



Enhance International Maritime Cooperation and Build a Maritime Community with Shared Future

加强国际海上合作、推动构建海洋命运共同体

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“Shen Du”

What is the significance of the important concept of maritime community with a shared future for our times?

How to further strengthen international maritime cooperation?

“慎独”

“海洋命运共同体”重要理念对于人类社会到底具有什么样的时代意义？今后应如何进一步加强国际海事合作？



- * 1. Theoretical Significance and Aspirations of Maritime Community with Shared Future
- * 2. The common interests of the international society can only be best served by an international order based on the UN Charter and international law
- * 3. Strengthen international cooperation for maritime security, peace and stability
- * 一、海洋命运共同体的理论意义
- * 二、只有以《联合国宪章》和国际法为基础的国际秩序才符合国际社会的共同利益
- * 三、加强国际海事合作，促进海洋安全、和平与稳定



Part 1



Theoretical Significance and Aspirations of Maritime Community With a Shared Future

海洋命运共同体的理论意义



President Xi's Important Concept of Building a Maritime Community of Shared Future.

习近平主席“构建海洋命运共同体”重要理念

- Advocate the establishment of a new security concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable
- 倡导树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观
- We should respect each other, treat each other as equals, enhance mutual trust, strengthen practical maritime cooperation, work together to address all kinds of common maritime threats and challenges, and work together to safeguard maritime peace and tranquility
- 大家应该相互尊重，平等相待，增进互信，加强海上务实合作，携手应对各类海上共同威胁和挑战，合力维护海洋和平安宁
- Promote maritime connectivity and practical cooperation in various fields, promote the development of blue economy, promote the integration of marine culture, and jointly enhance marine well-being
- 促进海上互联互通和各领域务实合作，推动蓝色经济发展，推动海洋文化交融，共同增进海洋福祉



- Fully participate in the formulation and implementation of marine governance mechanisms and relevant regulations within the framework of the United Nations, implement the objectives of marine sustainable development, strengthen the prevention of marine environmental pollution, protect marine biodiversity, and realize the orderly development and utilization of marine resources
- 全面参与联合国框架内海洋治理机制和相关规则制定与实施，落实海洋可持续发展目标，加强海洋环境污染防止，保护海洋生物多样性，实现海洋资源有序开发利用
- Countries should discuss issues more and better, and the willful use or threat of force should not be used. We should improve crisis communication mechanisms, step up regional security cooperation, and work for the proper settlement of maritime differences
- 国家间有事多商量，有事好商量，不能动辄诉诸武力或以武力相威胁，要完善危机沟通机制，加强区域安全合作，推动涉海分歧妥善解决



• **Maritime Theories**

- Mare Liberum (Hugo Grotius)
- Mare Clausum (John Seleden)
- The Papal meridian
- Sea Power Theory (Alfred Thayer Mahan)
- Theory of Common Heritage of Mankind (Pardo)

• **Sea Regimes**

- Internal Waters
- Island waters
- Territorial waters
- Exclusive economic zone
- Continental shelf
- High seas
- Zone of international seabed

• **海洋理念**

- “海洋自由论”（雨果·格劳修斯）
- “闭海论”（约翰·赛尔登）
- “子午线瓜分海洋论”
- “海权论”（马汉）
- “全人类共同继承财产论”（帕多）

• **海域制度**

- 内水
- 群岛水域
- 领海
- 专属经济区
- 大陆架
- 公海
- 国际海底区域



In my opinion, the concept of maritime community of shared future has the following theoretical significances:

- Emphasis of the shared future of mankind and ocean, with the ocean viewed as a community rather than an object of endless taking or a tool for certain strategic policies;
- 强调海洋与人类命运休戚与共，用命运共同体看待海洋，而不是把海洋视为无尽索取、独享独占的对象，也不是把海洋当作为特定战略政策服务的工具；
- Provide way of thinking featuring consultation, common effort and sharing. Different from the “exclusivity” or “partition” in the past, it is a common, collective and mutually supportive thinking that surpasses the present world situation of “powerful country priority” and “powerful country taking all” disguised as “equal interests and equal chance”;
- 提出了共商共建共享的思想方法，这有别于以往观念中的“独占”“瓜分”等思想，用共同的、集体的、守望相助的思想，超越当今世界貌似“利益均等、机会均等”实为“强者优先、强者通吃”的境状



- Emphasis of conducting maritime activities and handling maritime issues on the basis of mutual respect rather than aiming, thinking of, or emphasizing the interests, freedom and rights of oneself while neglecting the interests and rights of others;
- 强调在相互尊重的基础上从事海洋活动和处理海洋事务，不能眼中只有自己的利益，只想到自己的自由，只强调自己的权利，而对别国的权益和诉求视而不见。
- Emphasis of solving maritime disputes and building maritime order through peaceful ways, channels and means rather than resorting to force at will, threatening the use of force, or gathering up in small circles to carry out confrontations;
- 强调用和平方法、途径和手段解决海洋争端，构建海洋秩序，反对动辄诉诸武力或以武力相威胁，反对搞小圈子、搞对抗。



Two notable things in the global climate change and environmental protection on August 9, 2021.

今年8月9日，在全球气候变化和环境保护领域，有两件事情值得关注。

- One is the open meeting on maritime safety and security by the UNSC. The UN Secretary General office emphasized at the meeting that the international society must ensure the sustainable development of the ocean.

一是联合国安理会召开了海上安全问题公开会，联合国秘书长办公室在会上强调，国际社会必须确保海洋能够可持续发展。

- Another is the latest climate change report released by IPCC. It points out that the global temperature rise of 1.5°C will be reached 10 years ahead of the predicted time. Unless effective measures are taken to actively control carbon emissions, the rise of sea level will be devastative for coastal population of the whole world.

二是联合国气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）发布最新气候变化报告，指出全球气温升幅1.5摄氏度将提前10年，如不积极采取有效措施控制碳排放，海平面上升将使全球沿海地区人民面临灭顶之灾。



We would like to strengthen mutual assistance and cooperate with you whole heartedly, through joining efforts to safeguard maritime peace, to pursue maritime security, to boost maritime prosperity, to protect marine environment, and to revitalize maritime culture.

我们愿与大家一道，守望相助，通力合作：共护海洋和平；共谋海洋安全；共促海洋繁荣；共建海洋环境；共兴海洋文化。



Part 2



The Common Interests of the International Society can Only be Best Served by An International Order based on the UN Charter and International Law

只有以《联合国宪章》和国际法为基础的国际秩序才符合国际社会的共同利益



An international order based on the UN Charter
and international laws

以《联合国宪章》和国际法为基础的国际秩序

VS

An **rule-based** international order

以规则为基础的国际秩序

The Chinese government has always been holding the position that only an international order based on the UN Charter and international laws can best serve the common interests of the international society.

中国政府始终认为，只有以《联合国宪章》和国际法为基础的国际秩序才符合国际社会的共同利益。



Here are the principles of the international law we should follow in handling maritime issues and conducting maritime activities:

- Solving international disputes in peaceful ways
- 和平解决国际争端
- Promoting equality and mutual respect between countries. We always believe that a negotiation and dialogue on the basis of mutual respect is better than one from a position of strength
- 国家平等和相互尊重
- Abiding by international laws with good will
- 善意遵守国际法
- Regarding the existing international law in a manner of evolution
- 用发展的眼光看待国际规则



Part 3



International Maritime Cooperation for Maritime Security, Peace and Stability.

加强国际海事合作，促进海洋安全、和平与稳定



We believe that we can push forward practical international maritime cooperation in the following aspects:

- Continue with programs that had already been planned or started before the pandemic.
- 继续推动并实施疫情前已经部署和开展的国际海事合作项目
 - the construction of maritime information sharing infrastructure
 - 海洋信息共享基础设施建设
 - the maritime service program of China's Beidou Navigation System (BNS),
 - 中国北斗卫星海事服务项目
 - the construction programs of the Maritime Silk road for the 21st Century
 - 21世纪海上丝绸之路建设项目
 - the regional maritime ecological environment monitoring program
 - 区域海洋生态环境监测项目
 - the maritime communications safety support facilities construction program
 - 海上交通安全保障设施建设项目
 - regional maritime scientific research cooperation programs
 - 以及区域海洋科学研究合作项目
 - etc.



- Further expand the area of international maritime cooperation.
- 进一步拓展国际海事合作领域
 - cooperation in maritime public health incident control
 - 海上公共卫生事件管制合作
 - maritime medicines
 - 海事医学合作
 - maritime search and rescue (SAR)
 - 海上搜救合作
- Further promote the will of international maritime cooperation for countries in the region
- 进一步集合地区国家的国际海事合作意愿



China will uphold the principle of consultation, common effort and sharing and befriending to our neighbors, stick to the spirit of openness and inclusiveness, persist in practical cooperation in maritime areas, and join hands with other countries in the region in seeking peace and welfare for the people, and to make our region a showcase of the maritime community of shared future.

我们都将秉持共商共建共享、睦邻善邻友邻的原则，坚持开放和包容精神，坚持开展海洋各领域务实合作，与地区国家共同努力为地区人民求和平、谋福祉，把地区打造成海洋命运共同体的典范。



I also believe that dialogues, exchanges, practical cooperation, and good relations between navies are an indispensable, even crucial content in international maritime cooperation.

- We would like to carry out exchanges and cooperation with various navies, including the Indonesian Navy, in the region in areas such as high-level exchange, professional exchange, naval medicine, maritime search and rescue, counter-piracy and counter-armed hijacking, disaster relief, exchange between academies, maritime security policy exchanges, etc.
- 可以在海军高层交往、海军专业交流、海军医学、海上搜救、反海盗和武装劫船、抢险救灾、海军院校交流、海上安全政策等方面，与包括印尼在内的地区各国海军开展各种形式的海军交流合作；
- **We can exchange our experience in navy building and employment**
- 可以在海军建设发展和运用领域相互交流经验；
- **We can carry out dialogues on peace-time military operations at sea such as maritime presence, combined joint patrol and combined joint exercise between navies in the region**
- 可以就地区海军海上存在、海军联合巡逻、联合训练等平时海上军事行动进行对话交流；
- **we can carry out discussions and exchanges on rules of behavior for safe maritime and air encounters between naval aircraft and vessels in peace time and on rules of actual maritime presence in certain sensitive sea areas and air space.**
- 当然，更可以就海军舰机平时相遇时的海空相遇安全行为准则、在特殊敏感海空域的海上实际存在规则等进行探讨和交流。



THANKS