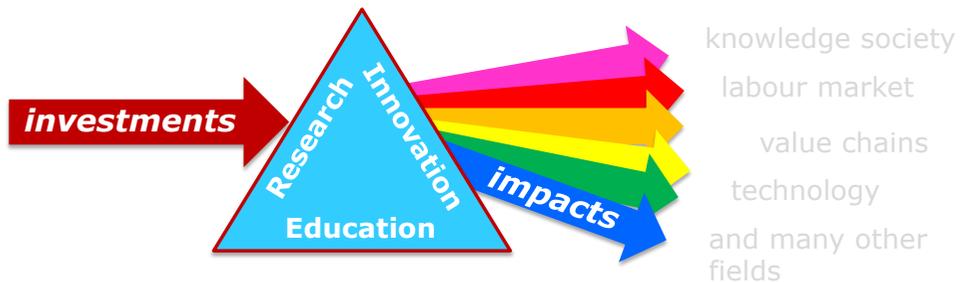


## Policy conclusions: The KT prismatic effect



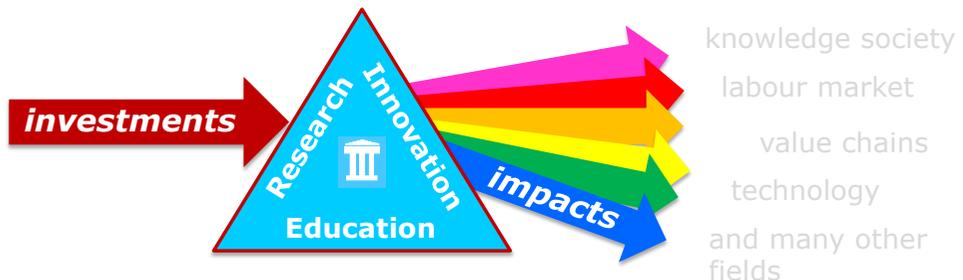
### Invest in the Knowledge Triangle

to tackle structural change & competitiveness in a sustainable way.

Armin Mahr, BMWFW

- When old policy silos crumble, policy makers still need **thematic references to communicate what needs to be done**. It may not be a concept to talk about the interaction of education, research and innovation.
- The **Knowledge Triangle** makes a highly valuable **policy reference frame** to illustrate a magnetic/electric field, where not only interaction has a high impact on other policy areas but
- [Prismatic Effect] where, like in a prismatic lense, investments in one side can not only affect the other two but, in the long run, create sustainable external impacts, like supporting your local ecosystem, structural economic change, enhancing the labour market, social inclusion and the knowledge society, at large.
- >> In a policy context, **the Knowledge Triangle can help to make a central investment argument tangible**.

## Policy conclusions: The KT prismatic effect



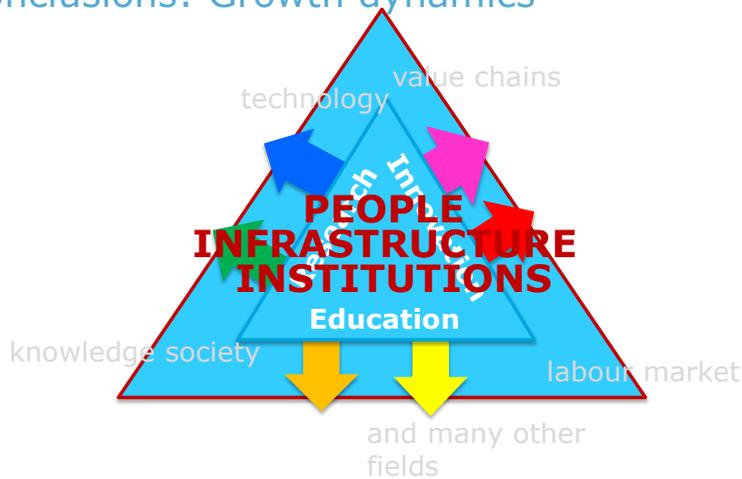
### Invest in Higher Education Institutions

to tackle structural change & competitiveness  
in a sustainable way.

Armin Mahr, BMWFW

- If we understand the Knowledge Triangle as that electric field of interaction, **knowledge institutions** with their three missions can be seen as an epitome, **institutionalising the Knowledge Triangle**, or as a convener of knowledge capital, as Geoff Mulgan called it, bringing the KT Triangle together in a challenge driven way.
- In that triangular field of tension, **interactions have been evolving with growing dynamism**, particularly between institutions and companies, politics and the society at large; and so have steering and financial streams.
- **Measuring the dynamics** can raise the policy relevance
- >> Knowledge institutions face quite a variety of challenges, internationally. The Knowledge Triangle helps to catch this diversity. For knowledge institutions it can help to deliberately address the development of KT interactions in their institutional strategies.

## Policy conclusions: Growth dynamics



## Growth for knowledge societies and entrepreneurial ecosystems

*Connection, inclusion and absorption...*

- As Björn Haugstad, the Norwegian State Secretary pointed out, yesterday, the KT does not only relate to direct knowledge transfer but also to **societal growth by knowledge through the triangular dynamics in the Knowledge Triangle**. These synergies would be difficult to catch without the frame of the Knowledge Triangle.
- What is the fuel responsible for cutting across old silos, because it creates the KT synergies from education, research, innovation, and for the society at large? It is **people**, as Carmen Vela, the Spanish State Secretary rightfully reminded us.
- Of course there needs to be enough **absorptive capacity** in those target fields outside the Triangle, and politics needs to address that fact, too, as we also heard yesterday
- And not forget the **users, and public at large** to be related to KT activities and policies.

- If we want the Knowledge Triangle to be relevant to policy-makers, we might consider it a **growth model for the knowledge society and the creation of entrepreneurial ecosystems**.
- For **policy-makers**, it is not only necessary to understand the dynamics of interaction in the **Knowledge Triangle**
- But also to **support its main tasks**:
- **Connection** (as Minister Heitor argued this morning) of people, institutions and infrastructure in education, research and innovation – but also
- **Openness and inclusion** to new players, creators, makers and users
- And enhancing the mutual **absorptive capacity** in- and outside the Knowledge Triangle; i.e. in the society and markets for what the knowledge triangle outputs, but also, vice versa, in higher education and knowledge institutions, and other players not only for outside demand but also for the expertise, creativity and open ways of knowledge production.