

Abstract

The South China Sea region is an important area of international events. In this area, the strained relations between China and the neighboring states sharing the given sea and the United States are reflected. Within the framework of the international political discussion, a great deal of attention is directed, for example, to the issue of Taiwan, mineral deposits and international trade. However, not much attention is paid to the importance of marine fisheries for China's expansionist actions, which is the focus of this work. This thesis deals with the question, „How does China's food security affect international relations in the South China Sea?“ Using the approach of neo-Malthusian theory, it is possible to monitor the food demands of the Chinese population in the context of food security affected by a degrading environment. Using analysis and subsequent synthesis, sources and information related to food and international relations are examined. The results of the work indicate that China is food-insufficient in the long term and its protein supply is strongly influenced by protein imports, fishing and fish aquaculture production. However, food and especially fish production is strongly affected by the deteriorating environment. In order to satisfy its needs, China chooses actions that violate the exclusive economic zones of other states defined by the UN Convention in the region, and unilaterally enforces its delimitation of the region.