

รายการอ้างอิง

ภาษาไทย

กลุ่มภารกิจต่างประเทศ. **สรุปความร่วมมือด้านพลังงานของประเทศไทยในอาเซียน**

[Online]. Available from : <http://www.eppo.go.th/inter/asean/ASEAN-Brief.html>
[2003, July 18].

จุมพต สายสุนทร. **กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ**. กรุงเทพมหานคร : บริษัท โรงพิมพ์เดือนตุลา
จำกัด, 2539.

ชุมพร ปัจจุบันนท์, วีรพันธ์ วัชราทิตย์ และ ปรีชญา เวสารัชช์. **กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศและ
องค์การระหว่างประเทศ**. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 4. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์
มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช, 2535.

ผู้จัดการออนไลน์. **เกาะสแปรตลีย์: ตัวบทกฎหมายมากไป**[Online]. Available from :
<http://www.marinerthai.com/webboard/show.php?Category=news&No=196>
[2004, February 7].

ผู้จัดการออนไลน์. **ปัญหาหมู่เกาะสแปรตลีย์งวดใหม่**[Online]. Available from :
<http://www.manager.co.th/Around/viewNews.asp?NewsID=4793616616128> [2004,
April 13].

สมใจ วัฒนโยธิน. **บทบาทของกองทัพเรือต่อสถานการณ์ความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคเอเชีย
ตะวันออกเฉียงใต้**. ลักษณะวิชาการทหาร วิทยาลัยป้องกันราชอาณาจักร, 2544.

สมบุญรณ์ เสี่ยมบุตร. **กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ**. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์มติชน, 2548.

สำนักข่าว กรมประชาสัมพันธ์. **เวียดนามประท้วงการเยือนหมู่เกาะสแปรตลีย์ของผู้นำ
ไต้หวัน**[Online]. http://thainews.prd.go.th/v.php?m_newsId=255102030062&ret [2008,
February 18].

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายพลังงานแห่งชาติ. **ทะเลจีนใต้ และหมู่เกาะสแปรตลีย์ ชนวน
แห่งความขัดแย้งด้านสิทธิครอบครอง**[Online]. http://www.eppo.go.th/vrs/vrs51-07_spratly.html : สำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายพลังงานแห่งชาติ, 2544.

สุรชัย ศิริไกร. **ความขัดแย้งระหว่างจีน ไต้หวัน เวียดนาม ฟิลิปปินส์ มาเลเซีย และบรูไน
ในการอ้างกรรมสิทธิ์ทับซ้อนเหนือหมู่เกาะพาราเซล สแปรตลีย์ และหมู่เกาะอื่นๆ
ในทะเลจีนใต้**. สถาบันเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2548.

เอเชียไทม์. **ทะเลจีนใต้: ไม่ได้มีแต่น้ำมันเรื่องเดียว**[Online]. Available from :
<http://www.marinerthai.com/webboard4/view.php?No=889>, [2007, February 26].

ภาษาอังกฤษ

- Burgess J. Peter. **The Politics of The South China Sea: Territoriality and International Law** [Online]. Available from : http://www.community.middlebury.edu/scs/docs/Burgess.%20politic%20of%20the%20south%20china%20sea_territoriality%20and%20.pdf [2007, August 20].
- Chi Kin Lo. **China's Policy towards Territorial Disputes**. New York : Routledge, 1989.
- Chin Yoon Chin. **Potential for Conflicts in the Spratly Islands**. Master degree Naval Postgraduate school, December 2003.
- Christopher C. Joyner. **The Spratly Islands Dispute in the South China Sea: Problems, Policies, and Prospects for Diplomatic Accommodation**. [Online]. Available from: www.Southhohinasea.org/does/Joyner%20spratly%20Islands%20Islands%20Dispute.pdf [2003, Aug].
- Collau Ing Hiong . **Brunei's Overlapping Maritime Territorial Claim with Malaysia Over the Spratlys : A Study**. Master of Arts Fakulti Sains Dan Teknologi University Kebangsaan Malaysia 2005.
- Communist Party of Vietnam Online Newspaper. **New Year Gifts Come to Soldiers on Spratly Archipelago**[Online]. Available from : http://www.cpv.org.vn/print_preview, [2008, January 5].
- Daniel, J. Dzurek. **Boundary and Resource Disputes in the South China Sea in Ocean Yearbook 5**. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1985: 257.
- Daniel, J. Dzurek. The Spratly Islands Dispute: Who's On First?. **Maritime Briefing**, 2,1: 1996.
- Deen Thalif. **China Insists Spratly Islands Dispute is Regional**[Online]. Available from : <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/50/079.html> [1999, December 7].
- Degenhardt W. Henry. **Maritime Affairs-a World Handbook-A Reference Guide to Maritime Organizations Conventions and Disputes and to The International Politics of The Sea**. United Kingdom: Longman Group Limited, 1985.
- Dugdale M.J, Major. The Spratly Islands: Potential Flashpoint for Conflict in the South China Sea. **Journal of the Australian Defence Force**. 125 [August 1997] : 9-14.

- Dzurek, J., Daniel. **The Spratly Islands Dispute: Who's on First?**. International Boundaries Research Unit Suit 3P Mountjoy Research Centre University of Durham, 1996.
- Gjetnes, Marius. **Maritime Zones Generated by the Spratlys: Legal Analysis and Geographical Overview**. Student of Law Department of Public and International Law University of Oslo,.
- Gjetnes, Marius. **The Legal Regime of Islands in the South China Sea**[Online]. 2000. Available from: http://www.sum.uio.no/south_china_sea/beyond/Gjetnes%20thesis.pdf. [2002, August 7].
- Guoxing, J. **Maritime Jurisdiction in the Three China Seas**. Policy Paper 16, 6-29.
- Hamzah A. B. **The Spratlies: What can be Done to Enhance Confidence**. Kuala Lumpur : Pesiaran Sultan Salahuddin, 1990.
- International Herald Tribune. **Philippine Air Force Says Hostile Fire Not Suspected In Case of Missing Jet** [Online]. Available from : <http://www.iht.com/bin/printfriendly.php?id=9035519> [2008, January 6].
- International Herald Tribune. **Vietnam Defends Spratly Gas Project**. [Online]. Available from : <http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/04/12/business/spratly> [2007, June 23].
- International Hydrographic Organization. **Limits of oceans and SEAS**. 4th. 1986.
- Jane's Security News. **A Code of Conduct for the South China Sea?**[Online]. Available from : http://www.janes.com/security/international_security/news/jir/jir001027_1_n.s [2008, January 8].
- Journal of the Washington Institute of China Studies **The Spratly: A Regional Perspective**, Fall 2006, 1, 2, 149-160
- Kang, Hum, Tong. **Vietnam and the Spratly Islands Dispute Since 1992**. Naval Postgraduate School Monterey. California, 2000.
- Khemakorn, Pakjuta. **Sustainable Management of Pelagic Fisheries in the South China Sea Region**. The Nippon Foundation Fellow United Nations, 2006.
- Livingstone Daniel. **The Spratly Islands: A Regional Perspective**. Journal of the Washington Institute of China Studies. 1, 2 (Fall 2006). : 149-160.

- Marius Gjetnes. **The Legal regime of islands in the south china SEA.** Masters Thesis of Law Department of Public and International Law University of Oslo, 2000.
- Martin Dixon MA. **Textbook on International Law.** Fourth Edition. London : 2000.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. **Jurisprudential Evidence to Support China's Sovereignty Over the Nansha Islands** [Online]. Available from : <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/3754/t19234.htm> [2008, January 7].
- Ostroff Maurice. **Disputed Territories Around the World** [Online]. Available from : <http://maurice-ostroff.tripod.com/id46.html> [2008, January 7].
- Poungthong Onoora. **Sub-regional Cooperation: Possible Solutions for Resolving Conflicts in the Spratly Islands.** Law and Marine Affairs Program School of Law University of Washington 1994.
- Stein Tonnesson. **Here's How to Settle Rocky Disputes in the South China Sea**[Online]. Available from : <http://www.iht.com/articles/2000/09/06/edstein.2.t.php?age=1> [2007, August 14].
- Taylor & Francis Group. **The 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea**[Online]. Available from : <http://www.southchinasea.org/docs/Nguyen%20Hong%20Thao-2002%20Declaration.pdf>. [2008, February, 10]
- The Head Herb. **Spratly Island Getaway**[Online]. Available from : http://headheeb.blogmosis.com/2004/07/spratly_island_getaway.php, [2007, June 23].
- Tong Hum Kang. **Vietnam and The Spratly Islands Dispute Since 1992.** Master degree Naval postgraduate school Monterey, California 2000.
- Vanlencia, J. Mark, Van Dyke M. Jon and Ludwig Noel. **The Solution for The Spratly Islands Ought to Look Like This**[Online]. Available from : <http://www.iht.com/articles/1995/10/10/edmark.t.php> [2007, June 23].
- www.earthtimes.org. **Taiwan refutes Vietnam's Claim on Spratly Islands**[Online]. Available from : <http://www.earthtimes.org/artices/show/145177.html> [2008, January 8].

www.seastead.org. **Legal Status of Islands with Reference to Article 121(3) of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea**[Online]. Available from :
[http://www.seastead.org/localres/miss-articles/DykeLegal status of Island.html](http://www.seastead.org/localres/miss-articles/DykeLegal%20status%20of%20Island.html).,
[2008, January 7].

www.spratly.org. **Spratly Islands History Timeline**[Online]. Available from :
http://www.spratly.org/history/spratly_island_history_timeline.htm.
[2008, January 7].

Yorac B. Haydee. The Philippine Claim to the Spratly Islands Group. **Philippine Law Journal**. 53 .2 (June 1983) : 42-63.

ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก

Alphabetic Listing of Spratly Island Reefs

Individual national claims are listed below English reef names in each respective country's language and the current occupier may be found in the far right column. Some reefs are linked to further pertinent information such as photographs of physical installations, other web-sites, and pictures of the various reefs.

Information below was obtained from: Valencia, Mark J., Van Dyke, Jon M. & Ludwig, Noel A. Sharing the Resources of the South China Sea. Hawaii : University of Hawaii Press, c1999.

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Alicia Annie Reef</i> Da Suii Ngoc (V) Xian'e Jiao (C) Arcillano (P)	9°25'N 115°26'E	A sand "cay", 1.2 m high. Many rocks above high tide line [9, 16, 18]. Reef encloses a lagoon.	None [7]
<i>Alison Reef</i> Da (or Bai) Toc Tan (V) Liumen Jiao (C)	8°51'N 114°00'E	Naturally above water only at low tide [18]. Encloses a lagoon.	Vietnam no date [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Amboyne Cay</i> Dao An Bang (V) Anbo Shazhou (C) Kalantiyaw (P) Pulau Amboyne Kecil (M)	7°51'N 112°55'E	1.6 ha, 2 m high. Two parts: East part consists of sand and coral, west part is covered with guano. Has fringing reef. An obelisk, about 2.7 m high, stands on the SW corner. Little vegetation. Lighthouse operational since May 1995. Heavily fortified [8, 16, 18; Japan Times, 5/29/95, p. 3].	Vietnam 1975 or '78 [1, 3, 7, 15, 20]; 1979 [8]
<i>Ardasier Reef</i> Bai Kieu Ngua (V) Andu Tan (C), Xibo Jiao (T) Terumbu Ubi (M)	7°38'N 113°56'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon. Has a few sandy patches [18]. Malaysia presently has 20 soldiers stationed here [7].	Malaysia 1986 [1, 3, 7, 8]
<i>Baker Reef</i> Gongzhen Jiao (C)	10°43.5'N 116°10'E	Awash at low tide [18].	None
<i>Ban Than Jiao (C)</i> (Part of Tizard Banks)	10°24'N 114°24'E	Small drying reef halfway between Taiwan-occupied Itu Aba and Vietnam-occupied Sand Cay. "Construction project" underway in spring 1995 [FBIS-EAS-95-065, 4/5/95, p. 41].	Taiwan March '95 [FBIS]
<i>Barque Canada Reef</i> Bai Thuyen Chai (V) Bai Jiao, Liwei Dao (C) Terumbu Perahu (M) Mascado (P)	8°10'N 113°18'E	Coral. Highest rocks are 4.5 m high, at SW end. Much of reef is above water at high tide. Some sandy patches. 18 miles long. Its military structures were recently upgraded [9], [16] (which gives height as 4.5 m), [18]; [20] and [Asiaweek, 7/17/92, p. 22] say Malaysia occupies.	Vietnam 1987 [1, 7, 14] (Malaysia, 1988 [20])
<i>Bombay Castle</i>		See Rifleman Bank.	
<i>Bombay Shoal</i> Pengbo Bao (Ansha) (C)	9°26'N 116°55'E	Several rocks are exposed at low tide. Surrounds a lagoon [18].	None
<i>Boxall Reef</i> Niuchelun Jiao (C)	9°36'N 116°11'E	Above water only at low tide. No lagoon [18].	None
<i>Central Reef</i> (Part of London Reefs) Dao Truong Sa Dong (V) Zhong Jiao (C)	8°55'N 112°24'E	SW part is a sandbank which barely submerges at high tide. The rest is coral reef, awash, surrounding a lagoon [9, 18].	Vietnam 1978 [3, 7, 11, 20]
<i>Collins Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Da Co Lin, Bai Vung May (V) Guihan Jiao (C)	9°45'N 114°14'E	Also known as Johnson North Reef, as it is connected to Johnson South Reef. A "coral dune" is located at the southeast corner, above the high tide line [9].	Vietnam no date [1, 3, 7, 20]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Commodore Reef</i> Da Cong Do (V) Siling Jiao (C) Terumbu Laksamana (M) Rizal (P)	8°21'N 115°17'E	A sand "cay", 0.5 m high, surrounded by two lagoons. Parts of reef above water at high tide [9, 18]. Some structures [7, 16].	Philippines 1978 [1, 3, 20]; [7] says deserted since 1986.
<i>Corwallis South Reef</i> Da Nui Le (V) Nanhua Jiao (C)	8°44'N 114°11'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon [18]. [3] claims that Malaysia has one officer and eight soldiers stationed here.	Vietnam 1988 [1, 18, 20]
<i>Quarteron Reef</i> (Part of London Reefs) Bai Chau Vien (V) Huayang Jiao (C)	8°53'N 112°51'E	Coral rocks only. Highest are 1.5 m high, on the north. No lagoon [9, 18]. [13] calls this Quarteron Reef.	PRC 1988 [1, 3, 7, 8]
<i>Da Ba Dao (V)</i>		See Whitson Reef.	
<i>Dallas Reef</i> Da Da Lat (V) (?) Guangxing Jiao (C) Terumbu Laya (M)	7°38'N 113°48'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Encloses a lagoon [18]. One officer and eight soldiers stationed here in 1988 [3]; Asiaweek, 5/20/88. Malaysia is also using this reef for tourism [FEER, 9/12/92, p. 14].	Malaysia 1987 [7, 20]
<i>Discovery Great Reef</i> Da Lon (V) Daxian Dao (C); Paredes (P)	9°59'N 113°51'E	Several rocks are above water at high tide. Most of reef is above water at low tide. Has lagoon [9, 18].	Vietnam 1988 [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Discovery Small Reef</i> Da Nho (V) Xiaoxian Jiao (C)	10°01'N 114°02'E	Above water only at low tide [18]. [3] states that Vietnam occupies this reef, but no other author supports his claim.	None? [7]
<i>East Reef</i> (Part of London Reefs) Da Dong, Con Dong (V) Dong Jiao (C) Silangan (P)	8°52'N 112°46'E	Rocks up to 1 m high. Encloses a lagoon [9, 16, 18].	Vietnam 1988 [3, 7, 20]
<i>Eldad Reef</i> (Part of Tizard Banks) Anda Jiao (C) Beting Burgai (P)	10°21'N 114°42'E	Only a few large rocks are naturally above water at high tide [9, 18]. [FEER, 8/13/92] claims that this reef is occupied by PRC. [7] gives Guihan Jiao as the Chinese name, but [19] and [13] grant this name to Collins Reef.	Vietnam? Between 1978 & '83 [3, 7, 13]
<i>Erica Reef</i> Boji Jiao (C) Terumbu Sipul (M)	8°07'N 114°10'E	[18] says reef is above water only at low tide, but [9] claims that "some isolated rocks on the eastern edge might stand above high water." Encloses a lagoon [18].	None [7]
<i>Fiery Cross Reef(s)</i> (Also called Northwest Investigator Reef) Da Chu Thap (V) Yungshu Jiao (C) Ka(gi)lingan (P)	9°37'N 112°58'E	Rocks up to 1 m high [18]; [5] says all below high tide, but guano deposits disagree. PRC built a navy harbor by blasting, piling up and cementing coral, but says no soldiers stationed here. 8,080 square meters, 14 miles long, with airstrip. "Marine observation station" built in 1988; coconut, fir and banyan trees planted as well [1, 5, 9]. Actually 3 reefs.	PRC 1988 [1, 3, 4, 7, 8]
<i>First Thomas Shoal</i> Bai Suoi Ngu (V) Xinyi Ansha, Xinyi Jiao (C)	9°20'N 115°57'E	A few rocks are permanently above sea level. Much of the reef is above water at low tide. Encloses a lagoon [18].	None [7]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Flat Island</i> Dao Binh Nguyen (V) Feixin Dao, Antang Dao (C) Patag (P)	10°50'N 115°49'E	A low, flat, sandy cay, 240 by 90 m, subject to erosion. Has a nearby reef which is above water at high tide [16, 18]. [12] claims that area is only 0.75 acres and elevation is less than 5 m, with large guano deposits. No vegetation [9].	Philippines no date [1, 3, 7, 12, 20]
<i>Gaven Reefs</i> (Part of Tizard Banks) Da Ga Ven (V) Nanxun Jiao (C) (Northern reef) Xinan or Duolu Jiao (C) (S. reef)	10°13'N 114°12'E	A sand dune, 2 m high. Has fringing reef plus a reef 2 miles to the south, both covered at high tide [16, 18]. [20] calls this Gaven Island. Now all cement and a raised metal frame, with two-story buildings placed on top [FBIS-CHI-94-189, 9/29/94]. Southern reef was occupied by PRC on 7/4/92 [13].	PRC 1988 [1, 3, 7, 12, 20, FBIS]
<i>Grainger Bank</i> Bai Que Duong (V) Lizhun Tan (C)	7°52'N 110°29'E	Shallowest natural depth is either 9 m [18] or 11 m [9].	Vietnam 1989 [6, 13]
<i>Grierson Reef</i> (Part of Union Atoll) Ca Nham, Sinh Ton Gong (V) Ranqing Shazhou (C)	9°54'N 114°35'E (both vary by ±2')	[18] lists a sand cay w/ fringing reef at about this spot, but doesn't give its name. Reported coordinates vary. Probably synonymous with Sin Cowe East Island, but some sources list Sin Cowe East Island as being occupied by Vietnam since 1988 and Grierson as being unoccupied.	None? Vietnam 1988?
<i>Half Moon Shoal</i> Bai Trang Khuyet (V) Banyue Jiao (C)	8°52'N 116°16'E	Several rocks on the eastern side rise one to two feet above high tide. Encloses a lagoon [9, 18]. PRC has placed a stone marker here.	None
<i>Hardy Reef</i> Banlu Jiao (C)	10°07'N 116°08'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Surrounds a narrow strip of sand [18].	None [7]
<i>Higgins Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Quyucn Jiao (C)	9°48'N 114°24'E	Only listed in [9], which clearly distinguishes it from Lansdowne Reef. Only above water at low tide.	None
<i>Holiday Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Changxian Jiao (C)	9°49'N 114°23'E	Above water only at low tide [18].	None [7]
<i>Hopps Reef</i> Da Hop (V) Lusha Jiao (C)	10°15'N 115°23'E	Above water only at low tide [18]. Part of Southampton Reefs.	None [7]
<i>Hughes Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks)	9°55'N 114°30'E	Above water only at low tide [9, 18].	None
<i>Investigator Reef</i> Bai Tham Hien (V) Langkuo, Yuya Jiao (C) Terumbu Peninjau (M)	8°07'N 114°40'E	[18] says reef is above water only at low tide, but [9] claims that "some large rocks at the western end might be visible at high water." Encloses a lagoon.	None [7]
<i>Iroquois Reef</i> Houteng Jiao (C)	10°37'N 116°10'E	Above water only at low tide.	None [7]
<i>Irving Reef</i> Dao Ca Nham (V) Huo'ai Jiao (C) Balagtas (P)	10°53'N 114°56'E	Most sources say naturally above water only at low tide, and Jiao is Chinese for reef. Yet [20] calls this Irving Cay, and [9] states that a very small cay lies at the reef's northern end.	Philippines no date [7, 8, 20]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Ilu Aba Island</i> (Part of Tizard Banks) Dao Thai Binh. Dao Ba Binh (V) Taiping Dao (C) Ligaw (P)	10°23'N 114°21'E	Covered w/ shrubs, coconut and mangroves in 1938. 960 x 400 m, 0.46 sq. km or 46 ha--the largest Spratly Is. [8, 12, 16]. ([17] gives 450 x 275 m, [9] lists 1400 x 370 m, and Columbia Gazetteer says 1200 x 800 m.) 5 m high. 600 soldiers, lighthouse, radio and weather stations, concrete landing jetty and two wells at SW end. Guano deposits, fringing reef. Hainan fishermen used to visit annually. In 8/93, plans were announced for a 2 km-long airstrip and fishing port. [1, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17]; also [Indochina Digest, 8/20/93, p. 2] and [IBRU, 10/93]. [12] says pineapple is cultivated here.	Taiwan 1956 or '63 [1, 3, 7, 8, 12, 17, 20]
<i>Jackson Reef</i> Wufan(g) Jiao (C)	10°30'N 115°45'E	Four or five portions are above water at low tide. Encloses a lagoon [18].	None [7]
<i>Johnson North Reef</i>		See Collins Reef	
<i>Johnson South Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Da Gac Ma (V) Chigua Jiao (?) (C)	9°43'N 114°18'E	Contiguous with Collins Reef. [18] says naturally above water only at low tide, but [9] says many rocks above water at high tide. [1, 4, 13] give Chigua as Chinese name. [19] does too, but also gives this name to Kennan. [3] says "Mabini" is English for Chigua. Site of 1988 PRC/Vietnam clash.	PRC 1988 [1, 7]
<i>Kennan Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Da Ken Nan (V) Dongmen or Ximen Jiao (C) [19] calls this McKennan Reef.	9°53'N 114°27'E	Naturally above water at least at low tide. Not listed in [18]. [20] calls this Kennan Island, but no other source agrees. [19] gives both Chigua & Dongmen as Chinese names; [7] gives only Chigua. [3] and [4] say Dongmen is different from both Johnson South and Kennan Reefs. [FBIS-CHI-94-189, 9/29/94] also separates Chigua & Dongmen, but doesn't give English synonyms.	PRC 1988 [3, 7, 20]
<i>Ladd Reef</i> (Hon) Da Lat (V) Riji Jiao, Shizi Jiao (C)	8°38'N 114°40'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Coral lagoon [18]. Was occupied by Vietnam in 1988 [7]. [14] says a marker was placed on "Da La" by the PRC in 7/92, but not occupied. [14] claims that "Da La" is Nanzun in Chinese, but that is Gaven Reef.	PRC July '92 [1]
<i>Lansdowne Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) Da Len Dao (V) Qiong Jiao (C)	9°46'N 114°22'E	Sand dune, with fringing reef [9, 16]. [20] claims that PRC occupies, while [7] says it's unoccupied. Only [1, 9] claim that Lansdowne and Da Len Dao are the same, but this is the most logical arrangement. Also spelled Landsdowne.	Vietnam no date [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Lankiam Cay</i> Bo Loi Ta (V) Yanxin Shazhou (C) Panata (P)	10°44'N 114°31'E	Sand, surrounded by three reefs which are above water at high tide [18]. Area of "a few hectares" [9].	Philippines no date [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Livock Reef</i> Sanjiao Jiao (C)	10°11'N 115°18'E	[18] says above water only at low tide, but [9] says some rocks still visible at high tide. Part of Southampton Reefs.	None [7]
<i>"Loaita Cay"</i> Bai Loi Ta Nam (V) Nanyue Shazhou. Nanyao Shuzhou (C)	10°44'N 114°21'E	A sand cay, with fringing reef naturally above water at high tide [9, 16, 18]. The only speculation regarding Chinese occupation is in [7], but neither [7] nor [19] list this feature in their tables. Most maps which show it mark it as unoccupied.	PRC? 1988?
<i>Loaita Island</i> Dao Loi Ta (V) Nanyue Dao, Nanyao Dao (C) Kota (P)	10°41'N 114°25'E	2 m high, 6 ha; covered with mangrove bushes in 1933, above which rose coconut palms and other small trees. At this time a beacon was operating here, but no indication who built it. Fringing reef [12, 16, 18].	Philippines 1968 [1, 3, 7, 8, 12, 16, 20]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
Loaita Nan Bai Loai Ta (V) Zhuangyuan Jiao. Shuanghuang Shazhou (C)	10°42.5'N 114°19.5'E	Also called Loaita Southwest Reef. Never above water [18]. PRC may have occupied either this or Loaita Cay in 1988 [7, 13, 19]. [9] claims that this and Loaita Cay may be one and the same.	PRC? 1988? [7]
Louisa Reef Nan Tong Jiao (C) Terumbu Semarang Barat Kecil (M)	6°20'N 113°14'E	Rocks 1 m high [7, 9, 16, 18]. [7] says it's deserted, and [20] claims that it is occupied by the PRC. China did plant a stone marker here in 1988, which Malaysia promptly removed [7]. Malaysia operates a lighthouse (beacon/"accomodation module") here.	Malaysia no date
Loveless Reef (Part of Union Banks) Hun Jiao (C)	9°49'N 114°16'E	Above water only at low tide [18]. [3] claims that Vietnam occupies this reef.	None [7]
Mariveles Reef Bai (or Da) Ky Van (V) Nanhai Jiao (C) Terumbu Mantanani (M)	7°59'N 113°50'E	A sand cay, 1.5-2 m high, surrounded by two lagoons, parts of which are above water at high tide [9, 16, 18]. Malaysia has 20 soldiers stationed here [7].	Malaysia 1986 or '87 [1, 3, 7, 8, 20]
Menzies Reef (Part of Loaita Bank) IJa Men Di (V) Mengzi Jiao (C)	11°09'N 114°49'E	Awash at low tide [18].	None [7]
Mischief Reef Da Vanh Khan (V) Meiji Jiao (C)	9°55'N 115°32'E	Some rocks above water at low tide. Has a lagoon [18]. In Feb. 1995, the Philippines found that the PRC had built a wooden complex on stilts here for fishermen [Many news sources]. Some reports confuse this with Northeast Investigator Shoal.	PRC 1995
Namyit Island (Part of Tizard Banks) Dao Nam Yit (V) Hungma Dao, Hongxiu Dao (C) Binago (P)	10°11'N 114°22'E	Most sources say about 6 m high, but [9, 12 and 16] say about 19 m. Covered with small trees, bushes and grass in 1963. Fringing reef [18].	Vietnam 1974 or '75 [1, 3, 7, 12, 20]
Nanshan Island Dao Vinh Vien (V) Mahuan Dao (C) Lawak (P)	10°45'N 115°49'E	2.5 m high, covered with coconut trees, bushes and grass in 1963. 580 m long, on the edge of a submerged reef. Has a small airstrip [16].	Philippines no date [1, 7, 8, 12, 20]
North Reef (Part of North Danger Reef) Shuangzi, Gongshi or Dongbei Jiao (C)	11°28'N 114°22'E	At NE end of North Danger Reef. Naturally above water only at low tide [18]. [7] states that PRC troops may be stationed on North Danger Reef, and this is the only feature on the atoll not definitely occupied by someone else. [13] claims that Vietnam has occupied this reef since 1987.	PRC? 1989? [7]
Northeast Cay (Part of North Danger Reef) Dao Song Tu Dong (V) Beizi Dao (C) Parola (P)	11°28'N 114°21'E	3 m high, covered with grass and thick trees in 1963. 685 x 90 m, or 20 acres [16, 20]. Much of ringing reef is above water at high tide. Supported a beacon in 1984. Guano deposits [12]. [9] claims that Shira Islet, a "pronounced hummock," lies 320 m to the south.	Philippines 1968 [16] 1971 [7] [3, 12]
Northeast Investigator Shoal Haikou Jiao (C)	9°10'N 116°27'E	Part of this reef is above water at low tide [18], and [9] claims that some rocks might be visible at high tide. Some reports confuse this with Mischief Reef.	None

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Northwest Investigator Reef</i>		See Piery Cross Reef.	
<i>Owen Shoal</i> Aoyuan Ansha (C)	8°10'N 111°59'E	Shallowest natural depth is 6 m [18]. Although one source claims that this shoal is occupied by Vietnam, no other sources can verify: [7] and others list it as unoccupied.	None [7]
<i>Pearson Reefs</i> Hon Sap, Phan Vinh or Dan Vanh Vinh (V) Bisheng Dan (C) Hizon (P)	8°58'N 113°41'E	Two sand "cays", 2 m and 1 m high, lie on the edges of a lagoon. Parts of the surrounding reef are above water at high tide [9, 16, 18].	Vietnam 1988 [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Petley Reef</i> (Part of Tizard Banks) Da Nui Thi, Do Thi (V) Bolán Jiao (C)	10°24'N 114°34'E	[18] states that this reef is naturally above water only at low tide, but [9] claims that "some small rocks might stand above high water."	Vietnam 1988 [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Pigeon Reef</i> Da T(h)ien (Yen) Nu (V) Wumie Jiao (C)	8°52'N 114°39'E	Numerous rocks are naturally above the high tide line. Encloses a lagoon [9, 18]. Called Tennent Reef on British charts.	Vietnam 1988 [1, 7, 20]
<i>Prince Consort Bank</i> Bai Phuc Nguyen (V) Xiwei Tan (C)	7°56'N 109°58'E	[18] claims that shallowest natural depth is 9 m, while [9] lists 18.3 m. [7] lists it as unoccupied. Coral.	Vietnam 1989 [6]
<i>Prince of Wales Bank</i> Bai Huyen Tran or Bai Phuc Tan (V) Guangya Tan (C)	8°04'N 110°30'E	Shallowest natural depth is 7 m. Coral [18]. [20] lists PRC as occupying.	Vietnam? 1989 [1, 7]
<i>Reed Bank</i> Bai Co Rong (V) Liyue Tan, Lile Tan (C)	11°20'N 116°50'E	Shallowest natural depth is 9 m [18] or 16 m [9]. [3, 7 and 10] claim this feature has been occupied by the Philippines since 1971 or 1976, but no other reference verifies this.	None?
<i>Riflemen Bank</i> Bai Vung May (V) Nanwei Tan (C)	7°50'N 111°40'E	Shallowest natural depth is 3 m, called Bombay Castle. Sand and coral [18]. [10] claims that Riflemen Bank was occupied by 1983, and Bombay Castle in 1989.	Vietnam 1983 or '89 [1, 3, 10]
<i>Royal Captain Shoal</i> Jiangzhang Ansha (C)	9°01'N 116°40'E	A few rocks are above water at low tide [18]. Surrounds a lagoon.	None
<i>Royal Charlotte Reef</i> Da Sac Lot (V) Huang Lu Jiao (C) Terumbu Samarang Barat Besar (M)	7°00'N 113°35'E	A sand dune with no vegetation, plus rocks up to 1.2 m high [7, 9, 16, 18]. A beacon has been erected on the reef, but no information whether Malaysia maintains it. Most of the reef is "slightly submerged" at high tide [7].	None [7, 20]
<i>Sand Cay</i> (Part of Tizard Banks) Da (or Dao) Son Ca (V) Dunqian Shazhou (C)	10°23'N 114°28'E	3 m high, 7 ha [9]. Covered with trees and bushes in 1951. Fringing reef partly above water at low tide [16, 18]. [3] claims that Vietnam occupies Sandy Cay instead, but since no other authors corroborate this, it is probably erroneous.	Vietnam 1974 or '75 [1, 7, 13, 20]
<i>Sandy Cay</i> Ticxian Jiao (C)	11°03'N 114°13'E	A low sand cay; fringing reef above water at high tide [18]. May be the only unoccupied island or cay in the Spratlys.	None [7]
<i>Scarborough Reef</i> Huang Yen Tao (C)	15°08'N 117°45'E	Several rocks up to 3 m high. Much of the reef is just below water at high tide. Encloses a lagoon. Near the mouth of the lagoon are the ruins of an iron tower, 8.3 m high. No information on who constructed it [16, 18].	None [7]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Shira Islet</i>		See Northeast Cay.	
<i>Sin Cowe Island</i> (Part of Union Banks) Dao Sinh Tonh (V) Jinghong Dao (C) Rurok (P)	9°52'N 114°19'E	May consist of two sand cays, 4 m and 2.5 m high [16, 18]. If so, it may be that one of these is actually the elusive Sin Cowe East Island; sources are unclear on this. Has fringing reef which is above water at low tide [18]. [8] claims that this feature is occupied by China, but more recent sources (e.g., [FEER, 8/13/92], [1]) state that Vietnam still occupies it.	Vietnam 1974 [1, 3, 7, 12]; [8] says PRC since '78.
<i>Sin Cowe East Island</i> Sinh Ton Dong (C)	9°55'N 114°32'E	This mysterious feature is shown on four maps and in [19], but does not appear in [1, 7, 8, 16, 20] or on detailed maps. Probably same as Grierson Reef, but may be one half of Sin Cowe Island.	None? Vietnam. 1988?
<i>South Reef</i> (Part of North Danger Reef) Da Nam (V) Nailun or Xinan Jiao (C)	11°23'N 114°18'E	A tiny cay appears atop this reef on the most detailed map available. On the southwest end of North Danger Reef. Fringing reef is above water at low tide.	Vietnam 1988 [1, 3, 7, 13, 20]
<i>Southampton Reefs</i>		See Hopp's and Livock Reefs.	
<i>Southwest Cay</i> (Part of North Danger Reef) Dao Song Tu Tay (V) Nanzi Dao (C) Pugad (P)	11°26'N 114°20'E	Only 1.75 miles from Northeast Cay. Was a breeding place for birds in 1963, when it was covered with trees and guano. Export of guano was once carried out "on a considerable scale." Fringing reef partly above water at high tide. Two wells and a 12 m-high "mast" on SE side in 1963 [7, 16, 18]. Vietnam erected its first lighthouse in the Spratlys here in October 1993, and may have built an airstrip as well [20], [Indochina Digest, 5/27/94, p. 2]. Cay is 4-6 m high [FBIS-EAS-94-123, 6/27/94, p. 67].	Vietnam 1974 [1, 3, 7, 8, 12, 20]
<i>Spratly Island</i> Dao Truong Sa (V) Nanwei Dao (C) Lagos (P)	8°38'N 114°25'E	2.5 m high, flat. Covered with bushes, grass, birds and guano in 1963. [12, 16] and [18] claim that area is 13-15 ha; [8] says 750 x 400 m. Columbia Gazetteer 500 x 350 yards. Encyclopedia Britannica 450 x 275 m, and [6] = 1 km long. 5.5 m-high obelisk at southern tip. Has landing strip, and perhaps a fishing port [17]. Fringing reef is above water at low tide.	Vietnam 1974 or '75 [1, 3, 7, 9, 20]
<i>Subi Reef</i> Da Su Bi (V) Zhubi Dao (C)	10°54'N 114°06'E	Naturally above water only at low tide. Surrounds a lagoon. PRC has constructed 3-story buildings, wharfs and a helipad here [20].	PRC 1988 [1, 3, 7, 20]
<i>Swallow Reef</i> Da Hua (or Hoa) Lau (V) Danwan Jiao (C) Terumbu Layang Layang (M)	7°23'N 113°48'E	Treeless cay and rocks up to 3 m high surround a lagoon. 6.2 ha [9, 16, 18]. Malaysia has drawn territorial seas around this and Amboyna Cay. 70 soldiers stationed here maintain a beacon [7]. Has a fishing port and a 15-room resort, including a 1.5 km airstrip [3, 14]. Soil and trees have been planted on what was "four miles of treeless beaches and coral reefs" [FEER, 6/20/91, p. 20] and [Christian Science Monitor, 12/1/93, p. 14].	Malaysia 1983/4 [1, 7, 8, 20]
<i>Tennent Reef</i>		See Pigeon Reef.	
<i>Thitu Island</i> Dao Thi Tu (V) Zhongye Dao (C) Pagasa (P)	11°03'N 114°17'E	3.4 m high, covered with grass, bushes and palms in 1963. In the past, occasionally inhabited by Chinese fishermen [16, 18]. 22 ha, with a 5500-ft. landing strip and a marina. Two commercial flights weekly [2, 12]. 100 fishermen and weathermen. Reef dries. Variety of flora and fauna. Second largest island in the Spratlys.	Philippines 1968 [16]. 1971 [8]. or 1978 [7] [1, 3, 12]

Name	Location	Description	Occupier
<i>Tieshi Jiao (C)</i> (NE of Thitu Island)	11°05'N 114°22'E	Above water only at low tide [18]. Not in [7] or [16], but listed in [19] and found on detailed maps, often at slightly different coordinates.	None
<i>Vanguard Bank</i> <i>Bai Tu Chinh (V)</i> <i>Wan-an Tan (C)</i>	7°30'N 109°35'E	Shallowest natural depth is 16 m [18]. Vietnam has run two "economic-technological service stations" in this area since July 1994 [FBIS-EAS-94-146, 7/29/94, p. 87].	Vietnam 1989 [6, 7, 13]
<i>West Reef</i> (Part of London Reefs) <i>Da Tay, Con Tuy (V)</i> <i>Xi Jiao (C)</i>	8°52'N 112°15'E	East part is a sand "cay", 0.6 m high. West part is coral reef which is above water only at low tide. Between them is a lagoon [16, 18]. Vietnam erected a lighthouse here in May or June of 1994 [Indochina Digest, 5/27/94, p. 2].	Vietnam no date [7]
<i>West York Island</i> <i>Dao Ben Lac or Loc (V)</i> <i>Xi Yue Dao (C)</i> <i>Likas (P)</i>	11°05'N 115°01'E	Covered with bushes, mangroves and coconut palms in 1963. 500 x 320 m [16, 18]; [12] claims it covers less than 20 acres. Fringing reef is partly above water at low tide [18].	Philippines no date [1, 3, 7, 8, 12, 20]
<i>Whitson Reef</i> (Part of Union Banks) <i>Da Ba Dao (V)</i> <i>Niuc Jiao (C)</i>	10°00'N 114°43'E	Some rocks naturally above water at high tide [9]. Also spelled Whitsun. [9, 19] and others call this Niuc Jiao in Chinese, but [7] gives this name to nearby Gricson Reef. There may have been a small cay here in 1957, but none remains today.	PRC March 1992 [1]
<i>Zhangxi Jiao (C)</i> (Part of Union Banks)	9°46'N 114°24'E	Small reef, partly above water only at low tide [18]. Not in [7], [9] or [19], but present on detailed maps.	None
<i>Nameless reef</i> between Hughes and Holiday Reefs	9°56'N 114°31'E	Above water only at low tide. Not in [7] or [19], but it appears on detailed maps.	None
<i>Two nameless reefs</i> east of Lankiam Cay	9°45-46.5' N 114°36'E	One reef is above water only at low tide; according to [18], there is a sand cay atop the other. No other source lists them, but they both appear on detailed maps as <i>drying reefs</i> .	None
<i>Two nameless reefs</i> west of Sandy Cay and Thitu Island	11°2-4'N 114°11.5- 16'E	Above water only at low tide. Not in [7] or [19], but they appear on detailed maps.	None

Notes:

In Mandarin Chinese, Dao = Island; Shazhou = Cay; Jiao = Reef; Ansha = Shoal; and Tan = Bank.
 FBIS = Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily; FEER = Far Eastern Economic Review; IBRU = International
 Boundaries Research Unit, Boundary Security Bulletin; m = meters. All miles are nautical miles.

Image from: Valencia, Mark J., Van Dyke, Jon M. & Ludwig, Noel A. Sharing the Resources of the South
 China Sea. Hawaii : University of Hawaii Press, c1999. Appendix 1.

ภาคผนวก ข

**Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
Indonesia, 24 February 1976**

The High Contracting Parties :

CONSCIOUS of the existing ties of history, geography and culture, which have bound their peoples together;

ANXIOUS to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and enhancing regional resilience in their relations;

DESIRING to enhance peace, friendship and mutual cooperation on matters affecting Southeast Asia consistent with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference in Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations signed in Bangkok on 8 August 1967, and the Declaration signed in Kuala Lumpur on 27 November 1971;

CONVINCED that the settlement of differences or disputes between their countries should be regulated by rational, effective and sufficiently flexible procedures, avoiding negative attitudes which might endanger or hinder cooperation;

BELIEVING in the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

SOLEMNLY AGREE to enter into a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation as follows:

CHAPTER I : PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The purpose of this Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among their peoples which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship,

Article 2

In their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles :

- a. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;
- b. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- d. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;
- e. Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- f. Effective cooperation among themselves.

CHAPTER II : AMITY

Article 3

In pursuance of the purpose of this Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to develop and strengthen the traditional, cultural and historical ties of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation which bind them together and shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed under this Treaty. In order to

promote closer understanding among them, the High Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate contact and intercourse among their peoples.

CHAPTER III : COOPERATION

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties shall promote active cooperation in the economic, social, technical, scientific and administrative fields as well as in matters of common ideals and aspirations of international peace and stability in the region and all other matters of common interest.

Article 5

Pursuant to Article 4 the High Contracting Parties shall exert their maximum efforts multilaterally as well as bilaterally on the basis of equality, non-discrimination and mutual benefit.

Article 6

The High Contracting Parties shall collaborate for the acceleration of the economic growth in the region in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of nations in Southeast Asia. To this end, they shall promote the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade and the improvement of their economic infrastructure for the mutual benefit of their peoples. In this regard, they shall continue to explore all avenues for close and beneficial cooperation with other States as well as international and regional organizations outside the region.

Article 7

The High Contracting Parties, in order to achieve social justice and to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the region, shall intensify economic cooperation. For this purpose, they shall adopt appropriate regional strategies for economic development and mutual assistance.

Article 8

The High Contracting Parties shall strive to achieve the closest cooperation on the widest scale and shall seek to provide assistance to one another in the form of training and research facilities in the social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

Article 9

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to foster cooperation in the furtherance of the cause of peace, harmony, and stability in the region. To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall maintain regular contacts and consultations with one another on international and regional matters with a view to coordinating their views actions and policies.

Article 10

Each High Contracting Party shall not in any manner or form participate in any activity which shall constitute a threat to the political and economic stability, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of another High Contracting Party.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their respective national resilience in their political, economic, socio-cultural as well as security fields in conformity with their respective ideals and aspirations, free from external interference as well as internal subversive activities in order to preserve their

respective national identities.

Article 12

The High Contracting Parties in their efforts to achieve regional prosperity and security, shall endeavour to cooperate in all fields for the promotion of regional resilience, based on the principles of self-confidence, self-reliance, mutual respect, cooperation and solidarity which will constitute the foundation for a strong and viable community of nations in Southeast Asia.

CHAPTER IV : PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 13

The High Contracting Parties shall have the determination and good faith to prevent disputes from arising. In case disputes on matters directly affecting them should arise, especially disputes likely to disturb regional peace and harmony, they shall refrain from the threat or use of force and shall at all times settle such disputes among themselves through friendly negotiations.

Article 14

To settle disputes through regional processes, the High Contracting Parties shall constitute, as a continuing body, a High Council comprising a Representative at ministerial level from each of the High Contracting Parties to take cognizance of the existence of disputes or situations likely to disturb regional peace and harmony.

Article 15

In the event no solution is reached through direct negotiations, the High Council

shall take cognizance of the dispute or the situation and shall recommend to the parties in dispute appropriate means of settlement such as good offices, mediation, inquiry or conciliation. The High Council may however offer its good offices, or upon agreement of the parties in dispute, constitute itself into a committee of mediation, inquiry or conciliation. When deemed necessary, the High Council shall recommend appropriate measures for the prevention of a deterioration of the dispute or the situation.

Article 16

The foregoing provision of this Chapter shall not apply to a dispute unless all the parties to the dispute agree to their application to that dispute. However, this shall not preclude the other High Contracting Parties not party to the dispute from offering all possible assistance to settle the said dispute. Parties to the dispute should be well disposed towards such offers of assistance.

Article 17

Nothing in this Treaty shall preclude recourse to the modes of peaceful settlement contained in Article 33(I) of the Charter of the United Nations. The High Contracting Parties which are parties to a dispute should be encouraged to take initiatives to solve it by friendly negotiations before resorting to the other procedures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

CHAPTER V : General Provision

Article 18

This Treaty shall be signed by the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand. It shall be

ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each signatory State. It shall be open for accession by other States in Southeast Asia.

Article 19

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification with the Governments of the signatory States which are designated Depositories of this Treaty and the instruments of ratification or accession.

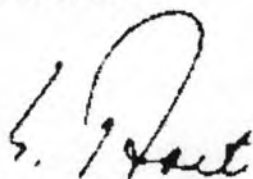
Article 20

This Treaty is drawn up in the official languages of the High Contracting Parties, all of which are equally authoritative. There shall be an agreed common translation of the texts in the English language. Any divergent interpretation of the common text shall be settled by negotiation.

IN FAITH THEREOF the High Contracting Parties have signed the Treaty and have hereto affixed their Seals.


DONE at Denpasar, Bali, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

**For the Republic
of Indonesia:**



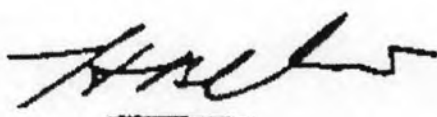
SOEHARTO
President

**For the Republic
of Singapore:**



LEE KUAN YEW
Prime Minister

For Malaysia:



DATUK HUSEIN ONN
Prime Minister

**For the Kingdom
of Thailand:**



KUKRIT PRAMOJ
Prime Minister

**For the Republic
of the Philippines:**



FERDINAND E. MARCOS



ภาคผนวก ก

ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea (1992)

Manila, Philippines, 22 July 1992

WE, the foreign Minister of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

RECALLING the historic, cultural and social ties that bind our peoples as states adjacent to the South China Sea;

WISHING to promote the spirit of kinship, friendship and harmony among our peoples who share similar Asian traditions and heritage;

DESIROUS of further promoting conditions essential to greater economic cooperation and growth;

RECOGNIZING that we are bound by similar ideals of mutual respect, freedom, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the parties directly concerned;

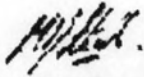
RECOGNIZING that South China Sea issues involve sensitive questions of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the parties directly concerned;

CONSCIOUS that any adverse developments in the South China Sea Directly affect peace and stability in the region.

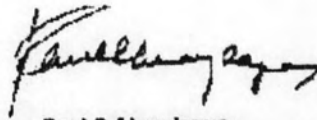
HEREBY

1. **EMPHASIZE** the necessity to resolve all sovereignty and jurisdictional issues pertaining to the South China Sea by peaceful means, without resort to force;
2. **URGE** all parties concerned to exercise restraint with view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all disputes;
3. **RESOLVE**, without prejudicing the sovereignty and jurisdiction of countries having direct interests in the area, to explore the possibility cooperation in the South China Sea relating to the safety of maritime navigation and communication, protection against pollution of the marine environment, coordination of search and rescue operations, efforts towards combatting piracy and armed robbery as well as collaboration in the campaign against illicit trafficking in drugs;
4. **COMMEND** all parties concerned to apply the principles contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct over the South China Sea;
5. **INVITE** all parties concerned to subscribe to this Declaration of principles.

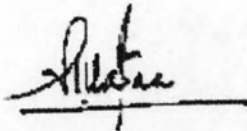
Signed in Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of July, nineteen hundred and ninety-two.



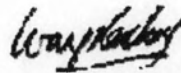
**IRI Prince Mohamed Dolkiah
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**



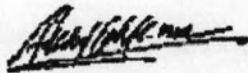
**Raul S. Manglapus
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**



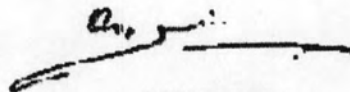
**Ali Alatas
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



**Wong Kan Seng
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**



**Datuk Abdulah Rin Haji Ahmad Radawi
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MALAYSIA**



**Arsa Sarasit
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
KINGDOM OF THAILAND**

ภาคผนวก จ**Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of
25 February 1992**

The Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the 24th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 25 February 1992.

Article 1

This law is formulated in order to enable the People's Republic of China (PRC) to exercise its sovereignty over its territorial sea and its rights to exercise control over its contiguous zone, and to safeguard State security as well as its maritime rights and interests.

Article 2

The PRC's territorial sea refers to the waters adjacent to its territorial land.

The PRC's territorial land includes the mainland and its offshore islands, Taiwan and the various affiliated islands including Diaoyu Island, Penghu Islands, Dongsha Islands, Xisha Islands, Nansha (Spratly) Islands and other islands that belong to the People's Republic of China.

The PRC's internal waters refer to the waters along the baseline of the territorial sea facing the land.

Article 3

The extent of the PRC's territorial sea measures 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the territorial sea. The PRC's baseline of the territorial sea is designated with the method of straight baselines, formed by joining the various base points with straight lines.

The outer limit of the PRC's territorial sea refers to the line, every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline of the territorial sea.

Article 4

The PRC's contiguous zone refers to the waters that are outside of, but adjacent to, its territorial sea. The extent of the contiguous zone has a width of 12 nautical miles.

The outer limit of the PRC's contiguous zone is a line, every point of which has a nearest distance of 24 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

Article 5

The People's Republic of China exercises sovereignty over its territorial sea and the airspace over the territorial sea, as well as its seabed and subsoil.

Article 6

Non-military foreign ships enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China according to law.

To enter the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China, foreign military ships must obtain permission from the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Article 7

While passing through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China, foreign submarines and other underwater vehicles shall navigate on the surface of the sea and show their flags.

Article 8

While passing through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China, foreign ships shall abide by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and shall not impair the peace, security and good order of the People's Republic of China.

Foreign nuclear-powered ships and other ships carrying nuclear, toxic or other dangerous substances must carry certain documents and observe special precautionary measures when they pass through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China.

The Government of the People's Republic of China has the right to adopt all necessary measures to prevent and stop the passage of a ship which is not innocent through its territorial sea.

Foreign ships which violate the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China shall be dealt with

according to law by relevant departments of the People's Republic of China.

Article 9

To ensure the safety of navigation and satisfy other requirements, the Government of the People's Republic of China may require foreign ships passing through its territorial sea to use the designated sea lane or prescribed traffic separation scheme. Concrete methods should be issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China or its relevant responsible departments.

Article 10

The relevant responsible organs of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to order an immediate eviction of foreign military ships or ships owned by foreign Governments and operated for non-commercial purposes that violate the laws or regulations of the People's Republic of China while passing through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China. Losses or damage caused shall be borne by the nations whose flag is being flown by the ship in question.

Article 11

Any international, foreign organization, or individual who intends to conduct activities connected with scientific research or marine survey shall first seek the consent of the People's Republic of China or its relevant responsible departments and abide by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Whoever is found illegally entering the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China to conduct activities connected with scientific research or marine survey in violation of the preceding provisions shall be dealt with by the relevant organs of the People's Republic of China according to law.

Article 12

Foreign aircraft may not enter the air above the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China unless they do so in accordance with agreements or accords which the Governments of their countries have signed with the Government of the People's Republic of China, or they have been approved or accepted by the Government of the People's Republic of China or organs it has authorized.

Article 13

The People's Republic of China has the authority to exercise powers within its contiguous zone for the purpose of preventing or punishing infringement of its security, customs, fiscal sanitary laws and regulations or entry-exit control within its land territories, internal waters or territorial sea.

Article 14

When competent authorities of the People's Republic of China have good reasons to believe that a foreign ship has violated the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, they may exercise the right of hot pursuit.

The hot pursuit commences when the foreign ship, or one of its small boats, or other craft working as a team and using the ship pursued as a mother ship is within the limits of the internal waters, territorial sea or contiguous zone of the People's Republic of China.

If the foreign ships are in the contiguous zone of the People's Republic of China, the hot pursuit may proceed only when the rights of the relevant laws and regulations set forth in article 13 above have been violated.

As long as the hot pursuit is not interrupted, it may continue outside the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China or the contiguous zone. The hot pursuit ceases as soon as the ship pursued enters the territorial sea of its own country or of a third country.

The right of hot pursuit in this article is exercised by warships or military aircraft of the People's Republic of China, or by ships or aircraft authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of China to that effect.

Article 15

The baseline of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be established by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Article 16

The Government of the People's Republic of China shall draw up relevant regulations in accordance with this law.

Article 17

This law becomes effective upon promulgation.

ภาคผนวก ก

DECLARATION ON THE CONDUCT OF PARTIES
IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

The Governments of the Member States of ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China,

REAFFIRMING their determination to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation existing between their people and governments with the view to promoting a 21st century-oriented partnership of good neighbourliness and mutual trust;

COGNIZANT of the need to promote a peaceful, friendly and harmonious environment in the South China Sea between ASEAN and China for the enhancement of peace, stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region;

COMMITTED to enhancing the principles and objectives of the 1997 Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and President of the People's Republic of China;

DESIRING to enhance favourable conditions for a peaceful and durable solution of differences and disputes among countries concerned;

HEREBY DECLARE the following:

1. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and other universally recognized principles of international law which shall serve as the basic norms governing state-to-state relations;

2. The Parties are committed to exploring ways for building trust and confidence in accordance with the above-mentioned principles and on the basis of equality and mutual respect;
3. The Parties reaffirm their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
4. The Parties concerned undertake to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force, through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
5. The Parties undertake to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would complicate or escalate disputes and affect peace and stability including, among others, refraining from action of inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands, reefs, shoals, cays, and other features and to handle their differences in a constructive manner.

Pending the peaceful settlement of territorial and jurisdictional disputes, the Parties concerned undertake to intensify efforts to seek ways, in the spirit of cooperation and understanding, to build trust and confidence between and among them, including:

- a. holding dialogues and exchange of views as appropriate between their defense and military officials;
- b. ensuring just and humane treatment of all persons who are either in danger or in distress;
- c. notifying, on a voluntary basis, other Parties concerned of any impending joint/combined military exercise; and
- d. exchanging, on a voluntary basis, relevant information.

6. Pending a comprehensive and durable settlement of the disputes, the Parties concerned may explore or undertake cooperative activities. These may include the following:

- a. marine environmental protection;
- b. marine scientific research;
- c. safety of navigation and communication at sea;
- d. search and rescue operation; and
- e. combating transnational crime, including but not limited to trafficking in illicit drugs, piracy and armed robbery at sea, and illegal traffic in arms.

The modalities, scope and locations, in respect of bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be agreed upon by the Parties concerned prior to their actual implementation.

7. The Parties concerned stand ready to continue their consultations and dialogues concerning relevant issues, through modalities to be agreed by them, including regular consultations on the observance of this Declaration, for the purpose of promoting good neighborliness and transparency, establishing harmony, mutual understanding and cooperation, and facilitating peaceful resolution of disputes among them;

8. The Parties undertake to respect the provisions of this Declaration and take actions consistent therewith;

9. The Parties encourage other countries to respect the principles contained in this Declaration;

10. The Parties concerned reaffirm that the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea would further promote peace and stability in the region and agree to work, on the basis of consensus, towards the eventual attainment of this objective.

Done on the Fourth Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Two in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia.

ประวัติผู้เขียนวิทยานิพนธ์

ร้อยตำรวจโทอรรถ สุทธิสันธิ์ เกิดเมื่อวันที่ 16 มีนาคม 2520 ที่กรุงเทพมหานคร จบการศึกษาระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย จากโรงเรียนบดินทรเดชา (สิงห์ สิงหเสนี) เข้าศึกษาที่ คณะนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ ปีการศึกษา 2537 และจบการศึกษาในหลักสูตรนิติศาสตร์บัณฑิต จากมหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ ในปีการศึกษา 2540 ปัจจุบันรับราชการตำรวจ ตำแหน่งพนักงานสอบสวน(สบ1) สถานีตำรวจนครบาลพลับพลาไชย 2