

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

South China Sea Maritime Security Outlook

Assessment Period: Q3-Q4 2024 | UNCLASSIFIED

1. Strategic Overview

The South China Sea remains one of the most strategically significant and contested maritime regions in the world. Approximately one-third of global maritime trade transits these waters annually, making it a critical chokepoint for international commerce and energy security. The region contains estimated 11 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

2. Key Developments

2.1 Chinese Military Buildup

Satellite imagery reveals continued infrastructure development:

- Fiery Cross Reef: Hangars for 24 fighter aircraft. Underground fuel storage. Estimated garrison: 400-600 personnel.
- Subi Reef: HQ-9B SAM system installed August 2024. Type 305A radar. Communications intercept facility expanded.
- Mischief Reef: YJ-12B ASCMs confirmed. New helicopter maintenance facility.

2.2 Philippine Response and Second Thomas Shoal

The Philippines maintains presence via grounded BRP Sierra Madre. Resupply missions increasingly contested. Chinese Coast Guard used water cannons in Sep 2024, injuring two Filipino sailors. Philippine Navy deploying larger vessels for resupply including BRP Ramon Alcaraz (FF-16). President Marcos stated armed attack would invoke the 1951 U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty.

2.3 Allied and Partner Activities

- Balikatan 2024: Largest ever with 16,700 personnel (US, Philippines, Australia, France). First live-fire drills simulating vessel sinking in SCS.
- RIMPAC 2024: 29 nations with SCS-specific contingency scenarios.
- Japan MSDF: First independent freedom of navigation passage, October 2024.
- Royal Australian Navy: 6 SCS transits (up from 3 in prior period).

3. Threat Assessment

3.1 Gray Zone Operations

China employs sophisticated gray zone strategy using non-military and paramilitary assets below the threshold of armed conflict. The Chinese Maritime Militia fields 300-400 vessels in the Spratly Islands on rotating basis. CCG expanded fleet with three Type 818 cutters (5,000+ tons each). CCG patrols increased 35%.

3.2 Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) Network

- Surface-to-Air: HQ-9B systems on three reefs, 200km range, overlapping
- Anti-Ship: YJ-12B on all three islands, effective range 400km+
- Surveillance: OTH radar, satellite ground stations, SIGINT facilities
- Air Power: Airstrips for J-11B/J-16 fighters and Y-20 transports

4. Economic Impact

- Shipping insurance premiums increased 12% since 2023
- \$12 billion annual fisheries revenue at stake across claimant nations
- Major energy companies suspended exploration in contested areas
- Japan, South Korea, Taiwan: 80%+ energy imports transit the SCS
- Regional maritime defense spending up 23% since 2020

5. Outlook and Scenarios

Scenario A - Status Quo (Probability: 65%)

China continues incremental expansion while avoiding direct military confrontation. Gray zone operations persist below armed conflict threshold. U.S. and allies maintain regular FONOP tempo and exercise schedule.

Scenario B - Escalation at Second Thomas Shoal (Probability: 20%)

Confrontation during Philippine resupply escalates beyond gray zone, potentially involving use of force against Philippine military personnel. Would trigger crisis in U.S.-China relations and test Mutual Defense Treaty.

Scenario C - Diplomatic Progress (Probability: 10%)

ASEAN and China make meaningful progress on a Code of Conduct establishing dispute resolution mechanisms and confidence-building measures.

Scenario D - Major Military Incident (Probability: 5%)

Unintended collision, weapons discharge, or other incident between Chinese and U.S./allied forces triggers rapid escalation requiring crisis management.

6. Recommendations

- a) Maintain consistent FONOPs at current or increased frequency
- b) Expand multilateral exercises focusing on interoperability
- c) Support Philippine capacity building through EDCA framework
- d) Enhance ISR coverage of Chinese military activities on artificial islands
- e) Strengthen diplomatic engagement through ASEAN mechanisms
- f) Develop and exercise crisis communication protocols
- g) Increase investment in undersea warfare and autonomous systems

7. Regional Force Balance Summary

People's Liberation Army Navy - South Sea Fleet

Surface: 2x Type 055, 8x Type 052D destroyers, 12x Type 054A frigates
Submarines: 4x Type 093 SSN, 6x Type 039A SSK
Amphibious: 3x Type 075 LHD, 8x Type 071 LPD
Coast Guard: 45+ vessels including 12 over 3,000 tons displacement

U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (Forward Deployed)

Carrier Strike Group 5 (CVN-76 Ronald Reagan + escorts)
Destroyer Squadron 15: 8 DDGs forward deployed to Yokosuka
Submarine Squadron 15: 4-6 SSN on rotational deployment
Maritime patrol: P-8A Poseidon, MQ-4C Triton persistent ISR

Key Regional Partners

Japan MSDF: 4 helicopter destroyers, 38 destroyers/frigates, 22 submarines
Royal Australian Navy: 3 Hobart AWD, 8 ANZAC frigates, 6 Collins SSK
Republic of Korea Navy: 3 KDX-III, 6 KDX-II, 18 submarines
Philippine Navy: 2 frigates, 4 corvettes (modernization ongoing)

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Review Authority: Director of Intelligence, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED | **Distribution:** Authorized personnel only