

**Day 2 UNESCO - IITE. Round Table  
Education and Knowledge Societies**

Thursday, December 11, 2003  
Geneva PALEXPO  
Conference Centre (near Hall 3), Room C

**9:30 Opening of the Round Table.**  
John Daniel, Vladimir Kinelev

**Session I. Education for Knowledge  
Societies: Trends, Challenges and  
Policies.**

Prof Bernard Cornu, Valdas Adamkus  
Dr Yu Wei, Prof Raoul Weiler

**10:35 Session II. Education in Knowledge in  
Societies: Strategies, Tools, Teaching  
and Learning.**

Prof Bernard Cornu, Prof Raymond Morel  
Dr M. Osman Farruk, Prof Bernard Loing  
Prof Klaus Brunnstein, Prof Alain Senteni  
Prof Tom van Weert, Dr Claudine Langlois  
Dr Sally M. Johnstone

**11:50 Session III. UNESCO as a Key Actor in the  
Development of Education for and in  
Knowledge Societies.**

Prof Bernard Cornu, Prof Peter Bollerslev  
Dr Stephen Rudgard, Blagovest Sendov  
Dr Anton Mangstl, Mrs Monique Fouilhoux

**Discussion and Adoption of Final  
Document**

Prof Bernard Cornu

**Closure of the Round Table**

John Daniel, Vladimir Kinelev

**13:00 End**



**About the Club of Rome**

The Club of Rome is a global think tank and centre of innovation and initiative. As a non-profit, non governmental organisation (NGO), it brings together scientists, economists, businessmen, international high civil servants, heads of state and former heads of state from all five continents who are convinced that the future of humankind is not determined once and for all and that each human being can contribute to the improvement of our societies.

The Club of Rome's mission is to act as a catalyst of global change and sustainable development that is free of any political, ideological or business interest.

The Club of Rome contributes to the solution of what it calls the world problematique, the complex set of the most crucial problems – political, social, economic, technological, environmental, psychological and cultural - facing humanity.

It does so taking a global, long term and interdisciplinary perspective aware of the increasing interdependence of nations and the globalisation of problems that pose predicaments beyond the capacity of individual countries.

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**The Club of Rome**

**&**

**tt30 - think tank 30**

**@WSIS 2003**



The Club of Rome participates at the WSIS with two events:

**The first** concerns comments and explanations about its **Statement to the WSIS** as well as contributions from its young think tank group, tt30, and the results of a research project on system dynamics modeling.

**The second** is the participation to the **UNESCO-IITE, Round Table on Education and Knowledge Societies.**

**Agenda**

Day 1

**About the Club of Rome's Statement to the WSIS**

Wednesday, December 10, 2003, 13:30 - 16:30

Day 2

**UNESCO-IITE Round Table**

**Education and Knowledge Societies**

Thursday, December 11, 2003, 9:30 - 13:00

## Day 1 About the Club of Rome's Statement to the WSIS

Wednesday, December 10, 2003  
Geneva PALEXPO  
Hall 2, Room O

### 13:30 *Toward a New Age of Information and Knowledge for All*

Raoul Weiler

The emergence of a networked knowledge society in the next twenty to thirty years is a major paradigm shift from the industrial model of the nineteenth and twentieth century. This transition is of crucial importance in opening up new opportunities for education, capacity building, social inclusion, and more efficient use of resources. Information and communication technologies, ICTs, are the effective tools of this transition.

They are a "tool for development", not a "reward for development". They require freedom of speech in societies, ubiquitous access to and creation of information. They offer new access to education for and by the people even in the most remote regions, accelerate improved health care and faster eradication of poverty, empower women and build sustainable communities. They enhance the creation and communication of traditional as well as new knowledge respecting local traditions and safeguarding the diversity of cultures and their languages. They must be harnessed to the goal of globally sustainable development.

Since the debate on the first report commissioned by the Club of Rome, *The Limits to Growth*, in the 1970s and the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, the deterioration of the earth's ecological system has been of growing concern.

In the 1990s, the challenges of poverty and governance have risen to the top of the political agenda. They have been developed through the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, the launching of the Doha Development Agenda in 2001, and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

This World Summit WSIS is the next step and the transition to a networked knowledge society, based on wide use of information and communication technologies, ICTs, cannot be a separate process driven by our fascination with technology for its own sake or for short-term competitive advantage.

### 15:00 *Chances and Challenges for the Information Society*

Ildiko Tulbure, Joerg Geier, Roland A. Burger  
tt30 of the Club of Rome

tt30 of the Club of Rome has adopted the World Problematique as the central concept for its work. The think tank regards it as important to provide an agenda of themes that it sees as priorities in a global context from the perspective of the young generation. tt30 presents its perspective on the World Problematique in the graphic form of a Web, which aims at a multidimensional representation of the Problematique. The initiative will be extended with an interactive computer Web model and digital library.

With the emergence of a networked knowledge society, tt30 deems the issues of Technological Divides and Knowledge Transfer as priorities. The project Overcoming Technological Divides launched in 2001 evaluates existing and new technologies Divides in society and proposes appropriate strategies for overcoming them. The analysis and diagnosis cover European and African regions compared to the US and Japan. Within countries significant differences in Divides exist between urban and rural areas and between people of different educational levels. For remote regions the most stringent Divide is the energy production and its distribution

While the development and dissemination of ICTs is very necessary, they will contribute to more a sustainable society, unless „rebound-effects“ do eclipse the positive effects of efficiency increase.

The tt30 project on Knowledge Transfer Systems (KTS) started 2003 and reviews the methods and mechanisms by which knowledge is transferred between and within cultures.

### 15:45 *Modeling the Dynamics of our Common Future. From the TERRA2000 Project.*

Tom Tesch, Pol T. Descamps  
Barry Hughes, Raoul Weiler  
Research Partners TERRA2000

It is often stated that the developed world is on the verge of a societal revolution of a scale comparable to the industrial revolution. The present post-modern society is soon to enter the information age. Much interest for this transition is shown by European Institutions, as well as from policy and decision makers from industry, government. They certainly like to anticipate and avoid potential threats to the various European values and lifestyles.

This paper is to be situated within a project called TERRA 2000 that was started in order to provide recommendations to help manage the transition from the industrial to a networked knowledge society. The system dynamics with its modelling approach has been applied for this purpose. The structure of the model is explained and the need for the creation of an enhanced world model is discussed. The results obtained by running simulations are commented.

16:30 *End*