

Exercise 1: Fill in a Suitable Topic Sentence

2000 Annual Report of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) indicated that “cases of marine environmental pollution in global waters in 1999 were at an all-time high with 469 incidents.” This is an increase of “56% over 1998 and more than 4 times the number of incidents reported in 1991” by the same organization (WWF, 1992: p. 45). The rising of incidents of such pollution has been a source of concern to both government and non-government organizations.

Exercise 2: Fill in a Suitable Topic Sentence

Firstly, ambassador represents his country’s leaders, as well as collecting and analyzing information and event in the host country. In addition, ambassador is also responsible in coordinating and monitoring various administrative activities of foreign-service office and staff serving under him. Another task assigned to ambassador is to safeguard and promote his country’s reputation and national interest in the host country.

Exercise 3: Fill in a Suitable Topic Sentence

Firstly, realists believe that international politics is a struggle for power, "a war of all against all." This assumption can be supported by the arguments made by Ray and Kaarbo (2013) regarding Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The said invasion represents an example of how States act to maximize their power above all else. The second key assumption within the framework of realism is that the primary objective of every State is to promote its national interests. Lastly, the anarchical nature of the international system dictates that States acquire sufficient military capabilities to deter attack from potential enemies and to exercise influence over others (Ronald, 2017).

Exercise 4: Rearrange for the Logical Flow of the Argument

1. Illegal fishing activities have been rampant in the South China Sea, a situation which has further aggravated the ongoing problem of depleted fish stocks and fishermen livelihood [1]
2. One of the impacts of illegal fishing is the destruction of native marine ecosystem and habitats. In 2012, 30,450 sq. km of coral reef have been destroyed by twin boat trawlers and fish bombing (FAO, 2013). []
3. There are various forms of illegal fishing in this semi-enclosed sea and among them are twin-trawling, fish bombing and cyanide fishing. []
4. Between 2000 and 2013, a total of 340 foreign trawlers were confiscated by MMEA for illegal fishing in the Malaysian EEZ. []
5. Meanwhile, within the same period, 211 fishermen were detained by the Agency for using fish bombing. []
6. Moreover, illegal fishing activities have deprived legitimate fishing income to fishermen who abide the fisheries law and regulation. []

What do You Think About this Paragraph?

The rising of piracy incidents in recent years has threatened the safety and security of shipping in the Malacca Straits. Piracy is a major maritime issue in the Straits. Since 2000, piracy activities continue to be a common threat in the Malacca Straits (Fish, 2016). Prior to 2000, piracy incidents in the Malacca Straits recorded an average of 5 cases annually. Most of the piracy cases that have occurred do not qualify as true piracy under the Article 101 of 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOSC) which states piracy as an action using illegal violence and arrests on a ship or aircraft, take place in the open waters and elsewhere outside the authority of the State (Pena (2009). Piracy incidents in the Malacca Straits have been a source of concern not only to the littoral States but also local community relying on these waters for livelihood. However, the recorded piracy cases from 2000 onwards are considered high, reaching 37 cases in 2013 and reduced to an average 11 cases annually in the subsequent years (Laroya, 2015). Many fishing communities operating in this piracy-infested Malacca Straits have constantly feared for their life. The piracy activities in the Malacca Straits are considered as armed hijacking as they occurred within the territorial sea of a littoral state whereby the jurisdiction fall under the responsibilities of the State concerned (Pena, 2009). There is no standard definition of ‘piracy’ under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOSC). Piracy was given different definition by international institutions.

Your Thought About The Above Paragraph:

..... And What About this One?

Piracy is a major maritime issue in the Malacca Straits, with numerous repercussions that are detrimental to the security and interest of various stakeholders. Piracy activities continue to be a common threat in the Straits (Fish, 2016). Prior to 2000, piracy incidents in the Malacca Straits recorded an average of 5 cases annually. However, the recorded piracy cases from 2000 onwards are considered high, reaching 37 cases in 2013 and reduced to an average 11 cases annually in the subsequent years (Laroya, 2015). The pervasive problems of piracy in the aforementioned Straits have been a source of concern not only to the littoral States, but also local community. The latter rely on the Straits’ surrounding waters and marine resources for livelihood. The rising number of piracy incidents in recent years has also threatened the safety and security of shipping in the Straits. Moreover, many fishing communities operating in this piracy-infected Straits are constantly fear for their life. In sum, the threats of piracy undermine not only the national security of a country but also local population.

There is no standard definition of ‘piracy’. The given definitions of piracy from different international institutions and scholars are varied. For example, Pena (2009) argues that most of the piracy cases in the Malacca Straits do not qualify as true piracy under the Article 101 of 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOSC). He argued that under this Convention. “Piracy as an action using illegal violence and arrests on a ship or aircraft, take place in the open waters and elsewhere outside the authority of the State”. Therefore, piracy activities in the Malacca Straits are considered as armed hijacking as it occurred within the territorial sea of a littoral state whereby the jurisdiction fall under the responsibilities of the littoral States concerned (Pena, 2009).

Your Thought About These Paragraphs:
