Talents Create Value
2010
SHENZHEN FORUM

www.sz-forum.com
深圳论坛·国际政要论人才

许勤
Xu Qin
深圳市委常委，深圳市市长

张建国
Zhong Jinguo
国家外国专家局副局长

杨锐
Yang Rui
中央电视台主持人

A.L.Zhuk
茹克
白俄罗斯教育部第一副部长

张宝诚
Zhang Baosheng
台湾“中国生产力中心”总经理

方玉山
Fang Yushan
美洲中国工程师学会总会顾问

Richard Pike
理查德·派克
英国皇家化学学会首席执行官

唐永春
Tang Yongchun
美国加州能源与环境研究院院长

Jean Luc Charles
尚鲁国
天津空客总装线总经理

Nigel Burton
奈杰尔·波顿
英国工程技术学会理事长
A.I. Zhuk 刘克

白俄罗斯教育部第一副部长
First Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Education, the Republic of Belarus

2000-2001 白俄罗斯国立大学 第一副校长。2001年至今白俄罗斯共和国教育部第一副部长。

人力与智力资源全球化进程中的交流与合作

白俄罗斯以及邻国目前都处于经济繁荣的时代，而其中最伟大的成就是通过高科技和科学密集型产业实现的。这不仅显著改变了对科技人才的需求，同时也为能更充分、更好地运用邻国的教育、人才资源创造了条件。

在今天这个时代，我们意识到了人力与智力资源的重要性。然而要解决这一全球化的问题，我们必须首先达成一个共识：主动规范不同教育水平和教育标准，保证不同层次的人都能接受教育。因为在不同国家的高等学校中，对教学内容和培训水平的需求有着相当大的区别，同时对专业分类和所授学分也有很大不同。

由于国家政策优先发展教育，白俄罗斯保持前苏联专业学校的优良传统。多项客观指标：如成人识字率（99.7%），从15到24岁的年轻人识字率（99.8%），大学毕业生人数（94%），都证明了国家教育系统所实施的战略是正确的。2007年，在评定人类发展指数的177个国家中，白俄罗斯名列第67位。

白俄罗斯创新方针实施的主要任务之一就是让城市和农村地区的孩子都拥有相同的教育条件。农村地区的学生和幼儿园应该具有高素质的师资力量，学生能够自由地接受教育，这样才能成为这一区域内其它学校和幼儿园的组织中心。

白俄罗斯的高等学校与国外大学签订了1449项国际合约（其中98项是与中国签订的），其中266项于2008年签订，899项是由直属教育部的高等学校签署，550项是由隶属公共行政系统下其他国家管理的高等学校的签署。白俄罗斯一贯与中国、俄罗斯、德国、乌克兰、哈萨克斯坦和波兰等国的高等学校保持着良好的合作关系。针对外国学生中的专业人士培训由50所高等学校完成，其中23所直属教育部，18所隶属公共行政机关下的其他国家机构，9所私立高校。

今年，白俄罗斯又与来自越南、伊朗和委内瑞拉三国的合作大学达成了新的合作关系。2008年至2009年，就读于白俄罗斯各大高校的外国学生达到了7537人次（1725人次来自中国），比2007年至2008年多出1184名。

人力与智力资源全球化进程中交流与合作的另一大趋势，在对专业人士进行培训的同时，有新的技术和产品出现，而这些技术不同国家之间的在本领域中具有重要带领者。现在几乎所有顶尖的大学都拥有设施相当完善的研究中心，以及为创新企业和各类企业在服务性行业输送人才的孵化中心。这一科技化、工业化的环境，作为坚实的基础，目的在于让学生们获取实用的专业技能。

因此，我们有必要携手创造一个共同的文化和教育环境，这不仅与科技进步的现代理念相符，同时又能为高水平专业人士培训提供一个更坚实、更实用的科学基地。
In those countries that implement modernization state policy in the world, education is considered a specific motive power of social and economic development as a leader on the way of innovative innovation. Our country, as well as our neighbours, entered the epoch when the greatest part of the economic wealth is created in high-tech and science-intensive sectors. This does not only change considerably the requirements to the skill formation, but also creates premises for better and wider use of the neighbouring educational potential.

At this day and age, being aware of the importance of human and intellectual resources, resolving general global problems, it is necessary to direct our initiatives primarily to a common understanding and educational levels regulation, educational standards, ensuring access to education of all citizens, as there are considerable differences in the requirements of different countries to the contents of education and the level of training of the students graduating from the higher educational institutions, in the classifiers (lists) of specializations and given qualifications.

Owing to the state policy, that gives priority to education, Belarus did not refuse the existent traditions of the former soviet professional schools. Such macro-index such as the adult literacy rate (99.7%), literacy rate of the young people aged from 15 to 24 years old (99.8%), the overall number undergraduates coefficient (94%) justify the correct strategic choice of the national educational system. It is extremely significant that, according to the Human Development Index in ranking among 177 countries in 2007, Belarus came to the 67th place.

One of the main tasks of the national innovative policy is to create equal conditions for education in towns and rural areas. Schools and kindergartens in a rural areas should provide quality, freedom of choice of education, become an organizational and methodical centre for other schools and kindergartens of the region.

The higher educational establishments of the Republic of Belarus have 1449 international agreements with foreign partners (98 agreements with the PRC), 266 of which were concluded in 2008. 899 agreements are signed by the higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Education, 550 agreements by the higher educational establishments which are under the supervision of other national organs of public administration. As a tradition we have good partner relationship with the higher educational establishments of China, Russia, Germany, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Poland. The specialist training of foreign students is carried out by 50 higher educational establishments, from which 23 under the Ministry of Education, 18 under the supervision of other national organs of public administration and 9 private higher educational establishments.

This year a new level of relationship was achieved with the partner universities from Vietnam, Iran and Venezuela. The number of foreign students in the higher educational establishments of Belarus in 2008–2009 was 7537 persons (1725 from the PRC). 5965 students are studying on a fee paid basis that is 1184 more than in the years 2007/08. 572 students receive their education at the expense of the national budget (18 from the PRC) that is 215 people less than in the years 2007/08.

One more tendency of global communication and cooperation in the sphere of international and intellectual resources should become a synchronical creation of new innovative objects with the simultaneous specialist training for their maintenance which will allow widening industrial as well as scientific and educational cooperation between different countries. Today almost every leading university has in its surroundings a rather developed system of research centers, incubators of innovative business and various service establishments. Such scientific and industrial environment is a solid base in order to give to the students practical professional skills.

Thereby, I would like to stress the need to create a united cultural and educational environment corresponding to the modern ideals of the scientific and technological advance, as well as consolidating practical scientific base for high-level specialists training.