



## REVIEWING 10 YEARS CHINA OF VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY ESTABLISHING THE CITY OF TAM SA

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### ABSTRACT

The establishment of the so-called Sansha city and related acts have seriously violated Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and are therefore invalid and unsuitable. Never recognized by the international community. Over the past 10 years, China has made every effort to foster and reinforce illegal fallacies about the legal status of this Sansha city.

#### Key words:

China, violation, tam sa

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### INTRODUCTION

#### *Sansha city since the early days of China's illegal establishment*

On July 24, 2012, China officially established the so-called Sansha city. After 10 years of construction, the Beijing government has upgraded utilities on many of the city's islands, both military and civilian, invested in purchasing foreign technologies, and implemented control and monitoring of behavior. from the outpost on Phu Lam island.

The Chinese government is using the civilian facilities of Sansha city as a cover for its ambition to control the waters that it claims in the South China Sea. The Chinese government claims that this city was established to administer the Paracels, Spratlys and Zhongshas, or Scarborough Shoal and Macclesfield Shoal. The jurisdiction of the Sansha municipal government extends over more than 280 islands, shoals, reefs, other features, and the waters around them. The total area of land and water is more than 2 million square kilometers, with a permanent population of 1,800 people, excluding the military forces stationed on the city's bases.

In April 2020, the State Council of China again issued a decision to establish two more district-level administrative units for Sansha city, namely Xisha district, or the Paracel Islands under Vietnam's sovereignty, and Nansha district, which is under the sovereignty of Vietnam. Truong Sa archipelago belongs to Vietnam's sovereignty. Up to now, Sansha city has developed rapidly, not only in terms of

administrative and military control capabilities, but also in terms of economy, tourism and social security for the people on the island. The rapid development of this administrative unit is causing great obstacles for the parties to sovereignty disputes in the East Sea, including Vietnam.

#### *Sansha city after 10 years of illegal establishment of China*

After 10 years of illegal construction, Phu Lam Island, the capital of Sansha city, now has an expanded harbor, frozen seafood storage, backup generator, ship repair place, and refueling place. Along with a series of other utility projects.

China Maritime Studies Institute No. 12 of the China Maritime Studies Institute of the United States Naval College - U.S. Naval War College reports that civilian amenities on the island are also well-invested, such as public housing, schools, judicial agencies, 5G network coverage, civil aviation services and Chinese maritime scholars. Previously, Phu Lam Island was a place of scarcity of fresh water because the groundwater on the island was often contaminated with salt and if used for a long time, it would destroy the ecosystem on the island. However, since 2016, the Sansha city government has overcome the water problem with saltwater filtration and wastewater treatment systems.

On Tree Island, in 2020, the Chinese government has sought to build housing complexes and develop plantations and farms to turn it into a suitable place for human habitation. Meanwhile, in West Sand, which is an island about 10 square miles with a building and a structure that looks like a desalination pump,

China is actively planting trees to prevent the island from falling. This is subject to erosion and soil erosion.

The Sansha city government also established a complete system of party and government organizations on the islands that China is illegally occupying, and designed tours to the city, as well as encouraging companies to operate. And develop fisheries here. In 2020, the city government distributed more than 700 tender notices, contracts and documents containing evidence of technology transfer. About a quarter of the technologies acquired by Sansha City are to equip maritime law enforcement vessels, including patrol boats, amphibious ships, assault ships and unmanned underwater vehicles. All items purchased by the city are intended for use in the South China Sea.

The central government also endeavored to develop military and paramilitary capabilities in Sansha. The city government established a joint defense mechanism between the army and civilian police, developed law enforcement and maritime militia, and established a joint command center for the military and police forces. civil and maritime militia. The rapid development of Sansha city is in response to the urgent need to control the existing features in dispute with China in the South China Sea. The Chinese government has used the civilian facilities of Sansha city as a cover for its ambition to control the waters claimed by China in the East Sea. The resources to support Sansha were mostly taken from the continent. Controlling the South China Sea through the city of Sansha is part of a strategy to bolster China's claims and prevent other countries from asserting their claims. China has pursued this strategy since the 2000s, after a period of delay in resolving disputes in the South China Sea.

#### ***China tightens its illegal administration in the East Sea***

On April 19, 2020, China's Ministry of Civil Affairs continued to show its disobedience when it arbitrarily announced the so-called standard names of dozens of islands and shoals in the East Sea, including features located deep within the South China Sea. Vietnam's exclusive economic zone.

This move took place immediately after China blatantly announced the establishment of the so-called Xisha island district, or Hoang Sa archipelago, under Vietnam's sovereignty, and Nansha, or Truong Sa archipelago under Vietnam's sovereignty, to manage management of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes under Vietnamese sovereignty.

Through the recent continuous harassment of the South China Sea, both on the ground and on administrative documents, it is clear that China is stepping up to legitimize its illegal nine-dash line claim.

The Global Times of the Communist Party of China reported that the standard designations published on April 19, 2020 applied to 25 islands, rocks and 55 undersea geographical features in the East Sea. In addition to arbitrarily naming these features, China also publishes the longitude and latitude of the islands, reefs, and features. Many of these islands and features occur in the western part of the South China Sea and lie along the nine-dash line China has drawn on its own. Notably, among these features there are shoals deep within Vietnam's exclusive economic zone, some of which are less than 60 nautical miles from the Vietnamese coast or about 50 nautical miles from the Vietnamese baseline.

#### ***China seriously violates Vietnam's sovereignty***

Before each situation of tightening China's illegal management of Sansha city, the spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam has repeatedly voiced strong objections and affirmed that Vietnam has sufficient historical evidence. and the legal basis for asserting sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes.

Vietnam's consistent stance is to strongly oppose the establishment of the so-called Sansha city and related acts because it seriously violates Vietnam's sovereignty, has no value and is not recognized., is not conducive to the friendly relations between countries and further complicates the situation in the East Sea, the region and the world. The existence of Sansha city over the past 10 years is part of many steps to realize sovereignty claims and legitimize the occupation of islands and features in the East Sea, and at the same time apply the tactic of keeping low-intensity conflict, thereby gradually monopolizing the entire East Sea despite international law and objections of the international community.

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