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Lampiran 2 Lembar Pernyataan Literatur Review

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATUR REVIEW

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Sebagai Jalan Damai China dalam Meredam Konflik dengan
Filipina di Laut China Selatan

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Peneliti



Niken Putri Latifah

Lampiran 3 Screenshot Jurnal Literatur Review

The South China Sea Issue: A Critical Appraisal of China's Geo-economic Strategy

Romi Jain*

Abstract

With its growing economic clout, China is vigorously practicing economic statecraft in achieving its foreign policy goals. No exception to its application is the South China Sea. This article critically examines China's geo-economic strategy vis-à-vis Vietnam and the Philippines, the major contenders, in mellowing their assertions over the South China Sea issue and in guarding Beijing's exclusive claim. The other Southeast Asian claimants figure in occasional references in the article. The organization is as follows. While the first part discusses the geo-economics theory, the second part assesses the strength of China's geo-economic diplomacy and illustrates the success areas and promising moves. The third part identifies the weak spots and challenges to geo-economics. The final part concludes.

Keywords: Geo-economics, China, South China Sea, Vietnam, the Philippines

Introduction

China's "reemergence" as an influential economic power from the ashes of history has shifted "the world economy's centre of gravity to East Asia."¹ Key facts illustrate this. Over the 2005- 2018 period, China's worldwide investments and construction activities amounted to US \$ 1.87 trillion, marking an uptick from US \$548.69 billion and US \$1321.9 billion in 2005-2011 and 2012- 2018 respectively.² China no longer enjoys a double-digit economic growth rate, which it did in the 2000s, and has rather embraced the 'new normal' approach of sustainable growth. However, it is the world's second largest economy and its gross domestic product (GDP), valued at US \$ 14.17 trillion in 2019, accounts for 16 percent of the global economy.³ Moreover, China ranks first in economic relationships and second in economic resources (economic size, international leverage, technology, and connectivity) in the Asia Power Index, which measures national power of countries, including the United States, in the Asia-Pacific region.⁴ Economic relationships measure the "ability to wield influence through economic outreach and interdependencies" such as China's trade and investment relations with and development assistance to the Asia-Pacific region. Notably,

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China-Philippines Joint Development of South China Sea Hydrocarbon Resources: Challenges and Future Priorities

Kang Lin & Luo Chuanyu

Joint development is an important part of China's South China Sea policy. Benefiting from the steady development of the South China Sea situation and especially from the recent agreement between China and ASEAN countries on a single draft negotiating text of the Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, together with the improvement of China-Philippines relations and the establishment of the bilateral consultation mechanism on the South China Sea issue since late 2016, it is currently a favorable opportunity to promote cooperation on oil and gas resources in the South China Sea. A substantial breakthrough, if achieved, will not only help further consolidate the China-Philippines relations and reduce the adverse impact of the South China Sea arbitration case, but also probably prompt other South China Sea countries to follow suit. Therefore, it is of practical significance to study the feasibility and challenges of bilateral joint exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in the South China Sea.

Current Status of China-Philippines Oil and Gas Development in the South China Sea

The South China Sea is rich in oil and gas resources. According to statistics, the oil reserves in the South China Sea are between 20 and 30 billion tons of oil equivalent, and the natural gas reserves are about 20 trillion cubic meters, making the area one of the largest hydrocarbon sources yet to be exploited.

Kang Lin is Associate Dean of the School of Tourism at Hainan University; **Luo Chuanyu** is Associate Dean of China-ASEAN Research Institute at Guangxi University.

Joint development in the South China sea: China's incentives and policy choices

Huaigao Qi

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ABSTRACT

Since 2017, China has actively proposed a number of joint development schemes in the South China Sea (SCS), namely with the Philippines and Vietnam. Both economic and strategic incentives lie behind China's development of these schemes. China's economic incentives include its domestic demand for energy, "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" construction, Hainan the pilot free trade zone construction, construction of a common market and the future economic integration among the SCS coastal States. China's strategic incentives include achieving its goal of becoming a leading maritime power, playing its constructive role in maintaining a peaceful and stable SCS, developing good relations with other coastal States, and reducing the intensity of China-U.S. competition in the SCS. China's policy choices on the SCS joint development are as follows: first, to promote good faith in the SCS; second, to limit unilateral activities in disputed areas; third, to focus on less sensitive areas of the SCS; fourth, to reach joint development arrangements by establishing relevant working mechanism; fifth, to begin the process in areas where there are only two claimants; sixth, to define sea areas for the joint development by seeking consensus; seventh, to discuss the feasibility of setting up a Spratly Resource Management Authority (SRMA) with supranational character.

KEYWORDS

Joint Development; the South China Sea; China's incentives; China's policy choices; Spratly Resource Management Authority

1. Introduction

Joint development in the South China Sea (SCS) has been suggested as a solution to the Spratly Islands disputes since the 1980s. China was one of the earliest proponents of "pursuing joint development while shelving disputes". Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping made his proposal for solving disputes over Nansha (Spratly) Islands in June 1986 and April 1988 meetings with Philippines leaders.¹

Chinese government has actively discussed with other coastal States over the joint development of the SCS since 2017. China and Vietnam agreed to conduct follow-up works of the joint inspection in waters outside the Beibu (Tonkin) Gulf as addressed in the

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¹Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "China Adheres to the Position of Settling Through Negotiation."

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National Identity Analysis and Foreign Policy China Aggressive Stance in South China Sea under Xi Jinping

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Keywords: China, National Identity, Xi Jinping, South China Sea

Abstract: China's influence in the escalation of the South China Sea dispute tension cannot be denied. The country has made a claim of maritime sovereignty coupled with reclamation and construction in the territorial waters. These measures were conducted unilaterally and aggressively to encourage responses from countries involved in the South China Sea sovereign conflict of Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam, as well as the United States. During Xi Jinping's reign, China had a peaceful development program to defend China's sovereignty and core interests. This peaceful development strategy seems far from reality, because China is showing its decisive stance by building a formidable military force. This paper will present an analysis of China's aggressive posture linked to China's national identity under the rule of Xi Jinping. The authors then argue that national identity has an important role in the decision-making of a country..

1 INTRODUCTION

South China Sea or SCS is a semi-enclosed archipelago territory, as defined in Article 122 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the International Sea (UNCLOS). The islands are grouped into three islands namely Spratly, Paracel and Pratas, as well as Macclesfield Bank and Scarborough Shoal. The uninhabited islands then cause international disputes involving many countries, especially those countries directly bordering on LCS. The disputes over the sovereignty claims of the islands and the surrounding seas, involving China and five ASEAN countries are Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia. The Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia claim a marine zone in the LCS adjacent to their territorial waters, while China and Vietnam claim a wider sea territory. This dispute involves complex issues relating to the Law of the Sea or UNCLOS which does not offer clear guidance on the claims of maritime territories, islands and Exclusive Economic Zones or overlapping ZEE (Buszynski, 2013).

The South China Sea is an important commercial gateway for most of the world's trade. More than half the world's total oil tankers are sailing through these waters every year. In addition, this area is also important for naval forces due to crossings between

the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean. The other virtue of this LCS is an ecosystem that is integrated with extraordinary biodiversity. LCS is one of the richest marine in the world in terms of marine flora and fauna, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, and fish. In addition to marine resources, LCS is also predicted to produce abundant oil and natural gas reserves so that LCS is sometimes called the second Persian Gulf. But apart from these privileges, these waters are vulnerable to piracy, poaching, theft of resources, drug trafficking, illegal migration, and terrorist threats (Li, 2014). Therefore, ASEAN and China countries want to secure their rights in LCS.

Here are the claims and policies made by some countries including the Philippines, Vietnam, and China. These three countries are taken as examples to see how they compare their attitudes to claims in the LCS. The Philippine claim to Spratly's sovereignty was originally based on a personal claim by Captain Thomas Cloma, who declared in 1956 that he had found a group of islands in the South China Sea called Kalayaan (Freedom) Island. Later in 1978, the Philippine government determined that the LCS was included in its country ZEE for a distance of 200 miles from the country's bottom line. The legal basis of such claims was re-patented through the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea or UNCLOS in 2009 (De Castro, 2013). In this case, the Philippines tends to rely on international legal

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The United States' China Containment Strategy and the South China Sea Dispute

Victor Teixeira

The common contention regarding the South China Sea is that its characteristic assets are the central or even the sole explanation for the debate. However, it is the argument of this study that this view is distorted and perilously deceptive. This study argues that there are multiple explanations for these territorial disputes and that they are significantly complicated by the proximity of a few players, the ascent of powerful new forces, the impact of financial power, the dispersion of military and political power, and geopolitical rivalry in Asia. The United States views China as a threat to its global hegemony and so has a policy of 'containment'. In the context of the South China Sea, its policies therefore are not intended to resolve disputes in a mutually beneficial way, but to limit China's influence. This forces countries to 'choose sides' rather than engage in mutually beneficial trade. The policy has now also led to a trade war, which could escalate into a military confrontation. This investigation examines the progression of this debate by taking into consideration the various geostrategic, geo-economics, and geopolitical interests of the parties involved and suggests a fundamental paradigm shift in the direction of research to be more conducive toward finding a realistic and peaceful resolution to the disputes in the South China Sea.

Keywords: economic containment policy, US-China relations, geo-strategies, geo-economics, South China Sea.



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Joint Development in the South China Sea: Is the Time Ripe?

Jianwei Li and Pingping Chen

I Introduction

The South China Sea disputes are very complicated. They involve six parties – China (Taiwan), Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam – and concern overlapping claims over both land features and maritime zones. Although it is recognized that peaceful resolution of these disputes is important to the region as well as the world, it is unlikely that this aim could be reached in any near future. Demand for resources, living and non-living, has pushed claimant States to take unilateral activities for resources exploration and exploitation in the disputed sea area. These unilateral activities are against the spirit of Declaration of Conduct for the Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) which was reached between China and the member States of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2002. They have met and will be meeting strong protests from other claimant States. With situations in the South China Sea being intensified since 2009, various means have been attempted and reconsidered to control the disputes from being escalated or even spilling out of control. This article discusses the concept of joint development arrangements (JDA) and its possible application in the South China Sea proper.¹

The next section introduces the concept of JDA from an international law perspective and its evolution. Section III takes the South China Sea Region² as a site for observation to study the policies of all the claimant countries in relation to JDA, followed by examination of the JDA cases in the region to which

¹ For the purpose of this article, the South China Sea proper refers to the sea area which is bordered by China to the north, Vietnam to the west, peninsular Malaysia to the southwest, Brunei Darussalam and the two Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak to the south, and the Philippines to the east. See Jianwei Li and Ramses Amer, *Recent Practices in Dispute Management in the South China Sea*, in CLIVE SCHOFIELD (ED.), *MARITIME ENERGY RESOURCES IN ASIA: LEGAL REGIMES AND COOPERATION* 81 (2012).

² For the purpose of this article, the South China Sea Region includes (1) the sea area of the South China Sea proper and adjacent waters such as the Gulf of Thailand and the Gulf of Tonkin; and (2) land features of the Paracel Islands, the Spratly Islands, the Pratas Islands, and the Macclesfield Bank as well as four other island groups in the southwestern part of the South China Sea—the Anambas, Badas, Natuna, and Tambelan islands. See Li and Amer, *supra* note 1, at 82.

Dealing With China in the South China Sea: Duterte Changing Course

Kreuzer, Peter

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SENKETA WILAYAH MARITIM DI LAUT TIONGKOK SELATAN
(Maritime Territorial Dispute in South China Sea)

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ABSTRACT

South China Sea dispute has been regarded as the hottest dispute of 21st century, in which China, United States of America and some ASEAN members are indirectly involved. There are three (3) issues why the countries involved in the South China Sea conflict such as China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia are interested in fighting over the sea and lands areas of two islands, Paracel and Spratly in South China Sea. Firstly, the sea and lands on the lands in South China Sea contain highly rich natural resources, such as oil and natural gas and other marine resources. Secondly, the waters of South China Sea is the waters through which the international ships usually pass, in particular for the trading network connecting the Europe, America and Asia. Thirdly, rapid economic growth in Asia. This research emphasizes more on the first issue. What is the background of the dispute in the South China Sea? What are the roles ASEAN plays in the South China Sea dispute? This research is a normative legal research. According to the research it is concluded that the dispute at the South China Sea is an international dispute, as the actors are not only the claimant countries but also the other countries that are interested to the areas. Therefore, the South China Sea dispute cannot be settled by only observing the historical and legal aspects but also must involve peaceful negotiations. According to the research, it is recommended to the parties in South China Sea dispute to prepare a dispute settlement agenda by legal means and in the existing bilateral and multilateral fora.

Keywords: *Maritime Territorial Dispute*

ABSTRAK

Sengketa Laut Tiongkok Selatan merupakan sengketa terpanas di abad ke-21, dimana Tiongkok, Amerika Serikat dan sebagian besar anggota ASEAN terlibat secara tak langsung. Adapun 3 (tiga) hal mengapa negara-negara yang terlibat dalam konflik Laut China Selatan atau Laut Tiongkok Selatan seperti China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Filipina, Brunei Darussalam, dan Malaysia saling berkepentingan dalam memperebutkan wilayah kawasan laut dan daratan dua gugusan kepulauan Paracel dan Spratly di Laut Tiongkok Selatan. Pertama, wilayah laut dan gugusan kepulauan di Laut Tiongkok Selatan mengandung sumber kekayaan alam yang sangat besar, meliputi kandungan minyak dan gas bumi serta kekayaan laut lainnya. Kedua, wilayah perairan Laut Tiongkok Selatan merupakan wilayah perairan yang menjadi jalur perlintasan aktivitas pelayaran kapal-kapal internasional, terutama jalur perdagangan lintas laut yang menghubungkan jalur perdagangan Eropa, Amerika, dan Asia. Ketiga, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang cukup pesat di Asia. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini lebih menekankan pada: 1. Apa yang melatar belakangi terjadinya Sengketa di Wilayah Maritim di Laut China Selatan atau Laut Tiongkok Selatan?; 2. Peran ASEAN dalam Sengketa di Laut China Selatan atau Laut Tiongkok Selatan? Penelitian ini adalah penelitian hukum normatif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa sengketa yang terjadi di Laut Tiongkok Selatan merupakan sengketa

**SENGKETA YANG TERJADI DI LAUT CINA SELATAN DAN DAMPAK NYA
TERHADAP HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL**

DIMAS FAJRI NUGROHO

20190610129

HUKUM PERJANJIAN INTERNASIONAL G

PENDAHULUAN

Sengketa Laut China Selatan melibatkan sejumlah negara, kasus seperti sengketa wilayah dan persoalan di batas laut yang belum terselesaikan. Indonesia sangat berhati-hati dalam menangani sengketa di Laut China Selatan. Konflik semakin tak terbendung, selain ketegangan akibat tumpang tindih klaim antara beberapa negara yang berperang, juga terdapat perkembangan yang merugikan dalam hubungan dengan beberapa negara ASEAN, Filipina dan Vietnam. bersama dengan Cina. Sebagai contoh, Filipina telah menerbitkan laporan tentang pelanggaran terhadap kapal China yang melewati zona konflik, bahkan sebanyak insiden kapal penjaga Cina dengan kapal nelayan Filipina. Cina dituding mendirikan fasilitas baru di area konflik dan mengecam kapal minyak dan gas Filipina. Sedangkan Vietnam melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Cina pada awal tahun 2011 guna membahas sengketa Laut Cina Selatan mereka. Sayangnya, perlakuan Cina yang tidak diharapkan, seperti meningkatkan jumlah kapal Cina dan aktivitas penangkapan ikan di perairan Vietnam, yang akibatnya merugikan semuanya.¹ Hasil pertemuan bilateral kedua belah pihak memicu Insiden seperti Cina memotong kabel di lokasi eksplorasi minyak dan gas Vietnam akhirnya memperkeruh keadaan dan

¹ Chi Kin Lo, *China's policy Toward Teritorial Dispute*, Routledge, New York, 1989, hlm. 25

Penyelesaian Sengketa Batas Landas Kontinen Di Laut China Selatan Antara China Dengan Filipina, Vietnam, Malaysia Dan Brunei Darussalam

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Abstrak











Laut China Selatan merupakan perairan yang memiliki nilai ekonomi, politik, letaknya yang strategis serta adanya kandungan gas alam dan sumber daya yang memadai, sehingga Laut China Selatan menjadi sengketa dan perdebatan regional antara China dengan negara-negara ASEAN. Negara-negara yang bersengketa terdiri dari Filipina, Vietnam, Malaysia dan Brunei Darussalam. Perselisihan terjadi karena latar belakang historis, batas-batas kepemilikannya yang saling tumpang tindih di landas kontinen dan memiliki argumentasi untuk melakukan klaim terhadap wilayah yang disengketa. Perselisihan terjadi juga karena ketidaktaatan negara-negara pantai yang berbatasan langsung dengan Laut China Selatan terhadap ketentuan-ketentuan yang terdapat dalam UNCLOS 1982. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis penyebab terjadinya sengketa batas landas kontinen di Laut China Selatan dan mengetahui ketentuan hukum laut internasional yang dapat diterapkan dalam sengketa di Laut China Selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian hukum normatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan oleh penulis, yaitu *statue approach*, *history approach*, *case approach*, *conceptual approach*. Penulis menggunakan bahan hukum primer berupa peraturan

Lampiran 4 Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi

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No	Kegiatan	Paraf
1	Pembahasan Topik Penelitian, identifikasi variabel analisis dan perumusan judul topik penelitian (20-01-2022)	
2	Identifikasi research gap dan rujukan literature review (31-01-2022)	
3	Penyusunan latar belakang penelitian, landasan teori dan konsep dan metodologi penelitian (03-02-2022)	
4	Review struktur BAB I dan peninjauan ulang fokus telaah analisis (15-02-2022)	
5	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review, indentination, catatan kaki dan etika penulisan (01-03-2022)	
6	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review (24-02-2022)	
7	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review, indentination, catatan kaki dan etika penulisan (05-03-2022)	
8	<u>Revisi BAB II, III & IV</u>	
9	<u>Pendalaman Analisis & Klasifikasi Publikasi</u>	
10	<u>Persiapan Ujian Akhir 25/06/2022</u>	
11		
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Lampiran 5 Uji Plagiasi Skripsi

Skripsi 1 : Analisis Pendekatan Bilateral Consultative Mechanism Sebagai Jalan Damai China dalam Meredam Konflik Dengan Filipina di Laut China Selatan

by Niken Putri Latifah

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