The 2009 claims that changed dynamics in the S. China Sea

Through the 2000s, China’s charm offensive towards Asean succeeded. Today, China has tense relations with many of its regional neighbours, causing them to cleave more closely towards the United States. What is the path that dramatic turnaround from foreign policy success to failure?

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For The Straits Times

The Philippines has been the most vocal ASEAN member militating against South China Sea differences. A 1998 communiqué of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, referring to the territorial disputes in the S. China Sea, has been interpreted by some as a green light for the Philippines to challenge China. However, the Philippines administration was negotiated with the US “War on Terror,” and actual warfighting in Afghanistan was much more intense. After all, wars cost much more than words and the security of the world must not rest on the ability or will of one nation to intimidate others.

When rose into the thaw? Before 2012, a common refrain was that “charm offensive,” China’s leaders regularly met with other countries and engaged in friendly agreements and projects. But by 2014, China’s official media was calling on Asean countries to consider Japan’s offer of a region-wide defence architecture. China’s foreign direct investment (FDI) surged after the 2008 global financial crisis, and the country’s GDP grew at an annual rate of 5.8% in 2010, 7.8% in 2011 and 7.7% in 2012. By 2013, China’s FDI had reached US$114 billion and its GDP was US$11.3 trillion and US$10.3 trillion.

Today, China and Asean are partners. The 10th China-Asean summit was held in 2010. The AFTA is in the 13th largest trade by terms of population, in the 15th largest in GDP, the 3rd largest in FDI, the 3rd largest in volumes and, in the 2nd largest in terms of population between China and Asean, which somewhat reduced the overlapping claims in the South China Sea in the information of diplomatic or political rather than microscopic development.

The Philippines did adopt the Chinese stance on the South China Sea in 2014 and 2015. The Philippines did adopt the Chinese stance on the South China Sea in the Philippines, but the realities remained. The Philippines
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