia University, and in Institute of East Asia of University of California at Berkeley in 2001-2002; and a guest professor in Department of Peace and Conflict Studies of Uppsala University in Sweden in 2004. He has been teaching and doing research works on China’s foreign policy, strategic studies, international security and international relations in the Asia-Pacific region. He published some books and many articles in the fields of China’s foreign policy, security issues, international relations in the Asia-Pacific region, and East Asian integration.

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Dr. Teng Jianqun

**Dr. Teng Jianqun** (Colonel, demobilized) is the Director and research fellow of the Centre for Arms Control and International (CIIS), China Institute of International Studies, a think tank of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing. He has worked at CIIS since his demobilization in September 2004. Now he is a visiting fellow at CISAC, Stanford University (2010.1-2010.6)

He had served for 25 years first in the PLA Navy from 1979-1992 and later in the Academy of Military Science until his demobilization. He was the editor-in-chief of the Academy of Military Science journal World Military Review and also an assistant research fellow there.

His bachelor degree of English literature comes from PLA Naval Communication College( 1979-1983); one master degree of military science from PLA Academy of Military Science (1992-1995); one master degree of South Asian Area Studies from SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies, London University 1998-1999); and one PhD degree of international relations from Beijing University (2003-2006)

In the past few years, Dr. Teng has published several dozens of articles on the issues of arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation, in addition to authoring numerous reports and books. In recent years, Dr. Teng Jianqun has been very active in media discussion on South China Sea issue.

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Dr. Tran Truong Thuy

**Dr. Tran Truong Thuy** is Research Fellow and Director of the Center for South China Sea Studies at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV). He was Deputy Director of Center for Foreign Policy and Regional Studies at the DAV. Before joining the DAV, he worked at the European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. Thuy was awarded Ph.D. in History of International Relations and Foreign Policy from the University of RUDN in Moscow, Russia in 2005 for dissertation on “Maritime Disputes in the South China Sea”. His research interests are in security studies, maritime issues in Asia, and the international relations of Southeast Asia. He has written quite extensively on maritime issues and contributed several reports and policy recommendations on the South China Sea issues. He is editor and co-author of Disputes in the South China Sea: History, Present and Prospects (Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, 2009, in Vietnamese), editor of The South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development (Hanoi, Thegioi Publisher, 2010, in English) and The South China Sea: Towards a Region of Peace, Security and Cooperation (Hanoi, Thegioi Publisher, 2011, in English). He can be contacted at truongthuy@mofa.gov.vn or tranhatinh@yahoo.com.
Dr. Vijay Sakhuja

Dr. Vijay Sakhuja is Director (Research), Indian Council of World Affairs, a leading think tank in New Delhi. He is also Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore since 2006. Earlier, he was Senior Fellow at the Centre for Airpower Studies, Observer Research Foundation, and Research Fellow at the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, and United Service Institution of India, all at New Delhi.

Dr Vijay Sakhuja is author of ‘Asian Maritime Power in the 21st Century: Strategic Transactions -China, India and Southeast Asia’ published in 2011 and ‘Confidence Building from the Sea: An Indian Initiative’. His recent manuscripts titled ‘Politico-Strategic Developments in the Arctic’ and ‘Geopolitics of Climate Change in the Bay of Bengal’ are under referee process. A former Indian Navy officer, Vijay Sakhuja’s research areas include Asia Pacific security, Politico-Strategic developments in the Arctic region and maritime and naval developments.

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VU Hai Dang

Mr. VU Hai Dang is a candidate of Doctorate of the Science of Law in Marine Environmental Law at Schulich Law School, University of Dalhousie, Canada since 2009. The title of his thesis is “Towards a Regional Marine Protected Areas Network in the South China Sea: Legal and Political Perspectives”. He is also member of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law and non-permanent associate of the Center for the South China Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. His latest degree was a Master in International Law, awarded in 2005 by University of Paris 5–René Descartes, France. His current research interest focuses on marine environmental law and ocean governance.

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Mr. Wang Fan

The Institute of International Relation, China Foreign Affairs

Education background:

Sept.2003-2005 post-doctorial researcher in the department of world history in Capital Normal University
Sept. 1999 - July 2002  studying for Ph.D degree majoring in US alliances in Asia and pacific region at institute of international relation attached to Foreign Affairs College, graduate with Ph.D

Sept. 1989 - Dec. 1991 graduate student majoring in international relations at Beijing International Relations Institute, graduate with MA degree

Sept. 1982 - July 1986  student of the Information Management Department of Beijing University, graduate with BA degree

**Working experience:**

June 2010 - now  Assistant president of China Foreign Affairs University, Director in the institute of international relations

Sept. 2005 - June 2010  Director in the Institute of International relation in Foreign Affairs University, Director of the center in the International security, professor.

June 2004 - 2005  Deputy director in the Institute of International relation in Foreign Affairs University, Associate professor.

Sept. 2003 - Jun 2004  Visiting professor in Department of political science in C.W. Post campus of Long Island University, giving lectures on Contemporary Chinese Foreign Policy.

Sept. 1997 - Sept 2003  Associate professor of Foreign Affairs College, the general secretary of the international security center in The Foreign Affairs College


Jul. 1986 - Sept. 1989  librarian in the library of Beijing International Relations Institute

**Expertise:**

East Asia Security cooperation, Nuclear issues of Korea peninsular, US Foreign Policy toward Asia, Sino-US relation;

**Represent Publication:**

Publication:

A. Works:

1)  International Arms and Ammunition Transaction(M), GuangMing Daily press, 1994.

2)  East Asia security cooperation and Sino-US relation(M), eds. World knowledge press, 2007

3)  US alliance system in Asia and Pacific Region (M), World Knowledge press, 2007

B. Research Paper:

1)  Comment on stability of unipolar system, American Study, No.1, 2000

2)  origin of cold war, Journal of Foreign Affairs College, No.2, 2000


4)  Opinion difference between China and United States—American perspective, Foreign Affairs Comment, No.6, 2005
5) Security Mechanism of East Asia: Coexistence, parallel development or replacement? World economy and politics, NO.11, 2005


7) How to understand the world now days.—A complex system perspective World economy and politics, N.010, 2009

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**Dr. Yearn Hong Choi**

Dr. Yearn Hong Choi received his undergraduate degree in public administration from Yonsei University (Seoul, Korea) and his master’s and doctorate degree in political science (public administration) from Indiana University. He taught at the University of Wisconsin and Old Dominion University, and worked in the US Office of the Secretary of Defense (1981-1983) as an assistant for environmental quality (NASPAA Fellow). He is a retired professor and chairman of the environmental policy program at the University of Seoul Graduate School of Urban Sciences, and a member of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development. He is a senior research scholar at the Society of Ieodo Research, Korea and a research associate of Five Oceans Consultants, USA. His name is listed in World Who Is Who and Does What in Environment and Conservation (Geneva, Switzerland). He contributed to Encyclopedia of Modern Asia (USA).


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Amb. Zainol Rahim Zainuddin

Ambassador Zainol Rahim Zainuddin (51 years) has served with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia for over 22 years. He began his career in the Foreign Service as Assistant Secretary in the West Asia, North Africa and OIC Division before being posted to the Embassies of Malaysia in Moscow and Tashkent. He was assigned to the Policy Planning Division on returning from Tashkent followed by assignments to Malaysia’s Permanent Mission in Geneva, High Commission in New Delhi and Permanent Mission in New York. Ambassador Zainol was Malaysia’s High Commissioner to the Republic of Kenya from December 2009 – May 2011. He is presently the Director General of Policy and Strategy Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He graduated from the University of Science, Malaysia with a B.Sc.(Hons.). His interest includes reading and sports.

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Amb. Zulkifli Adnan

Ambassador Zulkifli Adnan (53 years) has been serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia for over 28 years. He had been assigned to various posts abroad such as in Colombo, New York and The Hague. His previous assignment was as Malaysia’s Ambassador to Bosnia Herzegovina and concurrently accredited to Montenegro from January 2008 – March 2011. He is presently the Director General of Maritime Affairs Department in the Malaysian Foreign Ministry. He graduated from The Fletcher School in Boston, USA with a M.A in Law & Diplomacy. His current interests include ASEAN and regional security/maritime issues.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF PAPERS

SESSION I: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

1. Issues and Interest in the South China Sea
   Amb. Rodolfo C. Severino

   The issues pertaining to the South China Sea remain numerous. They include the distinctions between land features and waters and between islands and rocks as defined in Article 121 of the 1982 UNCLOS. Another question is how to square China’s claim to “indisputable sovereignty” over the South China Sea with the fact that its claim is disputed. The nine-dash line on Chinese maps needs definition and clarification. China’s stated preference for bilateral negotiations with individual rival claimants and opposition to the “multilateralisation” or “internationalisation” of South China Sea issues remain a source of disagreement. The difference, if any, in the enforceability of a Code of Conduct and a political declaration needs to be examined.

   Finally, the question ought to be asked: What if a claimant-country finds that the rule of law, to which all are committed, clashes with what it perceives as its vital – or “core” – national or regime interests?

2. Testing the Temperature: the Global significance of the South China Sea Dispute
   Prof. Geoffrey Till

   Although the Chinese have steadfastly maintained that the South China Sea dispute needs to be regarded as a purely local and regional regional affair, it is increasingly regarded as a much more global concern. This is because it is widely seen as a means of assessing China’s future role and policy, an increasingly neuralgic matter for the United States and a number of other external countries. The strategic significance of the dispute is most obviously exemplified by the external concern for the dispute’s possible impact on the freedom of navigation and the extent, nature and consequences of the naval modernisation programmes of the claimants. Given the dangers inherent in the rising temperature, there is a clear need for clarity and cool heads both within the region and outside it.
3. America “Returns” to Asia: The South China Sea

Dr. Bronson Percival,

The South China Sea will remain a significant foreign policy issue for the United States for the foreseeable future. U.S. interests in upholding freedom of navigation and international norms, in opposing assertive behavior to settle conflicting claims, in supporting ASEAN’s cohesion, and in implementing a geographically distributed, resilient and sustainable force posture in Asia, converge in the South China Sea. Secretary of State Clinton has repeatedly tied the South China Sea to a planned post-Afghanistan pivot in U.S. foreign policy to the “Asia – Pacific,” now redefined to stretch from the India into the Pacific. In this new American “mental map,” the South China Sea is a hinge linking East and South Asia. In retrospect, it took two unpredictable events - the 2001 terrorists attacks on the U.S. and China’s decision a decade ago to temporarily shelve the South China Sea as a contentious issue as it sought to court Southeast Asia - to divert American attention from this critical trade route. Among the most challenging issues will be working with China and ASEAN states to encourage a revision of China’s current claims in accordance with established principles of international law.

SESSION II: INTERESTS OF REGIONAL AND EXTRA REGIONAL PARTIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

4. To Level up the Cognitive Differences in History and Law: Paving the way for Cooperation between China and Nations around the South China Sea

Prof. Su Hao & Dr. Ren Yuan-zhe

As is known to all, China is a country with an ancient civilization, and Chinese people have been developing frontier regions and expanding boundaries, laboring and working, living and breeding in this land for thousands of years, and have, consequently, developed a historically integrated territory and institutionalized territorial management. The South China Sea is the sea area which was discovered and explored by the Chinese people, and was then effectively managed by the Chinese government. Compared with its neighboring counties, China owns abundant historical records to prove its legal rights over the South China Sea and most islands in that area. Even the invasion of the countries around the South China Sea into the islands took place after the ending of the Second World War, which is
quite feeble and frail when compared with China’s long historical evidence. Nevertheless, those countries hold that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea supports their claims, which means there are cognitive differences in history and law between China and other claimant countries. In order to maintain peace and security in the South China Sea, the international community should have a clear picture of historical facts, and under the guidance of the international law, fully and really understand the claims and standpoints of China and other claimant countries. Only by doing so can these countries cooperate in developing the South China Sea on the basis of mutual understanding, mutual trust, coordination and win-win, so as to lay a favorable foundation for eventually solving the South China Sea issue.

5. India’s Stakes in South China Sea

Dr. Vijay Sakhuja

In recent times, South China Sea has been at the centre stage of Asia Pacific regional security debate and discourse. Chinese announcements, declarations and even submissions to the international legal bodies aver its sovereignty over the entire South China Sea. It has exhibited assertiveness at sea, objected to offshore exploration activities in the EEZ of claimant states, has challenged the internationally accepted freedom of navigation in international waters and on occasions shown proclivity for saber rattling. Significantly, China has rejected and warned external powers such as the US, Japan, South Korea and India to stay away from the South China Sea disputes.

The reverberations of the developments in South China Sea have been felt in India too. Although not a claimants to any territory in South China Sea, the region gains salience for India on account of its maritime trade which transits through the region. India also has stakes in the oil and gas exploration in the region and has been engaged in commercial energy transactions with Vietnam since the late 1980s. New Delhi’s concerns also arise from the Chinese articulation of its ‘core interests’ which Beijing may expand to include the disputed areas in India’s northern borders.

6. Where's the Stake? U.S. Interests in the South China Sea

Commander Jonathan G. Odom
To consider what is at stake for a particular nation in a given geographic area, one must consider what that nation considers to be its national interests in that area. During the first two and half years of the presidency of U.S. President Barack Obama, senior U.S. government officials have repeatedly identified and discussed what the United States considers to be its national interests in the South China Sea. This presentation will highlight those identified interests. Thereafter, the presentation will share some personal thoughts, insights, and opinions of the presenter as to the nature of those interests and ways in which those interests might be at risk.

7. **Russia and the South China Sea Issue: In Search of a Pragmatic Approach**

   Prof. Evgeny Kanaev

Current trends shaping the evolution of the South China Sea issue strongly suggest that its significance in the priorities of major Asia-Pacific powers is bound to increase. At the same time, multilateral approaches aimed at solving this problem are likely to demonstrate a limited degree of effectiveness. Based on the premise that any results, however modest they may be, must initially be welcomed, the article offers in-depth insights into Russia’s policy options towards to the South China Sea issue and argues that the pragmatic and problem-solving approach, presented in the paper, can make a positive contribution to mitigating the conflict potential of this flashpoint.

**Key words:** The South China Sea, geopolitical competition, multilateral dialogue, Russia, energy, Trans-Siberian Rail Line, Northern Sea Route, East Asia Summit.

8. **ASEAN and the Dispute in the South China Sea**

   Ha Anh Tuan

The escalating tensions over territorial disputes in the South China Sea (SCS) in the last few years has been a major regional security concern in the Asia-Pacific. Against this backdrop, ASEAN, named one of the most successful regional organisations in the world, has not played a significant role in diffusing the heated quarrel among disputants. Efforts of ASEAN have brought about an eventful ARF in Hanoi in July 2010, and a set of vaguely worded guidelines for the implementation of the DOC in Bali in July 2011. However, as ASEAN is heading towards a Community, these results are far below what is expected from
this group when dealing with a major regional security concern. ASEAN’s weakness in these disputes, apart from the divergent interests of ASEAN members and the limitation of ASEAN’s Way, is attributed to China’s efforts to maintain the disputes within bilateral negotiations. For many years, Beijing has objected to collective acts managing these already multilateral conflicts, claiming that China does not have territorial disputes with ASEAN and that any intention to ‘internationalise’ the issue will only make it more complicated. This paper argues that ASEAN has interests, responsibilities, and the ability to actively engage in the settlement of the dispute.

SESSION III: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

9. Recent Incidents in the South China Sea and China-Vietnam Relations - Analysed Through the Lens of Chinese Media and Government Reports

LI Jianwei and CHEN Pingping,

This paper intends to use as a case study China’s media and Central Government reports (via China’s Foreign Ministry) on recent incidents in the South China Sea to analyse the impacts of the incidents on China-Vietnam relations, in which the role of the media will be discussed. Nationalism is considered as a double-edged tool for a government. It can motivate a nation to unite in nation-building. Meanwhile it may put a government into a tight-jacket with less flexibility in handling interstate relations, in inter-state crisis in particular. Media plays an important role in mass communication. It can convey to the general public the recent events at fast speed. At the same time the media may help shape the perception of the mass in face of incidents, to bad or to good. It is perceived by the authors of this article that government should be very careful in information release, both in timing and content. Meanwhile both governments need promote cooperation between the media of both countries to set up effective communication channel for better understanding the situation, as well as better communicating to the general public. The media can play an important role in promoting friendly China-Vietnam relations, which will help create a conducive environment for dispute management and cooperation in the South China Sea.
10. Why China absolutely needs the South China Sea for itself alone: a prospective and independent view from outside

General (rtd) Daniel Schaeffer

Because of the aggressiveness China recently showed in defending what it considers as its legitimate rights in the South China Sea according to the nine dashed line principle, everybody in the World believes that this Chinese assertiveness is based on economical reasons only: gas and oil, fisheries, environment preservation, aso…

All these obvious reasons are not, of course, groundless. But they above all are the front reasons which are hiding far deeper Chinese intents and interests. These intents and interests are above all related to the Chinese defense posture facing what China considers to be the US containment against it, if not the US threat. In such a consideration, the South China sea is only one piece, an important one certainly, but only one piece however in the general defense scheme China is building to put in check a presumed US threat, considering that this general defense scheme is based on three stages:

1 – ensuring for the Chinese navy the full secure freedom of navigation all over the South China sea, especially for its SSBNs from Sanya;

2 – recovering Taiwan so as to enjoy full free genuine territorial waters for China ships may sail freely to the high sea, at least during peace time, or even on the occasion of low intensity crises, or even more as the second cold war seems to begin appearing;

3 – nearing the strategic submarines to US territories coasts.

Key words: The South China Sea, geopolitical competition, multilateral dialogue, Russia, energy, Trans-Siberian Rail Line, Northern Sea Route, East Asia Summit.

11. South China Sea Dispute: Implications of Recent Developments and Prospects for Coming Future

Dr. Tran Truong Thuy

The paper will examine the developments in the South China Sea in recent years, especially the situation in the last 2 years; analyze its implications for regional security and cooperation and prospects for near future. As the most powerful country, China sets the tone for the dispute in the South China Sea. After 2007, when Beijing shifted its policy by adopting a more assertive approach, tensions increased in the South China Sea. Opportunities have been created for the United States to intervene and strengthen its position in the region.
In late 2010, situation was relatively stable again when Beijing moderated its tone on the South China Sea to assure neighboring countries and to improve its partly damaged image in the region. However, China’s softened tone did not reflect a broad shift in policy and was simply a tactic in dealing with the South China Sea issue. Several serious incidents happened in the first half of 2011 as China hardened its approach toward South China Sea with more assertive behaviors. In second half of 2011, concerned parties intensified diplomatic negotiations to calm down the dispute and manage the situation. In the near future, due to the lack of workable mechanism in managing the disputes in the South China Sea, especially in regulation the conduct of parties, the South China Sea remains as potential flashpoints that could cause regional instability or even open conflict – scenario that will not bring benefits to any claimants and stakeholders. To promote regional security and cooperation, China and ASEAN should finalize a legally binding regional COC, which would effectively regulate behaviors of parties and ensure any parties from being intimidated and making them more confident to proceed with the cooperative activities in the South China Sea.

12. The ASEAN Members and the South China Sea Dispute: Division or Consensus?

Dr. Ian Storey

In addition to China’s intransigence, conflict management and a resolution of the South China Sea dispute has been hindered by problems of inter-ASEAN dynamics, and especially the issue of consensus. Because the South China Sea is vital to the economic and food security prospects of Southeast Asia, ASEAN member states have a strongly vested interest in stability and a peaceful settlement of the dispute. But ASEAN does not support the claims of four of its members nor does it take a position on the validity of China’s claims. While Vietnam and the Philippines have championed a Code of Conduct (CoC) for the South China Sea, China’s reluctance to pursue such a code presents a significant obstacle. The Philippine proposal to transform the South China Sea into a Zone of Peace, Freedom, Friendship and Cooperation (ZoPFFC) is also problematic due to opposition from Beijing and because it may require ASEAN to take a position on China’s expansive claims. In short, the prospects of realizing a CoC and the ZoPFFC are not very bright.

SESSION IV: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA (cont)

Prof. Ramses Amer

The proposed paper will outline and examine how China and Vietnam deal with tensions relating to their territorial disputes in the South China Sea. It will look specifically at the tension caused by incidents in late May and early June 2011 and how the tension was brought under control by the two countries. These developments will then be examined in the broader context of the Sino-Vietnamese approach to managing border disputes in the period since full normalisation of relations in late 1991, both progress made in terms of conflict management and challenges faced in terms of tension will be addressed. The implications and lessons drawn from the developments in May-June 2011 and from the broader period since late 1991 will be outlined. Furthermore, the challenges for China and Vietnam to properly manage their disputes and related tension in the South China Sea will be discussed.

14. Will the Guidelines to Implement the DOC Lessen Tensions in the South China Sea? An Assessment of Developments before and After Their Adoption

Prof. Carlyle A. Thayer

This paper looks at developments affecting security in the South China Sea prior to and after the adoption of the Guidelines to Implement the Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea on July 20, 2011. The first part of the paper provides a comparative assessment of China’s aggressive assertiveness in relations with the Philippines and Vietnam and their responses prior to the adoption of the Guidelines. The second part of the paper assesses the significance of the Guidelines to Implement the DOC on security in the South China Sea. Part three reviews developments after the Guidelines were adopted with a focus on China’s bilateral relations with the Philippines and Vietnam and Sino-Indian relations. The paper concludes by arguing that bilateral arrangements between China and other claimant states is a necessary but not sufficient condition for maintaining security in the South China Sea as long as China continues to assert “indisputable sovereignty” over the maritime area.

15. South China Sea: China’s Rise and Implications for Security Cooperation

Prof. Koichi Sato
The Chinese diplomats told the senior Obama administration officials that China (People’s Republic of China: PRC) would not tolerate any interference in the South China Sea, now part of China’s “core interest” of sovereignty in March 2010. The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) navy and the Chinese maritime security agencies have begun to deploy their battleships and patrol boats in the South China Sea. Tensions between China and the Southeast Asian neighbors are on the rise. The United States, Japan, Australia shows the concern for the security of Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) in the South China Sea. It is also said that the PLA navy has a plan to develop the aircraft carriers. This paper analyses these maritime challenges, and explore implications for the security cooperation between China and the neighboring countries including Japan and the United states.

16. The Risk of Applying Realpolitik in Resolving the South China Sea Dispute: Implications on Regional Security

Dr. Renato Cruz De Castro

This paper examines the implications of China’s realpolitik approach in its territorial claim over the South China Sea on regional security. It observes that China is using the following power-politics tactics with regard to its territorial claims: a) citing a historic claim; b) applying bilateral approach to weaken the ASEAN; c) relying on a divide and rule stratagem in dealing with individual ASEAN member states and creating a wedge between the ASEAN and the United States; and d) buttressing its naval capabilities to enable it resolve the territorial dispute according to its own terms. In conclusion, the paper argues that China’s use of realpolitik approach in resolving the South China Sea dispute will cause East Asia’s future to become Europe’s past.

17. Growing tension in South China Sea – Causes and Cures

Dr. S.D.Pradhan,

The paper analyses the main causes of growing tension in South China Sea in the recent period. These include conflicting claims of several countries as well as realization of importance of the region for the oil and gas and international trade. It focuses on the recent incidents which have significantly contributed to the growth of tension, which according to several experts has potentials to transform it into an armed conflict. These incidents point to an emerging grim picture.
The paper also explains the role of China, which is a major player in the region. Chinese activities are presented in wider context. Its policies in East China Sea where it has a dispute with Japan and on the Sino-India border have been presented in this context. These explain the pattern which China has adopted towards its neighbours.

The paper also deals with the perceptions of China as well as other nations involved in the dispute. While China looks at its neighbours as allies of Russia and US, the nations involved in the dispute note with concern the growing military capability of China, which according to them has acquired the “threat capability”. These are contributing significantly to the rising tension in the South China Sea. The perception that China is not adhering to the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in South China Sea (2002) is seen by others as a worrisome aspect. The Chinese projection of its peaceful rise is seen as a ploy to enhance its military capability with the ultimate aim of establishing its hegemony in the region.

The paper also notes positive developments which include attempts to advance the Declaration of Conduct of Parties to the Code of Conduct as well as attempts to resolve the issues through negotiations.

In the end, the paper spells out the practical suggestion to diffuse the situation immediately and finally settle the issue in true cooperative spirit. As a first step, the involved parties should agree to adhere to the Declaration of conduct of Parties in South China Sea (2002) to reduce the tension and try to put in place the Code of Conduct. A mechanism to ensure that no untoward incident takes place and escalate into an armed conflict either due to miscalculation or misinterpretation of policies and activities should be put in place at the earliest. Then steps should be taken to resolve the issue on the permanent basis. The paper concludes that since this dispute involves several nations, it can only be settled through a multilateral agreement. The paper also comes to the conclusion that any agreement based on historical claims is not possible as at different stages, some of the areas were controlled by different countries. Hence, the most pragmatic way is to settle it in accordance with the international laws of seas.

SESSION V: DISPUTES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS

18. International Law in the South China Sea: Does it Drive or Help Resolve Conflicts?

Prof. Stein Tønnesson
The interplay of power and law in the South China Sea is not well understood. To analyze the disputes over navigation rights, sovereignty to islands, and delimitation of maritime zones we need to have a good grasp of how states define and defend their geopolitical interests as well as the ways in which international law influences claims, statements and conflict behaviour. This paper starts with the hugely different interpretations made by geopolitically or strategically oriented political scientists on the one hand and more normatively oriented scholars and law specialists on the other. Then the paper asks how developments in international law have affected the conflicts in the South China Sea historically. It establishes parallel histories of alternation between periods of conflict and détente and of legal developments, both in customary and treaty-based international law. The main emphasis is on the law of the sea. The paper concludes by seeking to establish causal linkages between the two histories, while seeking to ascertain in what ways the law as such has influenced conflict behaviour. Has it exacerbated disputes by encouraging conflictual claims? Or has it established rules and procedures that help to manage or resolve the conflicts? The paper is written on the assumption that the answers we give to these questions may influence the way we see the prospects of future peace in the South China Sea.

19. *Exclusive Economic Zone in Major Meida and academic journals in 2010: South China Sea and other seas*

Dr. Koh Choong-suk and Mr. Yearn Hong Choi

20. *Recent Developments on the Philippine Baselines Law*

Prof. Raul C. Pangalangan

The Philippines recently passed a new Baselines Law that, it was hoped, would finally confront its long-standing dilemma on the breadth of its maritime territory. That hope did not come to pass.

The metes and bounds of Philippine territory were originally laid down in the 1898 instrument of surrender wherein Spain, the islands’ erstwhile colonizer, ceded the archipelago to the United States, and which was applied in the case Island of Las Palmas/Miangas (U.S.A. v. The Netherlands). Over the next century, various legal issuances by the Philippines have considered all the waters encompassed by the “treaty lines” as internal waters.

Meanwhile, the Philippines signed the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, and therein championed the archipelagic doctrine. That convention would define internal waters
differently, yet the Philippines’ chief representative to the UNCLOS made a contemporaneous declaration, as it were, to preserve the incumbent interpretation of the “treaty lines.”

The old 1961 Baselines Law, Republic Act 3046 as amended by Republic Act 5446, characterizes the islands and its seas as an archipelago and stating that – all the waters around, between and connecting the various islands of the Philippine archipelago, irrespective of their width or dimension [are] necessary appurtenances of the land territory, forming part of the inland or internal waters of the Philippines [and that] all the waters beyond the outermost islands of the archipelago but within the limits of the [Treaty of Paris] comprise the territorial sea of the Philippines.

A parallel formulation is found in the 1987 Constitution:

The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.

The new Baselines Law, Republic Act 9522 (10 March 2009) affirms identical baselines as those in 1961, but adopts a regime of islands for the Kalayaan Islands Group and Scarborough Shoal.

That law was challenged before the Supreme Court in Merlin M. Magallona v. Executive Secretary (G.R No. 187167, July 16, 2011). The Court has held that there is no contradiction between the treaty lines and the UNCLOS. The Court distinguished between the determination of maritime zones under the UNCLOS and the delineation of territorial claims over land. It held that RA 9522 is a merely a statutory tool to demarcate the Country's maritime zones and continental shelf under the UNCLOS. By adopting a regime of islands to determine the maritime zones of the KIG and the Scarborough Shoal, the law did not thereby relinquish any claim to territory.

In the pending plea for reconsideration, the petitioners contended that the law unconstitutionally "converted" internal waters into archipelagic waters, hence subjecting these waters to the right of innocent and sea lanes passage. Petitioners extrapolate that these passage rights indubitably expose Philippine internal waters to nuclear and maritime pollution hazards, in violation of the Philippine Constitution.

The issue involves a clash among a constitutional provision, a legislative act, and a treaty obligation. The Philippines’ adopts the principle of constitutional supremacy, under which the constitution prevails over all other legal issuances. At the same time, that Constitution likewise adopts the incorporation theory, whereby it “adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land” (CONST. art. II.2). These issues remain unresolved despite the new Baselines Law.
21. Straight baselines around insular formations not constituting an Archipelagic state

Prof. Erik Franckx

The drawing of archipelagic baselines has been introduced in international law by means of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982 (1982 Convention). Even though it had been considered together with the straight baselines for inclusion in the 1958 conventional system, it appeared too sensitive an issue at that time and was thus left out. Its introduction in the 1982 Convention was strictly tied to the novel concept of archipelagic States (1982 Convention, Part IV), of which Art. 47 forms an integral part. The present paper will focus on the application of a system of archipelagic baselines to mid-ocean archipelagos belonging to a State which for one reason or another cannot be considered an archipelagic State under the 1982 Convention (e.g. continental States). We will consider the legal arguments that have been put forward to support the possibility of drawing straight baselines around off-lying archipelagos in international law, akin to the case of fringes of islands in the immediate vicinity of the coast, as well as the debates and draft proposals that animated the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea meetings on this contentious issue as recorded in the travaux préparatoires of the 1982 Convention. Having established this theoretical background we will subsequently proceed to scrutinize contemporary State practice to this effect, thereby allowing us to clarify whether States have the right under present-day law of the sea to draw a system of straight baselines around mid-ocean archipelagos, which are not archipelagic States according to the 1982 Convention, on the basis seemingly of an Art. 47 (archipelagic baselines) inspired method, rather than on the basis of Art. 7 (straight baselines) of that same document.

22. UNCLOS and maritime security of the South China Sea

Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh

The South China Sea is a convergence of concerns about maritime security. With regard to traditional security, the escalating of conflicting territorial and maritime claims can lead to the ‘sound of cannon’ in the South China Sea. In the perspective of non-traditional security, the degrading biodiversity of marine environment, the over-exploitation of marine resources, the menacing of freedom and safety navigation and over flight and the instability of livelihoods of coastal residents are the current threats. All of these prospects put maritime security in the South China Sea at a high alert. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the
Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is a multilateral and comprehensive legal framework which helps the countries promote peaceful, equitable and sustainable use and management of the sea with due regard to sovereignty of each other. With this objective, UNCLOS provides the basis for the countries in the South China Sea to curb and manage threats to maritime security. Although not create legal basis for solving sovereignty disputes, the Convention can be use to help the parties identify and narrow the subject of a sovereignty dispute. The Convention can provide a basis for the parties to make legitimate maritime claims and determine respective the rights and obligations of coastal states and other states. UNCLOS also establishes a mechanism for cooperation on environmental protection, marine scientific research and in particular cooperation obligations between littoral countries in the semi-enclosed seas. Dispute settlement mechanism of the Convention can be used to narrow down and proceed to resolve the dispute, in which countries are obliged to achieve temporary arrangements while pending for the final dispute settlement. In order to properly apply the provisions of the Convention to the specific situation of the South China Sea, countries should consider the Convention as legal basis to develop a legally binding code of conduct for the region.

SESSION VI: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

23. On the Third Party’s Role in Finding a Peaceful Solution to South China Sea

Dr. Teng Jianqun

In the history of international relations, third party usually has been a sword with double edges: on one side it was the mediator or coordinator for international dispute, which contributed greatly to the regional peace and stability. On the other side, the third party sometime was the trouble maker, who just wanted to manipulate the disputes between other two countries for its own sake. In terms of the situation in South China Sea, the involvement of the countries out of this region in the eyes of some regional countries is the stabilizer or the defender of the peace and stability of the region. However, the history after World War II shows that in this region these involvements would of course make the situation more complicated and even more dangerous.

While the countries concerned facing a regional power China, some of these countries would prefer to invite the United States, Japan, or even India to balance China’s influence, an old legacy of the theory and practice of balance of power. In recent 30 years,
China has been focused its attention on the domestic development and insist that a peaceful and stable neighboring environment is of great importance to such a national grand strategy. So, Chinese government has been showing its great patience in dealing with dispute with its neighboring countries.

South China Sea has already become a hot spot in recent two years and gone beyond category of territorial islands, reefs or water sovereignty dispute. The rich oil and gas exploration at this moment just tell us that in the coming years South China Sea could be an urgent challenge for all the countries concerned. Regional countries should be very careful on the invitation of the third party out of this region and do not “set the fox to keep the geese” (引狼入室).

In my presentation, I would like to touch upon the following aspects: (1) the double-edged sword: an overview of the third party in the history of international relations: balance of power for the third parties and for the regional countries; (2) elephants want to enter farmer’s land: the current situation in South China Sea, the involvement of the United States, Japan, and India; (3) who will suffer most from an wrestling of elephants. (4) attitudes towards the third parties in this region. My conclusion is “It is better for the doer to undo what he has done.” (解铃还需系铃人).

24. Disputed Areas in the South China Sea: Prospects for Arbitration or Advisory Opinion

Prof. Robert Beckman

It is generally agreed that the most viable interim solution for the disputes in the South China Sea is for the claimant States to set aside the sovereignty disputes and jointly develop the natural resources. Such arrangements can be provisional arrangements of a practical nature as called for in articles 74 and 83 of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Before serious negotiations can begin on joint development arrangements, the States concerned must agree on the area or areas in dispute which will be subject to joint development arrangements. This is difficult because China has not clarified the basis of its claim to maritime space in the South China Sea and the areas of overlapping claims are therefore uncertain. The area in dispute is also not clear because there is no consensus on the status of the disputed insular features -- which are islands entitled to an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf of their own, which are rocks entitled only to a 12 nm
terrestrial sea, and which are low-tide elevations entitled to no maritime zones of their own. Furthermore, there is no consensus on the areas of overlap between the EEZ claimed by States from their mainland coast or main archipelago and the maritime zones measured from disputed islands.

The Philippines has also recently proposed that a zone of peace, freedom, friendship and cooperation be established in the South China Sea. As noted by the Philippines, the establishment of such a zone would require a determination of which areas are in dispute and which areas are not in dispute. The Philippines’ proposal recognizes that the claimant States must reach agreement on the areas in dispute before they can undertake serious cooperative measures.

This article will examine the above issues and the major obstacles which are preventing agreement on the areas in dispute. It will also examine the international law obligations of claimant States with regard to areas in dispute, including the limits under international law on what unilateral actions can be undertaken by States in areas in dispute.

Finally, the article will examine whether the Claimant States can use the dispute settlement mechanisms under UNCLOS to clarify which areas are in dispute and which areas are not in dispute. It will explore whether efforts to reach an agreement on the areas in dispute might include referral of certain legal issues to compulsory binding arbitration under Annex VII of UNCLOS. In addition, it will examine whether it might be possible for two or more of the claimant States to seek an advisory opinion from the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) on legal issues arising from efforts to define the area in dispute.

25. The Internationalization of the South China Sea: Conflict prevention and management

Prof. Leszek Buszynski

The paper notes the evolution of the South China Sea dispute from a territorial dispute over the sovereignty of the islands and sea territory, a problem of access to the oil and gas reserves of the sea which became critical as global demand for energy rose, to an issue of strategic rivalry between the US and China. It is becoming linked with wider strategic issues relating to China’s naval strategy as it develops a naval power projection capability and also with America’s forward presence in the Western Pacific and its alliance relationships within the region. The paper argues that a conflict prevention agreement is necessary to prevent
minor incidents from escalating into conflict pending a resolution of the conflicting claims. This agreement should include the two major protagonists, the US and China as well as the ASEAN claimants.

26. The South China Sea: Cooperation for Regional Security and Development

Amb. Hasjim Djalal

The efforts to develop cooperation for regional security and development, so far, has involved some formal approach of ASEAN and some informal approach by academic institutions and some informal unofficial approach by some South China Sea officials in their personal capacities. The formal approach has resulted in the Declaration of Conduct by the Foreign Minister of ASEAN and China in 2002 as well as by China and the Philippines, the Philippines and the Vietnam in formulating some confidence building measures or Code of Conduct between them. The informal approach has been initiated by Indonesia through the Workshop Process on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea since 1990. It should be noted however, that while the formal approach excludes Chinese Taipei in the process, but include Myanmar as an ASEAN Member although it is not located in the South China Sea, the second informal approach, however, includes Chinese Taipei as an “entity” in the South China Sea issues although no states around the South China Sea area has any diplomatic relations with the Chinese Taipei.

The informal workshop on the South China Sea was not intended to solve territorial disputes among the various Claimants, but aimed to achieve 3 things: (1) devising cooperative programs, in which all participants can take part, (2) promoting dialog among the directly interested parties, so that they could find out solution to their problems, and (3) to develop confidence building process so that everyone will feel comfortable with one another.

SESSION VII: WAYS AND MEANS TO PROMOTE COOPERATION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

27. Resolution to Fishery Disputes in the South China Sea through Regional Cooperation and Management

Prof. Kuan-Hsiung Wang
South China Sea dispute is complicated in terms of its nature, in which the sovereignty issues of the island features, delimitation issues, resources utilization, as well as other matters concerning security, either traditional or non-traditional, are all involved. In order to solve the dispute, cooperation is one of the main considerations was mentioned. However, the practice has not been realized.

It is observed that the development of globalization has already become an important phenomenon in the modern international society. Such phenomenon was demonstrated in the economy elements of production flowing with an unprecedented speed and scale in the global scope. Globalization reflects the fact that members of the international community depends upon each other, especially in certain issue fields, such as the development of international organizations, international trade on fish products, as well as environmental issues.

In order to solve the dispute and promote cooperation in the South China Sea region, the author suggests that conserving and managing fishery resources could be established as a starting point. As can be seen that there are a great number of management means, institutions, and international instruments, such as conventions, treaties and arrangements have been developed to protect fish stocks. Nonetheless, these policy means should be practiced in an integrated mechanism, which is under national, regional, and international levels, so that the policy objects could be accomplished.

In a well-organized mechanism, the following elements are necessary for an ocean governance to proceed: harmonization of legislations and regulations on fisheries and environmental protection among states; transparency in national ocean policy is a critical component in making decisions for the related governments; regional cooperation among states in relevant fields, as well as the contributions made by regional fisheries management organizations. This paper concludes that an RFMO is needed in order to conserve and manage the fishery resources in the South China Sea. Furthermore, such model could be contributed towards the solution of the dispute in the South China Sea.

Keywords: South China Sea, fish stocks protection, environmental protection, regional fisheries management organization (RFMO), ocean governance.

28. Regional Cooperation in the South China Sea

Prof. John Van Dyke
The South China Sea is a semi-enclosed sea governed by Part IX of the Law of the Sea Convention, which says in Article 123 that countries bordering such seas “should cooperate with each other in the exercise of their rights and the performance of their duties under this Convention” More specifically, they are instructed to “endeavor, directly or through an appropriate regional organization (a) to co-ordinate the management, conservation, exploration, and exploitation of the living resources of the sea” and also to co-ordinate their activities “with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment.” The countries bordering on the South China Sea have failed to create an effective regional organization, and their cooperation “directly” has been generally unsuccessful as well. The Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) has been mostly dysfunctional and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) has been modest in its accomplishments. No effective organization to manage the shared fisheries has been established.

29. The South China Sea Disputes: Progress and Prospects
Dr. Guifang (Julia) Xue

30. Can a Limited Purpose Maritime and Air Defence Identification Zone be established for the South China Sea?
Prof. Mary George

UN responses to maritime security threats, such as piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Aden, amongst others, have met with UN SC resolutions proposing unparalleled jurisdiction or “a series of decisive measures” under Resolution 1816 (2008) for foreign States in the territorial waters of Somalia. In the South China Sea too, piracy and armed robbery are considered major threats to commercial shipping, though not of the scale and magnitude of Somali piracy. Generally, piracy may to some extent be controlled by enhanced Port State Control inspections due to a possible correlation between the two, where sub-standard ships are the objects of piratical attacks but where this is not the case, another solution is needed. Some support may be gleaned from the provisions of the law of the sea and current UN SC resolutions on Somali piracy and armed robbery and state practice in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore that could be interpreted positively to support the establishment of a limited purpose maritime and air defence identification zone in the South China Sea for the control of piracy and armed robbery. The question for determination is
whether such a zone would be lawful today even though there are antecedents in state practice.

To stimulate regional security cooperation in the control of piracy and armed robbery attacks against ships both underway and at anchorage in the South China Sea, semi-enclosed in nature under the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, this paper queries the lawfulness of establishment of a limited purpose maritime and air defence identification zone where coastal and superjacent States assist in controlling the current threats to the freedom of commercial shipping and navigation. The consequences of littoral States inaction would probably leave shippers with the sole responsibility of combating piracy and armed robbery occurring on their ships as their threats increase.

31. A Bilateral Network of Marine Protected Areas between China and Vietnam: An Alternative to the Chinese Unilateral Fishing Ban in the South China Sea?

Hai Dang Vu

This paper advocates for the establishment of a bilateral network of marine protected areas between China and Vietnam in the North – Western part of the South China Sea as an alternative to the going-on yearly Chinese unilateral fishing ban in this region. Such a bilateral network, if properly implemented, cannot only help to preserve the marine living resources in the South China Sea but also contribute to improving the relations between China and Vietnam and decreasing the tension in the region. Perspectives on how to establish the network as well as to manage its component are equally provided, taking into consideration the biogeographical classification of and existing overlapping claims in this area.
INDEX I: INFORMATION ABOUT VIETNAM

1. People and Language

The population of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is more than 78.5 million with an urban population consisting of about 19.7%. There are 54 ethnic minority groups living in Vietnam. The 'Kinh' people (or Viet) account for nearly 90% of the population. Major ethnic minority groups include the Tay, Thai, Muong, H'Mong, Dzao and Khmer.

Vietnamese language is the main language. English, French and Russian can be heard in the major cities.

2. Land & History

The land of Vietnam has an S shape with a total surface area of 329,600 km2. Vietnam has common borders in the North with China, to the East and Southeast with Laos and Cambodia. The West of Vietnam faces the South China Sea. Vietnam's coastline is more than 3,260 kms long. The land is very diverse with mountains, highlands, deltas, rivers and forests. Hanoi is the capital and Ho Chi Minh City is Vietnam's largest city.

3. Climate

Vietnam has a tropical climate, which is characterized by lots of sunshine, high rainfall, humidity and two distinguished seasons in general: the cold and dry one from November to April and the other, hot and wet from May to October. Annual average temperatures range from 22°C to 27°C. But the weather usually varies North and South, as between land and mountains.

4. Currency

The currency is Vietnamese Dong (VND). Foreign currencies can be exchanged at the banks, exchange bureaus or hotel reception desks. Travelers' cheque and most of Credit cards are accepted in the major cities.

5. Time

- Time zone: GMT/UTC + 7 (the same zone as Thailand, Laos and Cambodia)
- Business days: Monday through Friday.
- Business hour: Mornings: 07h30 - 12h00; Afternoons: 13h00 - 16h30.
- Museums are usually closed on Monday but you can visit temples and pagodas every day.
  - Most restaurants and shops open from 08h00 till 22h00.

6. Public Holidays

- 01 January: New Year's Day
- Late January to mid-February: Vietnamese Lunar New Year (04 days off).
- 30 April: Re-unification Day and 01 May: International Workers' Day.
- 02 September: National Day
7. Food and Drinks

There is a wide range of dishes in Vietnam, including the very popular nem (spring rolls) and pho (Vietnamese noodle soup). They are eaten together with rice or noodles. Not all foods are spicy. Vegetarian foods, dietary dishes & western menus are also available at some restaurants. A rich variety of tropical fruits is on hand year round, however, it will vary depending upon the season.

Imported beers and alcohols are available in hotels, restaurants and shops. There are many Vietnamese brands or country wines made from rice. If you prefer to drink water, please use bottled mineral water, which has an unbroken seal. Do not ingest tap water that has not been boiled.

8. Emergency numbers

- Police: 113
- Fire Brigade: 114
- First Aid: 115
THE CAPITAL OF HANOI

Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam and the country's second largest city. It has an estimated population nearly 6.5 million (2009), (but only 2.6 million (2009) in urban areas). From 1010 until 1802, it was the most important political center of Vietnam. It was eclipsed by Huế during the Nguyễn dynasty as the capital of Vietnam, but Hanoi served as the capital of French Indochina from 1902 to 1954. From 1954 to 1976, it was the capital of North Vietnam.

The city is located on the right bank of the Red River.

According to a general census on April 1, 2009, Hanoi had more than 6.448 million and covers a total area of 3,324km². It comprised 10 districts, one town and 18 suburban districts. Hanoi stood the second nationwide in population number and ranks the first in Vietnam in terms of area. The city is listed among 17 capital cities with the biggest area worldwide.

Climate

Hanoi features a warm humid subtropical climate with plentiful precipitation. The city experiences the typical climate of northern Vietnam, where summers are hot and humid, and winters are, by national standards, relatively cool and dry. Summers, lasting from May to September, are hot and humid, receiving the majority of the annual 1,680 millimeters (66.1 in) of rainfall. The winters are short, relatively dry, and mild, while spring can bring light rains.
HA LONG BAY

Ha Long Bay is located in northeastern Vietnam, from E106°56' to E107°37' and from N20°43' to N21°09'. The bay stretches from Yên Hưng district, past Hạ Long city, Cẩm Phả town to Vân Đồn district, bordered on the south and southeast by the Gulf of Tonkin, on the north by China and on the west and southwest by Cát Bà island. On the world map, Ha Long Bay borders to China in the north and in the east it is adjacent to the East Sea.

The bay consists of a dense cluster of 1,969 limestone monolithic islands, each topped with thick jungle vegetation, which rise spectacularly from the ocean. Several of the islands are hollow, with enormous caves. Hang Đầu Gỗ (Wooden stakes Cave) is the largest grotto in the Ha Long area. French tourists visited in the late 19th century, and named the cave Grotte des Merveilles. Its three large chambers contain large numerous stalactites and stalagmites (as well as 19th century French graffiti). There are two bigger islands, Tuấn Châu and Cat Ba, that have permanent inhabitants. Both of them have tourist facilities, including hotels and beaches. There are a number of wonderful beaches on the smaller islands.

Some of the islands support floating villages of fishermen, who ply the shallow waters for 200 species of fish and 450 different kinds of mollusks. Many of the islands have acquired their names as a result of interpretation of their unusual shapes: such names include Voi Islet (elephant), Ga Choi Islet (fighting cock), and Mai Nha Islet (roof). 989 of the islands have been given names. Birds and animals including bantams, antelopes, monkeys, and lizards also live on some of the islands.

Almost these islands are individual towers in a classic fenglin landscape which height is from 50m to 100m and height/width ratios up to about 6.

Another specific feature of Halong Bay is the abundance of lakes inside the limestone islands, for example, Dau Be island has six enclosed lakes. All these island lakes occupy drowned dolines within fengcong karst.

Halong Bay’s geological value has been evaluated in two ways: by the history of its formation and by its karst geomorphology.
INDEX II: ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM

The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam was established in accordance with Decision 82/2008/QD-TTg dated 23 June 2008 by the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the basis of upgrading the Institute for International Relations (successor of the College for Foreign Affairs established in 1959). The Academy carries out strategic research in international relations and foreign policies; undergraduate and graduate training and retraining of Foreign Service personnel; serves as “think tank” in foreign policy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Party and the State.

Honours:  
First - Class Labour Order (1994)  
Third - Class Independence Order (1999)  
Ho Chi Minh Order (2009)

Human Resources

The Academy has 211 researchers, faculty members and staff and is expected to have 350 personnel when it is in full service. The majority of researchers and faculty members hold master or doctor degrees and has received overseas training. Among them are 11 associate professors, 19 doctors, 59 masters currently lecturing and conducting research in international politics, international law, international economics, foreign languages, and media and cross-culture communication.

Training

The Academy offers training at undergraduate and graduate levels in international relations, international law, international economics, foreign languages, and media and cross-culture communication. Each year, the Academy takes in 60 graduate and 450 undergraduate students in six disciplines of International Relations, International Law, International Economics, International Communication, English and French; 100 college students and 150 on-the-job students. Different training units form an establishment similar to a university with its own faculties and departments.
The Academy has cooperated with overseas universities to offer joint courses, invited foreign trainers to teach foreign languages and European studies and US foreign policies etc. By 2010, the Academy has trained 5000 students for 37 formal university enrolments, 2500 students in 23 secondary enrolments, 369 students in 10 master enrolments and 10 students in 1 doctor enrolment. It has also held 12 on-the-job and 5 second-degree training enrolments.

Research
The Academy carries out strategic research and forecasts on world affairs, international relations, political and economic affairs, security, national defense, law, culture and foreign policies of different nations and regions. The Academy serves as “Think Tank” for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Party and the State in foreign policies as well as history and theories of international relations.

Besides, it serves as the coordinator in the management of research projects of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has carried out 250 studies in international relations at both state and grassroots levels. In the organizational set up of the Academy, the Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies is an affiliate of the Academy and has four centers, namely the Center for South China Sea Studies; Center for Political and Security Studies, the Centre for Development and Economic Integration, the Centre for Regional and Foreign Policy Studies.

International Cooperation
The Academy is an active member of many regional and world research networks such as ASEAN-ISIS, NEAS, NEAT, and CSCAP etc. Researchers and faculty members of the Academy regularly attend international colloquiums, seminars and conferences held overseas. Every year, the Academy hosts 60 groups of scholars, international politicians for 60 international seminars. The Department of External Cooperation within the Office of Administration of the Academy acts as the focal point for all cooperation in training, academic research and scholar exchange with overseas universities, academies, institutes, research centers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

In-service training
The Centre for Continuing Education carries out training and convenes refreshment courses in international relations, foreign policy, diplomatic studies and foreign languages for mid-level officials, public servants and employees in the diplomatic service as well as other officials engaged in diplomatic activities from various ministries, agencies and localities.

Information and Documentation
The Centre for Information and Documentation archives and provides information relating to Vietnam’s foreign policy, strategies, political, economic and security situation of regions and countries as well as international organizations. It also seeks to further develop information resources for use in Vietnam and overseas. It has at its disposal 35,000 books and document titles in service of teaching and research of the Academy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MISSIONS

Decision 82/QĐ-TTg dated June 23, 2008 by the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam defined the status and functions, duties and powers of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam as follows:

Status and functions

1. The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam is an income-generating administrative unit under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, established on the basis of upgrading the Institute for International Relations.

2. The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam has the functions of undertaking strategic studies in international relations and foreign policies, undergraduate and postgraduate training and training of mid-career officials.

3. The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam with its headquarters in Hanoi, is a juridical personality, uses the seals with the national emblem, and has its own bank account as provided for by the law.

Duties and powers

1. Scientific research:

a) To study, synthesize and carry strategic forecast of the world situation, international relations, political, security, defense, economic, legal, cultural and foreign policy issues of countries and territories, to advise the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the formulation, planning and implementation of the foreign policy of the State;

b) To research and develop theories of international relations of Vietnam on the basis of the Vietnamese diplomatic history, and theories of international relations;

c) To cooperate in academic exchange with universities, academies, research centers and intergovernmental non-governmental organizations in the country and abroad in accordance with its functions and tasks;
d) Act as the focal point in the organization and management of scientific research activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Training and mid-career refreshment:

a) Train human resources at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in international relations, international law, international economics, foreign languages and other subjects in accordance with the law;

b) Undertake training and organize mid-career refreshment courses in international relations, foreign policy, diplomatic skills, foreign languages for leaders, managers of ministries, provincial departments, officials, public employees in the foreign service, officials working at external relations departments of different ministries and localities; carrying out examination in professional diplomatic skills, foreign languages of relevant officials in accordance with regulations and assigned authority;

c) Undertake joint training at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, cooperative mid-career training in professional diplomatic training and foreign language studies with local or foreign institutes and organizations.

3. Edit and publish scientific works, studies, textbooks, teaching materials and other publications on external affairs, diplomatic history of Vietnam and the world, international relations and other related fields.

4. Participate in the dissemination of foreign policies and lines of the State.

5. Manage officials, employees, facilities of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam in accordance with provisions of the law and decentralization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. Perform other duties as assigned or authorized by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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THE VIETNAM LAWYERS’ ASSOCIATION

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association is a professional socio–political, united organization gathering the voluntary lawyers throughout the country.

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association is member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party and the management of the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association participates in the international lawyers organizations whose activities conform to its motto and objective.

Motto and objectives

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association widely unites, gathers the Vietnamese lawyers who have done or are doing legal work in the offices of the State, the political organization, the socio–political organization, the professional socio–political organization, the social organization, the economic organization, the cultural organization, the educational organization, the people’s armed forces, who volunteer to act for the cause of building and defending their Fatherland, for the defense of the people’s right to freedom and democracy, contributing to building a legal science and the Vietnam socialist state governed by law with the objective: the people be rich, the country be powerful the society be equal, democratic and civilized.

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association broadens its friendly relation and co-operation with the lawyer’s organizations in the world and other organizations under the principle of mutual respect of each others’ independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the common sake – peace, co–operation and development.

Legal status of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association

Pursuant to the current laws and regulations as well as its Statutes, the legal status of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association is well defined. Pursuant to Article 1 of the Decree No 88/2003/ND-CP, the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association shall be one of organizations falling within the scope of application of this Decree. Therefore, the legal status of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association shall be defined by the Law No 102/SL/L1004, the Decree No 88/2003/ND-CP, and its Statutes which was drafted and issued in conformity with the two above legal documents. It is noted that the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association, as defined in its Statutes is a professional socio–political organization which conforms with the classification in Article 104 of the Decree No 88/2003/ND-CP. It means that the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association shall bear legal status as a legal entity.
In accordance with the Vietnam Communist Party’s guidelines and policies on enhancing the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association’s role and activities as well as the Decree No 88/2003/ND-CP, in its Congress in 2004, the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association passed its new Statutes which then was approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Decision No. 37/2004/AD-BNV of 19 May 2004. The Statutes clearly identifies the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association as a professional socio – political organization. This legal status shall create favorable conditions for the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association to facilitate its activities and enhance its role. As a professional socio – political organization, the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association can widely unites and gathers many Vietnamese lawyers who work in different fields, in the offices of the State and social organizations as well as from different sectors of the economy. Scope of activities and the roles of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association, therefore, shall be legally broadened.

Tasks, power and duties of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association

1. To gather in its association those who have been or are being engaged in legal work according to the provision of Article 1 of the Statutes. To build and make it a steady and strong association politically, morally, organizationally and professionally;
2. To take part in the law making, to study legal science, to take part in the supervision of the law application; propose to the state organs on the problem to elaborate and carry out the law;
3. To take part in propagating, disseminating and training the law, to raise the sense of exercising the law to the Association’s members, cadres, government employees and the people;
4. To act as consultants of the law, help the poor people and those privileged by policy in legal matters free of charge, build the legal consultant organizations as defined by law;
5. To take part in some State management activities as defined by law;
6. To coordinate various activities and carry out the task of a member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front;
7. To take part in the legal and political activities in service of the political, economic and social tasks, maintain political security, social order and safety;
8. To report to the Party and the State the sentiment and aspiration of the legal community; to train members of the Association to enhance their legal knowledge and professional morals; to lit up their spirit and take care of their interests in order to keep them closed to the Association;
9. To publish and distribute books, magazines, newspapers on law, meeting the needs for the Association’s internal and external activities;
10. To take part in the international activities conforming to the Association’s motto and objective;
11. To persuade the Vietnamese people living abroad to contribute their part to national construction.

Members of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association

The number of members of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association has been rapidly increased in recent years. From 2005 to the beginning of 2008, the number of members increased from
31,000 to 36,000 members who work in legal field such as judges, prosecutors, policemen, legal experts and lawyers.

**Structure and organization of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association**

The Vietnam Lawyers’ Association is organized from the central to the grassroots level which comprises:

- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Lawyers’ Association;
- The Association’s provincial and city bodies directly affiliated to the Association’s Central body;
- Association’s district, quarter, city bodies directly affiliated to the Lawyers Association at provincial level;
- Lawyers’ associations at base level;