

An aerial, high-contrast black and white photograph of a coastal city. In the foreground, a large bridge with multiple arches spans a body of water. The city is densely packed with buildings, mostly multi-story structures. The coastline is visible on the right side of the image. The overall tone is dramatic and high-contrast.

PROPOSE A DIALOGUE EVENT
ON THE ISSUE OF
TERRITORIAL DISPUTES IN SOUTH CHINA SEA UNDER
THE ASEAN-CHINA FRAMEWORK

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TAIWAN
SEMINAR 9

TSUNAMI'S DEVASTATING EFFECTS

Tsunami is displacement of substantive sea water most commonly caused by submarine earthquakes.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004 claimed over 230,000 lives.

The death toll of Japan's Tohoku Earthquake in 2011 reached , with total damages estimated at US\$300 billions.

Increased economic loss and disrupted business development are caused by tsunami calamities.

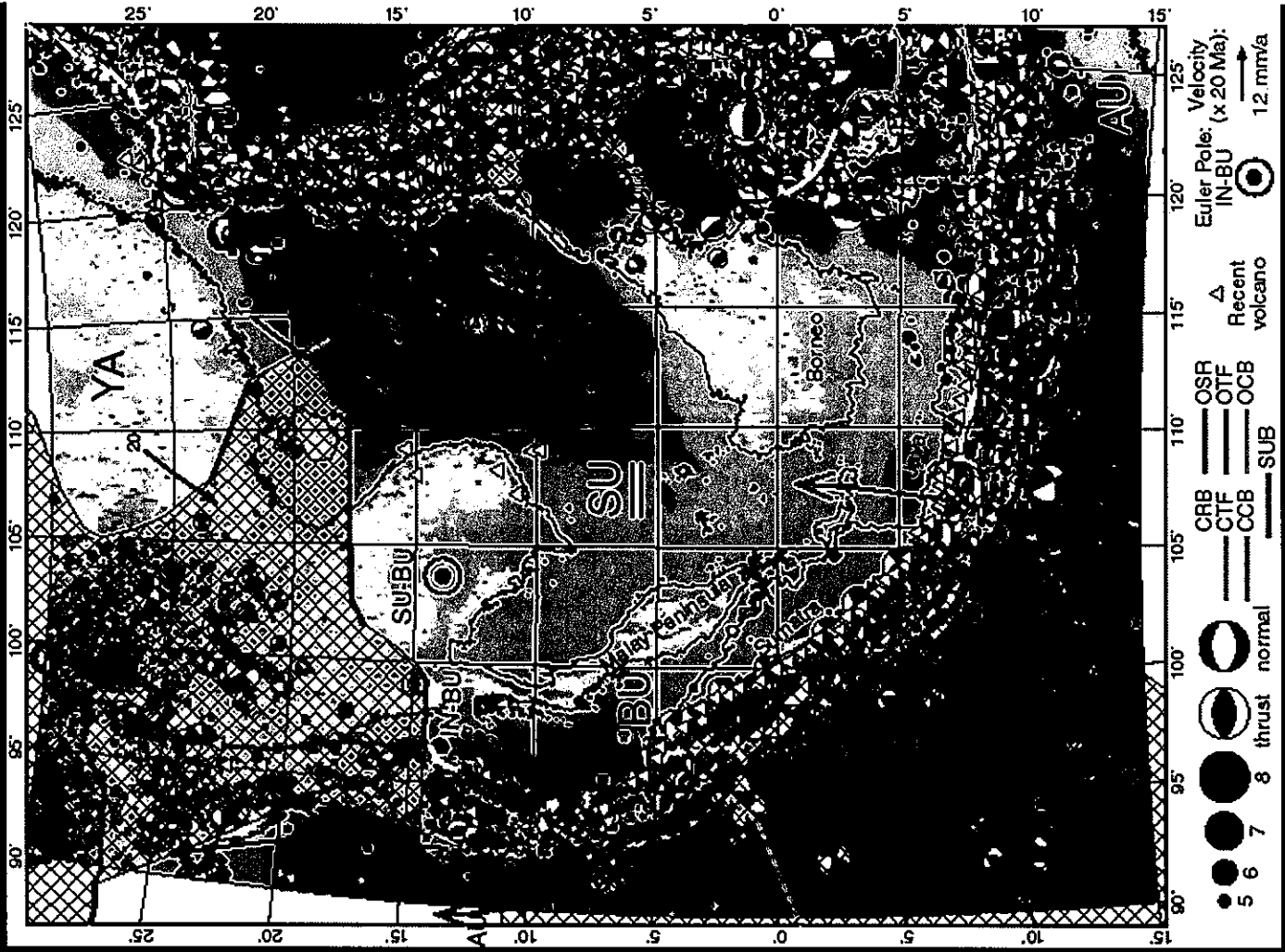


In South China Sea, the Manila subduction zone west of the Philippines is the most hazardous tsunami source region.

No earthquakes larger than Mw 7.6 have been observed in the past 100 years in this region, implying a high probability of large-scale earthquakes in the near future.

So far there is only limited early warning capacity in this region.

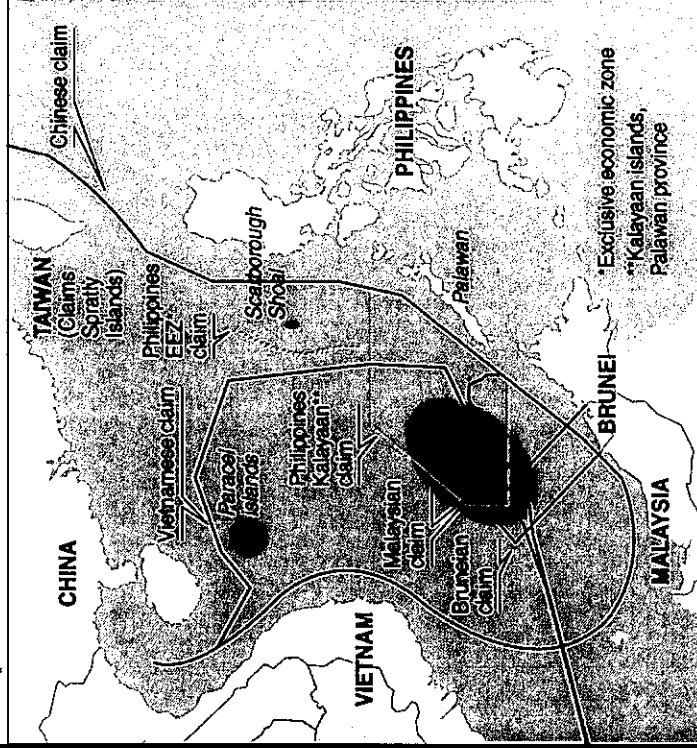
The next disastrous tsunami will significantly affect lives and development of countries surrounding SCS.



Brunei, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam claim all or part of SCS sovereignty or rights.

Recent island buildings and other events have made discussion and cooperation amongst SCS claimants more difficult.

Disputed claims in the South China Sea



Sources: D.Rosenberg/Middlebury College/Harvard Asia Quarterly/Phil gov't

AFP



ACTION PLAN TO OF TSUNAMI CALAMITIES IN SCS

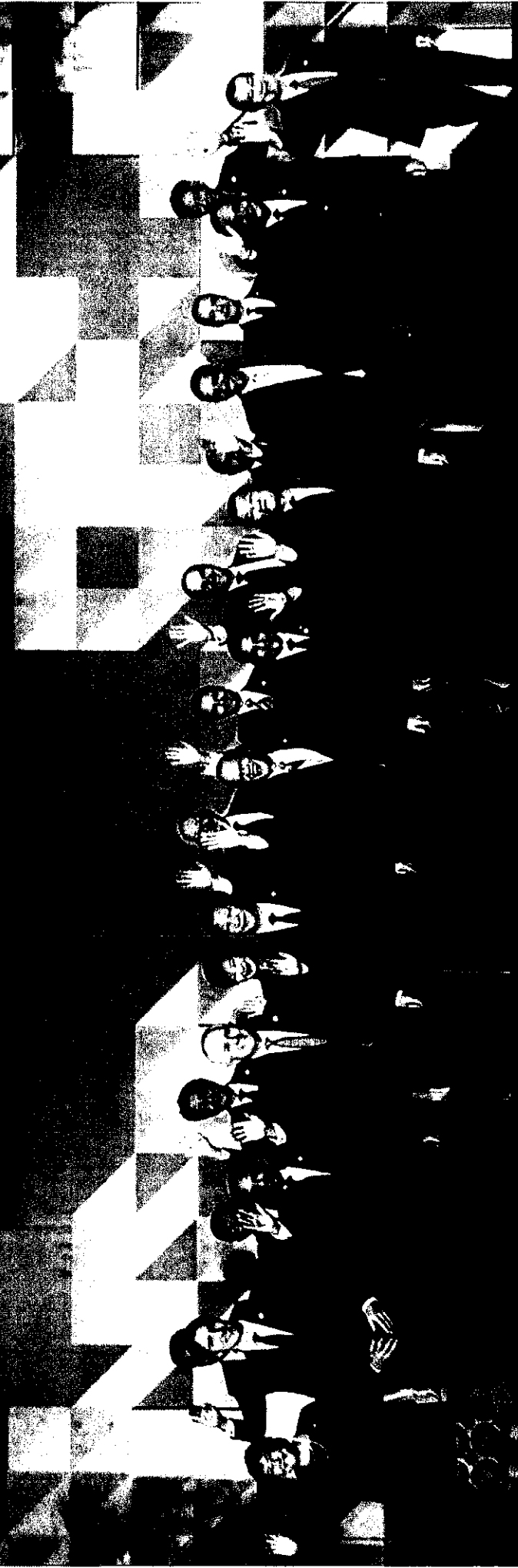
PROPOSE A DIALOGUE EVENT ON THE ISSUE OF TSUNAMI IN
SOUTH CHINA SEA UNDER THE APEC FRAMEWORK



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

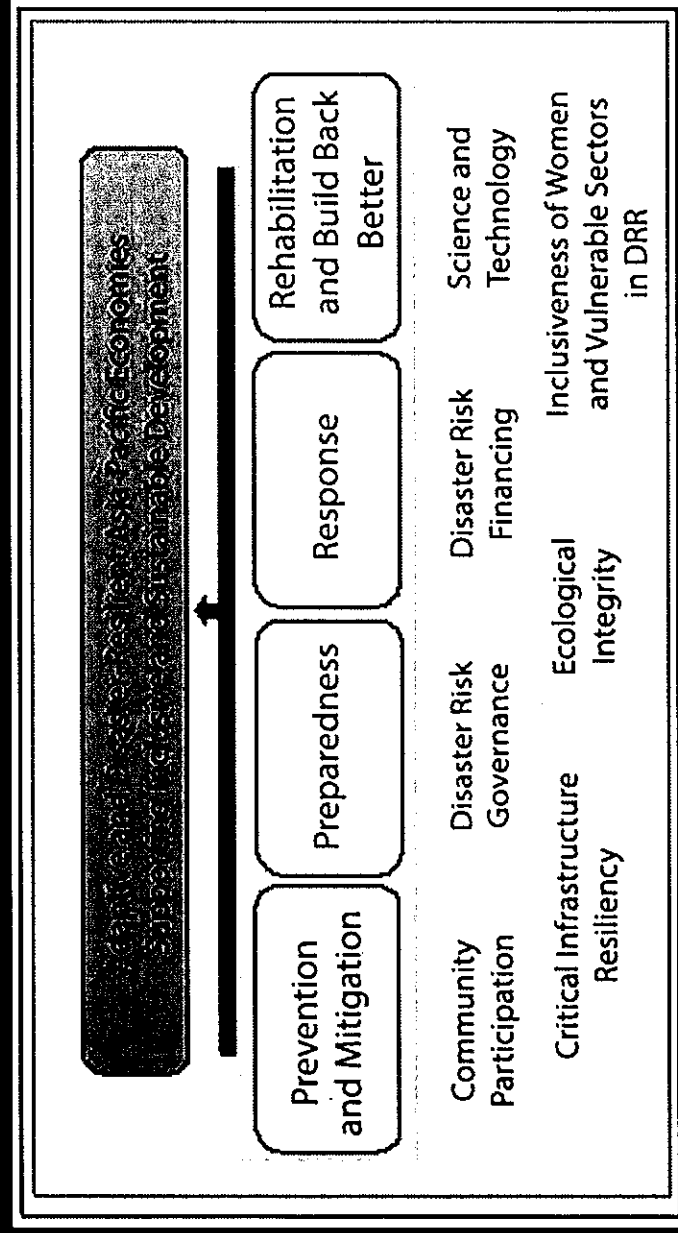


Building Inclusive Economies,
Building a Better World



APEC'S EPWG AS A WORKING PLATFORM

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a forum of 21 economies that include all six SCS claimants.



APEC's Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) helps reduce the risk of disasters and build business and community resilience, enabling the region to better prepare for and respond to emergencies and disasters. With collaboration on emergency preparedness, the members strengthen their DRR capacity.

The EPWG works closely with the APEC Climate Center, ABAC, the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the Manila Observatory and the OECD.



MOFA's role includes submit a report for the proposal, follow up to engage stakeholders, put it through to APEC mechanism, communicate with APCSS. Domestic (Taiwan's) stakeholders mainly consists of:

1. Governmental Agencies - National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) , Central Weather Bureau
2. Academics - Academia Sinica, National Taiwan University, National Central University
3. Business - 7-11 Taiwan, CPC Corporation Taiwan (possible sponsorship)
4. NGOs - International Headquarters S.A.R. Taiwan, Tzu Chi Foundation



Objectives: to promote international cooperation in enhancing resilience to impacts of SCS tsunami, especially concerning establishment of regional Early Warning System, Taiwan proposes a dialogue event on the issue of tsunami in South China Sea at APEC's EPWG.

estimably 2 years. In 2016, concentrate efforts on project feasibility study amongst governmental agencies, engagement with Taiwan's stakeholders, and dialogue kicked off with international community. With APEC, proposal is initially aimed for submission to EPWG at Second Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM2) on 5-15 May, or at the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) 2 on 25-28 Apr. Otherwise proposal will be submitted in 2017, as timeline may be subject to development of ongoing business and agenda of EPWG.

initially within Taiwan's current budget for APEC participation. Exact expenses to be confirmed dependent on future development.



The success of final setup of regional/international Early Warning System in SCS much depends on:

1. Strengthened National governments' political will to shelve sovereignty disputes and work with other countries.
2. Increased public awareness on potential high risks of tsunami.
3. Proactive and pragmatic participation of important stakeholders.

Route: Taiwan government decision > submit proposal to EPWG > engage with international stakeholders and national governments to set up early warning system in SCS.

... SOUTH CHINA

CAN BE A SEA OF
PEACE AND PROSPERITY



**MAHALO
FOR YOUR
KOKUA!!**

