



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

G 8 - UNESCO World Forum

Education, Research and Innovation: New Partnerships for Sustainable Development Education in the Knowledge Based Society

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Deutschland. Das von morgen.



Two challenges for innovative societies:

- the process of globalisation
- the increasing role of science and technology

Globalisation is more than the internationalisation of markets

Today, globalisation is a social, a cultural and a phenomenon that effects regions and institutions like schools, unversities



Education is in the focus of globalisation -

- it is a prerequisite for the supply of high qualification
- it is seen as a key to social cohesion to mitigate the consequences of globalisation like fragmentation and social segregation

Science and technology are driving forces for growth and productivity in modern economies

Qualification and access to research has become more important for Multinational Enterprises than tax regulation and language for their investment decisions



OECD indicators show consistently, that countries intensively investing in education benefit economically and socially from that choice.

But: Money is not a guarantee for good educational results.

Educational institutions must be responsive, flexible and effective to societal demands



Globalisation leads to more competition

Competition effects educational institutions directly: It is the competition for talents, for financial resources and for recognition on a global level

The reciprocity in the exchange of scientists, researchers and scholars is threatened

What is necessary is an international concept of brain circulation



Migration is a central issue for education:

School leavers without a formal secondary school level qualification is high in OECD countries: In 14 of 27 OECD countries the share of young students leaving school without formal qualification (secondary II school level) reaches from 10 % up to 33 %

Education reinforces existing social inequalities with children from migrational backgrounds at the end of the scale: In Germany e.g. 40 % of children from migration families do not receive a secondary II level qualification



Disparities are still high between industrialised countries and developing countries especially in Africa, South- and East-Asia

38 million children in Sub-Sahara Africa do not attend school at all

Worldwide 77 million children are out of school today, including 44 million girls

The Millennium Development Initiative has enhanced primary school up to 83 % of the relevant age cohort



“Development of a global innovation society depends on the mobility and integration in all nations of people, knowledge and technologies. As science, technology, and economic progress become more global, international collaboration is indispensable to generate the talent and knowledge needed to find solutions to fundamental global challenges.”

St. Petersburg Declaration “Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century”, July 2006



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Thank you very much!

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Basic Policy Issues of International and Multilateral Cooperation

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