



simple-mindedness make it difficult to solve the challenges of this world, and having a proper attitude is of great importance. She elaborated on the need to assure that citizens can use their knowledge in practice and to become immune against fake news, crime, terrorism and other challenges. She also underlined the importance of green and circular economies, having the mindset of using less, and refusing blind consumerism. She argued that the European Commission does its best in order to further the education of EU citizens, listing examples such as the EU2020 educational targets, the EU Skills Agenda, the EU Digital Skills, and Jobs Coalition or the Joint Research Centre, which creates knowledge for politics. She said that the future of education lies in developing a holistic approach and common understandings. According to her, e-learning would be more appropriate in developing the skills which are very important for the future, such as coordination and critical thinking. She concluded her presentation by claiming that we need top scientists, but rather we need that everyone is literate and can access the right information with the right attitudes.

**Jari Kaivo-oja**, Research Director, Finland Futures Research Centre, argued that European cooperation is needed more than ever in education. He mentioned that in the near future, 30-50% of occupation will disappear, and big learning challenges will emerge. As a reaction to these trends, flexible lifelong learning models are needed. According to him, under these circumstances, nine-to-five work disappears, symbiosis of work and office decouples, and work careers will be a portfolio of gigs, while AI, machine-learning and deep learning will change the rules of the learning activities. What does it mean for all of us? First and foremost, professionals have to re-educate themselves, and core curricula must be changed. Robotics and big data will be inherent parts of the reform in education.

**Ronald de Bruin**, Director, COST – European Cooperation in Science and Technology, began his speech by claiming that you never get to learn a skill that never gets outdated. He elaborated on the role of his organisation COST, the aim of which is to support young researchers and to invest in the future of European science by expanding the horizons, facilitating peer learning, complementarity and interdisciplinarity, as well as building capacity and retaining talents.

**Gyula Csitári**, Co-founder, Logischool, brought a vivid practical aspect into the discussion. As the co-founder of a coding school for children, he argued that digital education is very important for the future, and in order to further its development, classical systems are not enough. At Logischool, children play with computer games, while they also learn the basics of coding and logical thinking, and have fun together in classrooms. He claimed that this way of education also helps the empowerment of women, as the number of coding girls is growing, and this method is also compatible with the education of children with disabilities or special needs. The most important message, however, is that “we don’t educate future coders, we educate future thinkers.”

All in all, the participants all agreed that future development means a clear challenge for education, but innovation may also further the reforms, especially in the areas of e-learning, artificial intelligence, robotics, big data, community-building, interdisciplinarity, and programming. Mr Kaivo-oja closed the discussion by underlining another important aspect that may determine the future of education: “skills can be developed if you have motivation and access – if not, our efforts are not efficient.”

**The main messages of the panel were the following:**

- The aim of education is not anymore only of economic nature, it is only of mid-importance – education is mostly for politics, research and media nowadays. The question is raised: do we still live in capitalist times? Is the aim of education still economic growth?
- There are serious challenges in the field of education, the answers are personalisation, collaboration, informalisation, e-learning, robotics.
- Old education methods, jobs and skills disappear, new skills are necessary, professionals have to re-educate themselves
- EU institutions and related networks are really important in providing platforms for peer exchange and the development of ideas
- We need top scientists, but rather and much more we need that everyone is literate and can access the right information, with the right attitudes, using holistic approach and common understanding

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