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Communique, 28 February 1972 -- ; doc. 11 Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America, 16 December 1978 -- ; doc. 12 Taiwan Relations Act, 10 April 1979 -- ; doc. 13 Joint Communique on the Question of Arms Sales to Taiwan, 17 August 1982 -- ; doc. 14 Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 25 February 1992 -- ; doc. 15 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea, 22 July 1992 -- ; doc. 16 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, PART V, Exclusive Economic Zone, in force since 14 November 1994 -- ; doc. 17 concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding missile tests and military exercises by the People's Republic of China, 21 March 1996 -- ; doc. 18 Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the PRC, 26 June 1998 -- ; doc. 19 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, 4 November 2002 -- ; doc. 20 Anti-Secession Law adopted by NPC, 14 March 2005 -- ; doc. 21 Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement, 29 June 2010 -- ; doc. 22 In the Matter of the South China Sea Arbitration, 12 July 2016.

Sommario/riassunto

This book provides a history of the South China Sea conflict and lays out the stakes for each of the bordering states and China's interaction with them – namely, Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Indonesia; it also examines the U.S. government's role in the region. China's Naval Operations in the South China Sea is highly topical; it examines the evolving perception of the People's Republic of China's (PRC) of the South China Sea (SCS), and Beijing's accompanying maritime strategy to claim the islands and waters, particularly in the context of the strategies of the neighbouring stake-holding nations. In addition to long-standing territorial disputes over the islands and waters of the SCS, China and the other littoral states — Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Indonesia — have growing and often mutually exclusive interests in the offshore energy reserves and fishing grounds. Many other countries outside of the region worry about the protection of sea lines of communication for military and commercial traffic, oil tankers in particular. These differences have been expressed in the increasing frequency and intensity of maritime incidents, involving both naval and civilian vessels, sometimes working in coordination against naval or civilian targets. Each chapter on the littoral states closely examines that state's territorial claims to the islands and waters of the SCS, its primary economic and military interests in these areas, its views on the sovereignty disputes over the entire SCS, its strategy to achieve its objectives, and its views on the U. S. involvement in any and all of these issues.
