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Thank you Mr. Chairman. Ladies and gentlemen, I am very grateful to have the opportunity to address you here. The twentieth century is an important period of time. In the twentieth century, we achieved unparalleled fast social economic growth and science technology progress, but also we created very serious problem in this century, like the environment problem, the energy problem, and many international conflicts and so on. So, where will the 21st century go? So what can we do to save our world, that we're very concerned about?

First, I would like to show you energy issues factors. In the last 50 years, the annual consumption of energy, particularly the fossil energy, petrol, increased more than 6 times. For oil and natural gas, consumption increased 2.6 and 13.5 times in this period of time. So really we cannot see a sustainable way of using fuels like this, but economic development today is very much related to the petrol consumption. Here is a table [shows slide]. We find that in the 1950s to 1960s the world economy was growing at an annual rate of about 5%. Then we have oil problems in 1970s and 1980s and the economic growth rate reduced to about 3%. Ever since those days we have had many things to worry about. We really don't know what fossil fuels we can use in the future. Some people are optimists; many people worry about it. So if the solution lies on two way, one way is that we can save on energy use and the other is we can explore new energies. So we find that through these years the energy efficiency increased steadily. From 1990–2003 energy efficiency increased by about 21%. And in some countries even more, like in China, the energy efficiency almost doubled, more than doubled. But if we look at the sources of our oil supply, then we find the most of the oil came from OPEC regions and non-OPEC sources will reach a peak [of supply] in the next few decades.

And it is alarming that this is still a problem. This figure shows you where the demand come from. Demand come from developing areas, particularly, from the developing countries in Asia show that we should have a substitute [for oil] for the economic development [to continue]. The substitute already exists: hydrogen and solar energy and also nuclear energy and others, so the problem is that we should put more investment into it.

The second problem for the world is population growth. We know that in the 20th century the world population experienced an extremely high growth rate. Only from the middle of the 20th century, the population increased from 2.5 billion to more than 6 billion by the end of 20th century. Fortunately, the growth rate was curbed in recent years, but we now have a new population problem. Mainly two. One is the aging problem in many countries, also in Europe. And the other problem is the employment issues. So today the unemployment rate is getting higher and higher in many areas. This is a figure to show you the process of aging situation [shows slide]. The proportion of persons aged 65 and above now is about 7.4% for the world. But in some areas like Italy, then the proportion of persons ages 65 is 20% now. Even in China, even although the proportion is only 7.6 now, it is growing a very fast rate. In many metropolitan places,

the proportion has already reached 15 and in some areas even above 20, so this is really a problem for developing countries, particularly those growing very fast in the future, in the past, and quickly curbed in recent years.

Then if we look at the unemployment groups, we find that today not only those workers with primary education level lost their job. Even those with tertiary level lost their jobs and in a very high proportion. So it makes us think really we need to have a new way to create jobs for people.

So the next table is strikes and costs in some countries. So in some countries, workers involved in strikes and walkouts already exceed 2 million, or one million, so that is the second problem we have to solve. The third problem is the deterioration of the environment. Many of us are already familiar with this problem. We know that the deforestation policies are going up fairly quickly—we can see the figure [shows slide]. Each year forests are lost at a rate of 0.1%. And in high income countries, the reforestation has been a success. And also in different countries, like in China, India, Israel, Italy, Spain, also have projects of reforestation. But in many other countries this is really a very serious problem. And besides the deforestation, we have biodiversity problems and also we have air pollution problems in many areas. So I think I will leave this and come to a new problem, because these are already we very familiar with.

The new problem is the consequences of climate change. In recent years more and more we feel the changing of the weather, and this really give a lot of impacts in different areas, as follows:

- Reduction in fresh water supply, such as the decline in rare groundwater sources [?]. In China this year, we already suffer from that.
- Withdrawal of ice level, the shrinking of ice region in the polar area, all of us can feel this.
- The spread of epidemics. Some epidemics have already been eliminated in past but in recent years they have come back.
- Rise in sea level. About 70% of the world population live near sea but the rise in sea levels will seriously influence their live; and some islands afraid they may disappear into the sea.
- The increase in tension of the food supply caused by decreasing fresh water supply, sea level rise, etc.
- Finally natural disasters, such as flooding and drought. In China this year we experienced both drought and flooding at different times in different regions. Even in same region, first we suffer from drought then next comes flooding.

Finally I would like to say something about international conflicts. The previous speakers talked a lot about wars and these kinds of things. Actually, in human history we have only had two world wars. Both happening in the twentieth century. And today, many problems like the religion problem, ethnic problem, and other problems end in regional wars. So all these problems are very serious, how do we solve them by force. So both conventional and non-conventional problems need our cooperation, for instance,

the Internet. The Internet is a good tool for us and it benefits the socio-economic life. But there are also negative sides of the network. The negative sides of the Internet could be summarized as privacy, piracy, pornography, pricing, policing, and psychological. All are serious problems and some problems happening in the real world come to the virtual world.

Finally I would like to end with the suggestion that all the problems need us to cooperate to solve them by coming up with principles. So our theory is though the world may be dangerous, we should respect each other and work together. So I suggest that six principles could be general principle for solving these problems. First is toleration to all people. We have a multicultural society. That's very good for everybody and makes it colorful so we should tolerate other people. The second is to share achievement among societies. Today development levels are very different from region to region. We should have some mechanism to share our achievements. The third is solve conflicts peacefully, not by force. And we should have both political arrangements and some other arrangements to solve the disagreements. Fourth is to be fair among generations. We should not use all the resources in one generation. We should consider the interest of the next and next generations. And the fifth is take responsibility for other human beings. Today the human is already very powerful, so we should take responsibility, not misuse our power and consider use of the power for the interest of all mankind. Finally is to respect the sovereignty of all countries. So only through respecting the sovereignty of countries can the world make peaceful developments and also sustainable development.

So I hope all of the people could cooperate and coordinate all the problems and I wish for a sustainable and peaceful and harmonious world in the future. Thank you.