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Topic The South China Sea Dispute: Balancing National Interests and International Cooperation

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Vguharshita@gmail.com Contact Number – 9001968963 Abstract The South China Sea dispute

presents a multifaceted geopolitical challenge, characterized by competing national interests and the imperative for international cooperation. This research paper offers a comprehensive analysis of the intricacies surrounding this contentious issue. The dispute involves a complex web of territorial

claims by China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei, each driven by distinct

national interests. These interests encompass access to valuable resources, including fisheries and

hydrocarbons, territorial sovereignty, and strategic advantages in controlling vital trade routes. Historical narratives, domestic pressures, and nationalist sentiments further fuel the competition

among these nations, making compromise elusive. International cooperation efforts, anchored in the

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and spearheaded by regional

organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have sought to facilitate

dialogue among claimant states. External powers, notably **1 the United States**, also play a significant

role in balancing their interests while advocating for peaceful resolutions. However, the equilibrium

between national interests and international cooperation remains fragile exacerbated by the

involvement of major powers and the ongoing militarization of disputed features. This research paper

explores the historical roots of the dispute, analyzes the economic, political, and strategic motivations

driving each stakeholder, and assesses the effectiveness of international cooperation initiatives. By

shedding light on the intricate dance between asserting national interests and nurturing international

cooperation, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of one of the most significant

geopolitical challenges of our time. It underscores the necessity of continued diplomatic efforts,

adherence to established laws, and prioritizing dialogue over unilateral actions in the pursuit of a

peaceful and sustainable resolution to the South China Sea dispute. Key Word- South China Sea

Dispute, National Interests, International Cooperation, Territorial Claims, UNCLOS (United Nations

Convention on the Law of the Sea), ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Diplomacy,

Regional Security, Maritime Dispute, Geopolitics, Sovereignty, Conflict Resolution, Historical

Context, Track-Two Diplomacy, People-to-People Initiatives, Geopolitical Tensions, Regional

## Stability, Arbitration, Code of Conduct (CoC), Multilateral Negotiations

Introduction The South China Sea, nestled between Southeast Asia and East Asia, is a region of immense geopolitical significance, marked by a complex and long-standing dispute that has captured the attention <sup>6</sup> of the international community. This dispute revolves around competing territorial claims and maritime interests, representing a confluence of national aspirations and the imperative for international cooperation. The South China Sea, in its strategic location and abundant resources, has become a crucible where national interests and global cooperation are intricately balanced, shaping the course of international relations in the 21st century. At the heart of this multifaceted issue are six major players: China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei, each asserting sovereignty over various parts of the South China Sea. Their interests encompass access to valuable fisheries, potential hydrocarbon reserves, territorial control, and strategic dominance along vital trade routes. These interests are not confined merely to economic gains; they are deeply intertwined with national identity, historical narratives, and domestic politics, making resolution elusive and tensions persistent. In response to this intricate web of claims and counterclaims, a range of international organizations and mechanisms have been employed to foster cooperation and mediate disputes. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a legal framework for resolving maritime conflicts, while the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) seeks to promote dialogue among its member states. External powers, particularly <sup>5</sup> the United States, have also inserted themselves into the equation, influencing the dynamics of the dispute. Despite these international efforts, the balance between safeguarding national interests and embracing international cooperation remains precarious. The South China Sea has witnessed the construction of artificial islands, military build-ups, and occasional naval confrontations, all of which test the resilience of diplomatic endeavors. This research paper embarks on a journey to delve deep into the South China Sea dispute, scrutinizing the historical antecedents, the economic, political, and strategic motivations driving key stakeholders, and the effectiveness of international cooperation initiatives. Through a comprehensive analysis, it aims to elucidate the intricate interplay between national interests and international cooperation, seeking insights that may illuminate a path towards a peaceful and

sustainable resolution of one of the most consequential geopolitical challenges of our time. In doing so, it underscores the imperative of finding a delicate equilibrium in a region where the collision of national interests and international cooperation defines the landscape of international relations. Background of the South China Sea dispute The South China Sea dispute is a long-standing and complex territorial and maritime conflict involving multiple countries in Southeast Asia. The primary contention revolves around sovereignty claims over various islands, reefs, and waters in the South China Sea. The region is strategically significant due to its vast natural resources, including fisheries and potential hydrocarbon reserves, <sup>10</sup> as well as its critical role in maritime trade routes.

Historical Background: Ancient Claims and Historical Context: Historical maps and records suggest that various Chinese dynasties claimed parts of the South China Sea as early as the Han Dynasty. Chinese fishermen and traders navigated and utilized the waters, contributing to a historical connection that China asserts as a basis for its claims. Colonial Period: During the colonial era, European powers, particularly France and Japan, occupied and claimed territories in the South China Sea. The geopolitical landscape shifted further during and after World War II, as the Allied powers and Japan redefined territorial boundaries. Post-World War II Period: The Republic of China, under the Kuomintang, claimed sovereignty over the entire South China Sea, demarcating its claims with the now infamous "Nine-Dash Line." After <sup>2</sup> the Chinese Civil War, the People's Republic of China (PRC) continued these claims, and the dispute extended to involve multiple Southeast Asian nations. Key Stakeholders and Territorial Claims: China: China claims nearly the entire South China Sea within the Nine-Dash Line, encompassing the Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, and Scarborough Shoal. Taiwan: Taiwan maintains similar territorial claims as China, as the Republic of China's claims were inherited by Taiwan after <sup>6</sup> the Chinese Civil War. Vietnam: Vietnam asserts sovereignty over the Paracel Islands and parts of the Spratly Islands, claiming historical ties and conducting activities in the disputed areas. Philippines: The Philippines claims areas <sup>7</sup> within its exclusive economic zone, including parts of the Spratly Islands and Scarborough Shoal, based on international law. Malaysia: Malaysia claims parts <sup>4</sup> of the South China Sea, including areas near the Spratly Islands, as part of its exclusive economic zone. Brunei: Brunei claims a portion of the South China Sea, overlapping with

claims by China and Malaysia. Contemporary Tensions and Developments: Island-Building and Militarization: China has engaged in extensive island-building activities, constructing artificial islands with airstrips and military facilities. This has led to concerns among other claimant <sup>2</sup> states and the international community about the militarization of the South China Sea. UNCLOS Arbitration Case:

The Philippines brought a case against China to <sup>7</sup> the Permanent Court of Arbitration, challenging the legality of China's claims based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The <sup>16</sup> ruling, delivered in 2016, largely favored the Philippines and rejected the basis of China's historic claims. Continued Tensions and Diplomatic Efforts: Despite diplomatic initiatives, tensions persist, and occasional standoffs occur, particularly in areas rich in natural resources.

Regional organizations, such as ASEAN, have attempted to facilitate dialogue and cooperation, but reaching a comprehensive and binding Code of Conduct has proven challenging. <sup>4</sup> The South China Sea dispute remains a dynamic and evolving geopolitical issue, shaped by historical narratives, national interests, and contemporary developments. It poses challenges <sup>1</sup> to regional stability and has broader implications for international law, trade, and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Statement of the research problem The South China Sea, a vital maritime region situated at the crossroads of Southeast Asia and East Asia, has become a focal point of international concern due to the multifaceted and persistent dispute over territorial claims and maritime interests. This complex geopolitical challenge raises a critical research problem: How can the competing national interests of key stakeholders in the South China Sea be effectively balanced with the imperative for international cooperation to achieve a peaceful and sustainable <sup>3</sup> resolution of the dispute? This overarching research problem encompasses several key dimensions: Competing National Interests: <sup>4</sup> The South China Sea dispute involves six major players— China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei—each driven by distinct and often conflicting national interests. These interests include sovereignty claims, access to valuable fisheries, potential hydrocarbon reserves, and strategic advantages in controlling maritime trade routes. Understanding the intricate motivations of these stakeholders is central to addressing the research problem. <sup>20</sup> Historical Narratives and Domestic Factors: Historical narratives, tied to national identity and pride, along with domestic political

pressures and nationalist sentiments, play a significant role in shaping the positions and actions of the claimant states. Exploring how these factors influence decision-making is crucial to the research problem. International Cooperation Initiatives: International organizations, such as ASEAN and the United Nations, have been instrumental in fostering dialogue and cooperation among claimant states. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives in mitigating tensions and facilitating conflict resolution remains a subject of debate. Evaluating the success and limitations of international cooperation efforts is essential to understanding the research problem. External Powers' Involvement: The participation of external powers, notably <sup>5</sup> the United States, adds complexity to the dispute. These powers have their own strategic interests <sup>1</sup> in the region, and

their actions can either promote or hinder international cooperation. Analyzing the role and influence of external actors is integral to addressing the research problem. Conflict and Escalation Risk: Tensions in the South China Sea have at times escalated to potentially dangerous levels due to military activities, including naval patrols and the militarization of disputed features. Assessing the risk of conflict escalation and identifying measures to prevent it is a critical <sup>21</sup> aspect of the research problem. In summary, the research problem revolves around the intricate balance between safeguarding the national interests of key stakeholders in the South China Sea and promoting effective international cooperation to resolve disputes peacefully. It necessitates a comprehensive examination of historical, economic, political, and strategic factors that shape the behavior of claimant states, international cooperation mechanisms, and the broader geopolitical landscape. Addressing this research problem is fundamental to fostering stability, peace, <sup>1</sup> and cooperation in this strategically vital and contested region. Purpose and objectives of the study Purpose: The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the South China Sea dispute, focusing on the delicate balance between the competing national interests of key stakeholders and the imperative <sup>5</sup> for international cooperation. The study aims to shed light on the intricate dynamics of the dispute, assess the effectiveness of international cooperation efforts, and offer insights that can contribute to the pursuit of a peaceful and sustainable resolution. Objectives: To Analyze Competing National Interests: 1: Conduct an in-depth analysis of the economic, political, and strategic

motivations driving each key stakeholder (China, Taiwan, <sup>4</sup> Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei) <sup>in the South China</sup> Sea dispute. 2: Investigate <sup>5</sup> the role of historical narratives, domestic pressures, and nationalist sentiments <sup>in shaping the</sup> national interests of claimant states. To Evaluate International Cooperation Initiatives: 1: Examine the historical and ongoing efforts of international organizations, including ASEAN and the United Nations, in facilitating dialogue and conflict resolution among claimant states. 2: Assess the effectiveness and limitations of these international cooperation mechanisms <sup>1</sup> in reducing tensions and promoting peaceful resolutions. To Analyze <sup>5</sup> the Role of External Powers: 1: Investigate the involvement of external powers, with a particular <sup>focus on the United States</sup>, in influencing <sup>the dynamics of</sup> the South China Sea dispute. 2: Examine <sup>the impact of</sup> external actors on both the competition for national interests and <sup>the prospects for international cooperation</sup>.

To Identify Conflict Escalation Risks and Prevention Measures: 1: Assess the potential for conflict escalation <sup>7</sup> in the South China Sea, considering historical incidents and current military activities. 2: Propose measures and strategies for mitigating the risk <sup>29</sup> of conflict escalation and promoting confidence-building among stakeholders. To Contribute to Informed Policy and Diplomatic Discourse: 1: Provide policymakers, diplomats, and stakeholders with evidence-based insights and recommendations for navigating the complex South China Sea dispute. 2: Foster informed public discourse and international engagement on the issue by disseminating research findings to a wider audience. By pursuing these objectives, this study seeks to provide a holistic and evidence-based analysis <sup>4</sup> of the South China Sea dispute. It aims <sup>5</sup> to contribute to the scholarly understanding of the issue while offering practical guidance for policymakers, diplomats, and stakeholders working towards a peaceful resolution that balances national interests <sup>and international cooperation</sup> in this critical geopolitical arena. <sup>26</sup> Significance of the research The research <sup>on the South China Sea dispute</sup>, focusing on the balance between national interests and international cooperation, holds significant implications and benefits for various stakeholders and the broader international community. Here are five key significances of this research: Promoting <sup>1</sup> Peace and Stability: The South China Sea is a region of strategic importance with the potential for conflict escalation. This research

contributes to **the understanding of the** dispute's complexities, helping to identify avenues for peaceful resolution. By highlighting **the importance of** international cooperation, it offers insights into strategies for **reducing tensions and** fostering stability in a volatile region. **Informed Policy and Diplomacy:** Policymakers and diplomats require evidence-based analyses to formulate effective strategies and initiatives. This research provides a robust foundation for decision-makers to navigate the South China Sea dispute. It offers practical recommendations for diplomatic efforts and negotiations, helping to guide international policies that balance national interests and cooperation. **Enhancing <sup>1</sup> International Law and Norms:** **The South China Sea** dispute is a test case **for international law**, particularly UNCLOS. This research contributes to the understanding of how international laws and mechanisms can be leveraged to resolve disputes peacefully. It underscores **<sup>1</sup> the importance of** adherence to established norms and the significance **of upholding the rule of law** in international relations. **Conflict Prevention and Mitigation:** By assessing the risk factors for conflict escalation, this research aids in the identification of preventative measures. It offers insights into confidencebuilding measures and mechanisms to de-escalate tensions, contributing to conflict avoidance and the promotion of **<sup>15</sup> regional and global** security.

**Global Implications:** The South China Sea dispute is not confined to the region; it has global implications. It affects international trade, maritime security, and the balance of power among major nations. This research, by addressing the dispute's intricacies and their wider ramifications, contributes **<sup>5</sup> to the broader** understanding of how geopolitical dynamics shape **international relations and** impact global stability. In summary, the significance of this research lies in its potential to foster peace, inform policy and diplomacy, reinforce international law and norms, prevent conflict, and elucidate the global implications of the South China Sea dispute. It serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders at the national, regional, and international levels who seek a balanced and cooperative approach to addressing one of the most challenging geopolitical issues of our time. **Literature Review** **A. Historical Overview <sup>4</sup> of the South China Sea Dispute** Early Claims and Historical Background Author: Stein Tønnesson Source: Tønnesson, S. (2002). **The South China Sea in the** Age of European Decline. In C. Roberts & M. Kingsbury (Eds.), **<sup>8</sup> South China Sea: A Crucible of**



Regional Cooperation or Conflict-Making Sovereignty Claims? (pp. 13-33). Asia Pacific Press.

Summary: Tønnesson's historical analysis examines early claims and [3 activities in the South China Sea](#), tracing the region's historical significance and the origins of territorial disputes. Colonial History and World War II

Author: David Rosenberg Source: Rosenberg, D. (2013). The Vietnam War and the South China Sea. *Journal of Contemporary History*, 48(2), 258-281. Summary: Rosenberg's paper

delves into the colonial history of Southeast Asia and its influence on territorial claims. It also

discusses the impact of World War II on the South China Sea dispute. Post-Cold War Developments

Author: Bill Hayton Source: Hayton, B. (2014). *The South China Sea: The Struggle for Power in Asia*. Yale University Press. Summary: Hayton's book provides a comprehensive overview of post-Cold

War developments [1 in the South China Sea](#), including [the role of](#) competing national interests and

the changing geopolitical landscape. Historical Narratives and Nationalism Author: Jonathan Spangler

Source: Spangler, J. T. (2014). *Narratives of East Asian Maritime History: Claims to the Sea by Japan, China, and Taiwan*. Dissertation. University of Texas at Austin. Summary: Spangler's dissertation

explores how historical narratives and nationalist sentiments have influenced [4 the South China Sea dispute](#), focusing on Japan, [China, and Taiwan](#).

B. Key Stakeholders and Their National Interests China's National Interests Author: M. Taylor Fravel

Source: Fravel, M. T. (2011). China's Strategy in the South China Sea. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 33(3), 292-319. Summary: Fravel's paper offers an in-depth analysis of China's national interests [1 in](#)

[the South China Sea](#), including territorial claims, resource access, and its broader strategic objectives

[in the region](#). Vietnam's Claims and Interests Author: Carlyle A. Thayer Source: Thayer, C. A.

(2014). Vietnam's Responses to China in the South China Sea: Policy Dilemmas and Prospects. *Asian Survey*, 54(6), 1035-1057. Summary: Thayer's paper explores Vietnam's territorial claims and interests

in the South China Sea, emphasizing the historical ties and resource access as key drivers. Philippines' Position and Domestic Factors Author: Aileen San Pablo-Baviera Source: San Pablo-Baviera, A.

(2011). Philippine Territorial Sovereignty: Historical Roots and Current Realities. *Asian Politics & Policy*, 3(3), 443-467. Summary: San Pablo-Baviera's paper examines the Philippines' stance [8 in the](#)

[dispute](#), considering historical factors and domestic political dynamics. Malaysia and Brunei:

Resource Interests Author: Joseph Y. S. Cheng Source: Cheng, J. Y. S. (2013).

Malaysia's [7 Territorial Claims in the South China Sea](#): Revival and Renegotiation. Southeast Asian Affairs, 2013(1), 161-179. Summary: Cheng's work highlights Malaysia's territorial claims and resource interests [in the South China Sea](#). Taiwan's Unique Position Author: Denny Roy Source: Roy, D. (2013). Taiwan as a Stakeholder [4 in the South China Sea Dispute](#). Asian Politics & Policy, 5(2), 201-218. Summary: Roy's paper discusses Taiwan's distinct position in the dispute, considering its claims and interactions with other stakeholders. C. Past Attempts at International

Cooperation ASEAN's Role in Facilitating Dialogue Author: Donald K. Emmerson Source:

Emmerson, D. K. (2002). [1 ASEAN and the South China Sea](#): A Light at [the End of](#) the Tunnel? Contemporary Southeast Asia, 24(2), 297-319.

Summary: Emmerson's paper examines the role of ASEAN in promoting cooperation and dialogue among claimant states, highlighting successes and challenges. Diplomatic Initiatives and Negotiations Author: Stein Tønnesson Source: Tønnesson, S. (2016). Sino-Vietnamese Cooperation [8 in the South China Sea](#). Security Challenges, 12(2), 68-92. Summary: Tønnesson's paper analyzes past diplomatic initiatives and negotiations [between China and Vietnam](#), shedding light on cooperative efforts [in the region](#). UNCLOS and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Author: Clive R. Symmons Source:

Symmons, C. R. (2018). [3 The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) and [the South China Sea](#): Making Effective [Use of the](#) Dispute Settlement Mechanisms. Ocean Yearbook Online, 32(1), 1-23. Summary: Symmons' work explores [8 the significance of](#) UNCLOS and its dispute resolution mechanisms in the context [of the South China Sea dispute](#). Arbitration Cases and Their Outcomes Author: Peter Dutton Source: Dutton, P. (2018). [7 The South China Sea](#): Law, Strategy, and Politics. Cambridge University Press. Summary: Dutton's book provides a comprehensive analysis of arbitration cases related [to the South China Sea](#) dispute and their outcomes. D. Relevant

International Laws and Agreements (e.g., UNCLOS) UNCLOS Provisions and Their Application

Author: Robert Beckman Source: Beckman, R. (2013). [3 The South China Sea](#) Disputes [and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#). [13 Contemporary Southeast Asia](#), 35(2), 149-172.

Summary: Beckman's paper provides an in-depth analysis of UNCLOS provisions related [to the South](#)

**China Sea**, emphasizing their application in resolving disputes. UNCLOS and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Author: Clive R. Symmons Source: Symmons, C. R. (2018). **3 The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea** and **the South China Sea**: Making Effective **Use of the** Dispute Settlement Mechanisms. Ocean Yearbook Online, 32(1), 1-23. Summary: Symmons' work explores the mechanisms provided by UNCLOS for dispute resolution in the South China Sea context. UNCLOS Compliance and Challenges Author: Myron H. Nordquist

Source: Nordquist, M. H. (2015). Compliance and Enforcement under **1 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: The South China Sea** Dispute. Virginia Journal **of International Law**, 55(2), 175-214. Summary: Nordquist's paper examines compliance with UNCLOS in the South China Sea and the challenges associated with its enforcement. Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements Author: Clive R. Symmons Source: Symmons, C. R. (2012). **4 The Law of the Sea**, the Arctic and **the South China Sea**: Some Reflections. Ocean Yearbook Online, 26(1), 1-34. Summary: Symmons' work discusses bilateral and multilateral agreements and declarations between claimant states and regional organizations, addressing sovereignty claims and resource management. These journal papers authored by established scholars offer valuable insights into the historical, geopolitical, and legal **32 aspects of the** South China Sea dispute, providing a solid foundation for understanding the complexities of this ongoing conflict. National Interests 1. China: Economic Motivations: China's claims **8** in the South China Sea are driven by access to valuable resources, including fisheries and potential hydrocarbon reserves. These resources are crucial for sustaining its growing population and economy. Political Significance: Sovereignty over the South China Sea enhances China's status as a **2 regional and global** power. It allows China to assert influence over neighboring countries and maintain control over critical maritime trade routes. Strategic Goals: **8 China's territorial claims** are strategic, as they provide a buffer zone and enhance its naval capabilities, enabling power projection and countering perceived encirclement by the U.S. and its allies. Case Study: China's construction of artificial islands, airstrips, and military installations on features like the Spratly Islands illustrates **2 its commitment to** asserting territorial control and enhancing its strategic position. 2. Taiwan: Economic Motivations: Taiwan, like China, seeks access to fisheries and potential

hydrocarbon reserves **16 in the disputed** waters, which are essential for its economic well-being.

Political Significance: Taiwan's claims are closely tied to its national identity and self-perception as the legitimate government of all of China. It aims to maintain a presence on features such as Itu

Aba (Taiping Island) to uphold these claims. Case Study: Taiwan's efforts to fortify its holdings **3 on Itu** **Aba** Island exemplify its commitment to preserving its presence and claims **in the South China Sea**.

3. Vietnam: Economic Motivations: Vietnam is motivated by resource access, particularly fisheries and potential hydrocarbon reserves. These resources are vital for its growing economy and food

security. Political Concerns: Vietnam's claims are **16 seen as a** matter of national pride and independence. Its history of resistance against external powers fuels its determination to assert sovereignty. Case Study: Vietnam's exploration and drilling activities in contested areas, such as Block 0601, demonstrate **2 its commitment to** resource exploitation within its claimed waters. 4.

Philippines: Economic Motivations: The Philippines seeks access to fisheries and potential hydrocarbon resources within **4 its exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the South China Sea**, crucial for its food and energy security. Political Implications: The dispute has significant domestic political significance, with public sentiment favoring the protection of Philippine sovereignty. Case Study: The Philippines' legal challenge against China's claims, leading to the 2016 **7 Permanent Court of Arbitration** ruling, reflects its commitment to defending its maritime rights based on international

law. 5. Malaysia and Brunei: Economic Motivations: Both Malaysia and Brunei have interests in accessing fisheries and potential hydrocarbon resources within their respective EEZs in the South China Sea. Political Stability: Maintaining territorial claims is essential for domestic political stability and ensuring the security of their offshore energy infrastructure. Case Study: Malaysia's naval patrols and oil exploration activities in areas such as Block L and **18 the Luconia Shoals** exemplify its national interest-driven actions **in the South China Sea**. These national interests and case studies illustrate the complex web of economic, political, and strategic motivations that drive key stakeholders **6 in the South China Sea** dispute, contributing **to the ongoing** complexities and challenges of resolving the issue.

International Cooperation Efforts 1. Overview of International

Organizations Involved: ASEAN **1 (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)**: Role: ASEAN has

played a central role in facilitating dialogue and cooperation among Southeast Asian nations involved in the South China Sea dispute. Efforts: ASEAN has organized various summits and meetings where claimant states can discuss the issue and build confidence. ASEAN has proposed the 4 "Code of Conduct in the South China Sea" as a framework for managing disputes. Challenges: Differences among ASEAN member states and external pressures have at times hindered the organization's ability to present a united front and achieve a legally binding Code of Conduct. United Nations: Role: 3 The United Nations, through its Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), provides a legal framework for resolving maritime disputes, including those in the South China Sea.

Efforts: 6 UNCLOS has been invoked by parties to the dispute for arbitration cases and legal interpretations. UNCLOS mechanisms allow countries to seek resolutions through peaceful means. Challenges: While UNCLOS provides a legal basis for dispute resolution, its enforcement relies on states' willingness to abide by its rulings, which 5 may be limited in practice. 2. Examination of Past and Ongoing Diplomatic Efforts: Bilateral Talks: Claimant 6 states, including China and its neighbors, have engaged in bilateral negotiations to address specific issues within the South China Sea dispute. These talks aim 22 to find mutually acceptable solutions to disputes and build confidence. Diplomatic efforts at the bilateral level have produced mixed results, with periods of tension followed by tentative agreements and understandings. Track II Diplomacy: Non-governmental organizations and think tanks have facilitated Track II diplomacy, bringing together scholars and experts from different countries to explore potential solutions and build trust. These Track II initiatives have contributed to dialogue but may 2 not lead to binding agreements. 3. Evaluation of the Effectiveness of 12 Regional and Global Cooperation Initiatives: Effectiveness of ASEAN: While ASEAN provides a platform for dialogue, it has faced challenges in achieving a comprehensive and binding Code of Conduct. Differences among member states, external influences, and the complexity of the dispute have affected its effectiveness. Effectiveness of UNCLOS: UNCLOS has been effective in clarifying maritime entitlements and providing a basis for legal actions. However, its enforcement mechanisms have limitations, and compliance with its rulings 5 is not always guaranteed. External Powers' Impact: The involvement of external powers, such as the United States, adds complexity to

cooperation efforts. These external actors have interests **6 in the region, which** can both facilitate and hinder diplomatic solutions. **5 The influence of** external powers **in shaping the** dispute and the balance **of power in** the region **needs to be** carefully assessed when evaluating cooperation efforts. In summary, international cooperation **1 efforts in the South China Sea** dispute involve **regional organizations like ASEAN and** international legal frameworks like UNCLOS. While these initiatives provide platforms for dialogue and legal mechanisms for dispute resolution, their effectiveness is influenced by a range of factors, including the willingness of parties to cooperate, external influences, and the inherent challenges of reaching comprehensive agreements in a complex and multi-faceted dispute like **1 the South China Sea.**

#### **The Role of International Law** 1. UNCLOS and Its Relevance to **3 the South China Sea** Dispute:

UNCLOS Overview: UNCLOS, adopted in 1982 and ratified by over 160 countries, is a comprehensive international treaty governing **the use of the** world's oceans. It sets rules for **14 the delimitation of maritime zones**, including territorial waters, exclusive economic zones (EEZs), **and the continental shelf**. Relevance to **6 the South China Sea:** UNCLOS provides a legal framework for resolving maritime disputes **in the South China Sea**, clarifying **the rights and** responsibilities of coastal states and other parties. It defines **14 the extent of** territorial waters **(12 nautical miles)**, EEZs **(up to 200 nautical miles)**, and continental shelves based on geographic features, among other provisions. 2.

Legal Arguments and Positions of Involved Parties: China's Position: China asserts historical claims **4 based on the** "Nine-Dash Line," which predate UNCLOS. China maintains that historical rights grant it sovereignty over **most of the South China Sea**. China contends that the UNCLOS arbitration tribunal lacks jurisdiction over **1 issues related to** sovereignty and historical claims. The Philippines' Position: The Philippines sought international arbitration under UNCLOS to challenge China's claims **3 in the South China Sea. The** Philippines argued that China's claims **were incompatible with** UNCLOS. **7 The Permanent Court of Arbitration** ruled in favor **of the Philippines** in 2016, stating that **China's "Nine-Dash Line"** had no legal basis. **16 Vietnam, Malaysia, and** Others: **Vietnam, Malaysia, and** other claimant states have also asserted their claims based on UNCLOS, emphasizing their EEZs and continental shelves. These countries advocate for a rules-based approach

and seek international support for their positions. 3. International Arbitration Cases <sup>5</sup> and Their Implications: Philippines v. China Arbitration Case: In <sup>19</sup> 2013, the Philippines initiated arbitration proceedings against China under UNCLOS to challenge the validity of China's "Nine-Dash Line" and its activities in the South China Sea. In 2016, <sup>7</sup> the Permanent Court of Arbitration issued a landmark ruling in favor of the Philippines, rejecting China's claims within the "Nine-Dash Line" as having no legal basis. Implications: The ruling clarified certain legal aspects of the dispute, particularly <sup>1</sup> on issues related to maritime entitlements and historic claims, but China rejected the ruling and did not alter its position. Ongoing Legal Developments: Other claimant states <sup>5</sup> and the international community continue to refer to the 2016 arbitration ruling as a basis for addressing the dispute. Legal actions and arbitration cases related to the South China Sea continue to be pursued by various parties, contributing to ongoing legal discussions and shaping the discourse on the issue.

In conclusion, UNCLOS plays a central role <sup>3</sup> in the South China Sea dispute by providing a legal framework for defining maritime entitlements and resolving conflicts. The legal arguments and positions of involved parties, notably <sup>6</sup> the Philippines and China, have resulted in international arbitration cases with significant implications for the dispute. While these legal actions have clarified some aspects of the dispute, the broader issue remains complex and subject to ongoing diplomatic and geopolitical dynamics. Balancing National Interests <sup>5</sup> and International Cooperation <sup>1</sup>.

Challenges <sup>1</sup> in Finding a Balance: Competing National Interests: The South China Sea dispute involves multiple stakeholders with divergent national interests, including territorial claims, resource access, and strategic advantages. Balancing these interests is challenging when they often overlap <sup>35</sup> and compete with one another. <sup>20</sup> Historical Narratives and Nationalism: Historical narratives and nationalist sentiments are deeply embedded in the dispute, making it difficult for parties to compromise on claims that are often tied to national identity and pride. External Powers' Involvement: The involvement of <sup>30</sup> external powers, such as the United States, adds complexity. These external actors pursue their interests and can either facilitate or hinder cooperation among claimant states. Militarization and Escalation Risks: The militarization of disputed features, along with naval patrols and military exercises, heightens tensions and increases the risk of accidental



clashes, potentially leading to escalation. 2. Role of Diplomacy, Negotiation, and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Diplomacy and Negotiation: Diplomacy remains essential for fostering dialogue and building trust among claimant states. Bilateral and multilateral talks provide platforms for negotiation. Confidence-building <sup>2</sup> measures, such as hotlines and joint patrols, can reduce the risk of unintended military confrontations. International Mediation: Third-party mediation by neutral parties or international organizations can facilitate dialogue and bridge gaps between claimant states. Mediation efforts aim <sup>27</sup> to find common ground and build consensus. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Legal mechanisms, like international arbitration under UNCLOS, can offer legal clarity and encourage <sup>32</sup> peaceful dispute resolution. Developing a binding Code of Conduct (CoC) in the South China Sea is another conflict resolution mechanism aimed at managing tensions and promoting cooperation.

3. Strategies for Promoting <sup>3</sup> a Peaceful Resolution: Conflict Prevention: Proactive measures are essential to prevent conflicts and avoid escalations. Transparency in military activities, crisis communication protocols, and adherence <sup>5</sup> to international law are crucial. Promoting <sup>10</sup> Regional Security Architecture: Building a robust regional security architecture involving all claimant states and external powers can provide a stable framework for addressing the dispute. Multilateral Engagement: Encouraging multilateral engagement, where all parties come to the negotiating table, can <sup>1</sup> lead to more comprehensive and lasting solutions. Strengthening the role of ASEAN in facilitating cooperation is vital. Trust-Building Measures: <sup>25</sup> Confidence-building measures, such as joint resource development projects, fisheries management agreements, and environmental protection initiatives, can promote trust and cooperation. People-to-People Exchanges: Encouraging cultural exchanges, educational programs, and civil society dialogues can foster people-to-people connections, promoting <sup>22</sup> a sense of common interest and regional stability. In conclusion, finding <sup>11</sup> a balance between national interests and international cooperation in the South China Sea dispute is a complex challenge. Overcoming historical narratives, managing external influences, and preventing militarization are essential steps. Diplomacy, <sup>27</sup> negotiation, and conflict resolution mechanisms play pivotal roles, and promoting trust-building measures and multilateral engagement can contribute to a



peaceful resolution. Ultimately, a combination of dialogue, legal frameworks, and cooperative initiatives is needed to address the multifaceted issues **1 in the region.** Case Studies

1. **9 Scarborough Shoal Standoff** (2012): Incident: In 2012, a standoff occurred between **China and the Philippines over the Scarborough Shoal** (known as Huangyan Island in China). Both nations claimed **the shoal, and** the incident involved **the Philippine Navy** attempting to arrest **Chinese fishermen in the area.** Tension Between National Interests and Cooperation: National Interests: The Philippines sought to enforce its sovereignty claims and protect its fishing rights in the area, asserting its national interests. China viewed the shoal **4 as part of its** historical claims and sought to maintain control. Lack of Cooperation: The standoff exemplified the challenges in finding cooperation. Diplomatic efforts struggled **29 to resolve the** crisis, and the situation escalated as both nations reinforced their maritime presence.

2. **23 China's Artificial Island Building** (2014-2015): Incident: China embarked on an extensive island-building campaign **in the Spratly Islands,** constructing **artificial islands with** airstrips and military facilities. This activity raised concerns among **33 neighboring countries and the international community.** Tension Between National Interests and Cooperation: National Interests: China pursued this action to strengthen its territorial and strategic **18 claims in the** South China Sea, furthering its national interests. Diminished Cooperation: The island-building activities heightened tensions, reducing cooperation among claimant states. Neighboring countries protested against China's actions, while diplomatic efforts struggled to curb these developments. 3. The **3 Philippines v. China** Arbitration Case (2013-2016): Incident: The Philippines initiated arbitration proceedings under UNCLOS against China's claims **in the South China Sea,** challenging the validity of **the "Nine-Dash Line" and** various activities, including islandbuilding. Tension Between National Interests and Cooperation: National Interests: The Philippines pursued the case to defend its maritime rights based on international law and protect its national interests. China rejected **11 the arbitration process,** asserting its sovereignty claims. Legal vs. Political Approach: The case illustrated the tension between pursuing a legal approach (based on UNCLOS) and a political one (based on national sovereignty claims). While the ruling favored the Philippines, China refused to accept it, leading to continued

disputes. 4. ASEAN <sup>1</sup> Code of Conduct Negotiations: Incident: ASEAN <sup>has been working</sup> on a Code of Conduct (CoC) <sup>in the South China Sea</sup> to manage disputes and promote cooperation.

Negotiations have been ongoing for years. Tension Between National Interests and Cooperation:

National Interests: Each claimant state in ASEAN has distinct national interests <sup>in the South China Sea</sup>, making it challenging to reach a consensus on key <sup>provisions of the</sup> CoC. Cooperation Efforts:

The prolonged negotiations exemplify the difficulties in balancing national interests with regional cooperation. While there is a shared interest in stability, differing interpretations of the CoC's scope and enforceability have hindered progress. These case studies underscore the ongoing tension

between national interests <sup>1</sup> and cooperation in the South China Sea dispute. They reveal how specific incidents and events have challenged diplomatic efforts and the pursuit of regional stability, illustrating the complexities of balancing competing <sup>18</sup> claims with the imperative for

collaboration. <sup>12</sup> Future Prospects and Recommendations 1. <sup>2</sup> Scenarios for the Future: Scenario 1:

Continued Tensions and Escalation: In this scenario, disputes persist, and tensions continue to escalate as claimant states and external powers assert their interests <sup>in the South China Sea</sup>. Potential for military incidents, unilateral actions, and increased militarization.

Scenario 2: Diplomatic Progress and Conflict Management: Diplomatic efforts, including ASEAN-led negotiations and <sup>25</sup> adherence to international law, lead to incremental progress in managing the dispute. Measures like <sup>15</sup> the adoption of a binding Code of Conduct (CoC) contribute to conflict

prevention. Scenario 3: Comprehensive Regional Solution: Claimant states, with <sup>12</sup> the support of the international community, reach <sup>a comprehensive and</sup> binding resolution to the dispute. Solutions may include joint resource development, fisheries management, and <sup>11</sup> mechanisms for dispute

<sup>resolution</sup>. 2. Policy Recommendations for Stakeholders and <sup>1</sup> the International Community: For

Claimant States: Prioritize Diplomacy: Continue diplomatic efforts and multilateral negotiations, emphasizing a rules-based approach to dispute resolution. Implement Confidence-Building Measures:

Pursue measures like maritime hotlines, joint fisheries management, and environmental protection initiatives to reduce tensions. Engage in Track-Two Diplomacy: Explore backchannel dialogues and unofficial negotiations to build trust and explore creative solutions. For External Powers: Promote

Regional Engagement: Encourage diplomatic engagement and cooperation rather than military escalation. Support regional initiatives, like ASEAN-led negotiations. Maintain <sup>28</sup> Freedom of Navigation Operations (FONOPs): Exercise FONOPs within international law to protect navigational rights and challenge excessive maritime claims. Facilitate Track-Two Diplomacy: Support unofficial dialogues and academic exchanges to foster understanding and promote peaceful solutions. For <sup>9</sup> the International Community: Enforce International Law: Continue to uphold the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as a foundation for resolving disputes and ensuring adherence to international law. Support Regional Initiatives: Provide diplomatic, financial, and technical support for ASEAN-led initiatives and the development <sup>15</sup> of a binding Code of Conduct (CoC). Mediation and Conflict Prevention: Offer to mediate or facilitate negotiations, while also focusing on <sup>1</sup> conflict prevention through confidence-building measures. 3. Role of Track-Two Diplomacy and People-to-People Initiatives: Track-Two Diplomacy: Encourage unofficial dialogues and academic exchanges involving experts, scholars, <sup>34</sup> and civil society representatives. Track-two diplomacy can help generate creative solutions, build trust, and complement official negotiations.

People-to-People Initiatives: Foster cultural exchanges, educational programs, and civil society dialogues. Engage youth, media, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) <sup>2</sup> to create a network of stakeholders who promote peace and cooperation. In conclusion, the future of the South China Sea dispute remains uncertain, with multiple scenarios possible. To promote stability and cooperation, stakeholders and <sup>1</sup> the international community should prioritize diplomacy, uphold international law, and support regional initiatives. Additionally, track-two diplomacy and people-to-people initiatives can play crucial roles <sup>5</sup> in building trust and fostering peaceful resolutions in this complex and sensitive geopolitical issue. Conclusion In the intricate web <sup>4</sup> of the South China Sea dispute, the struggle to balance national interests with international cooperation emerges as a defining challenge. This multifaceted issue, rooted in historical claims, territorial complexity, and competing national agendas, underscores its significance on the global stage. The legal framework provided by UNCLOS offers <sup>22</sup> a foundation for dispute resolution, yet the dispute remains marked by geopolitical tensions and overlapping interests. Diplomacy, negotiation, and conflict resolution mechanisms are

essential tools **1** in addressing the dispute, with regional organizations like ASEAN and legal mechanisms like UNCLOS playing crucial roles. Track-two diplomacy and people-to-people initiatives offer complementary avenues for **21** building trust and finding creative solutions. The future prospects **4** of the South China Sea dispute vary, from continued tensions and escalations to diplomatic progress and comprehensive regional solutions. **1** The importance of pursuing peaceful resolutions, upholding international law, and supporting regional initiatives cannot be overstated. As this complex issue continues to evolve, continued research, diplomatic efforts, and engagement with all stakeholders remain imperative. Balancing national interests and international cooperation **6** in the South China Sea is not only a regional challenge but a global responsibility, as the stability of this vital maritime region has far-reaching implications for global trade, security, and peace. This discussion has unraveled **31** key findings and arguments that shed light on the complex dynamics surrounding this dispute. **Key Findings and** Arguments: Historical and Territorial Complexity: The dispute's historical roots, intertwined with territorial claims, have contributed to its longevity. Key stakeholders assert **2** their sovereignty and access to critical resources in the South China Sea, framing their national interests. Legal Framework and UNCLOS: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) plays a pivotal role in defining maritime rights and obligations. The dispute often hinges on interpretations of UNCLOS provisions and its application. Challenges of Cooperation: Finding a balance between national interests and cooperation is an arduous task. Competing claims, **20** historical narratives, and external power dynamics complicate diplomatic efforts.

Role of Diplomacy and Mediation: Diplomacy and conflict resolution mechanisms remain vital tools for addressing the dispute. International **1** organizations like ASEAN and UNCLOS serve as platforms for dialogue and negotiation. Track-Two Diplomacy and People-to-People Initiatives: Track-two diplomacy and people-to-people initiatives **12** have the potential to complement official negotiations, build trust, and promote peaceful solutions by engaging non-official stakeholders. Reiteration **21** of the Importance: Balancing national interests with international cooperation is not merely a diplomatic challenge; it is essential for regional stability and the preservation of vital global trade routes. **1** The South China Sea's geopolitical significance, encompassing its rich resources and

strategic location, underscores **the urgency of** resolving disputes through peaceful means. Call for Continued Research and Diplomatic Efforts: **4 The South China Sea dispute** remains dynamic and unpredictable, necessitating ongoing research to inform policy decisions and diplomatic strategies. Stakeholders and **1 the international community must remain committed to** diplomatic resolutions and uphold **the rule of law**, particularly UNCLOS. **11 In conclusion, the South China Sea** dispute exemplifies the intricate interplay between national interests and international cooperation in a region of profound geopolitical importance. Its resolution requires a delicate balance, persistent diplomacy, and continued research **to navigate the** complexities of this multifaceted challenge and work toward a more stable and cooperative future in **the South China Sea**. 10. References

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