



The East Sea Is Soon in The Spirit of The Strategy In 2019

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ABSTRACT

Abstract. The East Sea region is at the heart of a geostrategic swirl, with a sea area converging to the importance of the sea and air traffic on marine economic rates, military transport, and international cooperation. Therefore, the strategic competition and the desire to achieve national interests in the East Sea among the great powers are increasingly fierce. The East Sea is the intersection of the interests of some of the world's largest countries such as the US, Russia, Japan, China and India and is closely linked to the fast-growing countries like Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore. It is forecasted that the East Sea will be the focal point of the geostrategic swirl in 2019 and the following years.

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1. China's actions continue to take place in the East Sea:

The East Sea is the intersection of the interests of some of the world's largest countries such as the US, Russia, Japan, China and India and is closely linked to the fast-growing countries like Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore¹. However, these waters are located in a geostrategic vortex, where large countries are adjusting policies and strategic competition.

Reality shows that, in 2018, China entered a new phase of militarizing the illegal artificial islands in the Spratly Islands under Vietnamese sovereignty. China for the first time deployed military transport aircraft to Mischief Reef, installed advanced jamming equipment on Mischief Reef stones and Cross stones, deploying air-to-air missiles and destroying cruise missiles on some Illegal artificial islands in both Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands archipelagos belong to the State of Vietnam. China continues to bring naval vessels to the Spradley's and for ships of the marine militia present in the area.

In addition, in May 2018, China for the first-time deployed H-6K bombers landing on Phu Lam Island in the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam's sovereignty, building a new illegal military structure. on Da Bong Bay belongs to a Vinh island group, Paracel Islands. Meanwhile, the United States and its allies continue to promote international patrol activities to ensure freedom of navigation and aviation, the purpose of patrols aimed at

preventing intrigue to block the sea, limited access to the seas.

About military operations in the East Sea: In 2018, China mainly focused on militarizing more than 7 rock islands in the Spratly Islands. In addition, Beijing also continued to deploy some additional equipment and military hardware to Phu Lam Island, belonging to the Paracel Islands of Vietnam and conducted many exercises to shoot live bullets in the East Sea. Among them are many exercises that mobilize a large number of weapons facilities as well as military personnel to participate in exercises. However, most Chinese exercises take place in the sea area around the Paracel and Spratly Islands under Vietnam's sovereignty. China's military militarization in the seven islands of the Spratly Islands in the East Sea, boosting illegal patrols and exercises in the area not only goes against Xi Jinping's commitment. violating the UN Charter; violated the United Nations Convention on the International Law of the Sea in 1982; violation of the Declaration on the Conduct of the East Sea - DOC that China signed ASEAN in 2002 in Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh (Quy, 2009).

Foreign affairs: China has proceeded to entice and divide ASEAN countries, not strictly implement the six principles of the East Sea dispute settlement. During his official visit to Vietnam, President Xi Jinping also signed a joint Vietnam-China declaration, reaffirming the two sides' commitment to ensuring regional peace and stability.



In particular, during the international press conference at the White House, President Xi Jinping declared that China did not militarize the East Sea. However, in fact, China is against the commitment, contrary to the international. China's actions will make the international community understand China's nature of the East Sea monopoly. This not only caused China to isolate itself in the region, especially in relations with ASEAN countries but also made China's prestige and national honor seriously reduced. In 2019, China could continue to bring new weapons to Mischief Reef, the Cross, and other artificial islands, and promote exercises to fire live ammunition in the sea area around the Spratly Islands. and Paracel Islands belongs to Vietnam's sovereignty.

China will be staffing a number of terrible weapons in the East Sea: In 2019, China will launch and operate Type 001A aircraft carrier, the first Chinese-produced aircraft carrier, possibly carrying 32 J-15 fighters; Type 055 destroyer, has been tested since August 2018. The 12,000-ton destroyer equipped with this guided missile is considered one of the most formidable battleships in the world; Type 095 submarine, which owns a new independent air propulsion system -AIP facilitates this submarine to remain underwater for months. China will put into use some new types of aircraft such as the JK-600 early warning aircraft, H-20 strategic bombers, J-20 fighters, large-size transport aircraft Y-20, Z-20 helicopters.

Regarding mineral exploitation in the East Sea: China, on the one hand, promotes exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and petroleum in the East Sea. China continues to support and invest in fishermen and fishermen in the Sea, especially in the waters where there are disputes in the Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, and Scarborough / Hoang Nham Islands. At the same time, China continues to impose annual unilateral fishing bans on the sea, while on the other hand increases patrolling, surveillance, arrest and repelling of fishing vessels legally operating in countries. Traditional fishing ground. The Ministry of Agriculture of China often unilaterally issues a notice to stop fishing from 12:00 on May 1 to 12:00 on August 16 in the East Sea. The waters from 12 degrees north latitude to the borderline of Fujian - Guangdong sea, including the Gulf of Tonkin and the waters of Vietnam. On the other hand, China continues to increase activities to prevent and disrupt countries along the East Sea to cooperate in oil and gas exploitation with foreign countries.

China continues to promote research activities on the East Sea: China will set up more national marine science research centers to expand maritime cooperation between China and ASEAN. On the other hand, it also promotes scientific research, advocates for Chinese sovereignty claims in the East Sea, promote marine economic development and contributes to building a strategic belt and path.

In addition, along with promoting field activities and strengthening legal evidence to assert illegal

sovereignty in the East Sea, China continues to propagate to the islands in a consistent, consistent way from the middle. local to local. The propaganda content of China continues to revolve around self-criticism of the so-called sovereignty and illegal actions in the East Sea, seeking to criticize and blame the regional tensions and bribe, enticing, even forcing China to support. Beijing also focuses on using mass media such as news agencies, media, and newspapers such as Xinhua, Phoenix, Hoan Cau, Sina, Sohu, CCTV, etc., to cover the news, photos, articles updated on the protection of the island sovereignty of the Chinese army and people in 2019. In which, there are many orthodox and non-official sites such as military forum, Nam Hai forum, etc. ..., will continue to publish information related to the East Sea in order to propagate the issue of sovereignty, incite national spirit and disseminate information to misrepresent the truth and make Chinese people and the international community enlightened. Get about the undisputed sovereignty of China.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Fisheries, the Office of the State Council and the China National Oceanographic Bureau continue to be the headquarters of China's maritime sovereignty propaganda. The Chinese government, research institutes, universities, TV studios, etc. will continue to publish many cultural publications related to the East Sea issue, actively using forms through tourism activities. of the people to propagate and assert its sovereignty in the East Sea.

2. The US continues to increase patrol activities in the East Sea:

In 2018, the United States promoted many practical activities such as maintaining patrols in the East Sea to maintain international freedom of navigation and aviation, increasing strategic competition with China in the region. American statements and activities in the East Sea are all based on the new policy of President Donald Trump's administration, whereby the United States will promote maritime freedom, legal diplomacy, and support. Sea security and support ASEAN countries to negotiate the Code of Conduct in the East Sea with China. In order to implement a consistent US policy in the East Sea and to compete strategically with China in this sea, the US has repeatedly allowed a battleship to approach a number of illegal artificial islands in protective activities. Free shipping.

In 2019, the US continued to criticize China's illegal activities to enhance the influence and conduct of illegal military militarization in the East Sea. The administration of President Donald Trump will not step back from the pressure from China, the US Navy will continue for aircraft, warships close to the illegal humanitarian island China built to challenge the irrational claim. of China in the East Sea. Along with field activities and declaring



diplomacy, the US will strengthen ties with regional close allies such as Japan, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand to find ways to contain and prevent activities. Chinese illegal action. In addition, it does not exclude the possibility that the US will impose economic sanctions to demand that China comply with international law, terminate provocative activities, threaten freedom of navigation and aviation. in the East Sea.

3. The Philippines has not used the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal in a lawsuit between the Philippines and China:

In 2018, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte made several statements expressing his desire to strengthen relations with China and step by step promote cooperation in resource exploitation with Beijing in the East Sea. The Philippines and China also held a third consultation on the East Sea issue. Up to now, the consultation rounds have only exchanged views of the two countries on the East Sea issue and seek opportunities for cooperation in some areas such as fisheries, oil and gas, and environmental protection. school and strengthen political trust between the two countries. Perhaps the biggest achievement in the last three rounds of negotiations is that Chinese and Filipino companies are exchanging oil and gas exploration agreements in Lot 57 and Lot 72 located in the sea area of dispute in Bai Rong. - Reed Bank of the Philippines. Notably, during the Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to the Philippines from November 20-21, 2018, the two sides exchanged and reached many agreements relating to the East Sea issue.

Following what has been achieved in 2018, President Rodrigo Duterte's Government will continue to maintain the current policy on the East Sea issue, which emphasizes improving relations with Beijing and focusing cooperation in exploiting natural resources in the East Sea.

4. Thailand will promote the East Sea issue in 2019, in the capacity of rotating ASEAN Chairman:

Although Thailand is not directly involved in sovereignty disputes in the East Sea, Bangkok plays an important role in promoting the peaceful settlement of regional disputes. In the capacity of the President of the ASEAN, Thailand, Thailand will make important contributions to the East Sea issue.

In 2019, Thailand will actively act as an intermediary, finding the most appropriate solution for sovereignty disputes in the East Sea based on a number of basic points such as: (i). Settling peace disputes on the basis of international law. (ii). Maintaining peace and stability, ensuring maritime safety and security in the East Sea. (iii). Strictly implement the 6-point Declaration of ASEAN and DOC. (iv). Early promotion of COC construction. Thailand also wants to adopt the East Sea issue to enhance Bangkok's position in ASEAN. Moreover, due to China's aggressive actions in the East Sea over the past time, it is a

threat to the region's stable peace, which will affect Thailand's interests and roles as a member. In the ASEAN community, Thailand will not be indifferent to the escalating tensions in the East Sea. However, on the one hand, due to a relatively close economic and military partnership with China, on the other hand, due to political fluctuations as well as the unrest in the East Sea and the impact and influence in the with the US, Thailand will have many difficulties when trying to increase influence in the East Sea issue as the rotating President of ASEAN.

5. The future of discussing the Code of Conduct in the East Sea:

In 2018, China and ASEAN countries have actively promoted negotiations on the East Sea Code of Conduct - binding and effective. Under the efforts of related parties, COC has initially achieved certain successes. Although negotiated by China and ASEAN, it is still difficult to achieve COC in the near future. The main cause is due to the complicated legal disputes in the establishment of maritime areas and continental shelves stemming from the interpretation and application of various provisions of UNCLOS 1982. Views on sovereignty, the sovereignty, and jurisdiction of some countries in the East Sea are different from each other, the issue of sovereignty disputes over islands and rocks in the Spratly island district of Vietnam is complicated. In particular, a number of members who participated in various political motives, typically China, had activities that violated legitimate and legitimate rights and interests of other countries around. The East Sea, despite international law and political commitments, has been achieved. China has been trying to delay the negotiation process to gain an advantage in negotiating COC. As long as China's nine-dash line claim has not been validated in establishing a COC adjustment scope, it is not possible to obtain a COC. This means that China must implement the East Sea monopoly strategy, using the East Sea to rise to the world's number one position against the US, and so, it can be seen that the so-called has achieved the first draft of the COC that China proactively informed is intentionally inflated, in order to propagate, fascinate public opinion for political motivation. Is it possible to achieve good progress in building the COC framework with China as the Philippines announced?

In 2019, COC will not have many new developments, mainly negotiations and exchanges between ASEAN and China? The two sides can reach agreement on the development of a preliminary draft document, the official name is Single Draft COC Negotiating Text, referred to as official NRE Document for use as a basis for negotiating the negotiation process. However, China's intentional delay in COC only makes discussion and exchange continue to be in a deadlock, not achieving real results (Minh, 2018b), Meanwhile, ASEAN will continue to be divided, not agreeing to a common stance in the issue



of COC in particular and the East Sea in general, making ASEAN itself unanimous about the terms of the COC Vietnam News Agency (2019).

Negotiation for a Code of Conduct in the East Sea COC is the goal set out in the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the East Sea to protect peace and promote cooperation between ASEAN countries and China. In the area. The COC project has been deadlocked for more than 10 years, due to dissent, and this issue must continue to be discussed by the parties. In 2016, China was defeated in the lawsuit of the East Sea, which the Philippines appealed to the Permanent Arbitration Court. In 2018, Beijing suddenly wanted to promote negotiations. Many people hope that ASEAN and China will achieve COC will help the East Sea be quiet (Minh, 2018a). But many experts fear that China will put pressure on small countries in negotiating, diverting, or negotiating for time, in order to implement the policy of step by step. As for some ASEAN countries, a non-binding COC will not prevent Beijing's maritime sovereignty ambitions in the South China Sea.

6. US allies strengthen exercises and patrols in the East Sea:

According to GS. Geoffrey Till, the East Sea is a growing symbol of jurisdiction. He said that jurisdiction over islands is always particularly sensitive because it represents the power and prestige of claimant nations, both in the country and internationally. Because it is obvious that the islands are very far from government centers, they are seen as executing factors that show the leadership ability of a regime 2.

In 2018, allies of the United States, especially Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, etc., have adopted many forms and measures to strengthen their presence in the East Sea to ensure freedom of navigation and cargo, no and peace, stability in the area. The fact that these countries promoted policies and activities in the region has created an effect, contributing to maintaining stability in the East Sea. Australia continues to strengthen its presence in the East Sea, making many statements criticizing China's illegal activities in the region while promoting cooperation and interaction with related countries to ensure peace and stability in the East Sea. In addition to strengthening its presence and patrol in the East Sea, Japan also actively promoted bilateral and multilateral cooperation with related countries to ensure freedom of navigation and aviation in the East Sea. India has actively increased its presence in the East Sea by promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the East Sea. In addition to strengthening patrols in the East Sea, Britain and France also actively cooperated with countries in the East Sea issue.

This trend will be maintained and promoted by allied nations in 2019. French Defense Minister Florence Parly said France will send aircraft carrier Charles de

Gaulle to the East Sea with unprecedented strong forces. in 2019 (Baodansinh, 2019). The aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle has just completed its regular revision program in 2017, will carry out its first maritime patrol with all its combat capabilities with nearly 40 Rafale M. Rafale M fighters. is a multi-purpose fighter aircraft that covers more than 3,000 km and is the only foreign fighter to be allowed to operate on US aircraft carriers. Charles de Gaulle was also the only aircraft carrier of the Allies to receive all types of American fighter aircraft from F18 C / D landing and safely flying within 80 flight/day limits. Charles de Gaulle has an impressive history and is one of the most heavily engaged aircraft carriers in the world. Along with France, Britain will also deploy two HMS aircraft carriers Queen Elizabeth R08 and HMS Prince of Wales R09 to the East Sea in 2019 to coordinate with Japanese and American military operations when necessary (Hang, 2019). In addition, India, Japan, Australia ... will regulate aircraft carriers and warships in the East Sea.

7. Conclusion:

The fact that the countries concerned also disagreed with the sovereignty, sovereignty, jurisdiction over the islands in the East Sea, military operations, unannounced exercises in the East Sea in 2019 will create the effect Negative effects, will increase instability in the East Sea. Meanwhile, China continues to have assertive activities in the field, on the other hand, will continue to criticize and charge baselessly for legitimate sovereign countries in the East Sea.

Although there was no military conflict on a small scale, the actions of the practice of shooting were real, issuing a ban on unilateral fishing continued to take place, US military patrol activities, the involvement of some other major countries in the East Sea will make the situation of the region have many new changes. Therefore, there is a need for in-depth studies, to closely monitor the situation of the East Sea to provide accurate forecasts about the East Sea issue in the long-term, medium-term and especially in the short-term, so that all levels have more scientific arguments.

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