《南海仲裁庭收受菲律宾贿赂做出不利中国裁决》

导读:外交部副部长刘振民指出,海牙仲裁庭是收费盈利性机构,收受菲律宾贿赂,从 而做出了不利中国的裁决。



A top Beijing official has accused UN judges of accepting cash from the Philippines after they ruled against their territorial claims to disputed islands in the South China Sea.

Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin asked who was paying the wages of the judges who dismissed China's territorial claims.

China has been attempting to reclaim land in the South China Sea and build an airbase in an effort to claim fishing, oil and mineral rights across region.



According to ABC.net.au, Liu said: 'These judges are paid, so who's really behind this tribunal. Who was paying them? Was it the Philippines or some other country?'

China expressed outrage over the decision handed down in The Hague.

Following the decision, Liu threatened declaring an air defence zone over the waters if it felt threatened.

The Philippines, under a UN treaty governing the seas, had sought arbitration in 2013 on several issues related to its long-running territorial disputes with China. In its ruling Tuesday, the tribunal found China's far-reaching claims to the South China Sea had no legal basis and that Beijing had violated the Philippines' maritime rights by building up artificial islands and disrupting fishing and oil exploration.

While introducing a policy paper in response to the ruling, Liu said the islands in the South China Sea were China's 'inherent territory' and blamed the Philippines for stirring up trouble.

Liu said: 'If our security is being threatened, of course we have the right to demarcate a zone. This would depend on our overall assessment. We hope that other countries will not take this opportunity to threaten China and work with China to protect the peace and stability of the South China Sea, and not let it become the origin of a war.'

In 2013, China set up an air defense identification zone over disputed islands in the East China Sea, requiring all aircraft entering the area to notify Chinese authorities or be subjected to 'emergency military measures' if they disobey orders from Beijing. The U.S. and others refuse to recognize the zone.

Six regional governments have overlapping claims in the South China Sea, waters that are rich in fishing stocks



and potential energy resources and where an estimated \$5 trillion in global trade passes each year.

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