

OVERVIEW OF MARITIME DELIMITATION AND JOINT DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

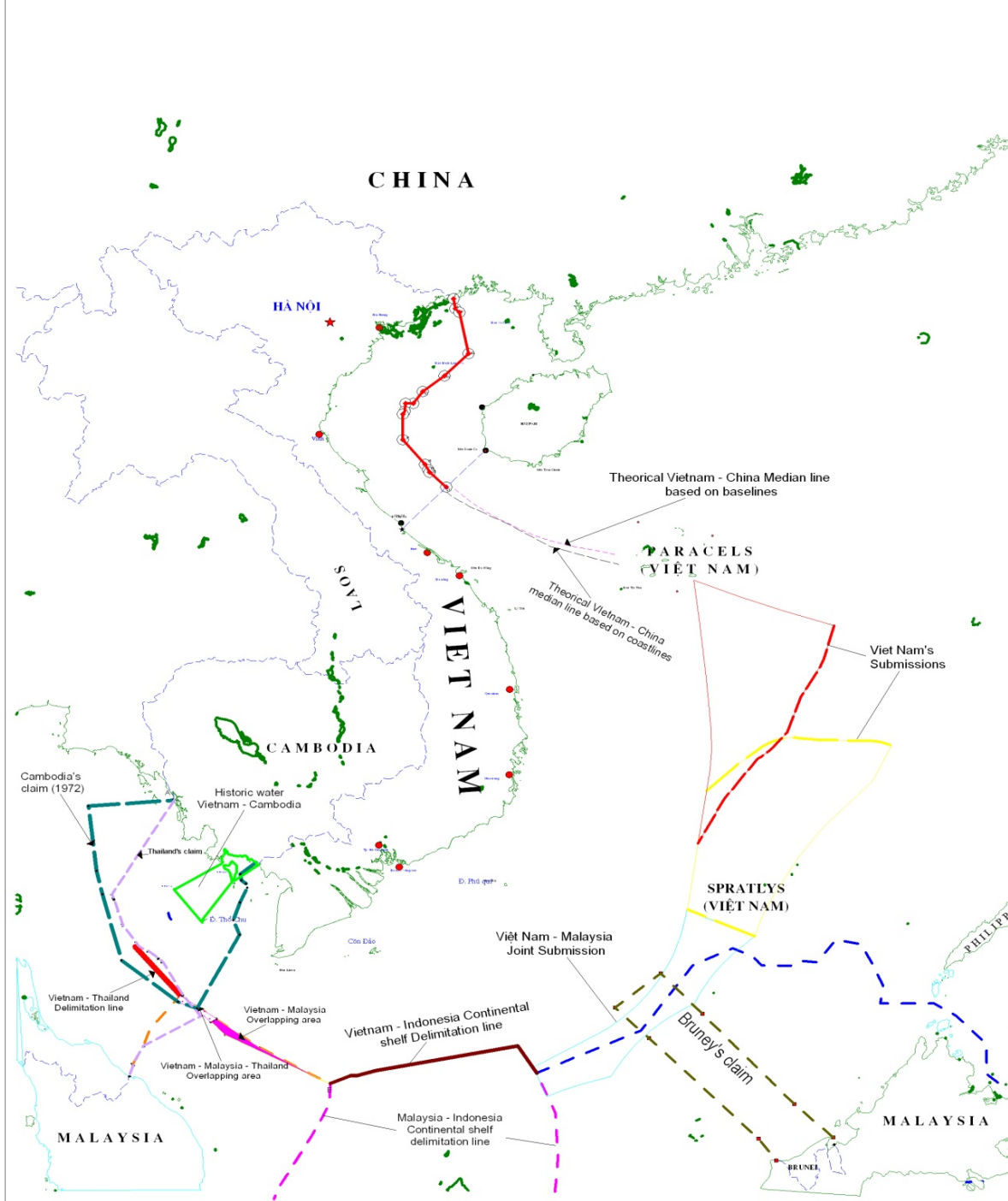
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Maritime delimitation and joint development in the South China Sea

CONCLUSION

- In the South China Sea, the claims of coastal states overlap with each other and therefore, the areas formed by these claims need to be delimited or agreed for joint development.
 - The claims must be based on the principle “the land dominates the sea” and must be mutually accepted by the other states as the legally reasonable claims.
 - In the South China Sea most of the claims based on the equidistance or median lines from the baselines (or coast lines) with taking or without taking into account of the effects (full or partial) of the islands depending on the sizes and location of these island in the areas of delimitation.
 - The agreements of the delimitation reached in the South China Sea meet the requirements of the principle of equity in the delimitation and in the light of all the relevant circumstances, taking into account the respective importance of the interests involved to the parties as well as the international community as a whole.
 - In all the delimitation cases in the South China Sea except the cases between Indonesia with other countries, single delimitation lines have been used for the delimitation of both EEZ and continental shelves.
 - Pending the delimitation of the overlapping areas some agreements of joint development have been also reached in the areas formed by legally reasonable claims and really overlapped or disputed .
 - The agreements of delimitation and joint development in the South China Sea are good international practice.
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Thank you for listening!

