



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building

SELECTED DOCUMENTS

**Beijing, China
15 - 16 May 2001**



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

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INTRODUCTION

The APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building (APEC HCB), initiated by H.E. President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China and H.M. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and supported by all APEC Leaders at their meeting last year in Brunei, was held in Beijing, China on 15–16 May 2001.

His Excellency President Jiang Zemin of China and His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei attended the Opening Ceremony and delivered key addresses. During the meeting, key participants also had opportunities to meet with the two Leaders for direct interaction. 515 participants including Ministers, officials, business leaders, and experts from education and training sector of all 21 member economies got together to address the theme *New Economy, New Strategy: Cooperation and Innovations to Build Human Capacity for Common Prosperity*.

It is the first time in APEC history that with the engagement of the Leaders of two APEC economies, Ministers and senior officials had face-to-face dialogue with businesses executives and experts from education and training sectors on human capacity building. The participants worked together to reach a deeper understanding on the role of human resources in the economic and social development of the new economy. They also identified strategic options to strengthen human capacity building and to create partnerships across all stakeholders. With the support of all the participants, the meeting adopted the **Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building**, and called for stakeholders to work in partnership to translate the vision of our Leaders and recommendations embodied in the Beijing Initiative into concrete outcomes.

Part One: Leaders' Addresses

ENHANCING HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Address by President Jiang Zemin
People's Republic of China

Your Majesty,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the APEC Leadership Meeting in Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam last November, His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei and I jointly proposed to hold an APEC high-level meeting with the focus on promoting human capacity building in the Asia-Pacific region in the new century.

Today, officials, entrepreneurs, and experts in academic and education communities of the APEC members are gathering here in Beijing to discuss ways to respond to and cooperate on this important issue. This is of great significance to promoting human capacity building in the region. I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, warm congratulations on the convocation of this meeting and sincere welcome to all the delegates.

Mankind has already ushered in the 21st century. The world is undergoing profound changes. The trend towards multi-polarization is developing along a tortuous course. Economic globalization is gaining momentum. Science and technology are advancing by leaps and bounds. The development of knowledge economy and global industrial restructuring are picking up speed. Knowledge and technological innovations are playing an increasingly important role in economic and social development. Mankind now faces new challenges, and also new development opportunities.

How should the cause of human development advance in the new century? This is a major subject facing the people of all countries.

For centuries, mankind has been exploring resources on earth for its survival and development. Economic and social development and the growth of material wealth rely, to a large extent, on the direct possession of material resources. The development and utilization of such resources provide the foundation for the progress of human society, while the development of human wisdom and capacity determines the depth and width of the exploitation of material resources. As society progresses, the human capacity grows and demonstrates its increasing strength. Economic development and social progress need material resources to base on and even more, human knowledge and capacity to sustain it. In today's world, personnel training and human capacity building are of increasingly decisive significance in the competition of overall national strength. The unlimited wisdom and creativity of mankind serve as an inexhaustible source of motive force behind civilization and progress. To develop human resources and strengthen human capacity building has become a vital issue bearing on the development of all countries.

The continuous social development has opened up broad vista for tapping fully human

capability. Mankind keeps creating new achievements of civilization, whereas the progress in civilization, particularly major breakthroughs in science and technology, in turn, go on providing new conditions and setting new requirements for human development. Each technological innovation and application, while improving social productivity, speeds up the upgrading of human capability. The dynamic revolution of new science and technology is exerting a far more profound and extensive impact on the development of mankind itself. The development of information technology has broken down the barriers in time and space which used to hinder learning and communication, and has created new space for upgrading and giving full play to human capability. The continuous knowledge uplift, breakthroughs in science and technology and the economic development call for increasingly better-qualified labor force. To strengthen human resources development and human capacity building never looked so important and so urgent as it does today.

At the same time, it must be noted that human resources are not automatically generated as population increases to a certain number. Rather, they need to be developed and nurtured. In recent years, many countries have taken positive steps to boost human resources development and capacity building and have achieved tangible results. However, human capacity building, on the whole, lags far behind the requirement of development. Scarcity in professionals is quite common. Irrational and unjust phenomena exist extensively in international competition for talents. The gap in human capacity building continues to widen between developing and developed countries. Brain drain remains serious in developing countries. Failure to address these problems effectively is bound to hinder the development of countries, the developing countries in particular.

Advancing human capacity building calls for not only hard work in each country, but also the joint efforts of the international community. In this context, I would like to propose the following five points on APEC human capacity building:

1. To adopt a new concept of development and step up human capacity building. We must understand full well the fundamental, strategic and decisive significance of human capacity building to economic and social development and give priority to it in such development. Human resources building should be taken as an important field in APEC exchanges and cooperation and an important measure to assist developing members in their economic growth, narrow North-South gap and stimulate coordinated development. We should seize the opportunities brought by the new scientific and technological revolution, identify our objectives and make careful planning and organization. We should mobilize resources from all quarters, improve the quality of human resources development and intensify the work on human capacity building, so as to provide a solid foundation and strong guarantee for the economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific in the new century.
2. To set up a life-long education system and create a learning society. Education is the foundation for human capacity building, and learning is the basic means by which to improve people's capability. We should create, through policy guidance and media influence, a social environment in which teachers are respected, education is valued, knowledge sought and learning stressed. Efforts should be made to speed up the establishment of a society-wise life-long education system, vigorously develop vocational education and set up an extensive and multi-tiered education and training network. People should be encouraged to participate in

life-long learning in diversified forms to expand and update their knowledge, improve qualities and enhance capabilities.

3. To popularize information network and optimize methods of learning and self-improvement. Information and network technology is of great significance to improving learning and work and upgrading labor qualities. It is essential to take the development and utilization of information and network technology as an important means of human capacity building. Plans should be worked out and implemented. Effective measures should be adopted to create conditions to popularize information network and develop long-distance education. More people should be encouraged to log onto the Internet, and the disadvantaged groups should be assisted in acquiring better capabilities for development, so that more people will benefit from information and network technology. The developed members of the international community should provide assistance to the developing ones to narrow the “digital divide” and make efforts to speed up the IT infrastructure construction of the latter, carry out related training programs for them, share knowledge resources with them and help improve their labor quality.
4. To carry forward the spirit of innovation and cultivate young talents. It is an important task in human capacity building to foster the capability of innovation. In light of the need of economic development and social and scientific and technical progress, we should actively promote, as major tasks in human capacity building, the endeavor to foster the spirit of innovation and tap innovation potentials. Special attention should be paid to cultivating young professionals and creating conditions for them to come to the fore. We should encourage them to exchange experience in learning and to blaze new trails and make headway and support them in making innovations and starting new undertakings. We should put in place an effective incentive mechanism and a just and fair competition order so as to create a favorable climate for their growth and for continued economic, scientific and technological development.
5. To intensify exchanges and cooperation under the principle of mutual benefit and reciprocity. Countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific are faced with the extremely arduous task of strengthening human capacity building in the new century. Within the framework of APEC, to increase personnel exchanges, enhance information flow and foster a multi-level, multi-form cooperation mechanism to the benefit of all sides should become part of the organization’s substantive cooperation. The developing members should play their part. But at the same time, it is highly necessary for them to carry out cooperation under the principle of mutual benefit, reciprocity and common development. We hope that the developed members will render financial, material and technological support to the developing ones to speed up their human capacity building. This will contribute not only to the economic and social development of the developing members, but also to the early attainment of common prosperity in the region.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the training of talented people. It has initiated and is energetically implementing the strategy of rejuvenating the nation through science and education. It advocates respect for knowledge and talents and takes the development of human resources as an important means to boost sustained economic and

social development. We are persistent in giving priority to developing science and education, facilitating the integral development of human resources, reforming the personnel system and labor and employment system. We are working hard to create conditions and environment for all kinds of talented people to play their role, continuously improve the ethical, scientific and cultural qualities of the whole nation, and upgrade the knowledge and the technical skills of the laborers. Since the beginning of the reform and opening-up, China has scored tremendous success in economic and social development. But given its large population, weak foundation and uneven development, China is still a developing country. In terms of human resources development, China has yet to meet the requirement of its economic and social development and still trails far behind members at advanced level. China is doing much to implement its talents strategy, develop its human resources, improve the all-round quality of the laborers and gain an edge in respect of human resources so as to give forceful support to the reform and opening-up endeavor and modernization drive. We stand ready to have closer exchanges and cooperation with other APEC members and work hard to contribute our share to human capacity building in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the dawn of the new century, as we take a distant view at a height and discuss the human capacity building, which is a major subject bearing on future development, we all have a shared feeling, that is, we shoulder a common responsibility for the world's future. Although different in the road to and model of development, countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific region share the same aspiration for the development of human resources and the promotion of growth and prosperity. As long as we all act in a spirit of mutual respect and common development, seek common ground while shelving differences, and increase cooperation, we will be able to build a splendid future.

May the current meeting be a complete success!

Thank you.

**NEW ECONOMY, NEW STRATEGY: CO-OPERATION AND
INNOVATION TO BUILD HUMAN CAPACITY FOR
COMMON PROSPERITY**

Address by

**His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan
Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
Ibni Al-Mahrum
Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien
Sa'adul Khairi Waddien,
Sultan and Yang
Di-Pertuan Of Brunei Darussalam**

**ASSALAMU'ALAIKUM
WARAHMATULLAHI WABARAKATUH**

BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHIM

**ALHAMDULILLAHI RABBIL
'AALAMEEN, WABIHEE NASTA'EENU
'ALAA UMUURIDDUNYA WADDEEN
WASSALAATU WASSALAAMU 'ALAA
ASYRAFIL MURSALEEN SAYYIDINAA
MUHAMMADIN WA'ALAA AALIHIE
WASAHBIHEE AJMA'EEN WABA'DU.**

Mr. President,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Excellency,

May I start on a brief personal note.

I would like to thank you and your Government and the people of Beijing for your warm welcome and most generous hospitality.

It is now nearly 10 years since our two countries established diplomatic relations.

This is also my third visit to China.

I would therefore like to say how delighted I am with the friendship and cooperation our countries now enjoy.

For this, Mr. President, I thank you and your government and offer my very best wishes to your people for their continued success, happiness and prosperity.

I would also like to express my great appreciation for the support you gave us last year when we hosted the APEC Leaders' meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan.

I am here today in this same spirit of regional purpose and cooperation.

I also assure you of our full support and assistance when you host this year's gathering in Shanghai.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have all come to this great capital city to address a crucial challenge to our region.

How can our people benefit from the opportunities now opening up for them in the New Economy?

It is a very demanding question.

But I would first like to make the point that there is nothing new about technological change.

Nor about the need for human creativity and innovation.

The new century, however, puts them in a new dimension.

This is, of course, because of the rapid developments taking place in technology.

These mean that we have to acquire skills and knowledge continually and quickly.

This, in essence, is the challenge we face.

Each economy in the Asia-Pacific must face it in its own way.

Each one will respond, of course, at its own pace.

It is not an easy task.

But success is vital.

In practical terms, it means that we have to maximise the benefits to be gained from opening our markets for trade and investment.

To do this, we must equip our people with skills that are constantly updated.

Such skills, in turn, have to be brought to an international level of competitiveness.

Above all, if our people are to prosper in the New Economy, they must feel they have a personal stake in its success.

In other words, they need to be more than mere consumers.

We have to make sure that knowledge and the means to disseminate it are not kept in the hands of a few.

As well as this, we need to do all we can to encourage creativity and innovation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

APEC leaders last year urged all members to meet these challenges.

I know the People's Republic of China is undertaking this task with determination.

In Brunei Darussalam, we are also committed to helping our people take advantage of the new opportunities opening up.

As part of this effort, my Government is working closely with representatives from Business and Education and Training Institutions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We all know what we wish to achieve.

A barrier we have to overcome, however, is the fact that APEC members are at varying stages of economic development.

To overcome this obstacle we believe that new technology has much to offer by way of helping the development process.

A great of the work needed to be done is now going on within the region.

It is taking place in education institutions, and through business initiatives and international organisations.

I am therefore sure that this gathering will be extremely valuable.

It should add much to what has already been achieved.

This is why I am delighted to see so many friends and colleagues here.

You are all setting aside precious time to share ideas.

I thank you very much for this and for all you are doing to find ways for our people to be successful citizens of the 21st century.

This is right time to work together and formulate policy.

It is also the right time to press home the advantages new technology presents for ordinary people.

In this spirit, I thank you once again for your dedication and enthusiasm.

I wish you much success in all your deliberations.

Thank you.

Part Two:
**Beijing Initiative on APEC Human
Capacity Building**

BEIJING INITIATIVE ON APEC HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING

The APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building in Beijing on 15-16 May, 2001 was initiated at the APEC Leaders meeting last November by H.E. President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China, and H.M. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and supported by all APEC Leaders. The initiative had its origins in the vision laid out by APEC Leaders in Brunei who committed to put in place a policy framework which would enable all people in APEC economies to have individual or community-based access to the services of the Internet by 2010 and to treble the number with access in APEC economies by 2005. They placed particular stress on the importance of human capacity building to ensure that all people could benefit from these goals and on partnerships across the widest spectrum of stakeholders to develop the necessary policies and programmes to respond to this human capacity building challenge.

The High Level Meeting was chaired by H.E. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of Personnel of the People's Republic of China and H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam.

More than 500 participants including Ministers and their representatives, government officials, business leaders, and experts from the education, academic and training sector from all 21 APEC economies met to address the theme *New Economy, New Strategy: Co-operation and Innovation to Build Human Capacity for Common Prosperity*. They worked together to reach a deeper understanding on the role of human resources in the economic and social development of the new economy. The participants also identified strategic options to strengthen human capacity building and to create partnerships across all stakeholders.

Challenges Ahead: Moving from Old to New for Stakeholders

The new economy is primarily a knowledge-based economy. It is a strategic combination of many factors. They include organizational and structural changes, an appropriate combination of technologies, policy settings and capacity building based on the innovation and creativity promoted by expanded international trade and global networked information technologies. Sustainability of the new economy is in part an effect of sound macroeconomic foundations, particularly in terms of fiscal stability and a commitment to openness in trade and investment.

The new economy offers unprecedented opportunities for economic growth, employment and higher living standards. It is also posing new challenges for APEC economies to respond to the management, policy, social and human resource impacts of globalisation and

networked information technologies.

APEC comprises a diverse mix of economies requiring different approaches to the new economy: some are leaders in innovation and creativity; others are capable of adopting and adapting those technologies; and there remain some that have yet to engage fully with those technologies. APEC is able to support the development of effective responses to the new economy's challenges by promoting and facilitating human capacity building partnerships among all the stakeholders, in particular governments, businesses and education and training sectors.

The challenges created by the new economy emerge at many levels. Businesses of all sizes from international corporations to micro-enterprises, and family businesses must enhance their capabilities to participate in and take full advantage of the global economy. Individuals from their student days and throughout their working lives face the need to continually update their knowledge and skills as part of a life-long learning society. The challenges require stakeholders to question many traditional ways of thinking about, for example, technological change, work organization, management practices, employment practices, education and training and market behaviour, and adopt a new concept of development to step up human capacity building. What is most needed for APEC human capacity building currently is to bridge the digital divide, and in return, convert "digital divide" into "digital opportunities" so as to benefit all economies.

Strategic Options: Working to Reach All People

Building human capacity must be based upon clear and dynamic strategies which can effectively respond to the rapid changes taking place. There is a critical need to set objectives, principles and priorities, and formulate and carry out effective policy measures. Participants identified some key elements which could be considered in developing strategic options. These include the importance of policies that foster innovation and entrepreneurship, promote a broad distribution of the opportunities of the new economy, encourage engagement with all stakeholders, strengthen education as the foundation of life long learning, seek equal access and opportunity for women, and facilitate the diffusion of information and communication technology through regulation and measures to enhance access and public confidence.

Within the APEC agenda, human capacity building must be among the highest priorities. As one of the pillars of the new economy, it must be integrated with the overall economic, social and human resources development strategies of member economies. APEC should develop an integrated strategy for human capacity building through evolving cooperation, drawing on the experiences within the region and taking into account the diversity of APEC members in terms of development experiences, cultures and traditions.

To take up the opportunities from the new economy, it is important for all sectors of the community to view resources allocated toward developing human capacity as an

investment rather than a cost. At the economy level, individuals, firms and governments should all be encouraged to allocate a larger share of resource to developing human resources.

Innovative Co-operation: Better Policy Approaches

The meeting heard of many existing programs and activities to develop human capacity which are now underway in the region in response to the demands of the new economy. In many cases these were initiated outside of government but involved cooperation among government, business and education institutions. The meeting believed that these should be given strong support and that governments should reflect upon the policy environment which would facilitate these programs and enable them to be expanded.

All APEC member economies will benefit from promoting human capacity building through comprehensive, widespread and flexible partnerships and networks, engaging all sectors of the community, in particular government, business and education and training sectors. While these partnerships are likely to be based on the commercial, social and educational interests of stakeholders they should ultimately be targeted toward mutual benefit and common prosperity. An innovative and flexible cooperative approach would enable better identification of needs for human capacity building, a more transparent policy environment and more effective provision of public services, tailored to specific needs.

Participants agreed that all parts of the community could play a constructive role in the development of APEC wide human capacity building strategies. Participants shared a rich diversity of perspective and experiences that demonstrate that partnership approaches to policy development and program delivery are successful.

The Way Forward: Calls to Action

The meeting called for further action by APEC stressing that APEC economies would benefit from actively broadening the various cooperation channels, exploring new cooperation approaches, and undertaking various kinds of activities in the principle of mutual benefit, complementary endeavour and sharing resources.

Taking a market-based approach to many of the challenges posed by human capacity building is likely to provide an effective way forward. Resources must be mobilised and allocated and difficult choices must be made. Markets will not always successfully achieve social outcomes but they can provide the necessary incentives and signals.

The meeting believed that government must continue to play an important role even with a market-oriented approach. There are market failures and governments must provide a clear and transparent regulatory environment. Governments are both buyers and providers of technology and services and the choices they make will have a significant impact on the ability to use these services for effective capacity building.

In the context of the globalising economy, open international markets are crucial for many elements of human capacity building. They enable cross border flows of services and information. High levels of complementarity among APEC members in education and education services provide the potential for all APEC economies to gain access to the highest quality education, training and skills.

APEC can build upon the region's diversity. APEC includes some of the world's most advanced economies with substantial technological bases, strong and proven institutions and well developed human resources. It also includes developing economies which are in earlier stages of engagement with the new economy. APEC can play a significant role in bridging the digital divide by enabling all economies to tap the region's expertise and resources through the exchange of information, best practices and policy options.

The great diversity among APEC economies means there is no one best strategy for taking up the challenges of the new economy. Interaction within APEC can enable member economies to understand the strategic options open to them and develop appropriate policies and sets of actions.

The meeting recommended that this year's APEC Economic Leaders' Informal Meeting and Ministerial Meetings integrate human capacity building as a central issue and take into consideration the outcome of this meeting. APEC fora should shape the agenda for actions and policies ahead and accelerate human capacity building so as to further facilitate trade and investment liberalization and facilitation and sustainable economic growth for common prosperity in the Asia and Pacific region.

Opportunities for Further Work

During the course of discussions at the APEC high level meeting on human capacity building, representatives from the government, business and education and training sectors of APEC economies shared experiences and practices, explored better approaches and came up with series of innovative and interesting ideas on human capacity building within the region. These ideas offered opportunities for further actions by APEC.

1. Bridging the Digital Divide and Expanding Internet Access

- Develop a program to provide technical assistance to developing member economies in consistence with their specific situations in shortening the digital divide between APEC members;
- Develop and implement cooperative HCB projects in a joint partnership approaches between developed and developing economies to bridge the digital divide among member economies;
- Develop programs and policies to promote investment in and application of IT and access to the internet in all APEC economies to bridge the 'digital divide' with an effort to enable more people to benefit from information and internet technology. Among these policies are appropriate pricing mechanisms to encourage greater access to the internet;
- Address impediments to greater Internet usage, and time spent online should be addressed and, where applicable, APEC economies should consider competitive and flexible pricing policies that allow flat rate (unmetered) access to the Internet;
- Build on the Knowledge Network launched by Leaders in Brunei in 2000, by establishing an APEC education component of the Network to make available on the World Wide Web the best resources in education and training from all APEC economies, creating a community of practitioners via communication technology.
- Expand projects for IT skills application and Internet access;
- Exchange research findings on appropriate policies to enhance Internet access and usage;
- Assist in building the human resources information network in high tech parks;
- Maintain open access in digital trade, and;
- Develop a pilot e-learning promotion program with cooperation of government, business and education and training sectors to expand network knowledge training in member economies in order for them to become more adapted to the new economy and new tech revolution.

2. Setting up a Life-long Education and Building a Learning Society

- Establish accessible wide- and multi-dimensional learning networks to enable the whole community, in particular, the disadvantaged groups to have access to learning throughout their work and life;
- Endeavor to convert education and training systems that are supplier-centered into consumer-oriented systems, in response to current demands;
- Establish a sound life long learning system to include pre-employment education, continual training and upgrading of knowledge and skills for workers;
- Enhance the skills and responsiveness of government employees to better equip governments to design policy infrastructure in a changing environment;

- Support collaboration between regional organizations involved in IT literacy and skills development through EduPACT and other appropriate mechanisms;
- Provide joint training in business management, trade, finance, securities, insurance, customs, law, accounting and human resources management, and;
- Encourage the opening of education and training facilities, including facilities which transcend national boundaries.

3. Strengthening the Managerial and Employee Training and Enhancing Enterprises Competence in the Context of Economic Globalization

- Develop a package of liberalization measures to ensure continued open access including various elements of e-commerce (tariffs, services, IPR protection). Review this package within APEC with a view to developing consensus on implementation and an implementation timetable;
- In development of highly skilled executive, managerial and technical personnel focusing on strengthening their adaptability, effectiveness and creativity. This could be accomplished through development of high quality, accessible and flexible education systems for the future, as well as other training programs for the development of managerial and professionals skills, entrepreneurship and leadership competencies;
- Provide retraining for both employees and employers in developing economies to help them catch up with the requirements of New Economy for sustainable growth and equitable development within APEC community fostering sustainable growth and equitable development within APEC community, and
- Reduce relevant legal and regulatory restrictions to facilitate the exchange of human talent across the APEC region;

4. Integrating the Resources and Promoting the Overall Human Capacity Building

- Integrate human capacity building within their overall social and economic development strategy, recognizing the critical importance of human capital by developing more integrated approaches to capacity building, innovating in policy development and program delivery, and increasing inputs from all channels;
- Develop relevant program to enhance entrepreneurial and management skills, particularly among small and medium enterprises to meet the new demands from globalization and the new economy;
- Develop policies to provide incentives for the business sector to participate in the development of human capacity building facilities and infrastructure, ensuring that access is maintained for the development of e-commerce and exchanges in a digital environment;
- Facilitate mutual recognition of education and professional qualifications which should be based on standard of achievement and outcomes that are mutually agreed between economies;
- Facilitate access for students from APEC members economies to access to education and training opportunities which they need to play their part in the new economy that are available in the APEC region;
- Develop APEC programs under the “Evolving Cooperation Initiative” scheme, which consists of series of projects based on regional needs, cooperation plan and review process, to enhance capacity building cooperation more successively and strategically;
- Enhance the industry-academic partnership between businesses, as end users of the workforce as well as providers of financial resources, and universities, educational

institutions, and vocational training institutions, as suppliers of the workforce, so that they produce an IT workforce that is readily available to high-tech businesses;

- Establish mutual *linkages* between sectoral networks including business, education, training sectors and government to draw out synergy effect to the human capacity building;
- Encourage trade union to develop and implement relevant training programmes, and motivate and mobilize workers to undertake life long learning, and;
- Establish an APEC Human Capacity Building Network Center.

Part Three: Co-Chairs' Remarks

**COOPERATION AND INNOVATION TO BUILD HUMAN
CAPACITY FOR DYNAMIC AND SUSTAINABLE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Address by Zhang Xuezhong

Minister of Personnel of the People's Republic of China

Ministers, Distinguished Guests, ladies and gentlemen,
Good afternoon!

I am honored to co-chair this meeting with Phim Dato Rahman, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam. Government officials, business executives, experts from education/training sectors of APEC economies are gathering here today to exchange views on how to promote human capacity building under the new economy. On behalf of the co-hosts of the meeting, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations on the opening of the meeting and my warm welcome to all the distinguished guests coming from afar.

This morning, His Excellency President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam attended the Opening Ceremony and delivered important speeches. From the perspective of historical development and with strategic vision, the two leaders gave an in-depth analysis on the trend and features of global socio-economic development in the new century, pointed out the importance and urgency of strengthening human capacity building and put forward suggestions on how to promote APEC human capacity building. The farsightedness of both leaders is of great significance in guiding human capacity building and sustainable economic development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Eighth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, held in Bandar Seri Begawan in November last year, endorsed the initiative of H.E President Jiang Zemin and H.M the Sultan of Brunei, that China and Brunei would co-host a high-level meeting on human capacity building. The governments of China and Brunei have attached great importance to this meeting, and set up working teams to prepare for the meeting. Through careful studies and consultations with member economies, we set the theme of the meeting as *New Economy, New Strategy: Innovation and Cooperation to Build Human Capacity for Common*

Prosperity. Focusing on this theme, the meeting will cover three topics: *Challenges Ahead: Moving from Old to New for Stakeholders; Strategic Options: Working to Reach All People; Innovative Cooperation: Better Policy Approaches.* Over the past few months, we gathered opinions from and exchanged views with various parties and conducted intensive research. It is believed that strengthening human capacity building is of great and far-reaching significance and it is both timely and necessary to carry out research and discussions on the above-mentioned theme and topics.

Strengthening Human Capacity Building Is An Objective Requirement of Socio-economic Development in the Asia-Pacific Region. Mankind has entered into a new century and the world is undergoing profound changes. Science and technology are making giant strides. Economic globalization is gaining momentum. Industrial structural adjustment is accelerating worldwide. The new economy based on knowledge, high technologies and high-tech industries is taking shape. The Asia-Pacific region, as a dynamic region in the world's economic development, is recovering from the buffet by the financial crisis. At the same time the APEC region confronts with new problems such as economic slowdown in some countries, widening gap among economies, as well as prominent population, environment and resources problems. It requires joint efforts to solve these problems and the key lies in strengthening human capacity building. Only by changing the old production mode featured by excessive consumption of resources, tapping people's wisdom and creativity, spurring technological progress and technical innovation can we develop in a sustainable way. Only by improving the quality of the workforce and enhancing self-developing capacity of the members can the Asia-Pacific region achieve coordinated economic development.

To Develop Human Capacity Building Strategy Is A Pressing Necessity for APEC Economies to Meet New Challenges. The constant scientific and technological advancement gives mankind unprecedented ability to explore and make use of the Nature, opens up broad prospect for mankind to develop itself, and imposes new challenges on human capacity building. The major challenges include: Both developed and developing economies are facing shortage of talents and human resources development fails to meet the demand of development. The quality of the workforce needs to be further improved with accelerating restructuring and application of new technologies. The emergence of "digital gap" results in the exclusion of some people from the network world who subsequently becomes a disadvantaged group in employment and development. Worldwide competition on talents is increasing and developing economies and their enterprises are facing new pressures and difficulties caused by brain drain. To meet these challenges we need to work out a new strategy that benefits all the members while maintaining coordinated economic development in the Asia-Pacific region. We need to set goals and take measures to guide the joint action of the economies so as to promote constant development of human capacity building in the Asia-Pacific region.

It Is the Common Aspiration of the Government, Business and the Education/Training Sectors to Enhance Cooperation in Human Capacity Building.

The world is entering an age of integration, cooperation and co-existence. The ties among economies and among all social sectors are becoming closer. Human capacity building, as an issue with a bearing on the overall development, requires the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders, especially the close cooperation between the government, business and the education/training sectors, which makes decision-making more rational and public service better, and creates a sound policy environment for human capacity building. The cooperation facilitates the opening of new market and the sharing of benefits of human capacity building. The cooperation also helps us to complement each other with relative advantages, to share resources, and to improve overall capacity of human resource development, so as to inject new vitality into and open up new areas of ECOTECH as well as TALF among APEC economies.

APEC has always attached great importance to human resource development, has done a lot of work in this respect, and has achieved remarkable results. It is unprecedented in the history of APEC to hold a meeting on human capacity building, attended by two heads of state, participated by representatives from three sectors who carry out extensive and intensive exchanges. It is our hope that this meeting will build on past experience, focus on the theme of cooperation and innovation, draw on collective wisdom, increase awareness of the importance of human capacity building in the context of new economy, explore new philosophies of development, work out strategies of human capacity building, set clear-cut objectives and priorities, and define principles and approaches of cooperation before developing the *Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building*, so as to provide basis and recommendations for this year's informal APEC Leaders' and Ministers' Meetings.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The meeting gives the Chinese government, business, education/training sector a precious opportunity to conduct exchanges with and learn from the APEC economies. I'd like to share with you China's practices and experience in human capacity building.

China is a developing country with a population of nearly 1.3 billion. During the process of modernization, it is crucial to turn the heavy population burden to an advantage in human resources. Since reform and opening up, especially over the last decade, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory, and the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, adhering to the guiding principle of respecting knowledge and talents, we have been actively implementing the strategy of revitalizing the country through science, technology and education, and developing human resources. As a result, we are witnessing unprecedented economic prosperity, social harmony and progress, and growing development in human resources. Our major practices are as follows:

—— To integrate education, science and technology and talents into national development strategy as the driving force behind and guarantee of social and economic development. We have given top priority to education and increased input so as

to promote educational reform and development, strengthening primary education, vigorously developing education of higher learning and vocational training, pushing forward quality education and developing a life-long learning education system. During the 9th Five-Year Plan period, we succeeded in popularizing nine-year compulsory education and eliminating illiteracy among youths and adults. At present, the number of college students enrolled is 9.4 million, and among every 100,000 people there are 3,611 people with at least college education, an increase of 154% over the 1,422 people in 1990. Efforts have been made to promote scientific and technological advancement, to establish an innovation system, to implement the national hi-tech research and development plan and national knowledge innovation projects, to encourage creative thinking, and to train people with creativity. At present, the quality of China's workforce has been greatly improved and personnel structure continuously optimized. The number of skilled workers with at least junior college education or at least middle school education has reached 60.75 million, accounting for 8.6% of the total workforce, and the number of technicians with specialties has reached 39.14 million, accounting for 5.5% of the total workforce. This is a strong guarantee for sustainable economic development.

The *Outline of 10th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development*, examined and adopted recently at the Fourth Session of the Ninth People's Congress, decides to take as a task of strategic importance training, attracting and making best use of talents. We need to form a team of leading officials with high quality, a team of professional and technical personnel with a scientific way of thinking and meeting the demands of social and economic development, a team of entrepreneurs with innovative and pioneering spirits, a team of public servants clean, diligent, professional and willing to serve the people, and a team of highly skilled technicians working in the countryside and devoted to industrialization of agriculture. We will speed up the establishment of an effective mechanism enabling talents to stand out and fully display their talents. We have made efforts to create a social environment that respects knowledge, respects talents and encourages entrepreneurship.

—— **To promote overall human resource development against the backdrop of economic restructuring.** Firstly, we are combining human resource restructuring with industrial restructuring. Efforts have been made to facilitate the shift of workforce from the traditional industries to modern industries. The training of management personnel for new and hi-tech enterprises as well as other talents urgently needed in economic construction is encouraged. During the 9th Five-Year plan period, 550,000 people participated in enterprise management training and 6.5million people in short-term training. Measures have been taken to raise the proportion of people working in the tertiary industry. In the past three years, 13 million people got re-employed. We are committed to accelerating the development of information industry and the training of its workforce, as well as spreading of internet knowledge. By 2000, the number of internet users in China has reached 22.5 million. Secondly, we combine human resource development with rural economic development and urbanization. The training of agricultural scientific research personnel, agricultural technicians and various talents for rural development has been strengthened.

We have been implementing Green Certificate Project which aims at giving farmers technical training. Every year 30 million farmers are attending various training programs. During the past decade, 50 million rural workforce flow to other areas or cities annually, and all together about 200 million rural population migrated to cities and towns. Thirdly, we combine human resource development with the west development strategy. Human resource development has been taken as the key to economic development in underdeveloped areas. We are implementing a plan to develop human resources in the western part of China, strengthening talents training and encouraging flow of talents into the western region so as to enhance the development capacity of that region.

——**To intensify institutional reform and create a sound environment for talents to stand out and display their ability.** To meet the demand of socialist market economy, we have been reforming the human resource management system formed in the planned economy period in order to eliminate institutional constraints over talents and give full play to talents. We are conducting government structural reform to transform government functions and improve national public servant system. We are intensifying personnel management system reform and setting up a new fair and open competitive recruitment system. The labor contract system and appointment system are being adopted and social security system improved. In light of the principle of combining income distribution according to one's work with distribution according to production factors, we are exploring a new distribution approach that involves technology, management and other production factors in distribution and protects intellectual property right. By implementing the Millions of Talents project and granting special government allowance to outstanding experts, we are actively creating conditions for talents to grow and display their abilities. With an improved talent market and labor and employment helping centers, the competition of talents has been kept in order, the rational flow of human resources encouraged, and the market is playing a basic role in the allocation of human resources.

——**To open wider to the outside world and promote international exchanges on human resources development.** Adhering to the policy of supporting overseas study, encouraging students to return and guaranteeing freedom to come and go, we send students to study abroad and encourage them to return or serve the country in other proper ways. Up to now, the number of students studying abroad has totaled 330,000, and 110,000 students have returned and been playing an important role in the country's modernization drive. China has also received 400,000 students from more than 160 countries and regions. We have been active in introducing foreign talents by employing overseas senior professionals. Since 1978, China has employed 824,000 foreign experts and sent 378,000 technicians or managers to study abroad. At present, there are more than 60,000 foreign employees registered in China.

——**To promote cooperation so to enhance the overall strength of human capacity building.** Beside the active role of the government, all social forces are mobilized to increase input into human resources development. We encourage cooperation between different regions and departments and seek new ways of cooperation such as

university-enterprise and university-municipality cooperation. We encourage the eastern regions to give human resource assistance to the western regions. The cooperation among manufacturing enterprises, universities and research institutions is facilitated. 400,000 organizations participated in such cooperation programs in 2000, launching 140,000 cooperative projects. Efforts have been made to integrate the training of high-level talents with research activities. China has set up more than 1,200 Post-doctoral Mobility Stations and enterprise-based research stations, which have received more than 14,000 post-doctoral researchers. Currently there are nearly 7,000 post-doctoral researchers in these stations. High-level talents have been encouraged to flow into enterprises to increase the R&D capability. The experts from educational and academic circles are encouraged to build mutually beneficial partnership with enterprises through undertaking joint research projects and personnel training. We set up hi-tech parks for start-ups.

China has made great progress in human resource development, but it still falls short of the demand of socio-economic development. China is marching toward the goal of building a better-off society and speeding up the modernization drive. We are making positive preparations for WTO entry and forming a multi-level and multi-dimensional opening up pattern. We will seize the opportunity to enhance human capacity building and accelerate the implementation of talent development strategy. As an APEC member, China is willing to increase cooperation and exchanges with other economies and meet new challenges together, so as to make new contributions to the economic development and social prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Asia-Pacific region is abundant in human resources and has great development potentials. It is a very dynamic region in economic development. The APEC human capacity building in the new century is a long-term and arduous task with a bright prospects. We have high expectations over this meeting. So long as we air our views freely and seek consensus while putting aside differences, the meeting will definitely achieve the anticipated results.

May I wish the meeting a complete success and all of you a pleasant stay in Beijing!

Thank you for your attention.

**Remarks by
His Excellency Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib
Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam**

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon

As we come to this final session, I think it is important to recount briefly the context of this meeting and the value I believe it has for the APEC process.

In Brunei last November, APEC Leaders laid out a bold vision. It was a vision to be achieved in the coming decade. They committed to putting in place, a policy framework that would enable all people in APEC to have individual or community-based access to the services of the Internet by 2010. This was not an end in itself.

Their vision was in recognition that these services form an integral part of a new globalised economy, which is increasingly based on knowledge, creativity and innovation. In short, Internet services are an important conduit to the benefits of globalisation.

Leaders identified the development of human capacity as a fundamental part of that vision. Without skills and knowledge and the ability to innovate in this new environment, market and employment opportunities cannot be fully expanded and living standards will be constrained.

Leaders, of course recognised that their vision required an integrated approach.

Appropriate technology and infrastructure and affordable access to the services of the Internet are essential. Good governance, strong institutions and clear policies must underpin the whole effort. These issues pose equally strong challenges, which must be addressed.

But in Brunei, APEC Leaders took an even broader view. They recognised that their vision could not be achieved without working in partnership with all the sectors of the economy, especially people like those of you here at this meeting from business and from education and training institutions. My good friend Minister Zhang outlined yesterday the genesis of the initiative for this meeting by His Excellency President Jiang and His Majesty and its purpose.

I believe we have come a surprisingly long way in these two days even though this is just the beginning.

First, I think all of us see more clearly the value of exchanging views and the importance of continuing this process. APEC, by bringing together the full spectrum of interests from developed and developing economies can build upon its diversity. We can share our very different perspectives and determine what drives our different interests. From that, we can begin to build more common approaches to policy and a smoother path for development. This is clearly in the interests of businesses and governments. Our goal should be for the

APEC region to get a larger share of investment and opportunities in an increasingly competitive global environment.

Second, we have heard of a multitude of programs to develop skills, education and training, which are already going on in the region. Businesses and education institutions are investing these programs because it is good business not because they have an excess of funds. I believe that it is important that we in government reflect upon what stimulates these kinds of investments and upon policies, which would enable them to be expanded and facilitated. By continuing the type of dialogue in APEC that we have had at this meeting we can learn more and develop better policy approaches.

Finally, I think that we have learnt that the so-called new economy and the development of human capacity must be viewed in an integrated way favourable policy options, benchmarking, best practices etc

Excellencies, Distinguished Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have had a very successful one and half days of discussion and in this final plenary we will hear from the four moderators of the sessions bring together the outcomes of each session, as inputs to the APEC process.

These moderators are no strangers to APEC. They have been working very closely with APEC in one fora or another for many years.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, you have just heard the summary of the sessions by our distinguished guests. These summary will be reflected in the annex of the Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building, which my good friend and co-chair of this meeting, H.E. Minister Zhang will introduce to you.

Thank you very much Your Excellency.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure you agree with me that we have had a very good discussion in this landmark meeting of the Government, Business and Academics.

We have come to the end of our meeting but I hope this will not be the last meeting of this kind. We should continue to have this type of dialogue in APEC.

The outcomes of this meeting will give inputs to our Leaders and Ministerial and in general the APEC process.

With your permission, I would like to close this Final Plenary session. Thank you.

Part Four: Closing Remarks

CLOSING SPEECH

Address by Vice Premier Qian Qichen State Council of the People's Republic of China

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks to the concerted efforts of all, the APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building, with its set agenda successfully completed, is now holding its closing ceremony.

This meeting is convened at a time when the development of APEC faces new circumstances as mankind enters the new century. It is a grand occasion on which people from the Asia-Pacific region discuss the issue of human capacity building. It is also an important meeting in preparation for this year's APEC Informal Leaders' Meeting. His Excellency President Jiang Zemin of China and His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei have graced the meeting with their presence and delivered speeches. Senior government officials, businessmen and experts from the educational and academic communities from the 21 APEC members have gathered together to have a profound analysis of the current situation, sum up and share experience, study strategic counter-measures and probe into the possibility of innovation and cooperation with the focus on human capacity building under the conditions of the New Economy in the new century. This is the first meeting of its kind in APEC history. Over the past two days, we participants have spoken our minds, conducted warm discussions, put forward many good proposals, and helped to formulate the *Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building*. The meeting has been crowned with success. It not only epitomizes the APEC purposes of equality and consensus, but also embodies the spirit of the times characterized by the extensive cooperation and innovative development of APEC members in the new century. Though brief, the meeting is of great and far-reaching significance and will no doubt add an important page to the annals of APEC. Here, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government, warm congratulations on the success of the meeting and the achievements it has scored.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As economic globalization and the new scientific and technological revolution unfold, the production mode of human society is undergoing profound changes. Knowledge and skills have become the most essential factors in the productive forces. For all the countries and regions in the world, APEC members included, to strengthen human capacity building is an important way to maintain sustained and healthy economic and social development. I am pleased to see that this meeting has produced abundant results.

First, the meeting has explored the new idea about human resources development and cooperation. In response to the new situation and new challenges against the background of the New Economy, the meeting has proposed to formulate and implement a human-centered development strategy, which highlights human capacity building and guides the APEC members to transform the mode of production and explore new avenues for development. While underscoring the need of the efforts made by individual members,

the meeting has called for closer cooperation in APEC and other international organizations. These approaches will play an important inspiring and guiding role in the furtherance of the Asia-Pacific economy.

Second, the meeting has identified the direction and priority for human resources development and cooperation. Upholding the principle of benefiting all the people and pursuing the objective of improving the comprehensive qualities of the people and focusing on enhancing their adaptability, creativity and competitiveness in face of economic globalization and informatization, the meeting has put forward a series of important ideas and strategic options, such as establishing a learning society, training senior professionals, spreading and applying information technology and network knowledge, etc. These initiatives have grasped the key point for human capacity building under the conditions of the New Economy and indicated the common challenges faced by all APEC members, thus playing an important role in guiding and promoting future cooperation in APEC human resources development.

Third, the meeting has set up a new mechanism for APEC cooperation. The meeting is the first high-level dialogue among the governments, businesses and educational and academic circles on the issue of human resources development, with the participation of top leaders of APEC members. In compliance with the principles of mutual benefit and reciprocity, mutual complementarity and win-win cooperation, a tripartite partnership for long-term cooperation has been established. The meeting has given expression to the objective requirements of the three sides in human resources development, met their needs for common development and provided a model for expanded APEC changes and cooperation in other fields.

A sagacious thinker in ancient China once said, "It takes ten years to grow trees, but a hundred to cultivate people." The training of people takes time. The promotion of human resources development of a region takes more than one meeting. It requires us to carry forward the spirit of cooperation and innovation and make long-term unremitting efforts to turn this meeting's consensus on the objectives of human capacity building into reality, the strategic option into strategic action and the tripartite cooperative relationship into a long-term and regular operating mechanism.

In October 2001, China will host the 9th APEC Informal Leaders' Meeting in Shanghai. Its theme will be "Meeting New Challenges in the New Century: Achieving Common Prosperity through Cooperation and Participation". Among other things, strengthening capacity building and developing human resources are an important part of the endeavor to cope with challenges brought by globalization and the New Economy. The proposals and suggestions of the current high level meeting will constitute important reference basis for the discussion on human capacity building at the coming Informal Leaders' Meeting this year and ultimately play a significant guiding role for APEC members in their formulation of human resources development policies. We are convinced that, with this meeting as a starting point, APEC human capacity building will make greater progress, thus making greater contribution to the economic development of Asia and the Pacific in the new century.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Entering into a new period of the modernization drive, China values peace, seeks development and wishes to have more extensive exchanges and cooperation with the international community, especially the Asia-Pacific region. The 9th APEC Informal Leaders' Meeting and other meetings will provide a rare opportunity for us to make friends, step up cooperation and serve the economic development of Asia and the Pacific. The Chinese Government and people from all walks of life in China are working wholeheartedly in preparation for the smooth convocation of the meeting. We hope our friends participating in the meeting will have time to look round in China and get to know more of it so as to enhance our friendship. Let's work together to make even greater contributions to the economic prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region in the new century!

Now I declare the APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building closed.

Thank you.

**Part Five:
The Programme and
List of Key Participants**

PROGRAMME

APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building

**China World Hotel, Beijing, China
May 14-16, 2001**

Sunday, 13 May 2001

14:00-21:00 **Early Registration**
(Venue: *Group Check - in Room, Hotel Lobby*)

Monday, 14 May 2001

08:30-21:00 **Registration**
(Venue: *Group Check - in Room, Hotel Lobby*)

09:30-12:30 **Preparatory Meeting for nominated representatives from
economy**
(Venue: *Hotel Conference Hall C*)

19:00 -20:30 **Welcome Reception for all Participants hosted by H.E. Mr.
Wang Zhongyu, State Councilor (Vice Premier) of China**
(Venue: *Hotel Grand Ballroom*)

Tuesday, 15 May 2001

09:30-10:00 **H.E. Jiang Zemin, President of the People's Republic of China
and H.M. the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam meet key participants**
(Venue : *The Great Hall of the People*)

10:00-11:00 **Opening Ceremony**
(Venue : *The Great Hall of the People*)

Addresses by H.M. the Sultan of Brunei and H.E President Jiang Zemin

Introductions and thanks by H.E. Mr. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of
Personnel, China and H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister
of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam

11:45 -13:45

Luncheon

(Venue: *Hotel Grand Ballroom*)

Chair: Mm. Wei Yu, Vice Minister of Education, China

Speakers :

Christopher Meyer, Vice President, Cap Gemini Ernst & Young and best selling author of *Blur* and *Future Wealth*
Shengman Zhang, Managing Director, World Bank

14:00

Plenary Session I: *Challenges Ahead - Moving from Old to New for Stakeholders*

(Venue: *Hotel Conference Hall*)

APEC Leaders laid out a bold vision for new economy in Brunei Darussalam last year. This session will assess the challenges and opportunities ahead for growth and development in the new economy and in particular the central importance of human capacity building in this new environment. It will also look at the preparedness of APEC economies to face these challenges, new and cost effective means to build human capacity.

Co-chairs :

H.E. Mr. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of Personnel, China

H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam

- Co-chairs' Address

Lead Discussants:

- Stephen Sample, Chair, Association of Pacific Rim Universities and President, University of Southern California, U.S.A
- Lee Yong-Kyung, President and CEO, Korea Telecom Freetel
- Stan Shih, Chairman, CEO and Founder, The Acer Group, Chinese Taipei
- Roberto Romulo, Senior Advisor to the President and Chair, e-Asean Task Force, Philippines

15:20 - 15:35

Tea/Coffee Break

15:35-17:30

Interventions by the Heads of Delegations General Discussion

Moderator: Timothy Ong, Executive Chairman, Asia Inc.

19:00

Special Gala Dinner honoured by the attendance of H.E. President Jiang Zemin of China and H.E. the Sultan of Brunei Darusallam

Hosted by the Co-chairs H.E. Mr. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of Personnel, China and H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam at the Great Hall of the People

Wednesday, 16 May 2001

Concurrent Dialogue Sessions I & II:

The goal of these sessions is to develop strategic options and more innovative cooperation approaches to human capacity building drawing on the many creative experiences already underway in business, education, training and government. The discussion will focus on key issues for government policy to develop human capacity building, requirements of business and training/education, viable technologies to give access to unserved parts of our economies. The sessions also aim to develop ideas on issues such as e-learning, distance education, mutual recognition issues, management and professional skills development.

09:00 -10:10 ***Session I: Strategic Options - Working to Reach all People***

(Venue: Hotel Conference Hall A)

Chair: Dr. Charles Barrett, Vice President, Conference Board of Canada

Lead Discussants:

- Boonler Somchit, Executive Director, Penang Skill Development Centre, Malaysia
- Hugh Stephens, Vice President, Public Policy, Asia Pacific, AOL Time Warner Inc, USA
- Nigel Haworth, Professor of Auckland University, New Zealand
- Buheita Fujiwara, Corporate Senior Executive Director, Sharp Corp, Japan

10:10 -10:25 ***Tea/Coffee Break***

10:25 -11:45 ***Interventions by the Heads of Delegations / General Discussion***

Moderator: Hadi Soesastro, Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia

09:00 - 10:10 **Session II: Innovative Cooperation-Working with Stakeholders**

(Venue: Hotel Conference Hall B)

Chair: Wang Dazhong, President of Tsinghua University, China

Lead Discussants:

- David Barnes, Vice-President , IBM Asia and Pacific
- Makoto Nagao, Kyoto University, Japan
- Representative, from Cisco
- Juan Enriquez (Mexico), Director, Life Science Project, Harvard Business School

10:10 -10:30 **Tea/Coffee Break**

10:25 -11:45 **Interventions by the Heads of Delegations / General Discussion**

Moderator: Peter Petri, Brandeis University

12:00 –13:45 **Luncheon**

(Venue: Hotel Grand Ballroom)

Chair: Pehin Dato Hj Abu Bakar, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Brunei Darussalam

Speakers:

Mr. Li Yizhong, General Manager of SINOPEC, China

Mr. Roberto Blois, Deputy Secretary General, ITU

14:00 – 15:00 **Dialogue Plenary Session: Better Policy Approaches**

(Venue: Hotel Conference Hall)

This session will consider better policy approaches to further facilitate business and education and training efforts and for APEC, as a regional grouping, to help bridge developed and developing economies.

Chair: Cheng Ton Lin, Principal and CEO, Nanyang Polytechnic, Singapore

Lead Discussants

- Richard Li, Executive Chairman, PCCW, Hong Kong, China
- Alison Sibree, Vice President , Oracle Corp, USA
- Datuk Shahril Shamsuddin, President & CEO, Sapura Holdings Sdn Bhd, Malaysia

Interventions by the Heads of Delegations / General Discussion

Moderator: Christopher Findlay, Australian National University, Australia

15:00 – 16:00

Plenary Session II: The Way Forward

(Venue: *Hotel Conference Hall*)

Co-chairs: H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam
H.E. Mr. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of Personnel, China

Recommendations and Issues for Action

- Hadi Soesastro, Centre for Strategic and International Studies
- Peter Petri, Brandeis University
- Christopher Findlay, Australian National University
- Timothy Ong, Executive Chairman, Asia Inc

Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building

16:00-16:30

Closing Ceremony

Address by H.E. Qian Qichen, Vice Premier of People's Republic of China

Introductions and thanks by H.E. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam and H.E. Mr. Zhang Xuezhong, Minister of Personnel, China

LIST OF KEY PARTICIPANTS

1. Co-chairs

Zhang Xuezhong
Minister, Ministry of Personnel
People's Republic of China

Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib
Minister, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources,
Brunei Darussalam

2. Heads of Delegations

Robert Horne
Director, Division of International Analysis & Evaluation
Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Australia

Pehin Dato Jock Seng LIM
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brunei Darussalam

Claire Morris
Deputy Minister
Human Resources Development Committee
Canada

German A. King
Head, APEC Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Chile

Zhang Bailin
Vice Minister, Ministry of Personnel
People's Republic of China

Fanny Law
Secretary, Education and Manpower Bureau
Hong Kong, China

Yahya A. Muhaimin

Minister, Department of National Education
Indonesia

Iwao Matsuda
Senior Vice Minister, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Japan

Jae Bang Kohn
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education
Korea

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Syed Abdul Kadir
Secretary General, Ministry of Human Resources
Mayaysia

Patricia Espinoza Torres
President, National Institute for Women
Mexico

Lianne Dalziel
Minister of Immigration, Minister for Senior Citizens,
Associate Minister of Education, Minister for Accident Insurance
New Zealand

John Waiko
Minister, Ministry of Education, Research, Science and Technology
Papua New Guinea

Luzmila E. Zanabria Ishikawa
Ambassador, Embassy of Peru to the People's Republic of China
Peru

Jose M. Espanol, JR
Undersecretary, Department of Labor and Employment
The Philippines

Igor Rogacher
Ambassdor, Russian Embassy to the People's Republic of China
Russia

Boon Yang Lee
Minister, Ministry of Manpower
Singapore

Po Chin Chen
Chairman, Council for Economic Planning and Development
Chinese Taipei

Kasem Watanachai
Minister, Ministry of Education
Thailand

Susan Sclafani
Counselor to Secretary of Education, Department of Education
United States of America

Tran Xuan Gia
Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Viet Nam

3. Special Invitees

Timothy Teck Mong Ong
Executive Chairman, the Asia-Inc.
Brunei Darussalam

Li Yizhong
President, China Petrochemical Corporation
People's Republic of China

Richard Li
CEO, Pacific Century Cyber Works
Hong Kong, China

Marwoto Hadi Soesastro
Executive Director, Center for Strategic and International Studies
Indonesia

Makoto Nagao
President, Kyoto University
Japan

Tan Sri Dato' Shamsuddin Abdul Kadir
Chairman and Founder, Sapura Holdings Pty Ltd.
Malaysia

Roberto R. Romulo
Presidential Adviser on International Competitiveness
and Chairman of e-ASEAN Task Force, e-ASEAN
The Philippines

Chen-Jung Shih
Chairman, CEO and Founder, The Acer Group
Chinese Taipei

Steven B. Sample
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Alison Sibree

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Peter A. Petri
President, Director of APEC Study Centers
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Christopher Meyer
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4. Representatives of International Organizations

Shengman Zhang
Managing Director
The World Bank

Roberto Blois
Deputy Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union