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Dr Wu's research interests cover the history and geography of the South China Sea, maritime delimitation, maritime economy, international relations and regional security strategy. His main single-authored books include *What One Needs to Know about the Disputes between China and the Philippines* (Current Affairs Press, 2015), *What One Needs to Know about the South China Sea* (Current Affairs Press, 2015), *Solving Disputes for Regional Cooperation and Development in the South China Sea: A Chinese perspective* (Woodhead Publishing, 2013), *A Study on the South China Sea Disputes* (Hainan Publishing House, 2005) and *The Origin and Development of the Nansha Disputes* (Ocean Press, 1999). His main edited books include: *Non-Traditional Security Issues and the South China Sea-Shaping a New Framework for Cooperation* (Ashgate, 2014), *Recent Developments in the South China Sea Dispute: The Prospect of a Joint Development Regime* (Routledge, 2014), *Securing the Safety of Navigation in East Asia: Legal and Political Dimensions* (Woodhead Publishing, 2013), *Maritime Security in the South China Sea* (Ashgate, 2009), *Selective Studies on World Famous Island Economic Bodies* (World Knowledge, 2006) and *Collection of Documents Relating to South China Sea Issues* (Hainan Publishing House, 2001). Dr Wu has published widely in academic journals and been the subject of frequent media interviews as a senior commentator on South China Sea, and other regional security issues.

Presentation: *Maintaining Peace and Stability in the South China Sea and Enhance Win-win*

Since the commencement of the dialogue relationship in 1991, China-ASEAN relations have traversed an extraordinary path, and become a fine example of good-neighborliness and cooperation. In order to get disputes under control, China and ASEAN countries signed the DOC in 2002 and began COC consultation process in 2013. The relevant parties should fully respect historical facts and international law, bolster pragmatic cooperation and enhance mutual trust at sea. Towards such end, four proposals are made:

First, China and ASEAN countries should push forward and expand cooperation along one river (Lancang-Mekong River) and in one sea (South China Sea).

Second, China and ASEAN countries should make full use of the China-Southeast Asia Research Center on the South China Sea and the China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund to provide intellectual and financial support.

Third, China and ASEAN should coordinate to promote the implementation of the DOC and the consultation process of the COC in order to institutionalize the management of South China Sea disputes.

Fourth, non-claimants must refrain from interfering with the South China Sea in order to create a good external environment for the smooth implementation of the dual-track approach.