



**THE 8TH SOUTH CHINA SEA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

November 14-15, 2016, Nha Trang City, Viet Nam

**HỘI THẢO KHOA HỌC QUỐC TẾ LẦN THỨ 8
BIỂN ĐÔNG
HỢP TÁC VÌ AN NINH VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN TRONG KHU VỰC**

14-15 tháng 11 năm 2016, TP. Nha Trang



**DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY
OF VIET NAM**

**FOUNDATION FOR
EAST SEA STUDIES**

**VIET NAM
LAWYERS'S ASSOCIATION**



Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam Foundation for East Sea Studies Vietnam Lawyers' Association

THE 8th SOUTH CHINA SEA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

November 14-15, 2016, Nha Trang City, Viet Nam

CONTENTS

CONFERENCE BACKGROUND	3
PROGRAMME.....	4
MEETING GUIDELINES.....	12
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	15
BIOGRAPHY OF ROLE PLAYERS	31
EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF PAPERS.....	50
INDEX I: INFORMATION ABOUT VIETNAM.....	68
INDEX II: ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS	73
DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM.....	73
FOUNDATION FOR EAST SEA STUDIES	77
VIETNAM LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION	80

CONFERENCE BACKGROUND

The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV), the Foundation for East Sea Studies (FESS) and the Vietnam Lawyers' Association (VLA) are pleased to announce our 8th South China Sea International Conference: "Cooperation for Regional Security and Development" on November 14-15, 2016 in Nha Trang City, Viet Nam.

This 8th Gathering aims to provide participants a special opportunity to assess the current situation in the South China Sea from an interdisciplinary perspective and to consider and to discuss measures to maintain peace and stability in the area and to promote cooperation.

This 8th Conference will address the following topics:

TOPIC 1	The Origins of the South China Sea Disputes: Historical Perspectives
TOPIC 2	Whither the South China Sea Tensions?
TOPIC 3	International Law and the South China Sea
TOPIC 4	The political Economy of the South China Sea: Issues and Prospects
TOPIC 5	Security, Politics and Diplomacy
TOPIC 6	Interactions and Coordination at Sea
TOPIC 7	Mechanisms for Managing the South China Sea Tensions

PROGRAMME

Venue: **InterContinental Nha Trang**, 32-34 Tran Phu Street, Nha Trang City, Viet Nam

Sunday – November 13, 2016

All Day **Arrival of International Participants**

6:30-9:00 PM

Welcome Dinner (For International Participants),

hosted by **Mr. Nguyen Van Quyen**, President of the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association

Keynote Speech by **Amb. Dang Dinh Quy**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam

“Key points of Vietnam’s Foreign policy and Strategy on East Sea Issues”

Location: Ballroom 2, Ground Floor, InterContinental Nha Trang

DAY 1

Monday - November 14, 2016

8:00-8:30 AM

Registration

Conference Venues: Grand Ballroom, Ground Floor

8:30-8:50 AM

OPENING SESSION

Moderator: Mr. Nguyen Van Quyen, President of the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association (VLA)

- **Opening Remarks** by **Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Vu Tung**, President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
- **Welcome Remarks** by **Mr. Le Thanh Quang**, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Khanh Hoa Province

8:50-10:20 AM

SESSION 1: The Origins of the South China Sea Disputes: Historical Perspectives

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Vu Tung, President of the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

Most of the disputes in the South China Sea have existed for quite a while. This session examines the activities of claimants and stakeholders throughout history to trace the origin and evolution of the territorial and maritime disputes in the South China Sea. Who claims what in the South China Sea and since when? What were the factors driving the claimants' interests in offshore territories? How have major powers got involved in the South China Sea?

How have the courses of their national development influenced the South China Sea coastal countries' maritime policies? How have maritime aspirations been incorporated into national narratives and geopolitical considerations to inform the policies of regional and extra-regional states in the South China Sea?

Speakers:

- **Dr. Ulises Granados**, Coordinator of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Autonomous Technology Institute of Mexico

"The Evolution of the South China Sea Disputes: Notes from a Historian"

- **Dr. Gerard Sasges**, Assistant Professor, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National University of Singapore

"Oceanography and the Making of the South China Sea"

- **Dr. François-Xavier Bonnet**, French Institute for Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia (Irasec)

"Geopolitics of the Spratly Islands: Of secret Sea-lanes and Submarines"

- **Mr. Bill Hayton**, Associate Fellow, Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs), London, UK

"State and non-state actors in the formation of China's South China Sea claim 1909-1949"

10:20-10:25 AM Photo Session

10:25-10:50 AM Coffee Break

10:50-12:20 PM **SESSION 2: Whither the South China Sea Tensions?**

Moderator: Prof. Stein Tønnesson, Research Professor, Peace Research Institute Oslo

2016 has witnessed significant changes to the status quo in the South China Sea region, strategically and legally speaking. This session takes stock of the rhetoric and actions of the claimants and other relevant stakeholders with a view to mapping out continuity and changes in these countries' policies and the dynamics of interactions between them that have shaped the current state of affairs as well as the possible contours of things in the future. Based on discussions of recent developments in the South China Sea, speakers are expected to identify general trends in the South China Sea situation in 2017 and beyond.

- **Dr. Ju Hai Long**, Executive Director of Center for South China Sea Studies; School of International Studies; Jinan University, China

"South China Sea Conundrum And Asia Pacific Order"

- **Mr. Gregory Poling**, Director of the Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative and a fellow with the Southeast Asia Program at Center for Strategic and

International Studies

“Preparing for the Next Stage of South China Sea Tensions”

- **Mr. Evan Laksana**, Researcher, Department of Politics and International Relations, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia

“The Regional Security Environment in the South China Sea: A non-claimant perspective”

- **Mr. Richard Javad Heydarian**, Assistant Professor, De La Salle University, The Philippines

“Philippine Foreign Policy under Duterte: A New Approach in the SCS”

- **Dr. Truong Minh Huy Vu**, Director, Saigon Centre for International Studies (SCIS), University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

“Post-South China Sea Arbitration and the Politics of “Struggling Coevolution”

12:20-13:20 PM **Luncheon**

Location: Cookbook Café, The First Floor

13:20-15:00 PM **SESSION 3: International Law and the South China Sea**

Moderator: Prof. Helmut Tuerk, Ambassador, Chairman of the Review Committee of the International Seabed Authority, Former Judge and Vice - President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

This session assesses the utility of international law in managing and resolving the South China Sea disputes in the post-award context of the Philippines-China arbitration case at the Arbitration Tribunal set up under Annex VII of the UNCLOS. Arguably the long-awaited award that has surprised most, if not all, international observers has also changed the legal status quo in the South China Sea. What are the implications of the arbitration award for the South China Sea situation going forward? How might the Tribunal's assessment of evidence, reasoning and conclusion in the Philippines-China case affect the claims of the parties directly involved as well as other claimants? Have the Tribunal's rulings helped clarify the picture, define the rights and obligations of the parties concerned and create an opportunity for cooperation and if so, in what ways? Alternatively, have they created more legal gray-zones that could spur further escalation?

Panelists:

- **Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh**, Deputy Director, Bien Dong Maritime Institute, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

“The Arbitration Award and Legal Implications for the Claims of Parties in the South China Sea”

- **Prof. Yann Huei Song**, Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
“The Arbitration Award and Implications for the Activities of Parties in the South China Sea”
- **Prof. Stein Tønnesson**, Research Professor, Peace Research Institute Oslo
“Will the Arbitration Award Improve or Impair the Prospects for Conflict Resolution?”
- **Prof. Robert Beckman**, Head, Ocean Law and Policy Programme, Centre for International Law, The National University of Singapore (NUS)
“The New Status Quo and Prospects for Maritime Cooperation in the South China Sea”

15:00-15:30 PM Coffee Break

15:30-17:15 AM **SESSION 4: The political Economy of the South China Sea: Issues and Prospects**

Moderator: Mr. Abhijit Singh, Senior Fellow and Head of the Maritime Security Initiative at the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in New Delhi, India

This session explores critical economic and environmental issues in the South China Sea. A range of factors have impacted on the political economy of the South China Sea, including the falling price of energy, the depletion of fish stocks, and substantial environmental degradation caused by human activities. Pertinent to the discussion on these issues are analyses of regional countries’ development plans and foreign policy agendas, most notably China’s Maritime Silk Road initiative. The session examines how the need for improved infrastructure, access to maritime resources and commons, and legal obligations to cooperation for environmental protection have affected the resolution and management of the existing disputes.

Speakers:

- **Dr. Teng Jianqun**, Director of the Department for American Studies and Senior Research Fellow, China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)
“Economic Cooperation Initiatives: Implications for the South China Sea Disputes”
- **Dr. Frank Umbach**, Research Director, European Centre for Energy and Resource Security, King’s College London, United Kingdom
“Oil and Gas: Energy Price, Geopolitics and Implications for Resource Competition and SLOCs”
- **Dr. Sébastien Colin**, Researcher, Deputy Chief Editor, The French Centre for Research on Contemporary China, Hong Kong, China
“Fishing in the South China Sea: A Source for Cooperation between China and Southeast Asia?”

- **Prof. Nguyen Chu Hoi**, Former Deputy Administrator, Vietnam's Administration for Seas and Islands, Professor of Marine Science and Governance Policy, Vietnam National University

"Environmental Issues: Legal Obligations and Cooperation Drivers"

End of day one

DAY 2

Tuesday - November 15, 2016

8:30-10:15 AM **SESSION 5: Security, Politics and Diplomacy**

Moderator: Dr. Ulises Granados, Coordinator of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Autonomous Technology Institute of Mexico

As the South China Sea becomes a theatre for major power rivalry, there is a need to examine the strategies and policies of the relevant powers and relations among them. What factors have driven great powers' maritime strategies and how they have perceived each other's actions. What are these powers' goals in the South China Sea, greater security or greater power? Are there any misperceptions or security dilemmas between the claimants and between major powers? In view of rising tensions in the South China Sea, it is important to study how ASEAN has handled the regional maritime affairs and how South China Sea politics affected its claim to centrality in the Asia-Pacific regional security architecture.

Speakers:

- **Mr. Abhijit Singh**, Senior Fellow and Head of the Maritime Security Initiative at the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in New Delhi, India
"India's Strategic Stakes in the South China Sea"
- **Prof. Shi Yinhong**, Director of the Center for American Studies, Institute of International Relations, Renmin University, China
"Strategic Military" with "Strategic Economy": China's Approach toward the United States and Its Pacific Partners
- **RADM Michael McDevitt (USN, Ret.)**, Senior Fellow, Strategic Studies Program, Center for Naval Analyses, USA
"Wither US's Rebalancing: South China Sea and the Asia-Pacific under the New US Administration"
- **Dr. Tran Viet Thai**, Deputy Director General, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
"The South China Sea and ASEAN's Unity-Diversity: Role, Expectation and Adaptation"

10:15-10:45 PM Coffee Break

10:45-12:15 PM **SESSION 6: Interactions and Coordination at Sea**

Moderator: RADM Michael McDevitt (USN, Ret.), *Senior Fellow, Strategic Studies Program, Center for Naval Analyses, USA*

This session focuses on the interactions and coordination between various forces operating in the South China Sea, including naval, air and law enforcement forces of claimant and user states of the sea. Speakers are asked to address operational and legal issues and rules of engagement (ROE), as well as questions on how to avoid and manage incidents and how to promote information sharing and cooperation in dealing with maritime threats in the South China Sea. They are also expected to explore ideas and suggestions on practical measures for regional stakeholders to utilize in order to avoid and manage incidents that might occur between their ships and aircrafts at sea.

Speakers:

- **RAMD Azhari bin Abdul Aziz**, Former First Admiral of Royal Malaysian Navy; Political and Security Advisor at the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Geneva
“Managing South China Sea Disputes: INSEA, COLREG and CUES, Does it work?”
- **Vice Adm. Hideaki Kaneda**, Former Vice Admiral of the Japan’s Defence Force, Director of the Okazaki Institute, Tokyo, Japan
“Management of Incidents at Sea”
- **Assoc. Prof. Do Minh Thai**, Rear Admiral, Deputy Chief of Staff, Vietnam People’s Navy
“Practical Cooperation in Dealing with Maritime Security Issues”

12:15-13:15 PM **Luncheon**

13:20-15:10 PM **SESSION 7: Mechanisms for Managing the South China Sea Tensions**

Moderator: Prof. Robert Beckman, *Head, Ocean Law and Policy Programme, Centre for International Law, The National University of Singapore*

There are already a number of mechanisms in place for managing the South China Sea tensions. While these mechanisms to some extent managed to prevent tensions from escalating into conflicts, most are perceived as having overlapping functions. Besides, there are legitimate complaints that gaps still exist and that a number of global and regional institutions have not yet fully or partly utilized. At the same time, international good practices in semi-enclosed seas have not been fully explored for potential application in the South China Sea. This session examines the current state of regional security structures in dealing with South China Sea issues. It tries not only to identify existing challenges and gaps in regional architecture but also to discuss how best to use existing regional and global institutions to manage the SCS

situation, as well as new possible ways and means to effectively deescalate tensions and minimize their spill-over effects on other areas.

Speakers:

- **Prof. Helmut Tuerk**, Ambassador, Chairman of the Review Committee of the International Seabed Authority, Former Judge and Vice - President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

“Global Institutions and Their Roles: International Tribunal for the Law of Sea (ITLOS), International Seabed Authority (ISA), Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelves (CLCS)”

- **Prof. Seokwoo Lee**, Professor of International Law, Inha University Law School, and Director of Inha International Ocean Law Centre, Korea

“South China Sea Arbitration and Beyond Territorial and Maritime Disputes in East Asia”

- **Ms. Elina Noor**, Director, Foreign Policy and Security Studies, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia

“Managing the South China Sea Spill-Overs: Cyber Security as New Space for Competition or Source for Cooperation”

- **Dr. Tran Truong Thuy**, Senior Research Fellow, Bien Dong Maritime Institute, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

“Regional Security and Cooperation Structures in Dealing with South China Sea Issues: Conflicts, Overlaps and Possible New Mechanisms”

15:10-15:30 PM Coffee Break

15:30-16:00 PM **Special Session 1: Fostering Cooperation in the South China Sea (Special session for Representatives from SCS Young Leaders’ Group)**

Moderator: H.E. Le Cong Phung, Vice Chairman, The Foundation for East Sea Studies

Since 2015, this annual South China Sea Conference series has initiated the Young Leaders Program (SCS-YLP), which has attracted a dozen of young scholars and PhD candidates from many countries who come to gether to discuss ways to foster cooperation in the South China Sea. The SCS-YLP has two main objectives: (i) getting fresh views from young scholars on how to manage the disputes in the South China Sea; and (ii) engaging and building the research interests of new generation of scholars on the maritime disputes and dispute management in the South China Sea.

Representatives of the Young Leaders group will present the group's discussion and their views on how to manage disputes and promote cooperation in the South China Sea.

16:00-17:00 PM **Special Session 2: Free Discussion**

Moderator: H.E. Le Cong Phung, Vice Chairman, The Foundation for East Sea Studies

17:00-17:30 PM **Closing Remarks**

18:30-21:00 PM **Farewell Dinner**, hosted by **H.E. Le Cong Phung**, *Vice Chairman, The Foundation for East Sea Studies*

Location: Restaurant Champa island Nha trang Resort hotel & Spa

No. 304, Street 2/4, Vinh Phuoc Ward, Nha Trang

(Please be at the hotel's lobby at 18:30 pm)

DAY 3 (Optional)

Wednesday - November 16, 2016

8:00-11:00 AM **Visiting Cam Ranh International Port**

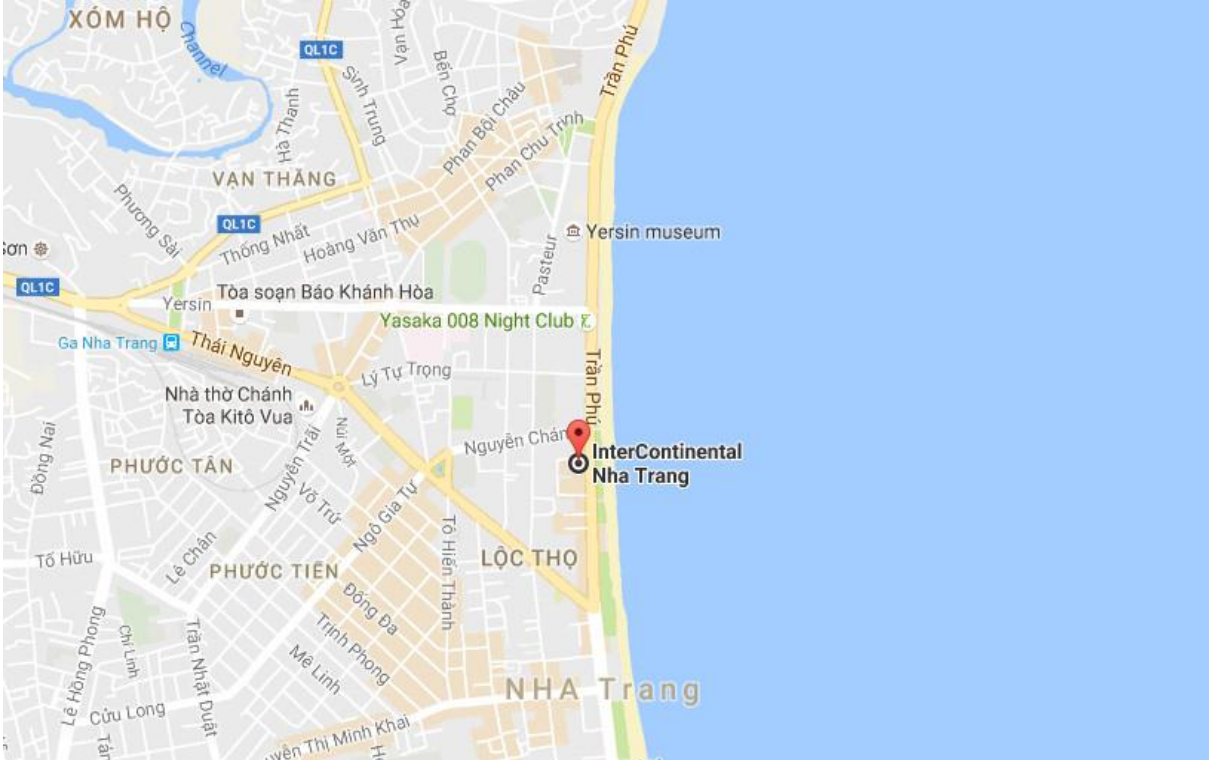
(Please be at the hotel's lobby at 8 AM)

11:00-13:00 PM **Luncheon**

13:00 PM **Ending**

MEETING GUIDELINES

Venue: **InterContinental Nha Trang**, 32-34 Tran Phu Street, Nha Trang City, Viet Nam



Conference Contact Person

- Ms. Ngo Thi Thu Huong - Mobile: +84.942.326.968
Email: huongngothu2010@gmail.com
- Ms. Quach Thi Huyen - Mobile: +84.977.696.269
Email: quachthihuyen129@gmail.com

Registration and identification badges

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

Badges will be issued upon completion of registration by participants and verification by the Conference staffs at the registration counter.

Time and venue for registration

November 14th, 2016: 08.00 – 08.30 (*InterContinental Nha Trang*)

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.

Electricity

The electric current is 220 Volt AC throughout the country. The electric plugs and sockets are designed for two round pin plugs. It is recommended that participants bring their own adaptors to comply with the electric current and plugs.

Rules of Proceedings

- The conference will be on record. Local and international press will be participating in the Opening Session, Session 1, Session 7 and Closing Session.
- Each speaker has 12 minutes to present his/her paper.
- Other participants have 3 minutes each to make comments, raise questions during Q&A sections.
- Other decisions will be made by the moderator.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

- in alphabetical order of last names -

1	RAMD Azhari bin Abdul Aziz	Former First Admiral of Royal Malaysian Navy; Political and Security Advisor, the International Committee of Red Cross, Geneva
2	Prof. Robert Beckman	Head of Ocean Law and Policy Programme, Centre for International Law, The National University of Singapore
3	Mr. Ernesto Braam	Regional Strategic Advisor for Southeast Asia, Embassy of Netherland to Singapore
4	Mr. James Borton	Senior Fellow, US-Asia Institute
5	Ms. Valentina Bernasconi	Regional Policy Coordinator, ICRC in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6	Dr. François-Xavier Bonnet	Research Associate, Institute of Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia
7	Ms. Mala Boneary	Deputy Bureau Chief, ASEAN-Cambodia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cambodia
8	Mr. Pham Hai Chien	Paracel Islands & Spratly Islands Belong to Vietnam, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea
9	Dr. Wei Boon Chua	Assistant Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore
10	Mr. Dato' Chin Yoon Chin	Director General, Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)

11	Dr. Sébastien Colin	Researcher, Deputy Chief Editor, The French Centre for Research on Contemporary China, Hong Kong, China
12	Mr. Darren Chen	Assistant Researcher, Institute of Chinese Communist Studies, Chinese Taipei
13	Mr. Raymond Hsieh	Researcher, Institute of Chinese Communist Studies, Chinese Taipei
14	Mr. Jason Wu	Researcher, Institute of Chinese Communist Studies, Chinese Taipei
15	Mr. Vo Trung Dung	Editor-in-chief, Journalist, Online Magazine AsiaPacNews
16	Mr. Renante Concepcion David	Researcher/Analyst, National Security Council (NSC) Secretariat, Philippines
17	Dr. Vladimir Evseev	Deputy Director, Institute of Commonwealth Countries (Russian Institute of Diaspora & Integration)
18	Dr. Ulises Granados	Coordinator of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Autonomous Technology Institute of Mexico
19	Ph.D. Mingfei Gu	Sun Yat-Sen University, China
20	Ms. Clarissa Escolano Rutor-Garcio	Division Chief, National Security Council, The Philippines
21	Mr. Bill Hayton	Associate Fellow, Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs), London, UK
22	Prof. Nguyen Manh Hung	Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore
23	Mr. Richard Javad Heydarian	Assistant Professor, De La Salle University, The Philippines

24	Ms. Amanda Yan Ran Hsiao	Project Officer, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue , Singapore
25	Mr. Ignatius Lim	Regional Advisor, Shell, Singapore
26	Mr. Ayumi Inoue	Staff member, Researcher of International Commission, Japanese Communist Party
27	Dr. Teng Jianqun	Director of the Department for American Studies and Senior Research Fellow, China Institute of International Studies, China
28	Vice Adm. Hideaki Kaneda	Former Vice Admiral of the Japan's Defence Force, Director of the Okazaki Institute, Tokyo, Japan
29	Dr. Amphayvanh Khamsengsivilay	Vice President of Lao Academy of Social Sciences (LASS)
30	Mr. Nguyen Trung Kien	Paracel Islands & Spratly Islands Belong to Vietnam, Incheon University, Seoul, Korea
31	Dr. Rizal Abdul Kadir	Deputy Director General, Maritime Institute of Malaysia
32	Mr. Evan Laksmana	Researcher, Department of Politics and International Relations, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia
33	Prof. Seokwoo Lee	Professor of International Law, Inha University Law School, and Director of Inha International Ocean Law Centre, Korea
34	Dr. Ju Hai Long	Executive Director, Center for South China Sea Studies; School of International Studies; Jinan University, China
35	RADM Michael McDevitt	Senior Fellow, Strategic Studies Program, Center for Naval Analyses, USA

36	Mr. Cameron Scott Mitchell	Head of Asia Pacific Geopolitical Risk, HSBC, Hong Kong
37	Mr. Suraj Mungara	Advisor for Multilateral-Maritime Affairs, Office of Multilateral Affairs, Bureau of East Asian-Pacific Affairs, Department of State, USA
38	Ms. Elina Noor	Director, Foreign Policy and Security Studies, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia
39	Mr. Gregory Poling	Director of the Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative, a fellow with the Southeast Asia Program at Center for Strategic and International Studies
40	Mr. Firman Priambodo	Head of Section for Maritime International Organization, Directorate of Political, Security and Territorial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
41	Dr. Gerard Sasges	Assistant Professor, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National University of Singapore
42	Prof. Yann Huei Song	Research fellow, Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei
43	Mr. Abhijit Singh	Senior Fellow and head of the Maritime Security Initiative at the Observer Research Foundation, India
44	Mr. Kuo-Hsiang Sun	Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs and Business/ Nanhua University, Chinese Taipei
45	Mr. Michael Tkacik	Professor of Political Science, Stephen F. Austin State University, Texas, USA
46	Dr. Lattana Thavonsouk	Deputy Director General of the Institute of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lao PDR

47	Mr. Le Vinh Truong	DBA, South Asian Sea Foundation, France
48	Prof. Helmut Tuerk	Ambassador, Chairman of the Review Committee of the International Seabed Authority, former Judge and Vice - President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
49	Mr. Jason Kuo	Vice President, Institute of Chinese Communist Studies, Chinese Taipei
50	Prof. Stein Tønnesson	Research Professor, Peace Research Institute Oslo, Norway
51	Dr. Frank Umbach	Research Director, European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS), King's College London, United Kingdom
52	Prof. Shi Yinhong	Director of the Center for American Studies, Institute of International Relations, Renmin University, China
53	Ms. Adrienne Woltersdorf	Director, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Office for Regional Cooperation in Asia, Singapore

LOCAL PARTICIPANTS

- in alphabetical order of first names -

54	Sen. Col. Bui Duc An	Deputy Head of Maritime Management Division, Border Defense Staff, High Command of Border Defense, Ministry of National Defence
55	Ms. Nguyen Thi Mai Anh	Head of Division for Foreign Information Service, Department of External Relations, Hanoi
56	Mr. Nguyen Hai Au	Deputy Head, Legal Department, PetroVietnam

57	Mr. Le Tan Ban	Director, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Khanh Hoa Province
58	Mr. Tran Nguyen Thai Binh	Assistant Secretary, People's Committee, Khanh Hoa Province
59	Assoc. Prof. Vu Thanh Ca	Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Science and Technology, General Department of the Sea and Offshore Islands, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
60	Mr. Le Minh Chien	Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Bac Lieu Province
61	Mr. Nguyen Dung	Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Thua Thien Hue Province
62	Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Dung	Deputy Director General, Department of General Affairs, Party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations
63	Mr. Hoang Dung	Deputy Head of Division, Bien Dong Maritime Division, Department of Oil & Gas Exploration, PetroVietnam
64	Mr. Tran Le Duy	Desk Officer, Division of Sovereignty and Territory, Law and International Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
65	Mr. Nguyen Minh Dao	Head of Division, Division of General Affairs, America Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
66	Mr. Tran Thanh Duc	Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Tien Giang Province
67	Ms. Tran Vo Huong Giang	Deputy Director, Department of International Cooperation, PetroVietnam

68	Ms. Nguyen Le Chi Giang	Desk Officer, International Cooperation Office, Khanh Hoa Province
69	Col. Truong Quoc Giao	Head of National Security Research Board, Institute for Science and Strategies, Ministry of Public Security
70	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Ha	Deputy Director, Institute for the Management of Seas and Islands, Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands
71	Mr. Huynh Van Ha	Chief of Office, Department of External Relations, Kien Giang Province
72	Col. Nguyen Van Hai	Head of Division of Mapping, High Command of Vietnam People's Navy, Ministry of National Defense
73	Prof. Nguyen Chu Hoi	Former Deputy Administrator, Vietnam's Administration for Seas and Islands, Professor of Marine Science and Governance Policy, Vietnam National University
74	Ms. Nguyen Thuy Hang	Official, Division of Foreign Information and International Cooperation, Department of External Relations, Khanh Hoa Province
75	Ms. Le Thi Thu Hanh	Deputy Director, Department of External Relations, Da Nang Province
76	Mr. Vu Van Hien	Vice Chairman, Central Committee Theoretical Council Office
77	Ms. Tran Thi Anh Hue	Head of Division, Committee Division of Science, Education, Culture and Society, People's Committee, Nghe An Province
78	Lt. Col. Nguyen Trinh Hung	Deputy Head of Division for Guidance on Investigation and Enforcement, Coast Guard Command, Ministry of

National Defence

79	Mr. Tran Huy	Desk Officer, Committee Division of Research and Legal Affairs, People's Committee Office, Ho Chi Minh City
80	Ms. Bui Thi Thu Hien	Deputy Director, Centre for Bien Dong Studies, Institute for China Studies, Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
81	Mr. Pham Gia Khiem	Former Deputy Prime Minister, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs
82	Col. Trinh Kim Kham	Chief of Staff, Border Defense Force, Soc Trang Province
83	Mr. Duong Nam Khanh	Deputy Director, Department of External Relations, Khanh Hoa Province
84	Ms. Do Thu Khanh	Deputy Head of International Cooperation Division, Department of External Relations, Khanh Hoa Province
85	Ms. Trinh Tu Lan	Director, Foreign Press Center, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
86	Col. Nguyen Van Lam	Vice President, Vietnam Naval Academy
87	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Le	Deputy Director General, Board of Marine Policy Research, National Border Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
88	Maj. Gen. Dao Kim Long	Director General, National Defense - Security Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment
89	Mr. Dinh Tran Loi	Director General, Department I, Ministry of Finance
90	Ms. Ho Tu Mai	Deputy Head, Department of International Cooperation, PetroVietnam

91	Mr. Do Quang Minh	Deputy Chief of Office, Department of External Relations, Hai Phong City
92	Col. Dr. Vu Dang Minh	Researcher, Institute for Military Strategy, Ministry of National Defence
93	Col. Nguyen Quang Nam	Chief of Staff, Border Defense Force, Quang Nam Province
94	Ms. Pham Thi Thuy Nga	Deputy Director General, South East Asia Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
95	Mr. Nguyen Song Ngoan	Director, Department of External Relations, Thanh Hoa Province
96	Mr. Le Van Nghiem	Director General, Authority of Foreign Information Service, Ministry of Information and Communications
97	Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Ngoc	Director General, Department of General Affairs, Party Central Committee General Office
98	Mr. Hoang Nguyen	Senior Official, Security and Defense Department, Ministry of Finance
99	Mr. Luu Van Phi	Director, Department of External Relations, Tien Giang Province
100	Mr. Dang Thanh Phu	External Affairs Staff, People's Committee Office, Thua Thien Hue Province
101	Mr. Dinh Tho Phuc	Director, Department of External Relations, Quang Ninh Province
102	Mr. Le Thanh Quang	Secretary of the Khanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee
103	Amb. Dr. Dang Dinh Quy	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
104	Ms. Huynh Thi Anh Suong	Director, Department of External Relations, Quang Ngai Province

105	Ms. Tran Thi Ngoc Suong	Lecturer, Department of International Studies, University of Foreign Languages Studies, University of Danang
106	Mr. Nguyen Tan	Director, Department of External Relations, Binh Dinh Province
107	Rear Adm. Do Minh Thai	Deputy Chief of Staff, Vietnam People's Navy
108	Mr. Kim Ngoc Thai	Vice Chairman of People's Committee, Tra Vinh Province
109	Rear Adm. Do Minh Thai	Deputy Chief of Staff, Vietnam People's Navy
110	Mr. Pham Huy Thang	Principal Official, Department of Foreign Information and International Cooperation, Party Central Committee's Information and Education Commission
111	Mr. Le Viet Thanh	Deputy Head of Division, General Department I, Ministry of Public Security
112	Mr. Vu Chi Thanh	Deputy Head of Division, Division of Europe - America, Institute for Defence International Relations, Ministry of National Defence
113	Ms. Nguyen Phuong Thao	Desk Officer, Department of External Relations, Kien Giang Province
114	Lawyer Nguyen Dinh Tho	Member of the Standing Committee, Chairman of Training Committee, Vietnam Bar Federation
115	Ms. Nguyen Thi Trung Thu	Deputy Director, Department of Information and Communications, Khanh Hoa Province
116	Mr. Dang Chung Thuy	Deputy Director General, Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

117	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy	Deputy Head of Division, Politics & Foreign Economy Division, Department of External Relations, Ho Chi Minh City
118	Mr. Tran Van Thuy	Assistant Director General, Division for Maritime Policy Studies, National Border Committee
119	Col. Le Hong Tien	Senior Official, National Defense and Security Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment
120	Assoc. Prof. Tran Nam Tien	Deputy General Director, Centre for Sea and Islands Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City
121	Ms. Le Minh Trang	Desk Officer, Department of Propaganda, Information and Database, National Border Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
122	Mr. Nguyen Anh Tuan	Director, Department of External Relations, Hai Phong City
123	Mr. Ly Kien Truc	Director, South California Culture Club
124	Mr. Nguyen Dang Trung	Deputy Director General, ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
125	Mr. Dao Quang Trung	Director General, Government Office
126	Mr. Chu Xuan Tuan	Official, Division of Europe - America, Institute for Defence International Relations, Ministry of National Defence
127	Ms. Nguyen Pham Anh Thi	Fellow, Cantho University, Vietnam
128	Mr. Le Manh Tien	Senior Fellow, Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences

129	Ms. Pham Tu Uyen	Desk Officer, Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
130	Mr. Hoang Viet	Lecturer, International Law, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law
131	Dr. Truong Minh Huy Vu	Director, Centre for International Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City
132	Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Yen	Head of International Law Division, Hanoi Law University

SOUTH CHINA SEA YOUNG LEADERS PROGRAMME

133	Mr. Thomas Benjamin Daniel	Researcher, Institute of Strategic International Studies, Malaysia
134	Mr. Kieran James Mikhail Ireland	Researcher, Victoria University of Wellington
135	Mr. Christian Schultheiss	PhD Candidate, Department of Politics and International Studies, Centre for Rising Powers, University of Cambridge
136	Ms. Zhu Tingshu	PhD Candidate, Research Institute for Languages and Culture of Asia, Mahidol University, Thailand
137	Ms. Le Thuy Trang	Researcher, Bien Dong Maritime Institute, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
138	Ms. Pham Ngoc Minh Trang	Researcher, Faculty of International Relations, Vietnam National University in Ho Chi Minh City
139	Ms. Aletheia Valenciano	PhD Candidate, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies
140	Ms. Ng Chew Yee	Researcher, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Military Studies

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN VIET NAM

141	Ms. Nadia Krivetz	Australia	Political Counsellor, Australian Embassy in Hanoi
142	Ms. Alison Keys	Australia	First Secretary, Australian Embassy in Hanoi
143	Ms. Dinh Quynh Mai	Australia	Senior Political Officer, Australian Embassy in Hanoi
144	Ms. Sobrina Hj Rosli	Brunei Darussalam	Second Secretary, Embassy of Brunei Darussalam
145	Mr. Richard Alan Bale	Canada	Consul General, The Consulate General of Canada in Ho Chi Minh City
146	Mr. Vu Tu Dat	Canada	Political Officer, Embassy of Canada to Vietnam
147	Mr. Wen-Yan Chen	Chinese Taipei	Deputy Representative, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Hanoi
148	Mr. Christian Brix Moller	Denmark	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Denmark in Hanoi
149	Mr. Carlos Miguel Correia Lopes	EU	Junior Professional, Delegation of the European Union to Vietnam
150	H.E. Remi Lambert	France	Deputy Head of Mission, French Embassy in Hanoi
151	Mr. Dedi Cahyadi Irianto	Indonesia	First secretary, Embassy of Republic of Indonesia in Hanoi
152	Mr. Yudi Fitriandi	Indonesia	Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Republic of Indonesia in Hanoi

153	Ms. Mariko Hashizume	Japan	Second Secretary, Political Section, Embassy of Japan in Vietnam
154	Amb. M. Zamruni Khalid	Malaysia	Ambassador, Embassy of Malaysia in Hanoi
155	Mr. Ahmad Afifi Bin Hussain	Malaysia	First Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia in Hanoi
156	Mr. Alan Robert Taylor	New Zealand	Deputy Head of Mission, New Zealand Embassy in Hanoi
157	Amb. Noel Mejica Servigon	Philippines	Ambassador, Embassy of The Philippines in Hanoi
158	Mr. Francisco Tandog Ramos	Philippines	Philippine Defense and Armed Forces Attache, Philippine Embassy in Hanoi
159	Amb. Pereric Högberg	Sweden	Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Vietnam
160	Mr. Ho Kok Loke	Singapore	Counsellor, Embassy Of The Republic of Singapore in Hanoi
161	Mr. NG Kuan Khai	Singapore	First Secretary (Political and Economic), Embassy of the Republic of Singapore in Hanoi
162	Mr. Tran Duc	UK	External Political Officer, British Embassy in Hanoi

VIETNAM LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

163	Dr. Nguyen Van Quyen		Deputy of the National Assembly, President of Vietnam Lawyers Association
164	Mr. Nguyen Van Hue		Vietnam Lawyers Association
165	Mr. Nguyen Quoc Hung		Vietnam Lawyers Association

166	Mr. Tran Van Vui	Ba Ria – Vung Tau Lawyers Association
167	Mr. Dang Van Quyen	Ba Ria – Vung Tau Lawyers Association
168	Mr. Nguyen Thien Hung	Khanh Hoa Lawyers Association
169	Mr. Tran Xuan Quang	Vietnam Lawyers Association
170	Mr. Nguyen Trung Duc	Vietnam Lawyers Association

THE FOUNDATION FOR EAST SEA STUDIES

171	H.E. Le Cong Phung	Vice Chairman, The Foundation for East Sea Studies
172	Amb. Nguyen Duc Hung	Founding Member, The Foundation for East Sea Studies; Strategic Studies Advisor, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam
173	Dr. Tran Truong Thuy	Executive Director, The Foundation for East Sea Studies
174	Ms. Hoang Thi Lan	The Foundation for East Sea Studies
175	Mr. Nguyen Tien Thinh	The Foundation for East Sea Studies

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM

176	Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Vu Tung	President
177	Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh	Vice Dean, Faculty of International Law & Deputy Director General, Bien Dong Maritime Institute

178	Ms. Pham Lan Dung	Director, Foreign Service Training Center
179	Dr. Do Thanh Hai	Director, Centre for Information and Analysis, Bien Dong Maritime Institute
180	Ms. Ngo Thi Thu Huong	Researcher, Deputy Director, Center for International Cooperation, Bien Dong Maritime Institute
181	Ms. Quach Thi Huyen	Researcher, Bien Dong Maritime Institute
182	Dr. Ha Anh Tuan	Director, Centre For Policy Studies, Bien Dong Maritime Institute
183	Dr. Tran Viet Thai	Deputy Director General, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies
184	Ms. Do Thi Thuy	Interpreter
185	Ms. To Dieu Lan	Interpreter

Others

International & Local Press

BIOGRAPHY OF ROLE PLAYERS

- in alphabetical order of the last names -



**Bien Dong Maritime
Institute, Diplomatic
Academy of Vietnam**

Email:

nlanhiir@yahoo.com

Assoc. Prof. NGUYEN THI LAN ANH

Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh is Deputy Director General of the Bien Dong Maritime Institute 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. She has research interests in ocean law and policy, maritime security, and the South China Sea issues. Her main duties in the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam include teaching for undergraduate students, postgraduate students and mid-career officials; doing research; attending national and track II international workshops on international relations and international law. She was a research fellow of the Center for International Law, National University of Singapore and Japan Institute of International Affairs.



**International Committee of
the Red Cross**

Email:

azhariaziz@yahoo.com

RAMD AZHARI ABDUL AZIZ

Mr. Azhari joined the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur as Political and Security Adviser since 15 February 2016. He is responsible to the FAS- Armed Forces Delegate for matter arising from relations between the ICRC and to the Head of Delegation on matter involving relationship between ICRC and the Government of Malaysia. His responsibilities include providing support to military education at Staff and Defence Colleges, training, exercises, other military activities, and doctrinal development. He also engages with militaries during the conduct of operations. Mr. Azhari attends and speaks at conferences at military and academic institutions on a wide range of topics related to the planning and execution of military use of force, international humanitarian law, international human rights law, compliance, accountability and investigations.

Mr. Azhari retired as a First Admiral and a barrister, with the Royal Malaysia Navy after serving the Malaysian Armed Forces

for more than 37 years. He was the former Assistant Chief of Staff (Administration) and the Director of Legal Services for the Royal Malaysian Navy prior to joining the ICRC. His previous positions included appointments as logistics and legal officer at various bases including serving as staff legal officer to Malaysian Contingent in Bosnia. Throughout his career he has advised military integrating IHL in policies and doctrines including the taking of hostages on MISC vessel by Somali pirates and the situation of tension in Lahat Datu, Sabah.

Mr. Azhari advises Government agencies on matter of Law of the Sea, International Humanitarian Law and is the Subject Matter Expert for the Attorney General Chambers and the Ministry of foreign Affairs Malaysia. He served as a committee member for the Legal Coordinating Committee between the Attorney General of Malaysia and Attorney General of Indonesia and committee member in 2 inter-ministerial IHL sub-committee. Mr Azhari is also part of the team that brought the case of Malaysian sovereignty claim for Sipadan and Ligitan Island and the Pedra Branca to International Court of Justice for arbitration. He sits at the Board of Governors for the Master Programme in International Humanitarian Law at the International Islamic University Malaysia. Mr Azhari is a Chevening Scholar. He holds a L.L.B (honours), a Master of Science in Engineering Business Management (Warwick), a Master of Law in Legal Aspect in Maritime Affairs (Cardiff) and a Chartered Member of the International Institute of Logistic and Transport (CMILT UK) and has been a teaching staff of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo; Italy and 5 years as instructor for the Senior Workshop on International Rules Relating to Military Operations organised by ICRC.



Prof. ROBERT BECKMAN

Robert Beckman is currently the Head of Ocean Law & Policy Programme at the Centre for International Law (CIL), a university-level research centre at the National University of Singapore (NUS). He served as the Director of CIL from its founding in 2009 until 2016. He is also an Associate Professor at the NUS Faculty of Law, where he has taught since 1977.

Professor Beckman received his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.M. from Harvard Law School. He is also an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the S Rajaratnam School of

Centre for International
Law, The National
University of Singapore

Email:

cilbeckman@nus.edu.sg



French Institute for
Research on Contemporary
Southeast Asia

Email:

mpdbonnet@yahoo.com

International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, and a member of the National Executive Committee of CSCAP Singapore.

Professor Beckman's main research interest is ocean law and policy issues in Asia. He currently teaches Ocean Law & Policy in Asia and International Regulation of Shipping at the NUS Faculty of Law. He also lectures in the the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law & Policy in Rhodes, Greece, and is a member of the Governing Board of the Rhodes Academy.

Dr. FRANÇOIS-XAVIER BONNET

François-Xavier Bonnet is a French geographer and Research Associate to the French Institute for Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia (Irasec).

His main researches are on the Philippines geopolitics. Thus, in one hand, he is working on muslim guerilla, terrorism and the peace process on the island of Mindanao, and, on the other hand, on the maritime disputes in the South China Sea.

Among his works on the South China Sea, in English, he has published:

- *Geopolitics of Scarborough Shoal*, Irasec's Discussion Papers n°14, Irasec, Bangkok, November 2012, <http://www.irasec.com/ouvrage34>
- *The Spratlys: A geopolitics of secret maritime sea-lanes*, Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative, Washington DC, September 16 2016, <https://amti.csis.org/spratlys-geopolitics-secret-maritime-sea-lanes/>

He participated also to the collective book "*Bajo de Masinloc, Scarborough Shoal: Maps and Documents*" published in 2014 by the Institute for Maritime Affairs and Law of the Sea (University of the Philippines Law Department) and National Mapping and Resource Informations Authority (NAMRIA).

François-Xavier Bonnet is also a consultant for different public and private agencies (international, French and Philippines). He is also regularly consulted by European, Philippines and American medias (Newspapers, radio and T.V).



The French Centre for
Research on Contemporary
China, Hong Kong

Email:

sebastien.colin@inalcofr

Dr. SÉBASTIEN COLIN

Dr. Sébastien Colin is a research fellow at the French Centre for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC), Hong Kong, and Associate Professor at the National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations (INALCO), Paris. He is also deputy chief editor of the academic journal *China Perspectives*. He received a B.A. degree and a M.A. degree in geography from Université Lyon 2 and his Ph.D. in geography and geopolitics from Université Paris 8. Dr. Colin's research focuses on China's maritime policy, China Seas issue, China's borders and borderlands, and China's regional policy. He is currently working on some publication projects including « China and Fishery Cooperation in Southeast Asia » (in French), « China-South Korea Joint Fisheries Zone in the Yellow Sea » (in English), « China and the Pacific Ocean » (in French) and « Fujian Province and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road » (in English). Dr. Colin's latest publications include *China and its Borders* (Paris, Armand Colin, 2011, in French), *China, a World Power* (Paris, La documentation française, 2015, in French) and « China, the US and the Law of the Sea », *China Perspectives* (2016/2). He also edited the recent special feature of *China Perspectives* (2016/3) entitled « China and the China Seas: Sovereignty, Security and Cooperation ».



The Autonomous
Technology Institute of
Mexico

Email:

ulises.granados@itam.mx

Dr. ULISES GRANADOS

Ulises Granados obtained his undergraduate degree in International Relations at the Mexico National Autonomous University UNAM (magna cum laude) in 1993. After working for the Foreign Ministry in Mexico City he obtained in 1997 the M.A. on Asian and African Studies, field China. After moving to Japan, Dr. Granados received a Ph.D. in East Asian History and Society in 2003 at the University of Tokyo. During his residency in Japan from 1998 to 2012 he worked as lecturer, professor at International Christian University, Sophia University, Utsunomiya University and Daito Bunka University, including a full-time professorship at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo from 2006 to 2012. Simultaneously he served as news anchor for the international department of NHK broadcasting, Japan, as well as analyst for several national and international news services.

In the academic field, Dr. Granados has participated in numerous international conferences on Asian studies,

including AAS in the US, ICES in Tokyo, ICAS and ISA, and several universities' conferences in Europe, the US, Asia and Oceania. He belongs to the AAS and ISA in the US and the AASA in Australia. Author of the book: Coexistence and Discord: Analysis of the South China Sea Territorial Conflict, 1902-1952 (Kyoto: Shoirasha, 2010 in Japanese), Dr. Granados is also author of several articles in international journals, including International Relations of the Asia Pacific, Pacific Review, The China Review, and East Asian History. Currently he is Professor of International Relations and coordinator of the Asia Pacific Studies Program at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México ITAM in Mexico City.



**Chatham House, The Royal
Institute for International
Affairs**

Email:

bill@billhayton.com

Mr. BILL HAYTON

Bill Hayton was appointed an associate fellow of Chatham House in 2015. He is the author of 'The South China Sea: the struggle for power in Asia' published by Yale University Press and named as one of The Economist's books of the year in 2014. His previous book, 'Vietnam: rising dragon', was published in 2010, also by Yale. Bill has worked for the BBC since 1998 and currently works for BBC World News television in London. In 2006-07 he was the BBC's reporter in Vietnam and spent a year in 2013 embedded with Myanmar's state broadcaster working on media reform. He has given presentations about South China Sea and Southeast Asian issues for think-tanks and government institutions in the UK, US, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. His written work has been published in The Economist, the South China Morning Post, Janes Intelligence Review, The Diplomat and the National Interest, among others.



**Vietnam National
University**

Prof. NGUYEN CHU HOI

Mr. Chu Hoi was born in 1952, received BSc (1974) in Hanoi National University in coastal and marine geo-chemistry, the PhD degree in natural science in University of Warsaw, Poland (1984), professorship in 1996 and academic title of national high-level researcher in 2001. His main activity areas are marine governance policy, including marine pollution management, integrated coastal management (ICM), marine protected area (MPA) and marine spatial planning (MSP). He was Former Director of: Haiphong Institute of Oceanology (1989-2001) under Vietnamese Academy of Sciences and

Email:

Nchoi52@gmail.com

Technology; former Director of Vietnam Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning (VIFEP) under Ministry of Fisheries (2002-2007); former Deputy Administrator of Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI) (2008-2012) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); at present he is working in School of Natural Sciences (HUS) under VNU. He was also a former Chairman of some ASEAN Marine Bodies such as: ASEAN-COST Subcommittee on Marine Sciences and Technology-SCMSAT (1998-2001); ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment-AWGCME (2001-2011). He is also a member of Steering Committee of Global Ocean Forum (GOF) since 2004 until now. At present, he is Chairman of Vietnam Association of Marine Environment and Nature (VAMEN) since 2008. The Chief Editor or Member Editorial Board of some National Journals in Vietnam on Marine S&T; and a member of the Editorial Board of Elsevier International Journal on Ocean & Coastal Management (2005-2010). He also is a task-leader of over 50 projects and has some 32 published books, as well as 208 published papers in oversea and domestic journals and proceedings. And he has participated in a number of national, regional and international fora and events on coastal and marine affairs. At present, he is a national consultant of integrated spatial planning (ISP) of WB-MARD project in Vietnam; National focal person of FAO-GOF project on Strengthening Capacity to Effectively Manage Global Fisheries and Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ).



Mr. RICHARD JAVAD HEYDARIAN

Richard. Javad Heydarian is an Assistant Professor in political science at De La Salle University, and, most recently, the author of “Asia’s New Battlefield: US, China, and the Struggle for Western Pacific” (Zed, London). He is an Opinion Writer for *Aljazeera English*, and a regular contributor to Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative of the Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS). The *Manila Bulletin*, a leading national daily, has described him as one of the Philippines’ “foremost foreign affairs and economic analysts”. He has

De La Salle University, The Philippines

Email:

jrfheydarian@gmail.com



China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)

Email:

tengjianqun@ciis.org.cn



The Okazaki Institute, Tokyo, Japan

contributed to global think tanks such as Brookings Institution and Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), and has written for or/and interviewed by *ABC*, *BBC*, *Bloomberg*, *CNN*, *CNBC*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Foreign Affairs*, *The Guardian*, *The Economist*, *The Financial Times*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Spiegel*, *Straits Times*, *The Nation*, among other major publications. He is currently working on a book on “Obama’s Asia policy” (Palgrave, Macmillan).

Dr. TENG JIANQUN

Dr. Teng Jianqun is Director of the Department for American Studies and a senior research fellow at CIIS. He has worked at CIIS since he was discharged from active military service in September 2004. Dr. Teng served in the PLA for 25 years, first in the Navy (1979-1992) and later in the Academy of Military Science (1992-2004). He was the editor-in-chief of the Academy of Military Science journal *World Military Review* and also an assistant research fellow there. Dr. Teng has published several dozens of articles on the issues of arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation, in addition to authoring several reports and books.

Dr. Teng received his BA in English language and literature from PLA Naval Communication College in 1983, his MA in military science from PLA Academy of Military Science in 1995, his MA in South Asian area studies from School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University in 1999, and his PhD degree in international relations from Peking University in 2006.

Vice Adm. HIDEAKI KANEDA

Vice Admiral Hideaki Kaneda, JMSDF (ret.) is a Director for Okazaki Institute and an Adjunct Fellow of the Japan Institute of International Affairs. He was a Senior Fellow of Asia Center of the Harvard University and a Guest Professor of Faculty of Policy Management of Keio University.

He wrote the many books and articles on the national security and defense matters, specifically for regional maritime security, Japan-US alliance and BMD/IAMD issues.

He is a graduate of the National Defense Academy in 1968, the Maritime Staff College in 1983, and the U.S. Naval War College in 1988. He served in the JMSDF from 1968 to 1999, primarily

in Naval Surface Warfare at sea, while in Naval & Joint Plans and Policy Making on shore.



Centre for Strategic and
International Studies

Email:

evan.laksmama@csis.or.id

Mr. EVAN LAKSMANA

Evan A. Laksmama is a senior researcher at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta, where he coordinates the Military, State, and Society research cluster. He is also a PhD candidate at Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, where he was Fulbright Presidential Scholar (2011-14). Previously, he taught at the Indonesian Defense University and held affiliations and research positions with the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University, Lowy Institute for International Policy, and German Marshall Fund of the United States. His writings on defense and foreign policy has appeared in *Asian Security*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*, *Defence Studies*, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, *Security Challenges*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Washington Post*, *Jakarta Post*, and others. He holds a MA in Political Science from Syracuse University and a MS in Strategic Studies from Nanyang Technological University. He tweets at @EvanLaksmama



Inha University Law School

Email:

leeseokwoo@inha.ac.kr

Prof. SEOKWOO LEE

Seokwoo LEE is Professor of International Law, Inha University Law School, Korea (2003-present). He is Chairman of the Foundation for the Development of International Law in Asia (DILA) and now serving as Chairman of the Development of International Law in Asia-Korea (DILA-KOREA) which is a new academic entity which is responsible for DILA along with the *Asian Yearbook of International Law* (AsianYbIL) and Asia Pacific Ocean Law Institutions Alliance (APOLIA).

He is the Co-Editors-in-Chief of *Asia-Pacific Journal of Ocean Law and Policy* (APJOLP), the Executive Editor of *The Korean Journal of International and Comparative Law* (KJICL) and the Co-Series Editors of the book series entitled *Maritime Cooperation in East Asia*, all published by Brill.

He has authored more than 70 publications in English in addition to his more than 70 publications in Korean. He holds a D.Phil. (Oxford), LL.M.s (NYU, Minnesota, and Korea University), and LL.B. (Korea University).



School of International
Studies, Jinan University

Email:

juhailong@126.com

Dr. JU HAI LONG

Professor Ju Hailong, Doctor of Philosophy in Law; Vice Dean in School of International Studies and Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies, Jinan University. He serves as Executive Director of Committee of Ocean Diplomacy and Strategy, China Association of Marine Affairs and Director of Research Center of Cross-Strait Relations. In 2016, he was elected as a candidate of the Ten Thousand Talents Program. Besides, he visited American University (2013-2014), Faculty of Defence Studies & Management, National Defence University of Malaysia (2013), College of International Affairs, (Taiwan) National Chengchi University (2011), (Taiwan) National Chung Hsing University (2009) and so on. He is also head of over 30 major national programs and author of 13 books as and 60 dissertations. His major publications include *China's Maritime Power and Strategies: History, Geopolitical and Development*, World Scientific Singapore (2015), and *Will Duterte Overturn His Predecessor's Legacy?* China International Studies (2016).



Center for Naval Analyses

Email:

mcdevitm@cna.org

RADM MICHAEL MCDEVITT

Rear Admiral Michael McDevitt, US Navy (ret) is a Senior Fellow at the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA); a not-for-profit federally funded research center in Washington D.C. He stepped down as Vice President of CNA's Center for Strategic Studies in 2011. Since that time he has led major projects for CNA, and been an active participant in conferences and workshops regarding security issues related to maritime security and US security policy, especially in East Asia, and has had a number of papers published in edited volumes on these subjects. His most recent research focus has been the maritime dimension of China's national strategy and maritime related security issues in Indian and Pacific Oceans.

During his navy career Rear Admiral McDevitt held four at-sea commands; including an aircraft carrier battle group. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in US History from the University of Southern California and a Master Degree in American Diplomatic History from Georgetown University. He was a Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group Fellow at the Naval War College. He is also a graduate of the National War College in Washington DC.

He was the Director of the East Asia Policy office for the

Secretary of Defense during the George H.W. Bush Administration. He also served for two years as the Director for Strategy, War Plans and Policy (J-5) for US CINCPAC. Rear Admiral McDevitt concluded his 34 year active duty career as the Commandant of the National War College in Washington DC.



Ms. ELINA NOOR

Elina Noor is Director, Foreign Policy and Security Studies, ISIS Malaysia. She was previously a key team member of the Brookings Institution's Project on US Relations with the Islamic World in its formative years post-September 11, 2001 and researched weapons of mass destruction terrorism prior at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies in Washington, DC.

Her policy interests include US-Malaysia bilateral relations, cyber warfare and security, radicalisation and terrorism, and major power relations. Her commentaries have appeared in local and foreign media, including The New Straits Times, BFM, the New York Times and Al-Jazeera.

Elina read law at Oxford University and earned her Blue playing ice hockey there. She obtained an LLM in Public International Law from the London School of Economics and Political Science, graduating with distinction at the top of her class. A recipient of the Perdana (Malaysian Prime Minister's) Fellowship, she also holds an MA in Security Studies from Georgetown University where she was a Women in International Security Scholar.

She has been honoured twice by Marie Claire Malaysia magazine as a Woman of Style and Substance, and by the Malaysian Women's Weekly as one of its 2011 Great Women of Our Time.

**Institute of Strategic and
International Studies**

Email:

elina@isis.org.my



Center for Strategic and
International Studies

Email:

gpoling@csis.org

Mr. GREGORY POLING

Gregory B. Poling is director of the Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative and a fellow with the Southeast Asia Program at CSIS. He oversees research on U.S. foreign policy in the Asia Pacific, with a particular focus on the maritime domain and the countries of Southeast Asia. His research interests include the South China Sea disputes, democratization in Southeast Asia, and Asian multilateralism. Mr. Poling's writings have been featured in the *Wall Street Journal*, *Nikkei Asian Review*, *Journal of Political Risk*, and *YaleGlobal*, among others. He is the author of *The South China Sea in Focus: Clarifying the Limits of Maritime Dispute* (CSIS, July 2013) and coauthor of multiple works including *Building a More Robust U.S.-Philippines Alliance* (CSIS, August 2015), *A New Era in U.S.-Vietnam Relations: Deepening Ties Two Decades after Normalization* (CSIS, June 2014), and *A U.S.-Indonesia Partnership for 2020: Recommendations for Forging a 21st Century Relationship* (CSIS, September 2013). Mr. Poling received an M.A. in international affairs from American University, a B.A. in history and philosophy from St. Mary's College of Maryland, and studied at Fudan University in Shanghai.



National University of
Singapore

Email:

gerard.sasges@gmail.com

Dr. GERARD SASGES

Gerard Sasges is an historian of modern Vietnam. After directing the University of California's Study Abroad Program in Vietnam, in 2012 he joined the Department of Southeast Asian Studies of the National University of Singapore. His work examines the interaction of science, technology, economy, and society in the colonial and post-colonial periods. He has published in the *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, *Modern Asian Studies*, and the *Journal of Asian Studies*. His book, *Imperial Intoxication. Alcohol and the making of Colonial Indochina* will be published by the University of Hawaii Press in 2017. He is also the editor of a collection of interviews from contemporary Vietnam, published in English as *It's a Living: Work and Life in Vietnam Today*, and in Vietnamese as *Việt Nam ngày nay: Chuyện mưu sinh*.



Vietnam's Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Amb. DANG DINH QUY

Amb. Dr. Dang Dinh Quy is a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. 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 obtained a PhD in Early Modern History Studies from the Graduate Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences in 2012. He has written extensively on foreign policy and international relations in Asia-Pacific.



Institute of European and
American Studies,
Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Email:

yhsong@gate.sinica.edu.tw

Prof. YANN HUEI SONG

Professor Dr. Yann-huei Song is currently a research fellow in the Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan. He is also an adjunct professor in the College of Law, Soochow University in Taiwan. Professor Song received his M.S. in Political Science from Indiana State University, Indiana; Ph.D. in International Relations from Kent State University, Ohio; L.L.M. and J.S.D. from the School of Law (Boalt Hall), University of California, Berkeley, the United States.

He has broad academic interests covering ocean law and policy studies, international fisheries law, international environmental law, maritime security, and maritime disputes in the East and South China Seas. His most recent publications include: *The United States and Maritime Disputes in the South China Sea* (Taipei: Angle Publishing Co., Ltd, 2016), *A Collection of Essays on American Ocean Law and Policy* (Taipei: Angle Publishing Co., Ltd, 2016), and "How Should Taiwan Treat the Award Made by the Arbitral Tribunal in the South China Sea Arbitration Case?" *The Taiwan Law Review*, September 2016, pp. 15-25. Professor Song is a member of the editorial boards of *Ocean Development* and *International Law and Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs*.



**The Observer Research
Foundation (ORF)**

Email:

abhijitsingh@orfonline.org

Mr. ABHIJIT SINGH

A former naval officer, **Abhijit Singh**, Senior Fellow, heads the Maritime Policy Initiative at ORF. A naval gunnery and missiles specialist with experience of serving on front-line Indian naval ships, he was involved the writing of India's maritime strategy (2007). He is a keen commentator on maritime matters and was Research Fellow at the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) and the National Maritime Foundation (NMF). He has written extensively on security and governance issues in the Indo-Pacific littorals and his articles and commentaries appeared in the Asian Bureau for Asian Research (NBR), the Lowy Interpreter, the World Politics Review, the Diplomat and CSIS Pacific Forum.

Editor of two books on maritime security - Indian Ocean Challenges: a Quest for Cooperative Solutions (2013) and Geopolitics of the Indo-Pacific (2014), Abhijit has published papers on India's growing maritime reach, security of sea-lines of communication in the Indo-Pacific region, Indian Ocean governance issues and maritime infrastructure in the Asian littorals. In 2010, he assisted the late Vice Admiral GM Hiranandani (Retd) in the authorship of the third volume of Indian Naval History, Transition to Guardianship. Prior to joining ORF, he was a research fellow at the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses at New Delhi.



**Diplomatic Academy of
Vietnam**

Assoc. Prof. NGUYEN VU TUNG

Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Vu Tung joined the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, (DAV) in 1990. From July 2010 and January 2014, he was Deputy Chief of Mission at the Vietnam Embassy in the United States. He is now DAV President and Director of the Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies at the DAV.

He earned the Degree of Master of Arts in Laws and Diplomacy (MALD) from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and got the Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University in 2003.

His main areas of teaching, research, and publications include international relations theories, international relations in Southeast Asia and Asia – Pacific, Vietnamese foreign policy and relations with the United States and ASEAN.



Foundation for East Sea Studies (FESS)

Email:

Tranhatinh@yahoo.com

Dr. TRAN TRUONG THUY

Dr. Tran Truong Thuy is Director of the Foundation for East Sea Studies (FESS) and concurrently Deputy Director General of Bien Dong Maritime Institute at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV). Before joining the DAV, he worked as a policy analyst at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. His research is focus on regional security and maritime issues in 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 *Power, Law and Maritime Order in the South China Sea* (Lexington, 2014) and (with John Jenner) of *The South China Sea: Sovereignty-based Conflict or Regional Cooperation?* Cambridge University Press (2016).



Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

Email:

Thaippd@yahoo.com

Dr. TRAN VIET THAI

Dr. Tran Viet Thai is currently Deputy Director General and Director of the Center for Regional and Foreign Policy Studies, Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV). He did his Ph.D. thesis in International Relations at DAV and got his MPP at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Tokyo, Japan. He used to serve as secretary to the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, a China specialist at the Foreign Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. His majors are the foreign policy of Vietnam and contemporary issues in international relations in the Asia-Pacific region. He had two postings in China before working as researcher at DAV since 2011. At present, he is working as a regular commentator on international issues on the national television system of Vietnam.



Vietnam People's Navy

Assoc. Prof. DO MINH THAI

Rear Admiral, Assoc. Prof. Do Minh Thai graduated from Caspien University (USSR) in 1982, specialized in maritime industry; he also graduated from Naval Academy (USSR) in 1988; he got Master degree at the National Defense Academy (Vietnam) in 1994; he was a researcher of a strategic program at the National Defense Academy (Vietnam) in 2007; he got PhD at the Institute of Defense (Vietnam) in 2000; and he was conferred the title of Professor in 2004.

He has held the positions of Head of Navy Department (National Defense Academy), Deputy Commander of the Naval Region, Deputy Chief of Staff, Vietnam People's Navy. Pro. Nguyen Minh Thai participated in multiple training programs and international conferences in Australia, France, USA, UK, Japan, Korea, Germany, Singapore ...

He is now teaching and doing scientific research at the Vietnamese Naval Academy, the National Defense Academy, the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, and the National University of Hanoi etc.



The Review Committee of the International Seabed Authority

Prof. HELMUT TUERK

Ambassador Helmut Tuerk currently holds the position of Chairman of the Review Committee of the International Seabed Authority, after having served as President of the Assembly. He is a native of Linz, Austria, and obtained a Doctorate in Law from the University of Vienna as well as a postgraduate diploma from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium.

Helmut Tuerk was a member of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs for more than four decades holding the positions of Legal Advisor, Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador to the United States of America as well as to the Holy See. He further held the position of Director General of the Office of the Austrian Federal President. From 2005 to 2015 he was a Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, also serving a term as Vice President.

Ambassador Tuerk was a delegate to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and for many years also participated in subsequent negotiations in that field. He is the author of numerous publications in the field of international

law, in particular the law of the sea.



Peace Research Institute
Oslo

Email:

stein@prio.no

Prof. STEIN TØNNESSON

Stein Tønnesson is research professor at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and adjunct professor at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, where he leads a programme on the East Asian Peace. He is associate editor for Asia in the *Journal of Peace Research* and member of the editorial board of *Global Asia*. Among his recent publications are: 'The Tonkin Gulf Model of Conflict Resolution' in C.J. Jenner and Tran Trong Thuy, eds. *The South China Sea. Towards Sovereignty Based Conflict or Regional Cooperation?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016: 151-170; 'UN compulsory arbitration: a tough test for China.' Brussels: *European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) Report* no. 28, May 2016; 'The South China Sea: Law Trumps Power,' *Asian Survey* 55(3), 2015: 455-477; 'The 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea: Why Has It Not Brought More Peace in the South China Sea? In Tran Trong Thuy and Le Thuy Trang, eds. *Power, Law, and Maritime Order in the South China Sea*, Lanham: Lexington Books, 2015: 91-117; 'China's national interests and the law of the sea: Are they reconcilable?' in Wu Shicun and Nong Hong, eds, *Recent Developments in the South China Sea*, London: Routledge, 2014: 199-227; (with Song Yann-huei), 'The Impact of the Law of the Sea Convention on Conflict and Conflict Management in the South China Sea,' *Ocean Development & International Law*, 44:3 (2013), 235-269.



King's College London, UK

Dr. FRANK UMBACH

Since July 2014 Research Director (previously from 2010-2014 Associate Director), European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS), King's College London; since 2008 Senior Associate, Centre for European Security Strategies (CESS) GmbH, Munich, Germany.; Consultancy work for German and other European as well as non-European governments, international organisations (NATO, EU, OSCE et.al.), (energy) industry and consultancy companies (GLG, Wikistrat.com, GIS-Consultancy, APCO et.al.); regular presenter at official NATO-conferences and contract author for the Geopolitical Information Service (GIS); since Nov. 2014, a member of the Supervisory Board of the NGO "DiXi Group"

Email:

FraUmbach@AOL.com

think tank in Ukraine; since August 2012 member of the scientific expert advisory panel of "Shale Gas Europe" platform - The European Resource Centre for Shale Gas, Tight Gas & Coalbed Methane; 2010-2012 member of the New Ukraine 2020 Task Force; 2009-2010 member of an expert group on the future of NATO-Russia relations, Brussels; 2008-2010 member of two transatlantic energy security expert groups; 2003-2007 Co-Chair, European Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific (CSCAP-Europe); 1995-1996 Research Fellow, research institute of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Tokyo, Japan; 1991-1994 Research Fellow, Federal Institute for East European and International Studies (BIOst), Cologne, Germany; 1992-2003 Research Assistant, then Consultant, office of the Special Advisor for Central and East European Affairs, NATO- Secretary-General, Brussels; research stays in Washington D.C., Fort Leavenworth, Santa Monica (U.S.A.) and Moscow (Russia).

Study of Political Science, East European History and European/ International Law, Universities of Marburg and Bonn; Master Degree in 1990 and Ph.D. (Dr.phil.) in 1996 (University of Bonn, Germany). Author of more than 450 publications in more than 30 countries worldwide and a contract author of the Geopolitical Intelligence Service (GIS; <https://www.gisreportsonline.com/>) since 2011.



**University of Social
Sciences and Humanities,
Vietnam**

Dr. TRUONG MINH HUY VU

Truong-Minh Vu is the director of the Center for International Studies (SCIS) at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities – Ho Chi Minh City National University. He is co-editor of the book “Power Politics in Asia’s Contested Waters – Territorial Disputes in the South China Sea” (Springer, 2016).

As a specialist on South East Asia political economy, ASEAN, global power shift (finance), Vietnam foreign policy and so on, he has published article in numerous academic and policy journals, including The National Interest, Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional, East Asia Policy, Global Asia, E-International Relations, ASIEN, The Diplomat, among other leading international publications.

Mr. Vu got his Bachelor Degree from University Siegen with the major in European Studies in 2008. In 2010, he earned his Master of Arts in International Political Economy (IPE) from Ruhr University Bochum. He has been pursuing his Ph.D. study

in IPE about the politics of international leadership and global power shift at the university Bonn (2010-2014). Mr. Vu is associate fellow of the research group “Economy and Finance” at the Center of Global Studies (Bonn) and serve as coordinator of the various development projects, covering areas such as mentoring and training programs (funded by Germany Government).



School of International
Studies, Renmin University
of China

Email:

y.shi@263.net

Prof. SHI YINHONG

Dr. Shi Yinhong, born on March 3, 1951, is Professor of International Relations, Chairman of Academic Committee of the School of International Studies, and Director of the Center on American Studies at Renmin University of China in Beijing (2001-). He has served as a Counsellor of the State Council of People's Republic of China since February 2011. He previously was Professor of International History at Nanjing University, 1993-1998, and Professor of International Relations at International Relations Academy, Nanjing, 1998-2001. He also served as President of American Historical Research Association of China from 1996 to 2002. He received a Ph.D. in International History from Nanjing University in 1988, was a visiting fellow at Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, 1983-1984, and a Fulbright research visiting scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1995-1996. He taught graduate courses as Visiting Professor of Public Policy three times at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (2004, 2005, and 2008), and as Visiting Professor of Modern China Studies at Aichi University in Nagoya (2004).

Dr. Shi Yinhong engages in research and teaching on the history and theory of international politics, strategic studies, East Asia security, and foreign policies of both China and the United States. He has published seventeen books, most of them in China, including *Foreign Policy and Historical Lessons* (2014); *The Pathology, Resurgence, Decline, and Demise of An Empire: A Systematic Analysis of Ba Gu's Book of Han Dynasty (1st century A.D.)* (2014); *China's Political Experience: A Politico-Strategic Reading of Sima Qian's Historical Record (2 century B.C.)* (2012); *Global Challenges and China* (2010); *Thirty Studies on Strategy: Reflections of China's External Strategy* (2008); *History of Modern International Relations: From the 16th Century to the end of the 20th* (2006); *International Politics and Statecraft* (2006); *From Napoleon to the Vietnam War: Lectures on Modern Strategy* (2003);

International Politics: Theoretical Exploration, Historical Survey, and Strategic Thinking (2002). He also has published more than 570 professional articles and essays, as well as seventeen translated books mainly on strategic history and international politics.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF PAPERS

SESSION I:

THE ORIGINS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

The Evolution of the South China Sea Disputes: Notes from a Historian

Dr. Ulises Granados

I.1

The paper shed light on activities of South China Sea's claimants and relevant stakeholders through history, highlighting the origin, some critical dates and evolution of those insular and maritime disputes. It identifies important factors underpinning past and permanent interests in the area, the transformation of those interests amid decolonization and nation-state building, as well as the process of narrative crystallization which has become an important obstacle in reaching agreement among parties. Some proposals as to how history might become a creative problem-solving element in the current imbroglio are also discussed.

Oceanography and the Making of the South China Sea

Dr. Gerard Sasges

I.2

Mariners from the lands surrounding the Eastern Sea/South China Sea have known its waters, islands, atolls, and reefs for millennia. The last centuries have seen radical changes in the ways this marine environment has been understood and appropriated. Many of the changes have been driven by new notions of territoriality and the processes associated with colonialism and nationalism. While the development of the marine sciences is inseparable from the rise of the modern state, oceanography nevertheless provides new ways of thinking about the spaces of the Eastern Sea/South China Sea that can variously stabilize or destabilize national territorial claims. This paper discusses key moments in the history of the region's colonial and post-colonial oceanography as a means of suggesting alternate ways of understanding contemporary conflicts in the Eastern Sea/South China Sea.

Geopolitics of the Spratly Islands: Of secret Sea-lanes and submarines

Dr. François-Xavier Bonnet

I.3

Energy and fishing are two economic sectors mobilized by the medias and scholars to explain the dispute over de Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. However, a key aspect is generally ignored: contrary to the general perception, the water in the Spratlys is not shallow but deep. The Spratlys or

Dangerous Ground are organized along two main axes or secret sea-lanes which can be used by submarines, traditional or nuclear. The control of the Spratlys follows these two secret sea-lanes. A complete control of the Spratlys by an hostile force could potentially threaten a vast region in Asia.

State and non-state actors in the formation of China's South China Sea claim 1909-1949

Mr. Bill Hayton

I.4

This paper argues that China's 'historic claim' to the South China Sea emerged in stages: in 1909, 1933 and 1946 partly in response to perceived threats to the country's sovereignty but also as attempts to shore-up declining nationalist legitimacy. In particular, the French annexation of six of the Spratly Islands in 1933 prompted an angry, though contradictory, response among Chinese officials, journalists and activists. This coincided with the first formal effort by the Republic of China to define the country's territory through its 'Land and Water Maps Inspection Committee'. This effort was not a process of documenting a pre-existing and self-evident claim but of imagining, constructing and asserting it through the mobilisation of archive documents. The legacy of this claim-making shapes the geopolitics of the South China Sea today.

SESSION II:

WHITHER THE SOUTH CHINA SEA TENSIONS?

South China Sea Conundrum And Asia Pacific Order

Dr. Ju Hai Long

II.1

Claimants in the South China Sea and outside powers that strongly advocate their relevant interests have frequently taken radical policy on sovereignty dispute over the region from 2009 to the first half of 2016 since the issue existed. Such collision of strategy and policy not only reveals the fragility of Sino-Philippine Relations and Sino-Vietnamese Relations, but also showcases America's high strength traction on national strategy and policy of the first and the second island chains from the East Asian continental mainland coast.

In July, 2016, after Duterte taking office, he gave up Aquino's policy which attempted to provoke China on the South China Sea issue and showed obvious willingness to restore the balance policy of great powers. Thus, Sino-Philippine Relations and Sino-Vietnamese Relations see a momentum of improvement. However, internal reason leading to great tension during the past seven years over islands sovereignty and maritime jurisdiction disputes has not been utterly resolved. Besides, external reasons that the U.S. regards

China as strategic imaginary enemy and brings pressure on China through the South China Sea issue would not be easily changed.

The fundamental cause why the United States positively involves in the South China Sea issue is maintaining Asia Pacific order led by the U.S. and regarding China as a challenger of this order. A problem worth reflecting upon by The United States, China and all strategic decision makers is China has been the biggest beneficiary of the order since the 1970s. Therefore, there is no need for China to oppose it. In contrast, China has constantly striven for integrating into Asia Pacific order led by the U.S and the world order. From 1949 to 2003, China has not only successively signed 240 international conventions, but also developed economic relations globally by actively joining the WTO. In 2010, China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was officially launched to further strengthen free trade ties between China and the neighboring countries.

During the South China Sea strategic game in the past seven years, Hilary, Obama, Aquino III and some other political leaders of ASEAN countries, are energetically shaping an image that China opposes the neighboring countries and international law, causing a rapidly declined Sino-US Relations, Sino-Philippine Relations and Sino-Japanese Relations. Security environment in the region is promptly deteriorating so that some scholars have begun to discuss possibility and impact of the local war between China and the United States. However, we should reflect whether it is correct that China is shaped as a rival against Asia Pacific order led by the U.S. and the international order, whether it makes sense to America, The Philippines, Vietnam as well as the entire Asia Pacific Region through such deliberate shaping and whether it is possible to search and discover a path that is more likely to achieve the interests of all parties if it makes no sense. For example, accept China as a builder of the existing order, do not indiscriminately resist China's strategic proposition and do not exclude China on purpose when establishing a new order.

Preparing for the Next Stage of South China Sea Tensions

Mr. Gregory Poling

II.2

In the wake the July 12 decision from an arbitral tribunal at Permanent Court of Arbitration, Beijing has avoided engaging in any overt retaliation against the Philippines or major escalations in the South China Sea. This caution, along with the nascent rapprochement between China and the government of Philippine president Rodrigo Duterte, has led to hopes that, in the words of Foreign Minister Wang Yi, China is prepared to “turn a page” in the South China Sea. But while Chinese rhetoric has softened, its construction of military facilities in the Spratly Islands continues, with the apparent goal of establishing an ever-greater military, law enforcement, and paramilitary presence throughout the South China Sea. Meanwhile Beijing has given no

indication that it will moderate its long-term goals of effective, peacetime jurisdiction over the waters and airspace of most of the South China Sea, and the ocean and seabed resources throughout the nine-dash line.

Past behavior is the best indicator of future behavior, and regional states and partner nations should assume that China will continue coercive efforts to expand its presence in the South China Sea. Indonesia, Singapore, and Vietnam recognize this likelihood. Even while supporting efforts to seek a diplomatic solution and provide China the opportunity to change its behavior, they are preparing for increased tensions. Each is bolstering security ties with outside partners and bolstering their own maritime domain awareness, patrol, and defense capabilities. Japan, Australia, the United States, and increasingly India are eager to assist these efforts. In the Philippines, on the other hand, President Duterte is betting heavily that Beijing will prove willing to change its behavior and treat with Manila in good faith. In that belief, he is eager to reduce security cooperation with the United States, at the cost of the Philippines' own defense capabilities, and undermine the diplomatic efforts of regional and international partners. A major unknown will be how much damage he will do, and how much others in government can prevent while they wait for Beijing to prove him wrong.

The Regional Security Environment in the South China Sea: A non-claimant perspective

Mr. Evan Laksmana

II.3

The July 12th ruling by the UNCLOS-initiated Arbitral Tribunal on the South China Sea and its aftermath have revealed the importance of non-claimants--from the United States, Japan, Australia to Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia--in the management of the dispute. To what extent will great power politics hinder or facilitate regional tension management mechanisms? Are we stuck in a new Cold War in Southeast Asia where regional countries have to choose between Beijing and Washington? What role can the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) play in the South China Sea, especially when its unity has been questioned even more after the ruling? Should we focus on building a rules-based order based on UNCLOS and the July 12th ruling, or should we "shelve" the ruling in favor of bilateral engagements, as Manila and Kuala Lumpur recently demonstrated? This presentation explores these questions from the perspective of Indonesia as the largest state and traditional leader in Southeast Asia as well as a strong "honest broker non-claimant" player under the Jokowi administration. By further exploring the inner workings underpinning Jakarta's South China Sea policy and its overall relationship with China, it will also draw broader inferences and lessons about the domestic politics of regional order in the post-ruling geopolitical landscape.

Philippine Foreign Policy under Duterte: A New Approach in the SCS

Mr. Richard Javad Heydarian

II.4

The paper discusses the latent, explicit, and prospective shift in Philippine foreign policy since the election of Rodrigo Duterte as the Philippine president. More specifically, it explores Duterte's unique approach to relations with both the United States and China, and how he has sought to create an equilateral balancing strategy, where the Philippines refuses to side with one superpower against the other. This marks a remarkable departure from the policy of his predecessor, Benigno Aquino. It also looks at Duterte administration's response to The Hague verdict, his appointment of former president Fidel Ramos as special envoy to China, the contours of bilateral negotiations and a potential *modus vivendi* in the South China Sea, and liminal yet potentially significant strategic tensions with America. Finally, the paper places the Philippine foreign policy under Duterte within the broader context of the evolution of the South China Sea disputes and their trajectory in the near-to-medium run.

Post-South China Sea Arbitration and the Politics of "Struggling Coevolution"

Dr. Truong Minh Huy Vu

II.5

The Hague tribunals' judgment spurred the Southeast Asian claimants' excitements. Vietnam is not an exception when the court's rulings are likely to turn Vietnam into a beneficiary. But contrary to some observers' predictions of a new proactive approach to the South China Sea dispute, Vietnam has chosen a moderate and balanced approaches. There has been a brief statement on the verdict by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson that Vietnam welcomed the arbitration court to issue final award demonstrated Vietnam's prudence. Another visible indication of a Vietnamese softened measure could also be clearly seen from top Vietnamese leaders' visits, namely the official visit to China by Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc in September, the attendance of Vietnamese President Tran Dai Quang in the 38th Singapore Lecture of ISEAS and the visit of Standing Secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Dinh The Huynh to China in October. Besides, Vietnam had also welcomed the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his visit right after Mr.Phuc's trip, the French President Francois Hollande in September and the Philippine President Duterte. It is still early to come up with a detailed, thorough comprehensive evaluation of Vietnam's responses to the tribunal's award. Nevertheless, it is obvious that Vietnam's high politics comes to the fore. Vietnam witnessed its relations with India, France and the Philippines reach a new level with lots of commitments and signings, whilst deepening

struggle in the relationship with China, and by that, shifted to a context called “struggling co-evolution,” as the two countries are continuously searching for a “glue” to keep their relations together for both their international and domestic affairs.

SESSION III:

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

The Arbitration Award and Legal Implications for the Claims of Parties in the South China Sea

Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh

III.1

Initiated by the Philippines in January 2013, the Arbitral Tribunal was established in accordance with Annex VII of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in order to settle certain aspects of the South China Sea disputes concerning the interpretation and implementation of UNCLOS. After proceeding for more than three years, the final Award of the Tribunal has generated immense legal impacts on the South China Sea disputes.

Firstly, the Awards brought clarity to two important aspects of the disputes in the South China Sea, i.e. the sovereignty and maritime claims. Regarding the former, although the Tribunal held no jurisdiction on sovereignty issues and could not, therefore, rule on the strengths and weaknesses of the legal grounds on which sovereignty claims were made, the Tribunal were still capable of identifying the subject matters of sovereignty claims. The Award ruled that low tide elevations located outside 12 nm of land territory cannot be appropriated. It also ruled that the Spratlys cannot be claimed as a whole as an archipelago and therefore any application of straight baselines to the Spratly Islands similar to archipelagic baselines would be contrary to UNCLOS. With regards to maritime claims, the Awards firmly endorsed maritime entitlement generated from and only from UNCLOS. For that reason, China’s claims to historic rights, or other sovereign rights or jurisdiction, with respect to the maritime areas of the South China Sea encompassed by the relevant part of the ‘nine-dash line’ are contrary to UNCLOS. The Awards also interpreted and applied Article 121 of UNCLOS on the legal regime of island on the Spratlys and concluded that none of the high-tide features in the Spratly Islands shall have exclusive economic zone or continental shelf. As a result, the disputed maritime zones in the South China Sea has been quarantined and significantly narrowed.

Secondly, the success of the first arbitral case ever on the South China Sea in itself opened up the prospects of peaceful settlement and management of the South China Sea within the current rules-based order. This success of the Philippines could inspire other parties to consider various alternatives to

settle the South China Sea dispute by peaceful means.

In addition, the legal analysis and rulings undertaken on various kinds of activities in the South China Sea also stand as guidelines for future conducts of responsible and legally mindful parties in the South China Sea. These guidelines would be critical in building good order in the South China Sea and beyond where the rights of both coastal states and other sea users will be protected under the legal framework of UNCLOS and international law.

The Arbitration Award and Implications for the Activities of Parties in the South China Sea

Prof. Yann Hwei Song

III.2

On July 12, 2016, the Arbitral Tribunal, constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“UNCLOS” or the “Convention”) to hear the South China Sea Arbitration case (*The Republic of the Philippines v. The People’s Republic of China*), issued its final Award, which includes 29 findings and 16 declarations in the *dispositif*. These findings or declarations are related to the activities conducted in the past by the two Parties to this case, by other claimants to the South China Sea dispute, and by user States in this very important East Asian semi-enclosed sea where \$5.3 trillion of trade passes through each year. Some of the activities were related to fishing, oil and gas-related surveys, land reclamation, navigation, and law enforcement. These findings and declarations, if complied with or accepted by the parties concerned, could help determine the nature and scope of permissible activities in the South China Sea and beyond. The purpose of this paper is to examine some of the findings and declarations contained in the *dispositif* of the Award and discuss their implications for activities likely to be conducted by the Parties concerned in the South China Sea in the years ahead.

Will the Arbitration Award Improve or Impair the Prospects for Conflict Resolution?

Prof. Stein Tønnesson

III.3

The paper discusses the six following possible effects of the Arbitral Tribunal’s Award of 12 July 2016: 1. The Award will have no bearing on the question of who has sovereignty to Scarborough Shoal, the Spratlys (or the Paracels) and their territorial seas. 2. The fact that the Award declares China’s land reclamation and law enforcement activities to be illegal may increase the risk of violent incidents. 3. In theory the Award should help conflict resolution by greatly facilitating the delimitation of maritime zones. 4. The Award should indeed make it possible for the Southeast Asian claimants to settle their maritime boundaries, without having to talk with China. 5. The main effect of the Award is probably to hinder conflict resolution because it has made it even more difficult for China to reconcile its maritime ambitions with

international law. 6. The Award could, with its partial recognition of historical fishing rights, help provide a venue for a Scarborough Shoal fishery management agreement. This could establish a precedent for a similar multilateral agreement of a preliminary nature concerning the Spratlys and their 12 nm territorial seas. Much will now depend on how China and the Philippines handle their bilateral relations, and on the ongoing negotiations for a China-ASEAN code of conduct.

The New Status Quo and Prospects for Maritime Cooperation in the South China Sea

Prof. Robert Beckman

III.4

The Arbitral Award in the *Philippines v China* case has created a new status quo with respect to the legal issues in the South China Sea. The Award of the Tribunal on two major issues - the status and entitlement of the features and China's claim to historic rights within the nine-dash line - have significantly reduced the importance of the islands and other offshore geographic features in determining rights to exploit the natural resources in the South China Sea. The Award of the Arbitral Tribunal has in effect reduced the area of overlapping maritime claims to the territorial sea around the disputed islands. Consequently, the long-proposed solution of "setting aside the sovereignty disputes and jointly developing the resources" in large areas of the South China Sea no longer appears to be an option that will be acceptable to the ASEAN claimant States. At the same time, China is not likely to change its position and accept as legitimate the new status quo on the legal issues as set out in the Award of the Arbitral Tribunal.

China's massive land reclamation and construction activities on the reefs it occupies in the Spratly Islands has created a new status quo in terms of physical presence and maritime security. As a result of its island-building, China now occupies and controls "artificial islands" that are many times larger than the natural islands occupied and controlled by the other claimants. In addition, China has constructed installations and structures on the features it occupies that would enable it to exercise power to support its perceived rights and interests in the waters surrounding the Spratly Islands. This change in the status quo in terms of power is a potential threat to the sovereignty claims of the ASEAN claimant States to the islands as well as to their sovereign rights to the exploit the natural resources in their exclusive economic zone and on their continental shelf. In addition, it is a potential threat to the security interests of the United States and its allies because it threatens the position of the United States as the dominant military power in the region.

The issue is whether given this new status quo, the States concerned can agree on cooperative measures designed to build confidence and trust and

reduce the risk of potential conflicts in the South China Sea.

SESSION IV:

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS

Economic Cooperation Initiatives: Implications for the South China Sea Disputes

Dr. Teng Jianqun

IV.1

The balance of power in the South China Sea has been or is being changed. Under such a circumstance, the economic cooperation among the countries has been put on the agenda. Decades ago, China proposed the principle of “shelving differences and making joint development” on resolving the maritime issue. Leaders in these countries might rethink the approaches to the economic cooperation.

The 21st century maritime Silk Road is of great significance not only for China but also for the region. Silk Road was a trading route that connected the East and the West, which carried trade and business as well as people to people exchanges. The Initiative was proposed and conducted with the principle of “joint consultation, joint development and joint benefits”. The initiative aims to inject strong impact in enhancing political mutual trust, deepening economic cooperation, and promoting cultural exchanges among relevant countries.

The regional countries have already had a very fruitful cooperation in trade in recent 30 years. While countries concerned are willing to share their achievements, they also can have a shared security. The economic cooperation could put new driving forces to the peace and stability in the South China Sea.

Oil and Gas: Energy Price, Geopolitics and Implications for Resource Competition and SLOCs

Dr. Frank Umbach

IV.2

My presentation and paper will address the energy resource dimensions of the South China Sea conflict. It will focus on the assumed offshore oil and gas reserves and resources as well as its importance for China’s, Vietnam’s and the other parties’ policies in regard to the South China Sea conflict. In this context, the analysis will also take into account other determining factors and conditions such as the worldwide declining oil and gas prices, the Paris global climate summit decisions of December 2015, the recent rejection of China’s territorial claims at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague and its geo-economic dimensions. On this basis, the analysis will conclude on the

geopolitical implications for regional resource competition, SLOCs and the potential and prospects for joint resource exploration projects and a successful management of regional tensions in the South China Sea.

Fishing in the South China Sea: A Source for Cooperation between China and Southeast Asia?

Dr. Sébastien Colin

IV.3

In the dual context of the rarefaction of resources and the restructuring of the Chinese fisheries and aquaculture sectors, this article aims to assess marine fisheries cooperation between China and Southeast Asia, including institutional cooperation within the framework of the rules established by international conventions or bilateral agreements, but also flows of Chinese investments in these sectors, which seem to be multiplying in recent years, especially since the launch of Xi Jinping's "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" initiative. In other words, while the South China Sea remains at the centre of territorial disputes and strategic rivalries, what is really the state of fisheries cooperation between China and its Southeast Asian neighbours? While Chinese fishermen are often accused to be one of the main actors of the dispute and to be at the frontline of the defence of China's irredentist causes, is there a room in the South China Sea for a deepest dialogue and cooperation on the fisheries issue?

Environmental Issues: Legal Obligations and Cooperation Drivers

Prof. Nguyen Chu Hoi, Dr. Vu Hai Dang

IV.4

Recently, we were witnessing the critical downgrade of the environmental degradation and the depletion of fish stocks which have impacted on the political economy of the South China Sea (in Vietnamese – Bien Dong Sea) related to human activities and responses. Especially, the adverse effects on the SCS's marine environment from recent large-scale land reclamation and construction of artificial islands at natural features in the Spratly and Paracel Islands. Having found that the activities have caused severe harm to the coral reef environment and violated the legal obligation to preserve and protect fragile ecosystems and the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species.

The paper explores the above mentioned environmental issues, the legal obligation of stakeholders and partners and will reflect on options available for bringing a halt to such activities and the restoration of damaged marine ecosystems in the SCS. The cooperation drivers focus to the blue solutions and international legal enforcement, notably the UNCLOS forwards a healthy, prosperous and peaceful SCS, as well as contribute to the resolution and management of the existing disputes.

SESSION V:

SECURITY, POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY

India's Strategic Stakes in the South China Sea

Mr. Abhijit Singh

V.1

The paper posits that India's security role in the Asia Pacific region is animated by its concerns over rising threats to freedom of navigation in the South China Sea – particularly the possibility that aggressive Chinese patrolling in the region may impact the flow of global trade. But India also believes that China's maritime maneuvers in Southeast Asia are motivated by its desire to eventually challenge India's in its strategic 'backyard' - the Indian Ocean. This has prompted New Delhi to take urgent steps to shore up Indian naval presence in the Indian Ocean Region.

"Strategic Military" with "Strategic Economy": China's Approach toward the United States and Its Pacific Partners

Prof. Shi Yinhong

V.2

Two things has become increasingly clear in the Chinese foreign policy: (1) aspiration for expanding and enhancing China's power influence soft and hard, or even preponderant role in longer terms, in Asia and Western Pacific; and (2) after conducting primarily "strategic military" over nearly two years with mix results, President Xi Jinping has made a strategic transformation in favoring "strategic economy", while a few major aspects of the "strategic military" is still in his fundamental posture, particularly his vigorous efforts to militarily support China's claims in South and East China Seas. This makes his approach a combined and complex one, and the strategic transformation look like a "strategic expansion" without major retrenchment. As having been prominently demonstrated by the practices of "strategic military", there is an imperative of prudence which should be met by China's future efforts in the initiated Belt and Road and similar projects of "strategic economy", for among others matters preventing "strategic overdrawng".

Wither US's Rebalancing: South China Sea and the Asia-Pacific under the New US Administration

RADM Michael McDevitt (USN, Ret.)

V.3

This paper is being prepared before the November 8, 2016 election for the next President of the United States takes place so it will of necessity lack the focus implied by the title assigned. While both candidates will have to confront the same set of issues, in the case of Secretary Clinton it is possible to make reasonable assumptions about how she will pursue East Asian policy.

She did after all play a pivotal role in the creation of the “rebalance strategy,” as she did in presiding over greater involvement in the South China Sea. Her statements at the 2010 ARF in Hanoi mark the onset of direct policy US involvement in South China Sea issues. Thus it is likely there would great continuity in her approach to strategy toward all of East Asia as well as the South China Sea. That is with one huge exception, the economic foundation of the rebalance was the Trans Pacific Partnership trade agreement which seems unlikely to be adopted by either Mrs. Clinton or Mr. Trump. Whether her administration would pursue a new trade agreement to Asia remains to be seen. Absent an economic element, it is unlikely her policy would be characterized as simply rebalance 2.0; but it would rest on the same central US strategic argument, to wit, the economic center of gravity of the world in the 21st century will be Asia, and the United States needs to activity involved.

Regarding Mr. Trump and East Asia policy we really have no idea. He has no real foreign policy and national security background, and virtually all of the experienced Republican Party “Asia-hands,” early in the campaign, indicated they would neither support his candidacy nor serve in his administration. If Mr. Trump wins, these pledges could change, but if they don’t, many Trump political appointees to policy positions will lack East Asian policy experience. We do have some hints how he would approach East Asia. He claims he would be tough on China in regarding trade and economic issues, and he would inform US allies they needed to do more for themselves (which is very reminiscent of the 1969 the Nixon or Guam Doctrine where the United States expected its Asian allies to tend to their own military defense.) The Trump view on allies doing more is not outside bounds of current US strategic thinking. A number of credible US strategic thinkers, among them Dr. Barry Posen of MIT, have over the last few years argued for a policy of “off shore balancing” which echoes’ the Nixon Doctrine by proposing a retrenchment in US involvement and engagement around the world, and telling allies they must do more. This also reflects much of current U.S. domestic opinion. Mr. Trump’s position on US alliances remains vague, as does his views on US extended nuclear deterrence. On at least at one occasion suggested he would not object if US allies pursued a nuclear weapons option. My prediction is for continuity.

The South China Sea and ASEAN’s Unity-Diversity: Role, Expectation and Adaptation”

V.4

Dr. Tran Viet Thai

SESSION VI:

INTERACTIONS AND COORDINATION AT SEA

Managing South China Sea Disputes: INSEA, COLREG and CUES, Does it work?"

RAMD Azhari bin Abdul Aziz

VI.1

The South China Sea disputes has been long standing. Managing these disputes are additionally complicated by domestic regime legitimacy, politics and the actors enforcing the claims be it the state itself, ASEAN or the actors in the field. Provocative actions are not limited to China, tension must be manage in an effective way. There are existing mechanisms and new creative responses being developing ensuring that the disputes does not erupt into irrecoverable conflict at sea. Some of the existing mechanism are the Collision Regulation (COLREG), Code of Unplanned Encounter at Sea and the Incident at Sea Agreements, some of which are legally binding while others are not. The behavior by the actors enforcing the claims at sea are shaped by these regime. The Claims by parties to the disputes are largely claims of sovereignty rights over the waters be it Exclusive Economic Zones rights or historical fishing rights as claimed by China. The Rules of Engagement (ROE) or rather the Rules in the Use of Force (RUF) should be restrictive in nature and force if used should be the last resort.

The paper seek to discuss the mechanism and the challenges fronting those actors at sea in enforcing the claims by states. How the ROE or the RUF should be shaped in order not to escalate the dispute into a full blown conflict. Parties to the disputes should refrain from taking actions to change the status quo as jointly declared in the Declaration of Conduct of Parties between China and the ASEAN countries and peace and stability is preserved.

Management of Incidents at Sea

Vice Adm. Hideaki Kaneda

VI.2

"INCSEA" agreement between the US/USSR and Japan/Russia

Needless to say, the crisis management is essential and absolute necessities in any country. The basic function of crisis management is the crisis management mechanism. Without such mechanism, any crisis or near crisis arisen between two countries may lead to misunderstanding in the counterpart's intension, which will make it difficult to appropriately address and assess the situation. Same principal can be applied to the relationships between the Coast Guards and Defense Authorities including the navies of the two countries.

The “INCSEA” agreement between the US and Soviet Union was the very first international agreement made for the purpose of preventing maritime accidents and incidents. This agreement was made in 1972 due to various accidents and incidents occurred between the East and the West during the Cold War, involving vessels and military airplanes. Since then, the INCSEA became a typical model of the similar agreements made between various countries.

In October 1993, after the end of the Cold War, then Russia and Japan signed “Japan-Russia Maritime Incident Prevention Agreement,” which took INCSEA between the US and Soviet Union as a model. This agreement became a forerunner of the Japan-Russia defense cooperation, and even now, we have found significant outcome resulted from the periodical dialogue between the two countries.

Mechanism to prevent maritime and air incidents between the US-China

Now what kind of agreements have been made between the US and China, concerning their conflicts at the South China Sea and the East China Sea?

The significant crisis arisen from the patrolling activities of the US aircraft carrier task group in the Yellow Sea in October 1994, led to make the US and China agreed with the Military Maritime Consultative Agreement (MMCA) in January 1998.

Even today, there have been frequent incidents occurred between the US and China, involving near contact incidents between military vessels and airplanes. Still, both countries have established the various multi-level mechanisms for the crisis management, in addition to the MMCA.

High tensions at the East China Sea and MCM dialogue between Japan and China

The bilateral official consultation of the Maritime Communication Mechanism (MCM) between Japan and China was held from April 2008. However, the mutual relationships between Japan and China rapidly deteriorated soon afterward, mainly because of the issue of the Senkaku Islands, and the dialogues were suspended ever since. Recently, however, there was a new development on this issue. September 2014, the Japan-China Senior Official Maritime Consultation Dialogue between both countries was held in Beijing, where both sides also discussed to resume the dialogue on “MCM.”

Remained is the issue of political decisions only. Japanese side has been quite willing to conclude “MCM,” and the Prime Minister Abe has repeatedly called to the Chinese side for early conclusion of such agreement, taking every opportunity.

The Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces of Japan want sincerely the early conclusion of MCM as well. I myself had talked with many military

officials of the People’s Liberation Army of China, and got an impression that every single one would hope for the “early conclusion” of the MCM between Japan and China. The sensible military officials would not want to be the one to “trigger” the escalation of the situation. Away from the political speculation, I strongly hope the earlier conclusion of the MCM agreement between Japan and China.

Practical Cooperation in Dealing with Maritime Security Issues

Assoc. Prof. Do Minh Thai

VI.3

There is no official definition being recognized for the concept of “maritime security” in the world. Nevertheless, it could be understood that “maritime security” is a stable and safe situation under which no threats from seas or lands to regular activities of states, organizations and individuals on seas or land could be seen. The increasing importance of natural resources, sea lanes and developing countries gathering in the region have made maritime security and peace become crucial more than ever to the states in the South China Sea and India-Pacific region. Therefore, conflicts in the South China Sea could pose severe threats to peace and security to one of the most strategic important areas of the region. The political will of all parties that are related to maritime security and sovereign disputes is required to make concessions and uphold self-restraint, avoid causing losses to other parties for unilateral gains; appropriate power balance is also needed to maintain peace, security and prevent unilateral actions of hegemonism. While ensuring security in the South China Sea, countries must conform with international law, address the disputes and disagreements through peaceful talks, not use or threat to use force, in order to make the South China Sea a peaceful, stable and cooperative region, contributing to a peaceful and prosperous Asia-Pacific region.

SESSION VII:

MECHANISMS FOR MANAGING THE SOUTH CHINA SEA TENSIONS

Global Institutions and Their Roles: International Tribunal for the Law of Sea (ITLOS), International Seabed Authority (ISA), Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelves (CLCS)

Prof. Helmut Tuerk

VII.1

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) has established three institutions, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS). Although their structure, composition and area of competence are quite different, they must nevertheless be considered as complementary as their task is to serve the

members of the international community in securing the peaceful uses of the seas and the exploitation of resources as a matter of common interest, thus also ensuring a coherent and efficient implementation of UNCLOS. While ITLOS and the ISA are autonomous international organizations, though closely associated with the UN system, the CLCS is a body of independent national experts, directly serviced by the United Nations. There is a direct link between ITLOS and the ISA, while the connection between the CLCS and the other two institutions is rather indirect.

ITLOS, which had originally been conceived as an organ of the ISA, is composed of 21 judges with recognized competence in the field of the law of the sea, elected by the States parties. It can be considered as being at the center of the innovative system for the settlement of disputes enshrined in UNCLOS with jurisdiction, in principle, over any dispute relating to the law of the sea. It is, however, only one of four means for the settlement of disputes entailing binding decisions. Its Seabed Disputes Chamber has been granted exclusive and compulsory jurisdiction over disputes arising out of the exploration and exploitation of the international seabed „Area“. At the request of the Assembly or the Council of the ISA it may also give advisory opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities. ITLOS has, since its establishment in 1996, dealt with altogether 25 cases, including two requests for advisory opinions. It has established a reputation for the efficient management of cases and has made substantial contributions to the development of international law, including the clarification of issues not directly regulated by UNCLOS. Fragmentation of the law of the sea, feared by some when ITLOS was created, has not occurred.

The ISA consists of all States parties to UNCLOS which have to act through it as a kind of trustee on behalf of mankind. They are thus all represented in its supreme organ, the Assembly. The executive organ is the Council, consisting of 36 members, elected by the Assembly. The Enterprise, the operating arm of the ISA, whose task is to directly carry out activities in the international seabed „Area“, has thus far not been established as commercial deep seabed mining has not yet begun. The Council of the ISA has already submitted one request to the Seabed Disputes Chamber for an advisory opinion which in particular related to the legal responsibilities and obligations of States parties with respect to the sponsorship of activities in the international seabed „Area“. The ISA has successively elaborated a „mining code“ for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic nodules, polymetallic sulphides and ferromanganese crusts, enabling it to date to sign 24 exploration contracts regarding these minerals with governments and private entities. A first draft of exploitation regulations has recently been presented. The ISA, which is currently undertaking a review of the functioning of the international seabed regime, has in the more than two decades of its existence become the sole mechanism for managing the development of the minerals of the seabed

beyond national jurisdiction and has been successful beyond the original expectations.

The CLCS consists of 21 members, experts in the field of geology, geophysics or hydrography, serving in their personal capacities, elected by the States parties. The expenses for each member are to be borne by the nominating State, which places a particular burden on developing countries. The principal task of the CLCS is to make recommendations regarding the submissions of coastal States with respect to the delineation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, the limits of which only become „final and binding“ when established by the coastal State „on the basis of“ such a recommendation. Although it contains no jurists it has by necessity also to consider questions relating to the interpretation and application of UNCLOS, when considering submissions. The actions of the CLCS must, however, not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. In its practice it has strictly adhered to that requirement. As more than 80 States are making claims to entitlements regarding the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, instead of around 35 as originally assumed, the workload of the CLCS is much heavier than had been expected. It may thus take more than two further decades until its work is more or less completed and only then will a final determination of the geographic scope of the international seabed Area be possible.

South China Sea Arbitration and Beyond Territorial and Maritime Disputes in East Asia

Prof. Seokwoo Lee

VII.2

On 12 July 2016, the Arbitral Tribunal formed under Annex VII of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) issued its decision on the proceeding brought by the Philippines against China relating to certain activities in the South China Sea. The Tribunal's decision was hotly anticipated as it deals with various important issues relating to law of the sea and the interpretation of UNCLOS. It dealt with issues including the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, legal status of maritime features, historic rights and duty to preserve the marine environment.

Even though the Tribunal's decision is only binding to the parties of the dispute, it undoubtedly sent a shockwave to other State parties of UNCLOS. Although it remains to be seen whether State practice will follow the Tribunal's precedent, questions arose on whether such precedent can be applied to other unresolved issues in other parts of the world involving islands and maritime features. This is a valid question in East Asia where certain islands are in dispute among major States in this region. This article looks at the application of the precedent established by the South China Sea arbitration to the situation involving East Asia.

Managing the South China Sea Spill-Overs: Cyber Security as New Space for Competition or Source for Cooperation

Ms. Elina Noor

VII.3

For obvious reasons, discussion on the South China Sea dispute is usually predominantly focused on the maritime domain and to a lesser extent, the air space above it. Little attention is called to the "back-end" of developments relating to activities the area; that is, to the digitized systems in vessels that ply the Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs), the ones that communicate with such vessels, and those installed on the features at sea. All of these communicate with systems on land, some of which have been reportedly involved in intelligence gathering.

This paper will discuss the cyber aspect of the South China Sea dispute from three angles: intelligence gathering or espionage, hacktivism, and the potential for warfare. This paper will conclude that while these activities stymie trust and confidence-building among claimant and other interested states in the region, there is also understated potential for cooperation in the cyber domain. This will admittedly be an uphill challenge but it will be a necessary one if the prospects for peace and stability in the region are to be preserved.

Regional Security and Cooperation Structures in Dealing with South China Sea Issues: Conflicts, Overlaps and Possible New Mechanisms

Dr. Tran Truong Thuy

VII.4

There are already a number of mechanisms in place for managing and dealing the South China Sea issues. While these mechanisms in some extent managed to prevent tensions from escalating into conflicts, most are perceived as having overlapping functions. This paper examines the current state of regional security structures in dealing with South China Sea issues. It tries not only to identify the challenges and gaps among existing mechanisms but also explore new possible ways and means to effectively deescalate tensions, manage the disputes and promote cooperation in the South China Sea.

INDEX I: INFORMATION ABOUT VIETNAM

People and Language

The population of The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is more than 87.7 million with an urban population consisting of about 30,6%. There are 54 ethnic minority groups living in Vietnam. The “Kinh” people (or “Viet”) accounts for nearly 90% of the population. Major ethnic minority groups include the Tay, Muong, H’Mong, Dzaio and Khmer.

Official language: Vietnamese

Land & History

The land of Viet Nam has an S shape with a total surface area of approximately 329,600 km². Viet Nam is bordered by China to the north, Laos to the west, Cambodia to the southwest and the South China Sea to the east. Vietnam’s coastline is more than 3,260 km long. The land is divided into mountains, highlands, deltas, rivers and forests. The capital of Viet Nam is Hanoi.

Climate

Viet Nam has a tropical climate with lots of sunshine, high rainfall and high humidity. There are two distinguished seasons in general: the winter or dry season from November to April and the summer or wet one from May to October. Annual average temperature is usually high and ranging from 21°C to 28°C (69.8°F to 84.2°F). However, this may varies from the North to the South of Vietnam.

Currency

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

1 USD = 22.265 VND

Time

- **Time zone:** GMT/UTC + 7.
- **Business days:** Monday to Friday.
- **Business hours:** Mornings: 08.00 – 12.00; Afternoon: 13.00 – 17.00.

Public Holidays

- **January 01:** New Year’s Day.
- **Late January to mid – February:** Vietnamese Lunar New Year (04 days off).

- **April 30:** Re-unification Day.
- **May 01:** International Labour Day.
- **September 02:** National Day.

Food and Drinks

There is a wide range of dishes in Vietnam, including the very popular traditional foods like spring rolls (“Nem”) and the Vietnamese noodle soup (“Pho”). They can be eaten with rice or noodles. Not all foods are spicy. Vegetarian foods, dietary and western menus are also widely served at many restaurants across the country. A rich variety of tropical fruits is also available but may vary depending on the season.

Imported beers and alcohols are available at hotels, restaurants and shops. There are many Vietnamese brands or country wines made from rice. However, 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.

Emergency numbers

- **Police:** 113.
- **Fire Brigade:** 114.
- **First Aid:** 115.

NHA TRANG CITY

Overview

Nha Trang city belongs to Khanh Hoa province in the South Central Coast of Vietnam. It is known as a beautiful coastal city in Vietnam and in the world. The city has a metropolitan area of 252,6 km² and population of about 393.218. Nha Trang is becoming increasingly popular in recent years because of its pristine beach, best scuba diving center of Vietnam as well as lots of interesting places and delicious food to enjoy.

Location & History

In the history, Nha Trang was known as Kauthara under the Champa hundreds years ago. Until now there are still a lot of heritages and Champa culture remaining here, especially Po Nagar towers. The name Nha Trang derives from a false Vietnamese spelling of a geographical name in the Cham language of the Ya Trang. It was a small fishing village until the 19th century when it was recognized that its beauty would make it an ideal bathing spot. This triggered then its transformation into a leading resort town in Vietnam. Its rapid development in the years to come should turn it into one of East Asia's best beach resorts.

Nha Trang has consistently maintained its position as one of the most beautiful bays of the world. The town is about 450km north of Ho Chi Minh city and 1.280km south of Hanoi. With the 4-km-long main strip of beaches, Nha Trang Bay covers the area of 405km² including 19 large and small islands. As viewed from high above, the bay looks like the aquamarine stone sparkling in the sunshine, bounded by miles of smoothly golden sands.

Climate & Weather

Nha Trang has a tropical savannah climate with a lengthy dry season and shorter rainy season. Nha Trang's dry season lasts from January to August and the wet season is from September to December. During the rainy season, Nha Trang experiences around 41 inches (1,029mm) of rainfall. Throughout the year, Nha Trang experiences hot and humid weather, with temperatures that range between 69°F (21°C) and 91°F (33°C) all



year round. The city becomes particularly humid between May and August, which is the peak of Nha Trang's rainy season.

Place of Interest



today as places of worship for the Cham people.

The Po Nagar Cham Towers are the defining features of Nha Trang that date back to between 8th and 11th centuries. Set atop Mount Cu Lau, with views overlooking the Cai River, there were originally ten buildings dedicated to Hindu deities, but most have been destroyed over the years. The four remaining towers, built in honour of Po Nagar, Cri Cambhu, Sanhaka, and Ganeca, are still used



Nha Trang Cathedral, set atop a hill that overlooks the train station, is widely known as the largest church in the city. It was constructed in provincial French Gothic style during the early 19th century, featuring beautiful stained glass windows and a square clock tower surmounted by a large crucifix. Its three cathedral bells, which were cast in France in 1789, are still in working order.



artefacts, and an 18-metre-long whale skeleton.

The National Oceanographic Museum of Vietnam offers interesting exhibits of local marine life, including over 20,000 live and preserved marine specimens. Established in 1922, the institute sponsors ongoing research and community projects. The ground floor houses glass tanks of various sizes filled with marine life while the upper floor features thousands of preserved specimens, fishing



pool, and sauna.

Thap Ba Hot Springs Centre is a great place to relax and rejuvenate after a day of exploring Nha Trang. It is believed that the natural hot mineral springs help detoxify and soothe fatigued muscles, remove dead skin cells, and supply minerals to the body. Accessible within a 15-minute drive from Nha Trang City, the establishment is fitted with private and shared mud-baths, herbal-bath, waterfall, swimming



The Hon Khoi Salt Fields are some of the most unique tourist destinations in Nha Trang, where female workers harvest mounds of natural salt from shallow fields between the months of January and June. Hon Khoi Salt Fields are also popular spots for photography, where visitors can capture great views of the salt mountains and locals carrying heavy baskets across the fields.

Nha Trang is known as the famous entertainment center of Vietnam, with series of complexes such as **Vinpearl Land, Tri Nguyen Aquarium, Hon Tam Resort**... Besides, **Cam Ranh Bay** is considered as one of three harbors that have the best natural conditions over the world.

Transportation

Nha Trang is about 450km north of Ho Chi Minh city and 1.280km south of Hanoi.



The easiest way to get to Nha Trang is by plane. Cam Ranh Airport is located about 30km from the city and serves domestic destinations. To Nha Trang, there are 4 daily flights from Ho Chi Minh City and 3 from Hanoi.



Ho Chi Minh to Nha Trang buses operate 24/7: There are both daytime and night-time buses. To get from the airport to the bus station in Ho Chi Minh, you will have to get a taxi and spend about 20-30 minutes travelling. The bus timetable depends on the season and the type of the bus you take to go to Nha Trang. Once every hour buses to Nha Trang depart from at least one station in Ho Chi Minh.



Nha Trang is a stop on the main railway-line connecting Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Trains departing from Hanoi are lengthy and make many stops along the way - each one way trip can take as long as 12-20 hours. The journey from Ho Chi Minh City to Nha Trang takes between 6-8 hours. The railway station in Nha Trang is about 1 km away from the city center.



Taxi services are available 24/7. Taxi takes about 7 hours from Ho Chi Minh to Nha Trang. The most reliable companies are Vinasun and Mai Linh.

Source: <https://www.vietnamonline.com>; <http://www.vnrentacar.com>; <http://www.vietnam-guide.com>; <http://nhatrang.khanhhoa.gov.vn>; <http://www.vietnamtourism.com>; <http://www.nha-trang.travel>...

INDEX II: ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM



The Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam was established in accordance with Decision 82/2008/QĐ-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)
Second - Class Independence Order (2004)
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 three centers, namely the Center for Political and Security Studies, the Centre for Development and Economic Integration and the Centre for Regional and Foreign Policy Studies.

On September 1st, 2012, the Centre for East Sea Studies, originally belonged to the Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies, was upgraded to the Bien Dong Institute. The institute has four centers: Center for Policy Studies, Center for Research and International Cooperation, Center for Legal Studies and Center for Information and Documentation.

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 Viet Nam 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 Viet Nam 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 Viet Nam 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 Viet Nam 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.

CONTACTS

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM

Address: 69 Chua Lang Street,
Dong Da, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Telephone number: (84-4) 3834 4540

Fax number: (84-4) 3834 3543

Email: bbtwebsite_dav@mofa.gov.vn

FOUNDATION FOR EAST SEA STUDIES



Founded in 2014 by the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, H.E. Le Cong Phung former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, H.E. Nguyen Duc Hung former Vietnamese Ambassador to Canada and Singapore, the Foundation for East Sea Studies (FESS) is a non-governmental, non-profitable organization which aims at promoting studies on East Sea issues to maintain peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity in the region.

MISSIONS

The foundation plays as a channel to seek, gather and develop individual who has good ability and dignity to assist the East Sea studies; to disseminate, propagate and raising awareness of people in defending national maritime sovereignty in accordance with the orientation, policy and law of the Party and the State.

- To assist the East Sea studies of students, scholars, institutes as well as individuals and organizations with regards to sustain peace, stability and cooperation in the East Sea.
- To nurture and honour students and junior researchers, to supplement human resources that major in the East Sea studies to the Vietnamese offices and organizations.
- To call for sponsors from internal and external individuals, entrepreneurs in order to support the foundation's purposes.
- To develop the relationship with other international foundations, institutes as well as individuals and organization to support foundation's purposes.
- To partner with Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam (DAV) and other organisations both inside and outside the country to promote East Sea studies.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. Conducting and Supporting Research

- Conducting research on various issues about East Sea.
- Conducting researches of East Sea issues upon proposals and requests of the government, governmental agencies and provincial authorities.
- Requesting and cooperating with national and international institutions and/or experts to conduct research on the East Sea issues.
- Supporting students, scholar as well as institutions in doing East Sea research to maintain peace and stability in the East Sea for national development.

2. *Research Field Specialises in Various Issues*

- Sovereignty issues.
- Settling disputes; maintaining and promoting international cooperation in the East Sea.
- Planning and promoting maritime economy; developing marine resources and protecting marine environment.
- Education and Training on territorial maritime issues.
- Policy and cooperative mechanisms of effective administration and development of maritime resources

3. *Nurturing and Promoting Talents*

- Organising training courses to advance knowledge and skills of staffs working on the boundary and maritime issues from ministries as well as provincial authorities (available upon request).
- Providing information and training for reporters and the press regarding the East Sea issues (available upon request).
- Selecting and training young talents to conduct research on East Sea with the mean of preserving human resources working on this field.

4. *Hosting Conference, Workshop and Talk on East Sea Issues*

- Hosting international workshops on East Sea inside and outside the country.
- Hosting conferences, workshops and talks to lay the floor for discussion and information exchange of experts/scholars with the objectives of proposing recommendations for decision making bodies.
- Coordinating with local conferences working on disseminating information to diverse audiences in the country about upholding national right over islands in the East Sea.

5. *Organising Annual Award for East Sea Study*

- Organising competitions and examining theses & research papers relating to the East Sea among students, master and doctoral students.
- Awarding *Research Excellence Prize* to scholars with outstanding researches on the East Sea.
- Awarding *FESS Annual Press Prize* to journalists writing outstanding articles about the East Sea.

6. *Publishing and Providing Information for National and International Audiences*

- Providing and updating information about the situation in the East Sea, the Vietnam's work on upholding national right, politic and diplomatic operation, as well as many others relating issues.
- Publishing researched documents, articles, books of the East Sea.

- Supporting scholars on publishing their researches including books and journals about the East Sea in the country and abroad.

CONTACTS

FOUNDATION FOR EAST SEA STUDIES

Address: 69 Chua Lang Street,
Dong Da, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Telephone number: (84-4) 6276 3141

Fax number: (84-4) 3834 3543

Website: www.fess.vn

Email: info@fess.vn

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 Viet Nam Fatherland Front under the leadership of the Viet Nam 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 objectives.

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 defence of the people's right to freedom and democracy, contributing to building a legal science and the Viet Nam 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 to 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 Viet Nam 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 favourable 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 unties 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



THE 8TH SOUTH CHINA SEA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

November 14-15, 2016, Nha Trang City, Viet Nam