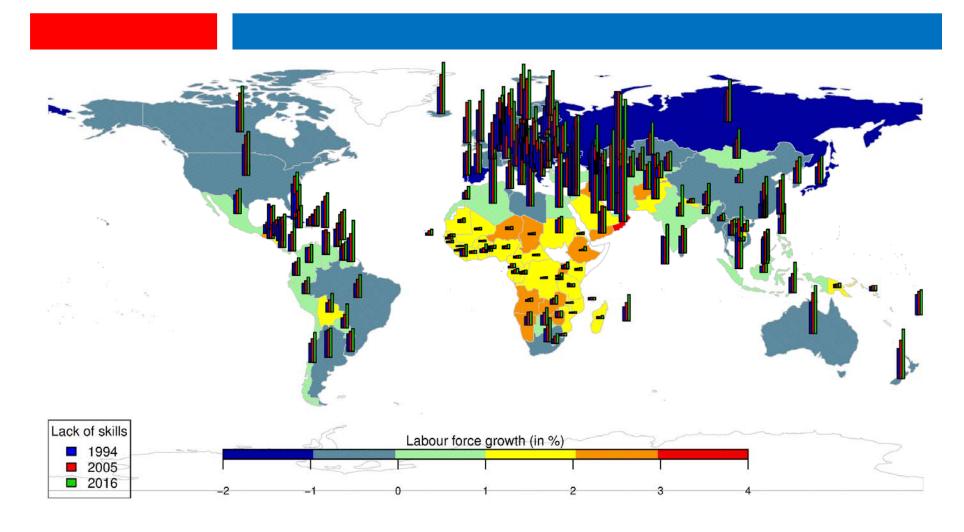
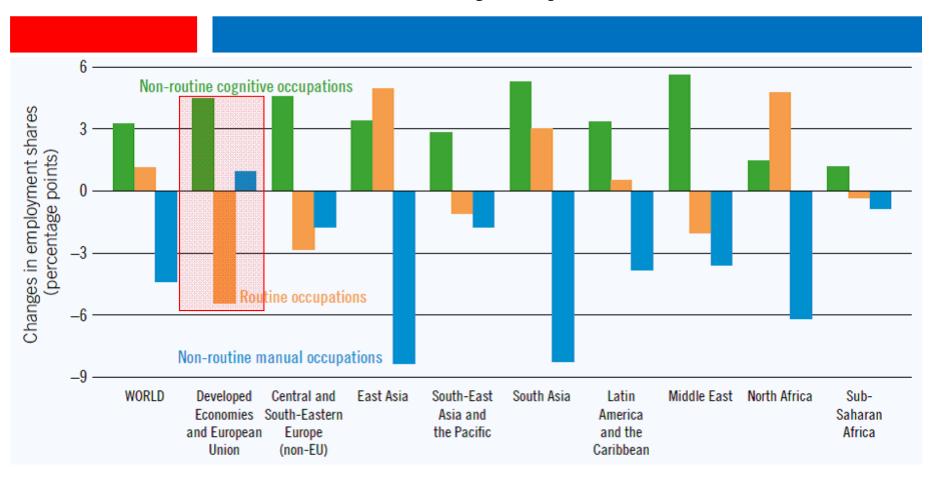


# A global war for talent...



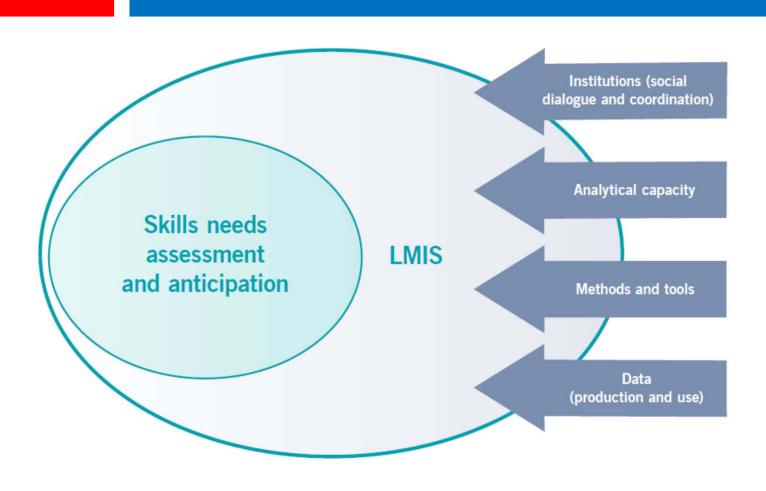
## ...has resulted in job polarization



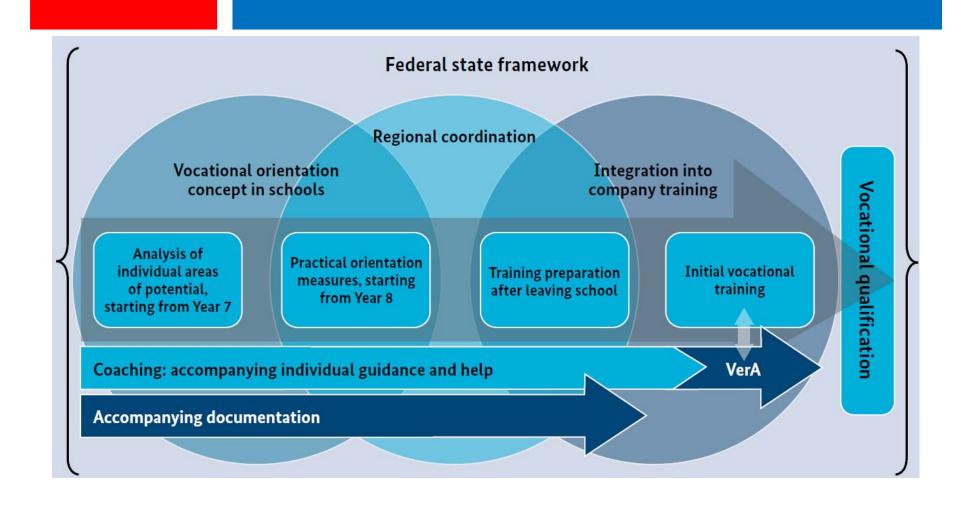
### **Challenges ahead**

- What skills are needed?
- Who should provide them?
- Models of industry-public education collaboration
- Long-term provision of skills

# **Skills anticipation**



## **Collaboration with industry**



#### **Professional academies in Germany**

- Private education effort extended at the unversity level
  - Technical education
  - Executive/management education
  - University-type education with business involvement
- Different types
  - Dual university system in Germany (since 1974 in Baden-Württemberg)
  - Corporate universities (Apple, Walt Disney): mostly for existing staff
  - Facebook (planned): specific demand for software engineers

#### Long-term provision of skills

- Rising life-expectancy → older workforce
  - People will need to re-invent themselves (several times) over their working career
- How to ensure that workers remain productive:
  - Life-long learning
  - Providing training incentives to both workers and employers
  - Active labour market policies to allow for increased occupational and sectoral mobility
  - Enhanced work-force planning at the company level (HR analytics)

#### What needs to be done?



**FoW** 

- Ensure skills provision in line with industry demand
- Set up certification and accreditation mechanisms
- Anticipate skill changes and new skills demand
- Target young people before entering the labour market
- Provide sufficient training opportunities for young adults
- Use AI for better support and talent planning
- Prevent skills shortages efficiently
- Make life-long learning a reality
- Foster skill mobility