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印度洋之不安全与中国在亚丁湾反海盗

The Insecurity in Indian Ocean and the
Chinese Anti-Piracy Mission in the Gulf of
Aden

Nworah Patrick Onyeka

指导教师姓名：蒋细定教授

专业名称：亚太国际关系

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摘要

世界的秩序正在从过去的各种融合模式开始转变,随着事件在索马里的发生,以摩加迪沙为中心的政府倒台了,并被国际社会所抛弃.然而他(索马里)回归全球的视野,竟是以世人所未见过的方式,即对世界的进一步损害.

伴随着全球化,全世界的政治,经济,以相互间的合作在无形中被高度的结合在人们的日常网络中.也是各个国家加强其领域的控制,抵御敌对势力,从而拥有更和谐的生活环境.当联合国派遣它的工作组进入索马里,消除激烈的内战.这种方法是由国际社会中的发达国家所设计的,并强制一些发展中国家接受.这也是他们(发达国家)一直在做的,但事实上,这种思维并没有影响到他们在商业,政治,国家安全,以及外交关系中的地位.索马里不知是伊斯兰世界的成员,同时也是非盟的一员.但却并没有得到获得相应的关注和适当的帮助.现在亲切的关注开始全方位的围绕这个国家.波斯湾国家虽然庞大的收入是源自石油,但他们一直警惕着当他们出于一个危险的境地.

因此,亚丁湾和印度洋的通道由于索马里海盗的存在,而造成经济活动陷入停顿.海盗劫持货船的发生率以及对赎金的要求,使得非洲,印度,中东地区和地中海国家之间忍受着经济往来的极度不利,还有经济成本的上升.无可争议的是,那里的人们正远离旅游业,渔业,事实上人们正远离着印度洋.随着中国加入和干预,受影响的地区的人民和世界上其他国家开始享受改善的途径来得到他们的自然资源.同时还可以减少运输成本,也不需要付出双倍的运费和额外的运程,去穿越中国国际责任区和共同利益区来取得弹性保护或者反海盗措施.

我想再也没有更好的方案能像中国那样在亚丁湾所展示出的领导和责任.因为该地区在国际商务中扮演着重要的角色.中国政府向世界展示了他们所取得的发展和增长,不以任何形式和要求为前提,以及灵活的贡献自己的力量.使其更加成熟,并有更好的合作和友谊.

关键词: 中国反海盗, 亚丁湾, 海盗, 索马里

Abstract

The world order is being gradually transformed from what is used to be to all inclusive patterns. Following the event that transpired in Somalia that led to collapse of the Government in Mogadishu, which was left unattended by International communities, later came back to hurt the globe in a way that had never seen before. With Globalization, virtually all parts of the world politics, economics, and interactions are highly inter-twined in this web of human daily existence. There are times when nations fortify their territories to ward off enemies and to live peaceful life, but now the world is inter-related and highly interdependent. When United Nations through its task force entered Somalia to quell the raging civil war there, they did it with beggar-lord approach. This approach in its entirety was designed by developed nations of International Community to force down the throat of some developing nations. This is always done with a mindset that it does not really affect their position of trade, politics, security and diplomatic relations. Somalia being a member of Organization of Islamic Community and member nation in African Union, did not get due attention from these organizations, help from these organization dilly-dallied in coming to rescue a nation being run aground on its land and sea. Despite huge revenue from oil that nations in Persian Gulf were making, yet they did not blink an eye in salvaging the dangerous situations.

Consequently, Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean fell to Somali pirates who make passage and economic activities on Indian Ocean to come to a halt. The incidence of Pirates hijacking of Cargo ships and the demand for ransom payment had made interacting activities between Africa, India, Middle Eastern countries and the Mediterranean nations to endure undue hard times and increased economic cost. Arguably, people stayed away from fishing, tourism and in fact any right thinking person stayed away from Indian Ocean. With Chinese entrance and intervention, the people of affected area and the world in general are now beginning to enjoy improved access to their natural resources and also less shipping cost as they will not have to double their transit and freight fares going extra-mile through the Atlantic by Chinese

International responsibility and provision of common good through Chinese resilience and counter-piracy.

Undeniably, I think there would not have been a better scenario for Chinese show of leadership and responsibility than the Gulf of Aden, because of the central role the area holds for International commerce. Using same opportunity, Chinese overtly showed the world how much growth and development they had attained: and how ably they now contribute to general good without any form secrecy and with more maturity, cooperation and friendship.

Key Words: Chinese Anti-Piracy; Gulf of Aden; Piracy; Somalia

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Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ARPC	Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism
ARS	Alliance Re-liberation of Somalia
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BBC	British Broadcasting Service
CASS	Chinese Academy for Social Research
CNN	Cable News Network
DIW	German Institute for Economic Research (German-English)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Global Maritime Partnership
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMB	International Maritime Bureau
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JNPTF	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (India)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSP	Malacca Straits Patrol
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NIMASA	Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
OECD	Organization of Economic and Cooperation and Development
OIC	Organization of Islamic Community
PLA	People's Liberation Army (of China)
PLA-N	People's Liberation Army (of China)
PMPF	Puntland Maritime Police Force
POL	Petroleum Oil and Lubricant
PRC	People's Republic of China
RAPPICC	Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution and Intelligence Coordination Center
RPG	Rocket Propelled Grenade
SEPEC	Seychelles Petroleum Company
SCA	Suez Canal Authority
SLOCS	Sea Lines of Communications
SNA	Somalia National Alliance
SNM	Somalia National Movement
SPM	Somalia Patriotic Movement
TEUS	Twenty Foot Equivalent (Measurement Standard)

Acronyms (continued)

TFG	Transition Federal Government (Somalia)
UN	United Nations (Organization)
UNITAF	Unified Task Force
UNODOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States (of America)
USC	United Somalia Congress
USD	United States Dollar (currency)
WTO	World Trade Organization

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Chapter 1 Introduction

Somalia an African state in the north-east also known as 'Horn of Africa' is bounded by Indian Ocean in the East, Gulf of Aden in the North, Kenya in the South-West, Ethiopia in the West, Djibouti in the North-West. Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa. Since 1991 Somalia had not had effective central or any form of government. Series of Communal and political crisis overran the once thriving state. Somalia at a time or for two decades tops the list of World failed states. The state of Somalia became torn with rival Warlords laying claim to territories and resources at different parts of the Somali territory including Exclusive Economic Zones in the Maritime area. Somalia has the longest coastline in the region, as expected most of their revenue and daily activities accrue from maritime activities through Fishing, shipping, ferrying, and other aquatic activities.

Gulf of Aden is the one of the most used transit maritime point, connecting Middle-East, Europe, Africa and Pacific. It is located in the Arabian Sea between Yemen, on the South coast of the Arabian Peninsula, and Somalia in the Horn of Africa. In the northwest, it connects with the Red Sea through Babel-Mandeb Strait, Which is about 20 miles wide. The Gulf of Aden is a vital gateway for Persian Gulf Oil, making it an integral water way in Global economy. Approximately eleven percent of the World's Sea-borne petroleum passes through Gulf of Aden on its way to Suez Canal or to regional refineries. The economic usefulness of the Gulf of Aden is enormous. The significant dependence of African countries on international trade makes maritime transport a crucial factor in Africa's economic development. Maritime transport provides a gateway to international markets for Africa's exports; port facilities play an important trade facilitation role to landlocked countries; fishing and tourism are important sources of income and employment to littoral and island economies; the sea is an important source of oil, gas and minerals; and, the sea has been used for connecting cables and pipes for data services and mobile telephone connectivity.

On this particular note, the world needs promotion and sustenance of human and social development, the enthronement of egalitarian principles and distribution of public goods. Chinese people, who in the past had a challenging time, are helping people around the world out on this peaceful resolution on Gulf of Aden and general provision of public good. According to Biwu Zhang, Chinese perceive and uphold world order where, “the world to be made up of sovereign equals with all countries, large or small being equal”.¹ Despite increasing confrontation Chinese faced around the world by some developed nations and their sympathizers about their untiring ventures into forays and area of the developed nation’s interests, Chinese had been unrelenting. Chinese had break boundaries of colonial heritages despite that their motives are non-political to advance their ideology of one good world for us all, despite race, color, belief, political system and history.

From the remote nations of Antigua in Central America to Indian Ocean-African country of Comoros; from war-torn Afghanistan to tranquil Cape Verde, Chinese are making their mark in various level of social and human development without interfering to internal issues of the host community. With amazing huge population ensuring that they never lack man-power in delivering dividends and where necessary put up endearing humanitarian services to strived communities. Chinese military Unit in United Nations peace-keeping mission always has the most tasking job in the UN military deployment. In Liberia, Haiti, Sudan, Syria and Sierra-Leone, Chinese military had always got the tasks of building hospitals, bridges and sometimes food to the warring parties and most times they lose men and personnel to crossfire of the warring parties.²

1.1 Objective of the Study

The aim of writing on this topic is to highlight that the world had been better since there are many responsible International players in the contemporary

¹ Biwu Zhang (2012), Chinese Perception of the US. Estover Road, Plymouth PL67PY, United Kingdom

² Chinadaily.com.cn (2012)

events. Hitherto the world stood still to go cap in hand to rely on some nations in times of trouble. But with China's rise both in economic stance and her increased involvement in contributing its own quota in stability and improvement of peaceful co-existence where there is always a need, a new trend has been set up. China's international acceptance and the precedence they are setting in the emerging world order. Until recently nations, especially well-to-do nations seem to have limit to areas of mutual cooperation and globalization with other nations. Most times political considerations determine who gets what and how. Even though Chinese intervention around the world is non-political, it encapsulates more human face than the world had ever seen before; in what today is known as "win-win" situations.³ Chinese external relations were designed to reform the pre-existing situation, where wealthy nations believe that with the might of wealth and coercion they will always get upper-hand to the detriment of their less developed partners. This type of relation is what some experts call 'hawkish and parasitic'- where only one party in a relation benefits, while the other party have little or nothing.

1.2 Research Methodology

The researcher's interest is to use relative tools to bring out the ideas to readers by employing qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. In quantitative data application we will consider the best way to look at Chinese world outlook towards other international and interactive nations: both developed nations and developing nations. Though China's tendency towards developing nations had been greater, how permissible and what is the motivation behind Chinese solely self-imposed expedition?

The utility being enjoyed by the states or partners in this interaction we will use qualitative data to determine feedback and correspondence from some areas of Chinese engagements around the Globe. This work being a contemporary work and

³ "win-win" situation is the new political term mainly used to describe a symbiotic relationship between nations where the two nations benefits mutually.

being progressive work, daily papers, journals, newsletters and magazines will be explored as secondary sources. While live documentaries and media broadcasts will suffice as a primary source of data collection. Personal interviews may be employed if deemed necessary too.

1.3 Literature Review

Somalia an African state in the north-east also known as 'Horn of Africa' is bounded by Indian Ocean in the East, Gulf of Aden in the North, Kenya in the South-West, Ethiopia in the West, Djibouti in the North-West. Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa.⁴ Since 1991 Somalia had not had effective central or any form of government. Series of Communal and political crisis overran the once thriving state. Somalia at a time or for two decades tops the list of World failed states.⁵ The state of Somalia became torn with rival Warlords laying claim to territories and resources at different parts of the Somali territory including Exclusive Economic Zones in the Maritime area. Somali people having been enjoying the longest coastline, as expected most of their revenue and daily activities accrue from maritime activities through Fishing, shipping, ferrying, and other aquatic activities.⁶ Therefore, when legitimate means of livelihood is threatened by war and strife, criminality had become the other of the day. Institute of West Asian and African Studies at the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS), came up with the assertion that, The root of Somali piracy is "not at sea, but on land,"

Somali Pirates are pushing global trade costs up by billions of dollars per year, severely affecting the economic activities of neighboring countries, a new World

⁴ International Traffic Network, *The world trade in sharks: a compendium of Traffic's regional studies*, (Traffic International: 1996), p.25.

⁵ www.foreignpolicy.com/failed_states_index_2012_interactive

⁶ International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Center

Bank report has found. The report - "Pirates of Somalia: Ending the Threat, Rebuilding a Nation" - launched in the Somali capital of Mogadishu, states that although hijackings in the region have dropped significantly since last year, piracy could still cost the global economy an estimated 18 billion dollars annually. The increased costs come as shippers are forced to change trading routes, sending fuel bills soaring, as well as pay higher insurance premiums and security bills for guards on board, reports the Cable News Network (CNN). The threat of piracy in one of the world's most important trade gateways is also an economic blow for neighboring East African countries, particularly in the pillar sectors of tourism and fishing, said the CNN report.

Piracy in the region is thought to have tarnished its image as a stable holiday destination, with visits to impacted East African coastal nations down by nearly 6.5 percent relative to visits to other countries. According to report, exports of fish products from piracy-hit countries have also suffered, declining by 23.8 percent since 2006, the year the report takes as the starting point of piracy.

The immediate piracy-affected countries include Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, as well as Yemen, Pakistan and the countries of the Persian Gulf. The economy of war-torn Somalia, which last September moved closer to stability after electing its first president on home soil in decades, is also severely hit. The report said the solution to ending piracy will only come with the recreation of a functional Somali state and urged the international community to focus on helping the East African country build a viable political system. According to the report, 1,068 attacks have been carried out by Somali pirates since January 2005. Attacks peaked in 2011, but have declined sharply since, largely because of increased mobilization of international naval forces and tighter security adopted by the shipping industry.

In the 21st century, especially since Chinese reform, having sustained a rapid economic growth and enhanced wholesome national strength, China's financial

resources for foreign aid have increased extensively, averaging 29.4 percent from 2004 to 2009. In addition to deciding aid projects arranged through traditional bilateral channels, group consultations were held by China with recipient countries at the international and regional levels. The Chinese government announced a series of well-schemed foreign aid policies at many international and regional conferences, such as the UN High-Level Meeting on Financing for Development, Un High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China-ASEAN Leaders Meeting, China-Caribbean Economic Trade Cooperation Forum, China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum and Forum on Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries, to strengthen foreign aid in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure, education, healthcare, human resources, and clean energy. In August 2010, the Chinese government held the National Conference on Foreign Aid to summarize its experience of foreign aid work and define the major tasks for strengthening and improving foreign aid in new circumstances. China's foreign aid thus entered a new stage.⁷

China's foreign aid policy has distinct characteristics of the times. It is suited both to China's actual conditions and the needs of the recipient countries. China has been constantly enriching, improving and developing the eight principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries-the guiding principles of China's foreign aid put forward in the 1960's. China is the world's largest developing country, with a large population, a poor foundation and uneven economic development. As development remains an arduous and strenuous task, China's foreign aid falls into the category of south-south cooperation and is mutual help between developing countries.

Ngairé Woods, dean of the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University, claims Chinese largesse amounts to a "silent revolution, " as Latin American countries find themselves with a new source of development loans,

⁷ China daily online newspaper, 2011-04-22 (pg8)

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