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Jusuf Wanandi is senior fellow and co-founder of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees CSIS Foundation, Jakarta. He is vice chair of the Indonesian National Committee for the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (INCPECC), co-chair of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) during 2009-2015, and co-chair of the Council of Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP), Indonesia.

He is publisher of *The Jakarta Post Daily* as well as chairman of the Board of the Prasetiya Mulya Business School, Jakarta, and chairman of the Foundation of Panca Bhakti University in Pontianak, West Kalimantan.

A lawyer by training, Mr. Wanandi was assistant professor of law at the University of Indonesia, and has served in various national and international organizations in the course of his career. He was appointed as secretary of the Indonesian Supreme Advisory Council (1964-1964); secretary general of the National Education Council (1965); and four-term representative of the People's Consultative Assembly. He was active in the Golkar Party between 1979 until 1988 as a member of the Central Board in various capacities.

He has written extensively in national and international magazines and newspapers and has edited a number of books on political and security developments in the Asia Pacific region. He also wrote his Political Memoir, *Shades of Grey*, in 2013.

Presentation: *China and ASEAN Responsibility to Keep Peace and Stability in the South China Sea*

East Asia is now the world's most dynamic region, and most important in terms of economic development. For the past 30 years, East Asia has developed into a most dynamic and important economic region. That is partly achieved because of peace and stability. But in the last two years there have been question marks in this regards due to the rise of China and the increased tension of the China Sea.

Such tension needs to be addressed for the sake of all stakeholders. China, as one of the world's largest trading nation, needs free and open navigation in the South China Sea, and therefor needs peace and stability. Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia, have also great interest for peace and stability to be maintained in the South China Sea. For that, Indonesia and ASEAN are working together with China to create order and peace in the region, particularly through the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), which has been agreed upon in 2002 as confidence building measures, and the formulation of a Code of Conduct (COC) as part of the DOC, which will be legally binding.

Albeit slow, there is optimism that the above efforts will come to the intended goal. The current frameworks through ASEAN are considered the most effective way in this regard, as they do not deal with the sovereignty claims and counter-claims between China and ASEAN members. Such claims will and should be dealt with bilaterally in the longer future.

In the meantime, ASEAN thinks tanks, in cooperation with their Chinese counterparts, are playing their parts in helping to speed up the process of implementing the DOC and formulating the COC. We believe the process has been fruitful in creating understanding and trust between ASEAN and Chinese Track Two, which in the longer run could serve as a model for the governments of ASEAN and China in their ongoing dialogues.

China has a responsibility to overcome the widespread concerns and negative observations of other countries with regards to its actions in the South China Sea. One way to do this is by cooperating in speeding up process in the negotiations between ASEAN and China.