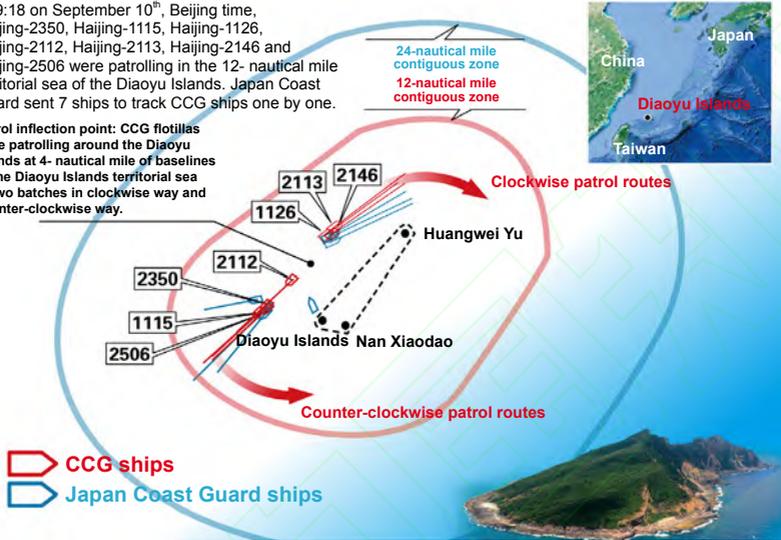


Patrol routes of China's 7 CCG ships over waters surrounding the Diaoyu Islands

At 9:18 on September 10th, Beijing time, Haijing-2350, Haijing-1115, Haijing-1126, Haijing-2112, Haijing-2113, Haijing-2146 and Haijing-2506 were patrolling in the 12- nautical mile territorial sea of the Diaoyu Islands. Japan Coast Guard sent 7 ships to track CCG ships one by one.

Patrol inflection point: CCG flotillas were patrolling around the Diaoyu Islands at 4- nautical mile of baselines of the Diaoyu Islands territorial sea in two batches in clockwise way and counter-clockwise way.



On September 10th, 2013, CCG flotillas were patrolling the territorial sea of the Diaoyu Islands within the 12-nautical mile demarcation line.

carried out various forms of civilian campaigns, strongly expressing the just position of the Chinese people, showing to the world that the Chinese people love peace, safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity and defend the forces of justice.

The South China Sea: the Complex and Profound Situation

The essence of the South China Sea territorial dispute is the sovereignty disputes over some islands and reefs of the Nansha Islands and delimitation problem of some sea waters, including reefs attribution,

maritime delimitation, resource development and other issues. China enjoys sovereignty over the South China Sea islands and their adjacent waters, including the Xisha and Nansha Islands. China is the first nation that discovered, named, developed and administered the South China Sea islands. In the first half of the 20th century, the French colonial authority ruling Vietnam and Japan invaded the islands and reefs of the Xisha and Nansha Islands. In 1946, the Chinese government reclaimed the two islands from Japan in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Proclamation. The Chinese navy sent to recover the South China Sea islands erected the sovereignty monument in the Yongxing Island of the Xisha Islands and the Taiping Island of the Nansha Islands. The then national government fully recovered the sovereignty over the two islands from Japan and sent troops to station in the largest island of Taiping Island. It rearranged, renamed and announced islands, reefs, beaches, sandbanks of the South China Sea, including the Nansha Islands, and published the South China Sea dash lines in the officially published map, to which the neighboring countries of the South China Sea had no objection at that time. This historical fact had also been widely recognized by the international community at that time.

The South China Sea issue can be traced back to the late 1960s and early 1970s, which is the product of complex facts: the complex geopolitical environment in the South China Sea, rich biological and non-biological resources, colonial aggression in history and intervention of extraterritorial forces, and expansion of marine sovereignty of the surrounding countries. The geopolitical politics of the South China Sea is very complex, involving seven parties or six countries, namely, China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia and Taiwan. In the 1970s, the coastal countries began to compete for the expansion of marine jurisdiction, under which background, the neighboring countries of the South China Sea started to seize some reefs and sea waters within China's dash line in the South China Sea and wantonly exploited the oil and gas resources. In 1968, the Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resource



Since May 2nd, Vietnam strongly interfered CNOOC's normal drilling activities in Xisha Islands.

On May 3rd, Philippine Air Force airdropped supplies to its Marines on the shabby warship in Ren'ai Reef (Second Thomas Shoal).

On May 4th, 5000 U.S. soldiers and Philippine soldiers began to hold a large-scale exercise codenamed "shoulder to shoulder" in the land and sea area near South China Sea, one of whose subject is "response to a possible invasion".

On May 6th, Philippine maritime police illegally detained Chinese fishing boats and 11 fishermen normally fishing in the Half Moon Shoal in South China Sea.

On May 6th, Ramos Sahani openly advocated that "U. S. shall be invited to set up military bases in Ren'ai Reef and Huangyan Island."

In May 2014, South China Sea disputes among China, Vietnam and the Philippines were gradually upgrading.

in Asia Off-shore Areas established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East presented a survey report. The report notes that the adjacent coastal waters of Vietnam, the eastern and southern part of the Nansha Islands bear considerable oil and gas resources. This became an important incentive for the flaring desire of the neighboring countries in the South China Sea. The Nansha Islands and their surrounding waters also have a rich variety of other resources. For example, on some large islands, the Chinese people in history planted coconut trees, breadfruit trees and tung oil trees, and later introduced pineapple and other tropical fruits; guano on reefs are important traditional resources; reef, atolls and the surrounding waters have squid, sea cucumber, tuna and other fishery resources which have an important commercial value; the Nansha Islands are a main hatch place for sea turtles where there are precious resources like coral and natural pearls.

In the 21st century, the tensions in the South China Sea show some changes. Neighboring countries of the South China Sea are adjusting their strategies and policies to consolidate vested interests, seeking legal coat for their “looting” and “occupying” behaviors. Extraterritorial countries’ meddling in the South China Sea problem has become an important factor affecting the situation. Especially since 2008, the tension of the South China Sea issue suddenly appeared and deteriorated. With the policy shift of the United States in the South China Sea issue, the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and the South China Sea issues being included in all levels of the ASEAN conference, the international community began to focus on the South China Sea, which resulted in the ongoing escalation of the strategic wrestling for rights and interests in the South China Sea.

Vietnam first formulated the Vietnam Marine Strategy to 2020 which included reefs and sea areas under the jurisdiction of China into its overall strategic plan. On June 21st, 2012, it approved the Vietnam Law of the Sea which includes China’s Nansha and Xisha Islands into its so-

called “sovereignty” and “jurisdiction”. This law specifies the scope of the application which covers a variety of waters such as the islands of Hoang Sa archipelago (China’s Xisha Islands) and Chang Sa Islands (China’s Nansha Islands) and other archipelagos, islands and reefs claimed by Vietnam. This is a comprehensive marine legislation, with the nature of the Basic Law. On the basis of the Vietnam existing legal framework, this law makes a more systematic provision on “defending” sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, and emphasizes on “mobilizing the strength of the whole nation in Vietnam to take all necessary measures” to defend Vietnam’s sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the waters, islands and archipelagos. Vietnam’s unilateral action complicates and expands the South China Sea issue. With its domestic legislation, Vietnam includes China’s Xisha and Nansha Islands into the scope of its so-called “sovereignty” and “jurisdiction”, which is a serious violation of China’s territorial sovereignty and contrary to the consensus between leaders of two sides and the spirit of the Declaration on the Code of Conduct on the South China Sea. It has also become a major adverse factor affecting the peace and stability in the South China Sea region. The law is an important step and tool of Vietnam to step up its maritime strategy. On the same day of the adoption of the basic law, Chinese Foreign Ministry made a statement reiterating that the Xisha and Nansha Islands are Chinese territory, and China has indisputable sovereignty on these islands and their adjacent waters; any country’s claim of territorial sovereignty of the Xisha and Nansha Islands and the corresponding action are illegal and invalid. Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Zhijun summoned Vietnamese ambassador Nguyen Van and made solemn representations on the Vietnam Law of the Sea approved in the Vietnamese National Assembly which infringes upon China’s territorial sovereignty. He expressed China’s determination to firmly safeguard national territorial sovereignty, required Vietnam to make immediate cessation and correction of all erroneous practices and not to harm Sino-Vietnamese relations and the peace and stability in the South China Sea.

The Philippines approved the so-called Baselines Act in 2009 which provides that China's Huangyan Island and some reefs in Nansha Islands are Philippine's territory. Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement reiterating, "Huangyan Island and the Nansha Islands have always been a part of Chinese territory", "Any other country's claim on territorial sovereignty of the Huangyan Islands and Nansha islands are illegal and invalid." In April, 2012, the Philippine warships illegally harassed and contained Chinese fishing boats, trying to snatch Chinese fishermen in China's Huangyan Island which resulted in the most serious confrontation of the two countries in South China Sea in recent years. In May 2013, the Philippine Coast Guard shot Taiwan fishermen, causing the common concern and condemnation of both Chinese Mainland and Taiwan. In January, 2013, the Philippines disguised the Sino-Philippines reefs and maritime delimitation disputes in the South China Sea and unilaterally resorted to "UNCLOS" arbitration proceedings in Annex 7, which became the first country that unilaterally submitted the reefs sovereignty and maritime delimitation issues in South China for arbitration.



Under the surveillance of PLAN soldiers, material transportation of May to Nansha Islands was conducted in order and all were prepared before the typhoon season.



The so-called "West Philippine Sea" named by the Philippines

The Huangyan Island Incident

Huangyan Island is also known as the Democratic Reef and located in the easternmost of the Zongsha Islands, and it is part of China's Zhongsha Islands and also the only reef above the water in that area. Huangyan Island is China's territory since ancient times. China first discovered Huangyan Island, acquired and consolidated the territorial sovereignty through preemptive and continuing jurisdiction. This fact has not only been supported by sufficient historical evidence and legal basis, but also been recognized by many countries and the international community.

Before 1997, the Philippines had no objection to the fact that the Huangyan Island belongs to China. In 1898, the United States and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris which is one of the most important international treaties that define the composition and scope of the Philippines territory. The Treaty of Paris clearly regulates, "Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehends the islands lying within the following line: a line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth to the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty five minutes north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty five minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty five minutes east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty five minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes north, thence along the parallel of latitude of seven degrees and forty minutes north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth degree parallel of north

latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.”¹ Thus, the western boundary of the Philippine territory is the longitude 118 °E, while China Huangyan Island is located at longitude 117° 51’ E. In another two important treaties that define the territory of the Philippines, 1900 America Western Washington Treaty and the Anglo-American Treaty of 1930, there is no overlapping between the defined territory of the Philippines and China’s Huangyan Island.

The Philippines repeatedly reiterated the boundaries of its territory and its scope determined by these three treaties in its later legal documents. On several occasions, the Philippines also made it clear that the Huangyan Island was outside its territory. For example, the Philippine Ambassador in Germany G. Anfrito’s letter to the German radio enthusiasts Dieter made it clear that “The Huangyan Island is not within Philippine territorial sovereignty”. In the document issued by the Philippine National Map and Resource Information Ministry on October 18th, 1994 and given by the Philippine Amateur Radio Association to the American Amateur Radio Association on November 18th, 1994, they also confirmed “The Huangyan Island is located outside the boundaries of the Philippine territory”.

From 1997 onwards, the Philippines began to interfere with the amateur radio expeditions approved by Chinese government on the Huangyan Island. Since the beginning of 2000, the Philippines has gradually adjusted domestic maritime strategy and policy and in 2009, in the form of domestic legislation- the so-called Baselines Act, the Philippines claimed sovereignty over China’s Huangyan Island and some reefs of the Nansha Islands. In 2012, the Sino-Philippines Huangyan Island incident triggered a

1 The Ocean Development Strategy Research Institute of the State Oceanic Administration (2012): *China’s Territory-Huangyan Island*, Beijing: Ocean Press, P28-29. Also see Han Zhenhua (1988): *Historical Records of Islands in the South China Sea*, Beijing: Oriental Press, P524-528.

serious confrontation between the two countries over the South China Sea issue in recent years. On April 10th, Philippine warships in China Huangyan Island waters illegally harassed and contained Chinese fishing boats, trying to snatch Chinese fishermen. China Marine Surveillance No.84 and No.75 boat fleet promptly arrived to prevent this offensive action, which resulted in ships confrontation between two sides. On April 12th, under the pressure of Chinese diplomatic representations and enforcement of maritime surveillance, the Philippines withdrew its warships, and reassigned a coast guard boat to the Huangyan Island. Subsequently, the Philippines continued to take measures to ignite public opinions and actions, trying to intensify the contradictions. On the one hand, the Philippines continued to send frigates, warships and anti-submarine aircraft to the Huangyan Island; on the other hand, it disguised and distorted the reality, stirred the international public opinion and called on the neighboring countries to go against China. On May 6th, it named the Huangyan Island as “Scarborough Shoal”, and ordered the removal of marks and architectures on the Huangyan Island which are unrelated to the Philippines.

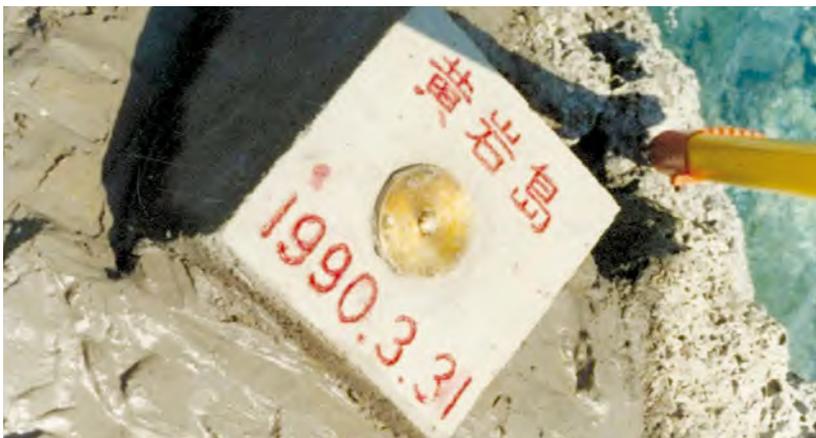
China’s Effective Governance of the Huangyan Island

The governments of every Chinese dynasty implemented effective jurisdiction, and constantly consolidated territorial sovereignty over the Huangyan Island through a series of methods: the establishment of the administrative system, the inclusion of coastal regions, navy patrol on territorial waters, clear administrative divisions, law enforcement, etc. Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, China continued to conduct effective long-term management on the Huangyan Island.

In administrative division, China governs the Huangyan Island as part of the Zhongsha Islands. In March 1959, the Chinese government set up the “Xisha, Nansha, Zhongsha Islands Office”, under the administration

of the Guangdong Province. In March 1969, the office was renamed the “Guangdong Province Xisha, Zhongsha, Nansha Islands Revolutionary Committee”, and the People’s Armed Forces Department, the Police Station and other institutions were established on the Xisha Islands. On October 22nd, 1981, the Chinese government set up a “Guangdong Province Xisha, Nansha, Zhongsha Islands Office”. As an agency of the People’s Government of Guangdong Province, it is directly led by the Hainan Civil Administration. Since the founding of Hainan Province in April, 1988, reefs and waters of Xisha, Nansha and Zhongsha islands have been under the jurisdiction of Hainan Province. In July 2012, China set up Sansha City to further regulate the jurisdiction, development and protection of reefs and waters of the South China Sea islands and to fulfill its corresponding responsibilities in the Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha Islands.

In national marine legislation, China constantly reiterates that the South China Sea islands, including the Zhongsha Islands, belong to China. Since the Huangyan Island is a part of the Zhongsha islands, relevant laws and regulations are inevitably applicable to it. The Declaration by the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Territorial Seas of 1958 is applicable to all the territory of the People’s Republic of China



Photos of Chinese measuring mark on the Huangyan Island

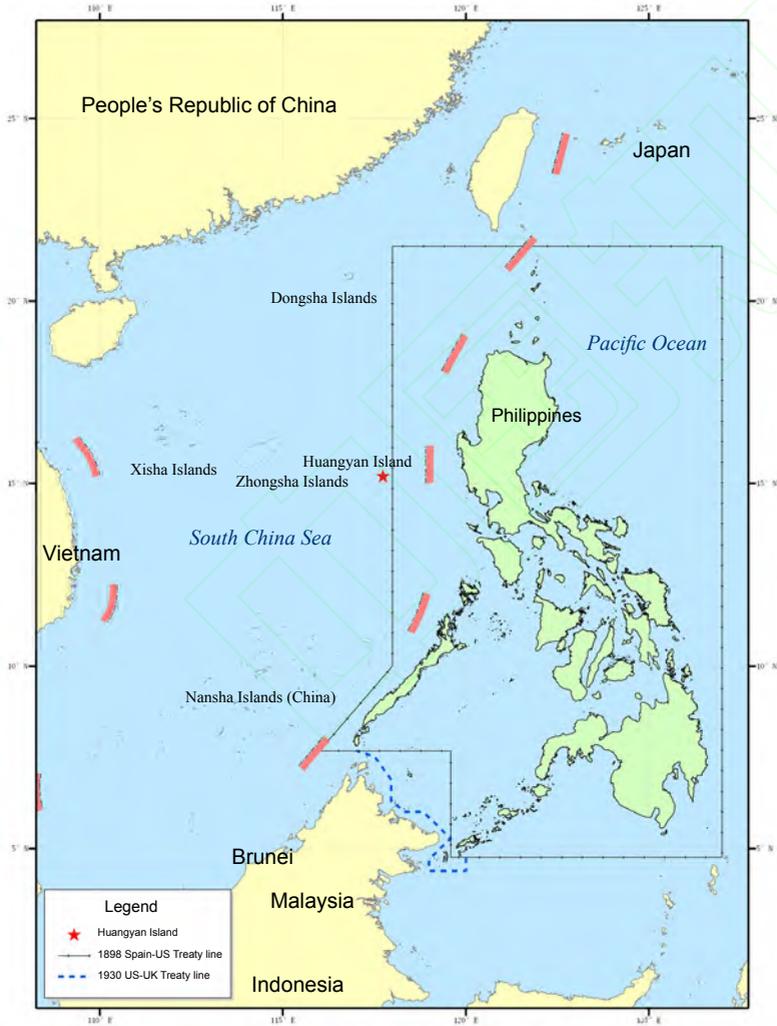


Diagram of The Philippines Territorial Boundary and the Huangyan Island Location according to the Treaty

including the Zhongsha Islands. In 1992, the second article of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone - “territorial composition” reiterated that the scope of China’s territory includes the Zhongsha Islands. Provisions on uninhabited islands of the Island Protection Law 2009 and the National Island Protection Plan 2012 are applicable to the Zhongsha Islands, with the Huangyan Island included.

In the aspect of cruise, law enforcement and right safeguarding, the Chinese navy took charge of the patrol and defense in the Xisha, Nansha and Zhongsha Islands including the Huangyan Island in history. In 1999, the “China Marine Surveillance Corps” was established to enhance the law enforcement efficiency and surveillance in the South China Sea. Since the China Marine Surveillance finished all cruise, law enforcement, right-safeguarding activities in all Chinese sea waters in 2007, the South China Sea Corps from the China Marine Surveillance sent ships to conduct perennial cruise in waters of the Huangyan Island and carry out routine law enforcement activities. In May 2011, “China Marine Surveillance Xisha, Nansha and Zhongsha Detachment” was established to further strengthen the cruise and law enforcement in Huangyan Island waters. Chinese fishery vessels have also been enforcing the laws and protecting the fishing boats in the South China Sea.



Beautiful scenery in docks in Sansha City, Hainan Province

In resource development and management, moratorium has always been an administrative management method China has taken over the years, the purpose of which is to conserve and rationally use the marine fishery resources, promote sustainable development of marine fisheries and safeguard the interests of the majority of fishermen. This method is applicable to the surrounding seas of the Huangyan Island. In March 2012, China issued the Ocean Observation and Forecast Management Regulations. The state administrative department of marine waters conducted marine environment forecast activities and provided forecasting services to the fishing and shipping activities in the sea waters under the jurisdiction of China including the Huangyan Island and its surrounding waters.

In terms of marine scientific expedition, the Chinese government further exercises sovereignty and administration over the Huangyan Island through the organization of scientific investigation, the management of the radio campaign and the management of international scientific expeditions, etc. The People's Republic of China first conducted the scientific survey activities on the Huangyan Island in 1977. Since then, China has repeatedly



During the fishing moratorium in South China Sea, fishermen in Tanmen Town of Qionghai City, Hainan Province were heading to the waters of South China Sea not in fishing moratorium including that Huangyan Island to collect tridacnas and sea cucumbers. The picture shows the fishermen are unloading tridacnas at docks of Tanmen's Center Fishing Port.



Haijing-4500a and Yuzheng-45001 met with one detachment of Guangxi CCG to conduct a two-and-a-half joint action so as to ensure fishermen's life and property safety and China's maritime rights during the fishing moratorium.

conducted similar research activities in 1978, 1985, 1994, 1997 and 2007. Since April 1st, 1996, the Huangyan Island, a remote island of China, was listed in the separate "DXCC" (DX Century Club) entity, becoming one of the over 300 "DXCC partitions" in the world, with the official call sign "BS7H". The international Amateur Radio community has always recognized China's sovereignty over the Huangyan Island and the assigned call sign. In April 2007, with the approval of the Chinese government, radio enthusiasts from China, the United States, Italy, Finland, Germany and other countries boarded the Huangyan Island again and conducted amateur radio activities.

In the Huangyan Island Incident of 2012, China conducted a series of rational, efficient and restraint countermeasures. First, protect and escort Chinese fishermen to leave the Huangyan Island waters timely. On April 13th, Chinese fishing boats left the Huangyan Island waters under the ship escort from the China Marine Surveillance. Second, strengthen the cruise to safeguard the rights. In addition to the cruise of China Marine Surveillance in the waters, on April 15th, Chinese fishery administration boats No.44061 departed from Zhanjiang Port, directed to the Nansha Islands to carry out 50 days of cruise and fishing protection tasks; on April 20th, Chinese fishery