

Abstract

Maritime Security in Indo-Pacific Region, as similar to Multiple Debts Situation in Finance

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The current maritime security challenges are complexly connected each other in the Indo-Pacific region. Some of them are extending globally and becoming nearly chronic situation, for instance North Korea's nuclear development. Once our mishandling the challenges, the situation easily becomes harder for being resolved and continues for years, as similar to the multiple debts situation in finance.

The main factors of challenges are; (1) declining the U.S. influence while expanding China's power, (2) deeply rooted suspicion about China's diplomatic behavior as well as China-provided maritime order which possibly be contrary to rule of law, (3) less cooperation among regional seapowers, and (4) weak economic infrastructure of regional countries.

Effective measures of solution seem to be; (1) reinforce defense capability of regional seapowers, (2) reorganize the U.S.-led regional defense posture with regional seapowers, (3) neutralize negative influence of Chinese seapower, and (4) strategic economic assistance for regional countries which geographic locations are crucial for maintaining the current open and free usage of sea.

China's coercive diplomacy in the South China Sea : Limit of China's coercive diplomacy using its maritime law enforcement assets

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China is seeking to revise the situation in the South China Sea without crossing the military threshold. However, does it make eminently good sense for China to dispatch maritime law enforcement assets to impose its territorial claims in the South China Sea? According to the theory of coercive diplomacy (George, 1991), “opponent’s fear of unacceptable escalation” is one of the particularly significant conditions that favors effective coercive diplomacy. Employing maritime law enforcement assets as a tool of China’s coercive diplomacy might be regarded as China’s intention of eschewing escalation of conflict. But this also involves the risk of climbing the escalation ladder because, for effective coercive diplomacy, backing PLA-Navy is needed at the same time. This requirement is paradoxical to China.

PCA Case No.2013-19, In the Matter of an Arbitration before An Arbitral Tribunal Constituted under Annex VII to the 1982 United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea between the Republic of the Philippines and the People Republic of China, Award (12 July 2016)

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On 12 July 2016, the Tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in the arbitration instituted by the Republic of the Philippines (RP) against the People’s Republic of China (PRC) has issued its Award. This arbitration concerns the role of historic rights to justify so-called “Nine-Dash Line” claimed by PRC, and the source of maritime

entitlements in the South China Sea, the status of certain maritime features in the South China Sea and the maritime entitlements they are capable of generating, and the lawfulness of certain actions by PRC in the South China Sea that are alleged by RP to violate UNCLOS. This Article introduces summary of the Award and examines some points of argument, as well as future perspectives.