

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE NLB AND THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF CHINA**

The aim of this paper is to describe the main cross-cultural tasks and features of the Belarusian National Library under the influence of the Chinese culture.

There are five points under consideration in this paper. Firstly, there is a word about history of the building of The National Library of Belarus. Secondly, we have some information about the design solution. It might be useful to give a little background to the up-to-date facility of the National Library of Belarus. Thirdly, the paper focuses on international rankings of the Library. Finally, the research touches upon the Memorandum of understanding between the NLB and the National Library of China and the main issues of it.

The country's top library was founded in 1922 under the aegis of the Belarusian State University. In 1926, the Belarusian State Library became an independent institution. The decision to build new premises for it was made then. Well-known Belarusian architect, Georgy Lavrov came up with an unusual design that embodies a mathematical system of coordinates [1].

The next point of the paper is the design solution of the building. In 1989 a USSR-wide contest was held to choose the best architectural design for the Library. The winners – architects Viktor Kramarenko and Mikhail Vinogradov – suggested the Belarusian diamond design that combines functionality and modern design solutions. Diamond shape was done to symbolize the value of knowledge. The President of Belarus opened the National Library of Belarus on 16 June 2006 [1].

It is now an informational, research, sociocultural, and sociopolitical center. Professor Roman Motulsky, Doctor of Pedagogy is the Director of the Library. The collection of the «diamond of knowledge» contains about 9 million editions on various media. Those are printed editions, manuscripts, microcopies, digital materials and other materials created in Belarus and abroad in over 80 languages. In accordance with the innovative mission of the NLB, its main strategic goal is to create conditions that promote the information support of the innovative develop-

ment of the country to meet the universal information and sociocultural needs of society, operating in the interests of national culture, science, and education [1].

The National Library of Belarus traditionally maintains stable links on international book exchange. Today, its partners in this field, are 309 libraries from 59 countries. At the same time, the NLB successfully performs the functions of an intra-republican document of exchange and redistribution, provides substantial assistance to the country's libraries, including rural libraries and libraries of agro-cities, in completing the funds. For example, only during this year, the NLB transferred more than 14,000 documents to 25 campus libraries. Creating equal and comfortable conditions to meet the information needs of users in a rapidly changing information environment, the NLB seeks to ensure the availability of information from all sectors of the information market [1].

Thus, moving on to the relationships between the NLB and NB it is important to emphasize that the National Library of Belarus has a number of cross-cultural agreements.

China is the great supporter of the cultural development of Belarus. The Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China have strong cultural ties that are based on a long history of cooperation. That was told by the former First Deputy Minister of Culture of Belarus, Vladimir Rylatko at a press conference. According to his words, «one of the confirmations of close cooperation in the field of culture is the holding of the Days of Chinese Culture in Belarus», which are held in Minsk from September 23 to September 29 every year. Vladimir Rylatko also noted that, “despite the geographical distance, cooperation between the two countries has a steady tendency to successful development in areas such as art, music, theater, etc» [2].

On September 10, 2007, the Chinese Ambassador to Belarus and the Director of the National Library of Belarus (NLB) signed a memorandum of understanding between the NLB and the National Library of China in Minsk. Then the diplomat handed over a gift from the National Library of China to the Belarusian side – more than 100 books in Chinese, English and Russian. Among them are reference books, dictionaries and works of fiction, books on the history and culture of China, essays on the political system, geography, culture and education in the PRC. This gift is a part of the PRC government's international project «A Window on China» aimed at studying Chinese history, culture, art, literature, politics and economics [3].

On February 5, 2009, the Embassy of China donated a collection of books, including about 600 copies, to the National Library of Belarus. The solemn ceremony was held in Minsk. The books were donated as part of the «Window on China» programme, which has been implemented by the National Libraries of China and Belarus since 2007, when a memorandum of understanding was signed. The first batch of books was received by the National Library of Belarus in 2008. These are publications on philosophy, law, history, culture and art, codes and laws of the People's Republic of China. Most of the books are published in two languages – Chinese and English, which should significantly expand the circle of their users. The head of the Asia department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus Vadim Senyut expressed confidence that the Belarusian readers would appreciate the gift. The books would help Belarusians to learn more about the history, culture of China, current development trends of this country», he said [4].

In May 2015, the state visit to the Republic of Belarus of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China took place, within which the parties concluded, «At the present stage, direct interaction between regions and enterprises should become the leading force of human and business cooperation between our countries». It was noted that the Belarusian-Chinese regional cooperation needs the implementation of mutually beneficial investment projects in various fields [5].

At the end of August 2015, in the Directive on the development of bilateral relations between Belarus and China, signed by the Belarusian head of state, the main areas of cooperation included direct and systematic inter-regional cooperation. It also contained requirements – «to form and approve the programme of interregional exhibitions and fairs, the Days of provinces, regions and cities up to 2020 with its annual actualisation and concretisation. «Every year, up to 2020, provide each region and the city of Minsk to attract at least \$ 100 million in direct Chinese investment as part of interregional cooperation» [6].

Summarizing the main points of the paper, it must be concluded that:

- the objective of the Belarusian National Library- is to create conditions that promote the information support of the innovative development of the country to meet the universal information and sociocultural needs of society, operating in the interests of national culture, science and education;

- the National Library of Belarus has a lot of cross-cultural agreements and traditionally maintains stable links on international book exchange;

- The Belarusian National Library seeks to insure the availability of information from all sectors of the information market.

The cooperation between the National Library of Belarus and the National Library of China provides a lot of people with access to more than 100 databases.

Having a large logistical, information and personnel potential, the memorandum of understanding between the National Library of Belarus and the National Library of China sees its mission not only in serving real and virtual users with its own resources and resources of the world's largest information centers in the traditional mode, but also in coordinating the activities of all libraries and information centers in two main countries – Belarus and China.

References

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АДАПТАЦИЯ КИТАЙСКОГО ОПЫТА В УЧЕБНО-ТРЕНИРОВОЧНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ ИГРОКОВ В НАСТОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕННИС В БЕЛАРУСИ

В настоящее время современный мир развивается по пути глобализации. Этот процесс охватывает практически все сферы жизнедеятельности людей. Несомненным преимуществом является возможность совершенствоваться, развиваться на основе обмена опытом, информацией, технологиями. В области спорта с давних времен проводились состязания внутри одной страны, а позже и между различными странами и континентами. Именно высокая популярность спорта способствует укреплению и развитию международного сотрудничества.

Актуальность вопросов повышения спортивного мастерства связана с важной ролью спорта в нашей стране и во всем мире. Настольный теннис входит в программу олимпийских видов спорта с 1988 года, и с каждым годом популярность его растет. До 2016 года включительно разыгрывалось 4 комплекта наград, с 2020 года увеличилось количество медалей до 5 комплектов.

В состав международной федерации настольного тенниса, по данным 2017 года, входит 218 ассоциаций. Это третья по численности федерация после федераций футбола и легкой атлетики. Разнообразие ударов, быстротечность и непредсказуемость игры, простые правила делают настольный теннис привлекательным и популярным, возможность играть людям любого возраста и несложное оборудование – доступным и массовым. И в то же время предъявляет высокие требования к уровню подготовленности спортсмена, в связи с чем возникает необходимость в совершенствовании системы спортивной подготовки.