

Remarks at the General Debate by Hon. LI Jinghai
Vice-Chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health
Committee of the National People's Congress of China

Honorable Chair,

Dear Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I would like to extend our congratulations on the 147th IPU Assembly, and thank the National Assembly of Angola for the thoughtful arrangements.

To achieve sustainable development is a major challenge faced by all humanity today. Addressing global challenges is the common responsibility of all countries. China's President Xi Jinping proposed that no global problem can be solved by any one country alone, and there must be global action, global response and global cooperation. He put forth the Global Development Initiative, calling on the international community to speed up the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, think in a systematic way, and respect the diversity of civilizations. In the face of global challenges, we need peace and justice as basic guarantees, strong institutions and governance capabilities, as well as consensus and cooperation among legislatures. In this regard, I would like to share some of my observations.

First, global challenges are characterized by complexity and diversity, and addressing them requires us to adhere to a systemic

approach and collaborate in solidarity. Take the achievement of the UN SDGs as an example. On the one hand, it is a multi-level complex system integrating society, economy, industry, science and technology, and constitutes a typical complexity issue. On the other hand, there are obvious differences in the achievement of its goals at the global, regional and national levels, and issues of diversity must be taken into consideration. Therefore, facing global challenges, we should recognize the complexity of achieving goals, value the cross-integration of natural sciences and social sciences, and highlight the application of the latest research results in complexity science. Meanwhile, we should also fully consider diversity and inclusion, respect each country's national conditions, seek common ground while reserving differences, and cooperate in solidarity.

Second, to effectively respond to global challenges requires science to play a key role. We should address challenges under the guidance of consensus-based scientific principles. At present, the overall achievement of the SDGs as scheduled faces enormous challenges. Science has not played an adequate role in promoting the achievement of the goals. It has not yet clarified the scientific principles related to the multi-level complex system composed of 17 goals, nor has it proposed common scientific principles and diversified processing basis that should be met at all levels of complexity. To this end, we need to adhere to the concept of “science is a common cause of mankind”, promote the mutual reinforcing of transforming scientific research

paradigms and addressing global challenges, focus on identifying and filling missing links in the knowledge system, and find optimal solutions to problems through the production and sharing of scientific knowledge.

Third, the scientific response to global challenges requires consensus and cooperation among legislatures, in order to continuously provide legal guarantee and enhance global governance capabilities. Legislatures should strengthen collaboration and jointly promote science to play a greater role in addressing global challenges through international laws and domestic legislation. We should practice true multilateralism, jointly create an international environment conducive to development, and strive to contribute more wisdom and strength to safeguarding world peace and justice. We should improve the global governance system and rules, adhere to vision of global governance featuring extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefits, jointly improve governance capabilities, and contribute to a more just and equitable global governance system. The ocean discharge of nuclear-contaminated water has an impact on the wellbeing of all humanity. Relevant countries should fully consult with concerned parties and dispose of the nuclear-contaminated water in a responsible way. There should be an international monitoring arrangement that will stay effective over the long run and has substantive participation of all stakeholders.

Currently, the Communist Party of China is leading people of all ethnic groups across the country to promote a uniquely Chinese path to

modernization. President Xi Jinping proposed that the world is an indivisible community with a shared future, and peace, development, and win-win cooperation are the main themes. China will continue to implement a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, provide more opportunities for cooperation among countries, and inject more energy into the recovery and growth of the world economy. The National People's Congress of China will continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other legislatures, and make unremitting efforts to build a global community with a shared future and make the world a better place!

Thank you.