

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



The closure of the Strait of Hormuz has forced policymakers in Asia to face questions over the security of other maritime chokepoints, including the Strait of Malacca.

Strait of Malacca

Location: It connects the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) and the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean).

Bounded by: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore

The Strait of Malacca's name was derived from the Malacca Sultanate, who governed the archipelago from 1400 until 1511.

The climate of the strait is hot and humid and is characterized by the northeast monsoon during the (northern) winter and the southwest monsoon during the summer.

It links the Indian and Pacific oceans and is one of the busiest and most important shipping lanes in the world.

Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia control the joint patrolling of the Malacca Strait.

Significance

It is the largest "oil transit chokepoint" in the world.

It carries nearly 22% of the world's maritime trade.

Roughly 60% of India's seaborne trade and almost all of its LNG imports pass through the Malacca Strait.