



Universiti Brunei Darussalam

WORKSHOP Reframing the South China Sea Towards a Mediterranean Understanding of Culture and Resources-Brunei, 11-13 November 2013.

Conference Website: <https://sites.google.com/site/iasubd/home>

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The South China Sea: Culture, Society, Resources

The South China Sea has attracted considerable attention among politicians, journalists and scholars since it has become a contested maritime space. Most research as well as presentations in international conferences has been dedicated to conflicts and negotiations to resolve the ensuing issues. This workshop will look at the South China Sea from a different and novel perspective. It will look back into history, where the SCS has facilitated trade and cultural exchange, migration, the spread of languages, and the creation of maritime states. It will also consider resources and opportunities of the SCS from fishing, to shipping, mining and cultural exchange. The South China Sea will be looked at as a “mediterranean sea” and compared to other landlocked seas in Asia and elsewhere. Lessons will be learned from adopting a comparative perspective.

This workshop will look at the South China Sea from three perspectives.

1. The political science and economics perspective will discuss various types of resources, like shipping lanes, territorial claims, fishing rights, oil and other natural resources.
2. The second approach will take a broad comparative historical view, comparing “mediterranean seas”. It will be shown that Mediterranean

seas share certain properties that give rise to tensions and even armed conflict, but also solutions to its problems.

3. The third and most important part of the workshop will have to establish that the South China Sea is a cultural area, a “cultural and social commons”, bound together by sea faring, migration, language and customs. It will have to utilize macro-sociology and cultural anthropology to classify and understand actions of the general population as well as political leaders when they ascertain property rights to mediterranean seas. It will
 - a. look into the linguistic domain,
 - b. discuss popular culture,
 - c. emphasize social connections and common cultural traits,
 - d. study the exchange of knowledge and religion and
 - e. establish the concept of a maritime mediterranean cultural area.

Fostering research on growing together rather than emphasizing the dividing forces of conflict will be the agenda of this workshop.

Organising Committee: Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Evers, Prof. Dr. Zawawi Ibrahim, Associate Prof. Dr. Mikio Oishi, Dr. Noor Hasharina

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Programme

Venue: Senate Room, Chancellery Hall, UBD

11-11-2013		
Opening Session	09:00-09:15	Welcome by Prof Noor Azam , Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, Universiti Brunei Darussalam
Session 1	09:15-10:15	1 Steinberg, Philip E. : The South China Sea as Asian Mediterranean: A 'Fluid' Concept (key note)
		2 Evers, Hans-Dieter . "Conceptions of Maritime Space: A Cultural Perspective on the South China Sea". (Introduction to workshop agenda)
	10:15-10:45	BREAK
Session 2	10:45-12:30	1 Fu Kuen-chen . "The Historical Rights and Duties of China in a Semi-enclosed South China Sea: A Gap between History and UNCLOS."
		2 Kurz, Johannes . "What is 'historical' in China's Claims in the South China Sea"
		3 Nothofer, Bernd . "Austronesian-speaking Seafarers: their Settling of the South China Sea"
		4 Ooi Keat Gin , "A Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere. A Borneo Perspective"
	12:30-14:00	Lunch
Session 3	14:00-16:30	1 Ibrahim, Zawawi . "South China Sea as an Evolving Cultural Text : Contesting, Fantasizing and Representing the Story of Hang Lipur in the Era of Globalisation"
		2 Marina Roseman , "A River that goes to the Sea – Sri Kelantan"
		3 Ho Shui Kong . "Digital Memoir of the South China Sea"
12-11-2013		
Session 4	09:00-10:30	
		1 Nazery Khalid , "On the Beaten Path: Shipping Dynamics in the South China Sea"

		2 Menkhoff, Thomas and Hans-Dieter Evers. "Gateway to the South China Sea: Singapore's Off Shore Marine Business"
		3 Mohd Nizam Basiron. "Legal Aspects of Environmental Management in the South China Sea"
	10:30-11:00	Break
Session 5	11:00-12:30	
		1 Mikio Oishi. "Reframing the Management of the South China Sea Dispute from a Cultural Perspective: the mediation regime system, alliance system and hybrid system"
		2 Forbes, Vivian Louis. "Reframing the South China Sea: Geographical Reality and Historical Fact and Fiction"
		3 I Made Andi Arsana & Abdul Rahman Hamid. "Understanding the Geospatial Dimension of the South China Sea Dispute in Search of Possible Solutions: An Indonesian Perspective"
		Lunch
Session 6	14:00-16:30	
		1 Wan Izatul Asma, Mohd Aidy Muslim & Mohd Lokman Husain, "South China Sea Oceanic Health and Sustainability: Crosscutting Issues in the Management of Marine Endangered Species"
		2 Ramli H Nik. "South China Sea Issues: Pursuing Nusantara Concept"
		3 Geiger-Ho, Martie . "China from the South China Sea: Shards of Remembrance"
	18:30-21:00	Roundtable and Closing Farewell Dinner
13-11-13	9:00-12:00	Individual meetings on further research cooperation, sightseeing and departure of participants

Abstracts of papers

The South China Sea as Asian Mediterranean: A 'Fluid' Concept Philip E. Steinberg

Amidst calls for appreciating the South China Sea as an 'Asian Mediterranean' we should not lose sight of the many ways in which the Mediterranean concept has already been applied. From the Arctic Ocean (the 'Polar Mediterranean') to the Gulf of Mexico / Caribbean Sea (the 'American Mediterranean') to the Mediterranean Sea itself, the concept of 'mediterraneanism' has been used to signify a broad range of geographies. Across these 'mediterranean' regions, the term alternately has been used to identify an arena of maritime trade and circulation, a hearth of civilization, a zone of potential investment, a field for asserting hegemony, or a zone of geostrategic concern. Through an investigation of the concept and how it has been applied around the world, this paper identifies a number of complex ambiguities and contradictions underlying 'mediterraneanism'. It concludes by suggesting that, although the application of this geographic referent has the danger of facilitating simplistic understandings, the ambiguities inherent in the referent make it a powerful tool for conceptualising and understanding the historic and emergent South China Seas region.

Conceptions of Maritime Space: A Cultural Perspective on the South China Sea Hans- Dieter Evers

The South China Sea has attracted considerable attention among politicians, journalists and scholars since it has become a contested maritime space. Most work concentrates on conflicts and negotiations to resolve the ensuing issues. In this paper a cultural theory will be applied to stress the importance of conceptions of space found in different cultures. The South China Sea is defined as "mediterranean". By comparing it to other maritime spaces, like the Baltic and the Mediterranean Sea, lessons will be drawn from the "longue durée" of history, as analysed by French historian Fernand Braudel and from concepts of the cultural theory of Oswald Spengler.

The paper will look at the South China Sea from three perspectives. The political science perspective will discuss various events that have happened due to political tensions because of territorial demarcations, fishing rights and access to natural resources. The second approach will take a broad comparative historical view, comparing three "mediterranean seas". I shall argue that Mediterranean seas share certain properties that give rise to tensions and even armed conflict, but also solutions to its problems. The third perspective uses macro-sociology and cultural anthropology to classify and understand actions of the general population as well as political leaders when they ascertain property rights to mediterranean seas.

"The Historical Rights and Duties of China in a Semi- enclosed South China Sea: A Gap between History and UNCLOS."

Kuen- chen Fu

The historical rights and duties of a country next to any enclosed/semi-enclosed sea should be sustained by historical evidences. For that purpose, historians have more obligations to contribute than politicians. Contemporary political debates are of limited use, and sometimes could cause more confusing factors leading to more, not less, confrontations. This paper intends to explain the following points:

- 1) Where was the "South Sea (Nan-hai)" used in the Chinese history books?
- 2) What are the items of rights and duties that could be established by the Chinese historical evidences?
- 3) What are these evidences? And how far they could go within the arena of contemporary international law?
- 4) What are the gaps between these rights and duties claimed by China and those sustained by the UNCLOS?
- 5) How these rights and duties may be shared by other littoral states in this semi-enclosed South China Sea?

What is historical in China's claims in the South China Sea?

Johannes Kurz

The approach of the present paper in dealing with the history and historiography of the South China Sea from the Chinese side is twofold. First of all, I shall analyze the pre-modern sources, such as the *Yiwu zhi* 異物志 by Yang Fu 楊孚 (Eastern Han, 25-220), the the *Waiguo zazhuan* 外國雜傳 by Kang Tai 康泰 (Three Kingdoms, 220-280), and the *Nanzhou yiwu zhi* 南州異物志 compiled by Wan Zhen 萬振 (Three Kingdoms), used by the official political circles of the PR of China, like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as evidence for claims on territories in the South China Sea.

This philological exploration of the South Sea China will examine the oldest designations allegedly referring to the islands in the modern South China Sea, such as *zhanghai* 漲海, *qitou* 岐頭, *wanli shitang* 萬里石塘, to name only a few. Simultaneously the paper will trace how these designations have become the standard references in delineating the South China Sea as an exclusive Chinese sphere of influence within official academic publications of the last sixty years.

Austronesian- speaking Seafarers: their Settling of the South China Sea **Nothofer**

Of the 6000 languages spoken in the world today, some 1200 belong to the Austronesian language family which is the largest of all families. Some 800 of its members are spoken in areas bordering on the South China Sea from Taiwan to the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. There are pockets of Austronesian speakers on the Southeast Asian Mainland in Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Hainan. The paper describes the migration history of Austronesian speakers which has led to today's wide distribution of Austronesian settlements in the South China Sea and the strong influence which their languages and cultures have exerted on each other due to intensive political as well as commercial contacts. Other language families spoken on the coasts of the South China Sea will also be mentioned. The conclusion will contain a short comparison of the linguistic situation in the area of the South China Sea and the Mediterranean.

A Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere A Borneo Perspective **Ooi Keat Gin**

In proclaiming and implementing the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere', Imperial Japan sought to create a vibrant and flourishing economic bloc encompassing East and Southeast Asia with itself as the main industrial powerhouse supplied with natural resources (mineral and agricultural) from all the component territories. In effect it meant the liberation of the region from European and American colonial powers – direct colonial rule in Southeast Asia, and colonial influence in East Asia – replacing them with Imperial Japan's political leadership and economic ascendancy. In realizing this vision Imperial Japan would then not only be equal but also surpass the Western powers in economic and industrial strength thence political and military power. Tokyo would then oversee territories stretching from the Kuril Islands, Manchuria, Korea, and China to Burma, Timor, and New Guinea as well as the master of the maritime realm extending from the Sea of Japan through the East and South China Seas, encompassing all insular Southeast Asia's seas (Philippine, Sulu, Celebes, Banda, Arafura, Suva, Flores, Java, and Andaman). Imperial Japan for all intents and purposes would emerge as a global superpower with its own 'mediterranean sea'. Officially announced on 1 August 1940 by Imperial Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka Yosuke, the concept of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' had its genesis in 1938 that was conceptualized within military circles. This co-prosperity sphere, however, faced a conundrum: its establishment brought about the outbreak of the Pacific War (1941-5), and it was this disastrous conflict that retarded, disrupted, and caused its overall failure. Utilizing the island of Borneo as a case of illustration this essay shall consider the circumstances that brought forth this concept, trace its developments, ponder on its achievements, examine its non-realization and/or failure, and evaluate its effect and impact on Borneo in particular, and the region in general.

South China Sea as an Evolving Cultural Text: Contesting, Fantasizing and Representing the Story of Hang Lipur in the Era of Globalisation

Zawawi Ibrahim

This paper is an attempt to see the South China Sea as an evolving cultural text. In the context of current globalisation, the analysis moves towards a popular culture discourse built on the way in which transnational legacies and histories have been reinvented, performed and reviewed to give new meaning to an old relationship – in this case, Malaysia and China. However, in the case of the story of Hang Lipur, the Chinese bride who was the ‘cement’ of the alliance of Malaccan/Chinese empires, the current popular culture discourse takes on a momentum of its own, moving beyond historical facts and realities. Instead, it renders a new agency, constituted by fluid multidirectional imaginings and creativities, involving contestations, fantasizations, and representations beyond historical validations or what was originally intended. In this context, cultural studies analyses, theatre, cinema and the new media in the current era of globalisation further open up the discourse in the public domain to render their own multilayered interpretations and versions, some of which may even problematise taken-for-granted notions of national history and identity that have been so carefully fostered and protected by the nation-state.

A River that goes to the Sea – Sri Kelantan.

Marina Roseman

In the early 1990’s, Abilem Lum received a song in his dreams, as Jemiar spirit mediums do. But this song came not from a specific bend in the river, a small eddy, or a waterfall. Instead, it came from the spirit of the Kelantan River in its vastness, as it unites the sea from the mouth of the river with deep jungle upstream at its source. From the sea to the jungle hinterlands, Sri Kelantan’s song embodied a conception of forest-dwelling Jemiars as ‘citizens’ of the State of Kelantan, and as people who, though of the hinterlands, were connected through their rivers to the sea-faring trade networks of the South China Sea. In this paper, I explore Abilem Lum’s song text, and draw upon research with the Jemiar, an indigenous “Orang Asli” people of peninsular Malaysia’s rainforest, to investigate how Jemiars have begun to see themselves as cosmopolitan people with connections that span wide-ranging networks and flow to the South China Sea.

Digital Memoir of the South China Sea Kong Ho

A Chinese junk in full sail is one of most enduring symbols of Hong Kong's Victoria Harbour and the surrounding South China Sea, which brings life and commerce to the region. Inspired by this symbol of Chinese culture along with other found artifacts, Prof. Kong Ho has created a series of digital artworks based on his childhood memories of these iconic symbols of his Hong Kong upbringing. This series of work is based on the deconstruction photographs of vintage patterns and sections of objects that were once common household and everyday articles, which Ho then manipulates and reformates into swirling designs of color that can only be described as having an association with contemporary digital images of fractals. Another category of found objects that appear in his work are natural wonders, such as shells and plants that are commonly found on Hong Kong's rocky shores.

Ho's journey of selecting objects to photograph, deconstruct, manipulate, print, exhibit, and reflect on is all part of his artistic research, and as such it will also be included in this paper as material critical to the understanding of his identity as a bicultural artist and how he has come to understand certain cultural aspects of his youth as a person of Chinese heritage growing up in the harbour city of Hong Kong. In this paper, Ho intends to use his complex spiral digital art to trace the inspiration forms that frequently materialize in his work. Furthermore, Ho will also present his plans for exhibiting his manipulated digital artworks in Hong Kong March 2014 along with an explanation on how these new works might influence the visual culture there.

On the Beaten Path: Shipping Dynamics in the South China Sea Nazery Khalid

The South China Sea (SCS) is one of the world's most important sea lanes that facilitate not only much of the trade of the littoral nations but also global trade. It provides a key seaborne trade route between East and West, most notably linking the booming economies of East Asia and the resource-rich countries of South East Asia with their trading partners and other economic regions. The sea provides a stage for the world's major shipping lines to transport all kinds of goods and commodities, and the coast of the littoral nations of the sea is dotted with some of the world's busiest and largest ports which are crucial in facilitating shipping in the sea and enabling seaborne trade between the region and other areas. This paper discusses the characteristics of merchant shipping in the sea, focusing on the impact of the boom in East Asian and South East Asian economies to merchant shipping in SCS; the flow of goods, types of cargos carried and ships used; and the facilities and services in place that supports seaborne trade in the sea. It also discusses some of the issues and challenges faced by merchant shipping in SCS, namely the maritime disputes that may lead to confrontations that impede smooth flow of ships; risk posed to safety of navigation arising from increasing shipping traffic, lack of capacity and capability

of several coastal nations to ensure navigation safety and poor enforcement; and threats posed by piracy and natural disasters, among others. The paper also contemplates the impact of the global financial crisis on seaborne trade and shipping in SCS, and projects the direction of merchant shipping there against the backdrop of the global recession and developments and trends such as the disputes in SCS, the free trade agreements in the region, the growing focus on reducing emissions from ships, and changing investment, production, consumption patterns.

Gateway to the South China Sea: Singapore's Off Shore Marine Business Thomas Menkhoff & Hans- Dieter Evers

Leveraging on its favourable location at the entrance to the oil-rich South China Sea, Singapore has developed a maritime industry cluster of off shore marine/rig business. The paper illustrates the importance of good knowledge governance in creating robust and value-creating knowledge clusters. We begin by defining key terms used such as knowledge clusters, hubs and governance, followed by a short historical account of good knowledge governance for Singapore's development. The case study presented here concerns Singapore's offshore oil rig business (Keppel) which we posit as an example of innovative value creation based on locational advantage, business excellence, sophisticated fabrication methods and R&D. We shed light on the structural characteristics of the cluster, assess its progress based on the cluster lifecycle literature, highlight key governance enablers required to create and sustain it and draw conclusions for K4D latecomers.

Legal Aspects of Environmental Management in the South China Sea Mohd Nizam Basiron & Shelley M. Lexmond

While the global and international conventions to which the countries of the South China Sea are parties convey obligations on the states to co-operate regionally, this obligation has generally not been met. In addition, there is no single legally binding regional intergovernmental agreement on marine environmental protection that involves all the countries bordering the South China Sea. This review indicates that, while all countries have a suite of legal instruments designed to protect the environment and conserve natural resources, these are often not harmonised and integrated with national policies. Countries continue to be without an integrated coastal/marine management policy that sets clear priorities, principles and guidelines that can steer policy conflicts towards resolution and encourage government agencies and offices to see themselves as part of a larger effort towards proper management of coastal and marine habitats. Notwithstanding the issues mentioned, the SCS region is in a unique and enviable position. Unlike most other regions, it has never adopted a legally binding instrument and, consequently, it is free of precedent and other legal baggage. Regional co-operation is gaining momentum and South China Sea states are indicating a greater concern for environmental sustainability. There is also a growing recognition that the inefficient use of resources will only worsen without horizontal and vertical co-ordination and regional co-operation. It seems an appropriate time to consider an effective and region-appropriate

course for long-term sustainability of the South China Sea and its resources, including consideration of a regional framework for co-operation, co-ordination and communication.

Reframing the Management of the South China Sea Dispute from a Cultural Perspective: the mediation regime system, alliance system and hybrid system

Mikio Oishi

This paper examines different approaches to managing the SCS dispute adopted by main actors. ASEAN states have collectively developed the “ASEAN Way” of conflict management, while China has nurtured its own *modus operandi* for to manage conflict. Since the ASEAN claimant states and China encountered each other in the SCS for the first time in the late 1980s, the management of this dispute has been facilitated by norms, values and rules, which are more or less commonly shared between them. As a result, these Asian claimants including China have forged what may be called a “mediation regime system” to manage the SCS dispute in a peaceful manner. However, the involvement of the United States in it since 2010 has brought in elements of an “alliance system” to its management, resulting in the emergence of a “hybrid system” consisting of elements of both systems.

The paper first discusses the formation of a mediation regime system for the SCS dispute by looking at: (1) how ASEAN claimant states and China have independently developed norms, values and rules for conflict management through each other’s involvement in past conflicts; and (2) how they have applied these qualities to the management of the SCS dispute with possible changes in their quality. The paper then examines how the so-called “American pivot to Asia” since 2010 has impacted on the mediation regime system with elements of an alliance system, resulting in the current hybrid system.

In terms of research findings, the paper shows that it is relatively easy for the Asian actors to accommodate to each other in mutual socialisation, as they share similar norms, values and rules in a mediation system. The paper also finds that there is the need for another round of mutual socialisation, this time involving not only ASEAN states and China but also the United States. However, given that this dispute takes place in the home turf of ASEAN and China, not that of the United States, there would be a stronger case for the latter to be socialised into the regional way.

Re-Framing The South China Sea: Geographical Reality And Historical Facts And Fiction

Vivian Louis Forbes

The ‘labyrinth of detachable shoals’ in the South China Sea presented mariners during the late-18th and early-19th century with a marine area of considerable hazard that was best avoided. These same marine features now not only pose a problem for safe navigation with the South China Sea basin but have also

challenged the minds of lawyers and politicians since the early-1980s. The basic geographical concepts and definitions of banks, cays, islands, reefs, rock, seamounts and shoals are being debated and often misinterpreted as the legal fraternity and political parties of littoral nation states dispute sovereignty claims and create potential flashpoints in this regional semi-enclosed sea.

Hydrographers from the western maritime powers, particularly, Britain, France, Spain and United States and those from Japan and to a minimal extent China have undertaken exploration and surveys and have recorded and reported their findings on navigational charts and as narratives in journals and official documents since the early-1800s.

This current study, whilst alluding to these historical involvements of the national hydrographical agencies engaged in the waters of the semi-enclosed South China Sea focuses on the period from about 1860 to 1980 on account of the contemporary political and security issues raised since the 1960s and the national policies and security interests of external maritime powers, for example, those of India, Japan and the United States of America.

The study centres on a geographical area commonly referred to on navigational charts and prose in various nautical publications as 'Dangerous Grounds'. The area is also affectionately known as 'Archipelago of Reefs' and 'Reefs of the South China Sea'. This presentation will examine the records and charts of the early hydrographic surveys and analyse the political and legal implications of the graphics and the uncertainty that has been brought to the fore by researchers of many disciplines. It offers definitive description of the geographical marine features of the basin and the characteristics of the coastlines of the littoral states and examines and analyses the historical facts of fictions that may lead to the contemporary problems confronting the littoral states and to a certain extent users of the sea.

Understanding the Geospatial Dimension of the South China Sea Dispute in Search of Possible Solutions: An Indonesian Perspective I Made Andi Arsana & Abdul Rahman Hamid

Maps or Charts play an important role in territorial and maritime claim and the South China Sea case is not an exception. Chinese claim over almost the entire South China Sea is depicted on a map published for the first time in 1947, showing a nine (or eleven)-dashed line enclosing islands and maritime area in the region. Despite assertiveness of the claim, many may question the accuracy and geospatial clarity of the 1947 map. Furthermore, there have been no clarifications from China at least on two matters. Firstly, the coordinates of the dashed lines have yet to be revealed, and secondly, whether the claim is only for land territory or including all maritime areas enclosed by the lines. These uncertainties, among other things, worsen the already complex situation in the region.

This paper seeks to understand geospatial dimension of the South China Sea dispute by investigating geospatial aspect of territorial and maritime claims made by littoral States. Simulation of claims will be made based on available data and rational assumption to analysis precise extent of possible overlaps. The use of relevant maps/charts and Geographic Information System tools will help to carry out robust analysis to produce result with reasonably high accuracy.

Indonesia's entitlement/claims of maritime area in the South China Sea will be used as an example to analyse precise dimension of possible overlapping areas. Indonesia has long been known as a non- claimant State in the South China Sea territorial dispute but this study will reveal how Indonesia may be "drawn into the fray". Clarifying the geospatial extent of overlapping claim is essential before proposing solutions such as joint development, joint environment protection, and maritime boundary delimitation in the region.

Keyword: geospatial, maps, charts, overlapping claims

South China Sea Oceanic Health and Sustainability: Crosscutting Issues in the Management of Marine Endangered Species

Wan Izatul Asma, Mohd Aidy Muslim and Mohd Lokman Husain

As a large semi-enclosed sea encompassing approximately three million km² of maritime space, rich in marine resources and seabed energy and critically important global trade highway, the South China Sea (SCS) poses the geopolitical importance and complexity of needs of the coastal states and stakeholders. Being one of the busiest global shipping lanes, the increasing shipping traffic would inadvertently deteriorate the well-being of the marine environment in the SCS, affecting marine wildlife especially the endangered species and the livelihood of its coastal communities. With nine littoral states and the highest coastal zone population growth in the world that relies heavily on its marine resources, managing the marine environment of SCS requires regional cooperation and understanding between all the states. At the national levels, sustainable management of ocean, particularly on the marine endangered species, requires harmonisation of both international and domestic laws. The international conventions and treaties such as UNCLOS, CBD, CITES, MARPOL govern the high seas while domestic laws are necessary to govern coastal areas, territorial waters as well as the EEZs. In Malaysia, although the draft National Ocean Policy is said to be in the pipeline for official launching that will comprehensively provide an overriding statement of interests for national ocean management, further steps must be taken to strengthen the existing national policies, laws and administrative measures to govern the management of Malaysian waters. The existing piecemeal policies and laws as well segmented administrations of the various aspects involving marine environment in the country requires an urgent overhaul in order to provide effective governance towards the sustainable oceanic health. This paper highlights the importance of the on-going research programme on the southernmost part of the South China Sea oceanic health and sustainability via examination of habitat, species as well as the existing governance in order to come up with a proposed governance framework for the sustainable management and conservation of marine endangered species in Malaysia. Two demonstration sites chosen for the research are the coastal

waters of the east coast of Peninsula Malaysia and the Brunei Bay, which is in the waters of Sarawak, Sabah and the Federal Territory of Labuan as well as Brunei.

Keyword: South China Sea, Oceanic Health and Sustainability, Governance, Marine Endangered Species

The South China Sea Issues: Pursuing Nusantara Concept Ramli H. Nik

The South China Sea (SCS) is the world's second busiest international sea lane and conveys about one-fourth of the global crude oil and oil products. The regional states as well as the extra-regional powers are concerned on the security of this strategic waters because of the overlapping claims of the Exclusive Economic Zones by the coastal states. This paper examines the concept of preventive diplomacy as an ASEAN mechanism to maintain peace and stability in the SCS. Initially, the paper will discuss the Concept of Nusantara in promoting peace and security basing on the formation of ASEAN in August 1967 and the Agreement on Zone of Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) adopted in Kuala Lumpur in 1971. These two agreements can be considered as the very foundation and bold commitment to establish "a zone of peace" in the maritime domain. To address conflicting issues in the SCS, there are three mechanisms for ASEAN to pursue that is, personal diplomacy of political leadership, establishing a light 'footprint' of maritime peacekeeping operations and adopting a coalition of the willing. In conclusion, the paper will impress upon the political will of ASEAN, China and the extra-regional powers to maintain peace and stability in the SCS.

China from the South China Sea: Shards of Remembrance Martie Geiger- Ho

As a geographic construct, the South China Sea is a distinct measurable location that can be referenced on any world map. However, when this real location is abstracted and decontextualized so that it becomes a "concept" or notion of identity and entity for use in contemporary conceptual art, the South China Sea, ceases to be a physical space and instead becomes a signifier of limitless collective ideas and states of being. Specific concepts pertaining to real countries and their cultures can be given more resonance through the exploitation of the visual language that is created through the re- contextualization of artifacts and social messages and metaphors that are produced through political and social interactions within and without cultures that boarder or sit within the jurisdiction of the South China Sea region.

In response to being a teaching artist who has worked at two universities in different countries with at least one stretch of coastline facing the South China Sea, Geiger-Ho has created two distinct bodies of work about her interpretation of cultural events within these countries as they relate to materials and cultural artifacts such as driftwood and shards that have been tossed up on each country's shore-line. Her first group of artworks is comprised of ceramic sculptures that incorporate ceramic shards and beach glass of various types

gathered from the shores around Hong Kong, China. This series of work called "China from the South China Sea" was begun in 2008 and is still ongoing. Geiger-Ho's second body of work, "Signposts of Brunei Darussalam" is a series of related free-standing, pedestal and wall sculptures made from beach-combed planks and found-objects. These pieces of cultural detritus tossed up by the South China Sea become "message boards" for Geiger-Ho's outlook on change and her shifting identity in Brunei as she absorbs and recreates its perceived sense of place in her work. This work, begun in 2012 and also ongoing today will be presented in this paper in contrast with her series, "China from the South China Sea".

Participants

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