

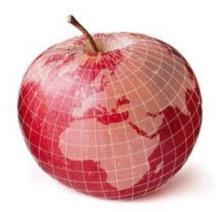
#### The EU Strategy 2020

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Smart, Sustainable, Inclusive

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#### **Implications for My University**



Johan Schnürer, Pro Vice-Chancellor
Professor food microbiology
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)



#### **SLU Mission**

"Develop the knowledge of biological natural resources and their sustainable use and management"

Education, Research, Environmental monitoring and assessment – in collaboration with society at large



#### **Good life**



Rich environment



Sustainable production





#### **SLU in Sweden**

SLU facilities all over the country: campus areas, research stations, field facilities

Larger campus: Alnarp, Skara, Umeå and Uppsala

**67** % Research and postgraduate education

11 % Environmental monitoring and assessment ("nature health check")

22 % Undergraduate education

3300 employees (240 professors, 740 PhD students)





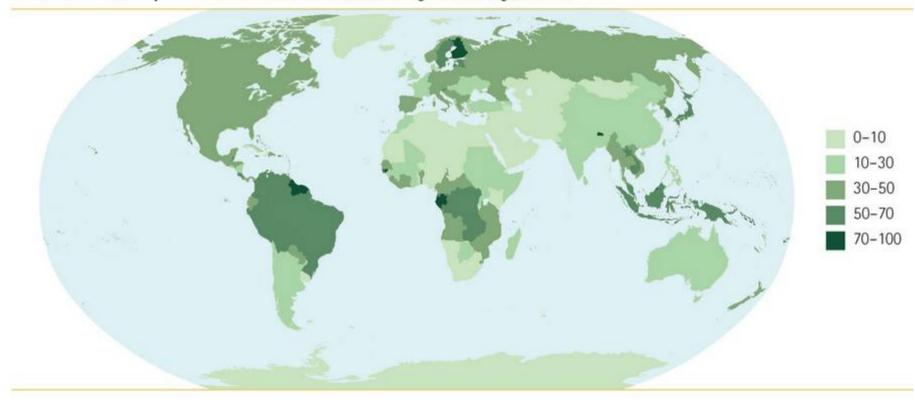


#### **SLU** in the Swedish context

- -9.7 million, area ≈ 2 x UK, rich in natural resources (land, forests, rivers ...)
- -Growing economy through recent financial crises
- -Net EU contributor (25.2 billion SEK, (37.7 -12.4; 2014)\*
- -Strong political support for science and HE regardless of government
- -Large immigration extremely homogenous to high diversity in 30 years



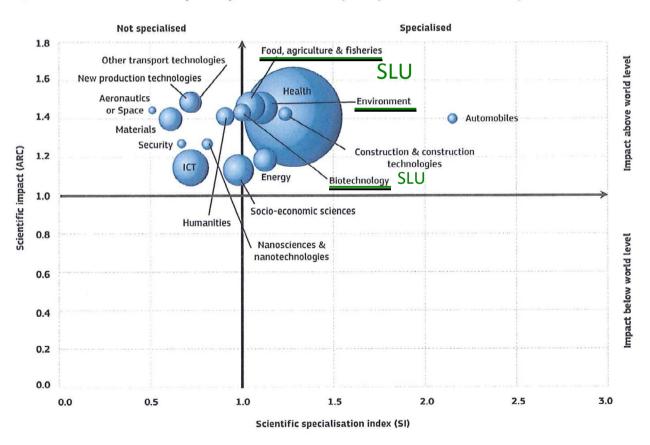
#### Forest area as percent of total land area by country, 2010



Sweden – 69% of land area covered with forests 1% of global forest resources The graph below illustrates the positional analysis of Swedish publications showing the country's situation in terms of scientific specialisation and scientific impact over the period 2000-2010.

The scientific production of the country is reflected by the size of bubbles, which corresponds to the share of scientific publications from a science field in the country's total publications.

#### > Sweden - Positional analysis of publications in Scopus (specialisation versus impact), 2000-2010



Source: DG Research and Innovation – Unit for the Analysis and Monitoring of National Research Policies

Data: Science-Metrix Canada, based on Scopus

Note: Scientific specialisation includes 2000–2010 data; the impact is calculated for publications of 2000–2006, citation window 2007–2009.



#### **Key indicators for Sweden\***

	2012	EU Average	Rank within EU
Employment (% ages 20-64 )	79	68	1
Business R&D (% of GDP)	2.3	1.3	2
Patent applications (/GDP)	10	4	2
Renewable energy (%)	<b>≈</b> 50	13	1
Public R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	0.7	1
New PhD/population (ages 25-34 y)r	2.8	1.8	1
Composite indicator research excellence	88	48	1
But:			
Math performance 15 year old (PISA)	478	495	21 !

Additional challenges : Economic difficulties for agriculture, a polluted Baltic Sea and reduced public understanding of agriculture and forestry

Sweden,

<sup>\*</sup>Research and Innovation performance,

## Baltic Sea is unique in Europe

Connecting H2020 to the EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region



Sustainability challenges in northern Europe for 90 million inhabitants and

- Aquaculture
- •Fisheries
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- •Tourism

Accelerating need for innovation and international cooperation to protect the Baltic Sea.





Severe algal problems (toxic)



#### County map of Sweden scaled according to area or population



Length: 1570 km

450 000 km<sup>2</sup> total "land area"

310 000 km<sup>2</sup> forests 40 000 km<sup>2</sup> lakes and rivers 29 000 km<sup>2</sup> arable land

527 000 km rivers and streams 2 400 km costal length



# Environmental monitoring and assessment...meeting Swedish National environmental objectives and sector responsibility



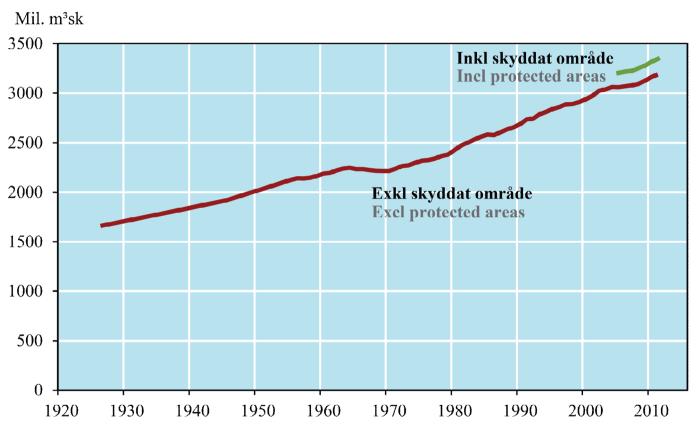
- Forest
- Agricultural landscape
- Lakes and watercourses
- Coastal and sea areas
- Built environment

- Climate
- Acidification
- Non-toxic environment
- Eutrophication
- Biodiversity

≈ 45 million Euro per year



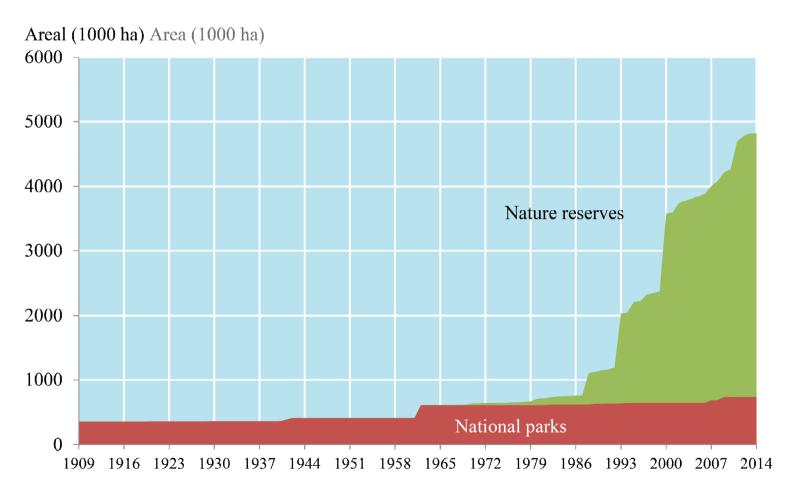
#### **Productive forest land – standing volume**



- Mean value for the first two inventories 1923-29 and 1938-52, followed by moving five year average.
- Source: Swedish NFI



## Formally protected areas – forestry activities are prohibited. Accumulated area in 1000 h for 1909-2014.



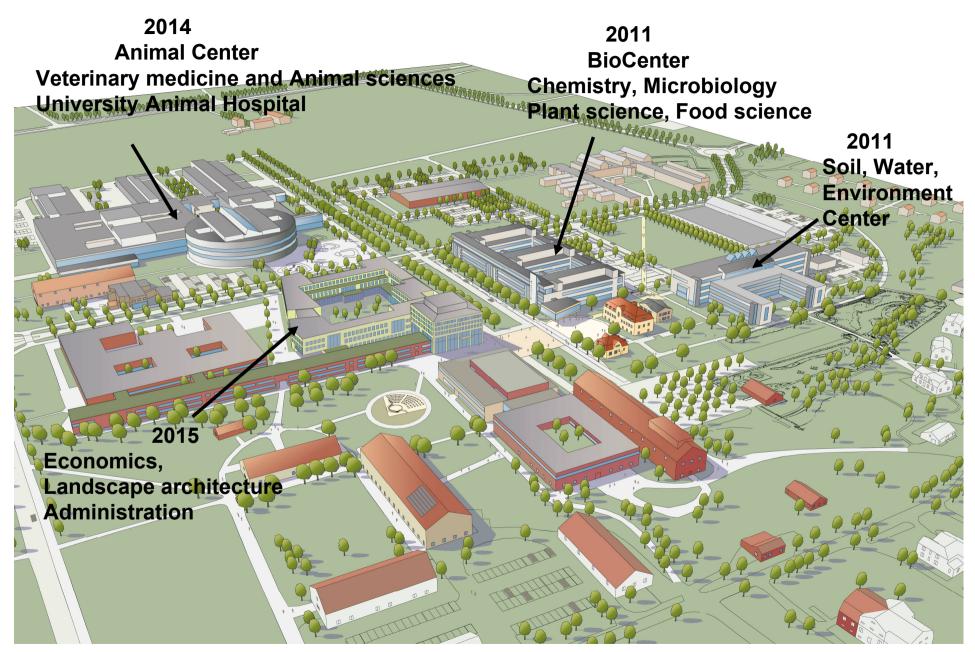
Source: Swedish Environment Agency



#### SLU infrastructure investments for research and education

- -Smart?
- -Sustainable?!
- -Inclusive international collaboration most welcome!

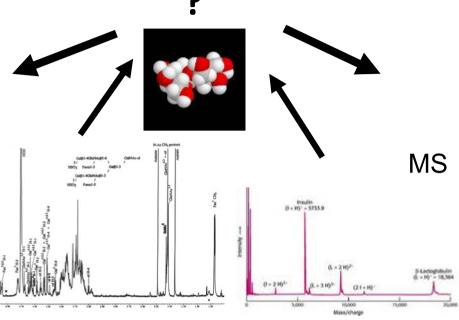
#### SLU Uppsala new campus 2011-2015 (350 MEuro)



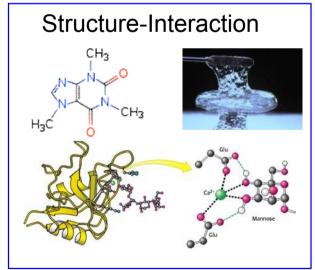


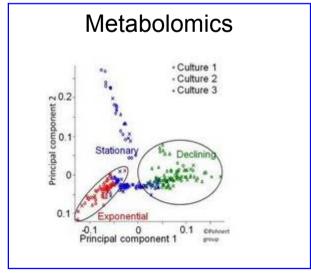
#### **Chemistry and Molecular biology**

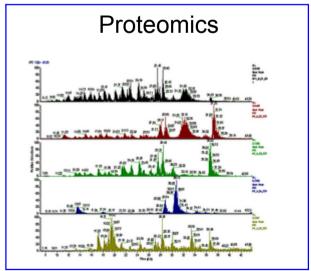












**⇒** Activity - Function!

#### **SLU Biobank for non-human material**

- absolutely unique resource!
- canine material (dogs, diseases, DNA)

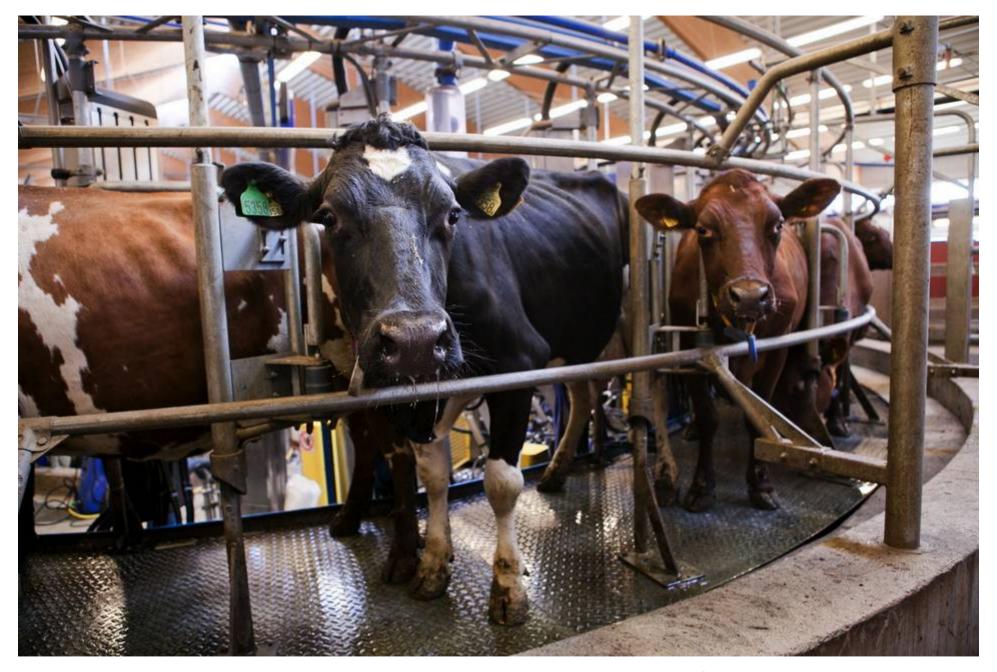


www.slu.se/samplecollection



# Lövsta Research Center Farm Animals (8 km from Uppsala)





High productivity – breeding programs, high tech, animal welfare, low antibiotic use



#### **Agricultural field station**

(Lanna, Västergötland)

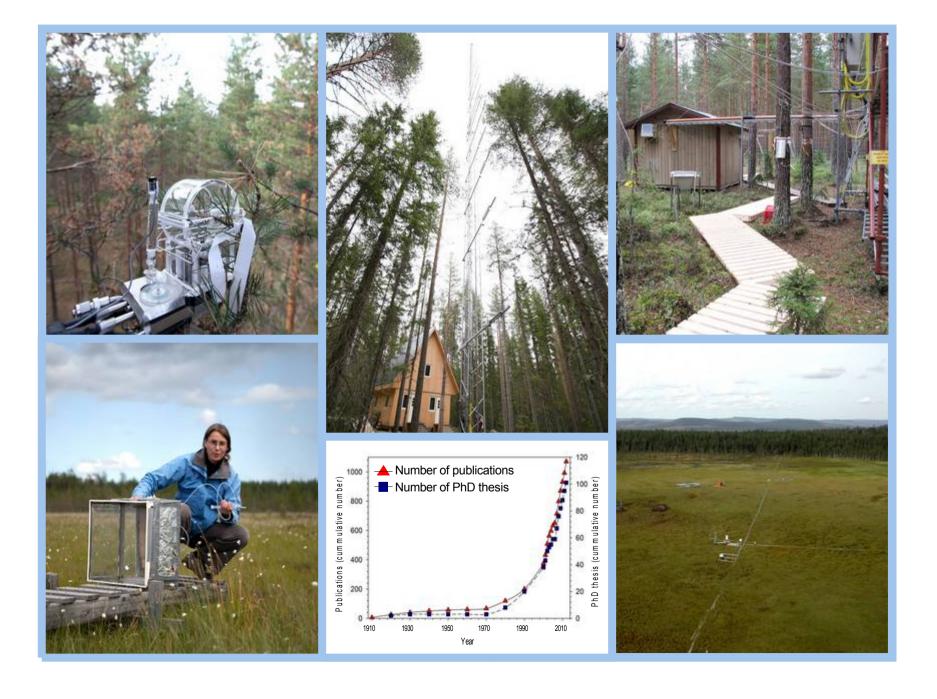
- 155 ha cultivated since 1929
- 60 experiments annually
- Long term trials (1936), soil fertility and cultivation
- 59 separately drained plots for leakage studies (800-5000 m<sup>2)</sup>



Flow measurements

Analyses (Nitrogen, pesticides)

#### **Advanced Forest Field Research Stations**





#### **Towards increased SLU participation in H2020**

**Grants Office** (lowering administrative barriers)

Support - Application

- Project implementation

- Strategy



Support - IPR and commercialization



Dialogue - Research groups

- National stakeholders

- EU stakeholders





**Pre-contract** 

**Post-contract** 

**Commercialization** 



#### National infrastructure investments for research

- -Smart
- -Sustainable
- -Inclusive international collaboration most welcome!!!



#### **Swedish Infrastructure for Ecosystem Science**



Nine field stations with research and monitoring operations distributed all over Sweden. SLU coordinates.

Covering a range of ecosystems and climatic regions: tundra ecosystems, mountain areas, forests, wetlands, boreal catchments, inland waters, and agricultural land

Enabling field-based ecosystem research at world-class level

Available for all researchers on equal terms, regardless of affiliation



















#### **Advancing Life Sciences**

SciLifeLab provides the molecular -omics tools, technical platforms and know-how enabling Swedish scientists to advance their research.

A government-founded national resource for the whole scientific community.

Collaboration between four Swedish universities with additional satellite platforms

#### **Funding**

National funds - 335 million SEK per year (40 million dedicated to drug development

Additional support from The Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation and host universities

2013 – 2,235 projects performed for researchers from all over Sweden









www.scilifelab.se

# Swedish Toxicology Sciences Research Center An interdisciplinary academic network



















**SWETOX** 







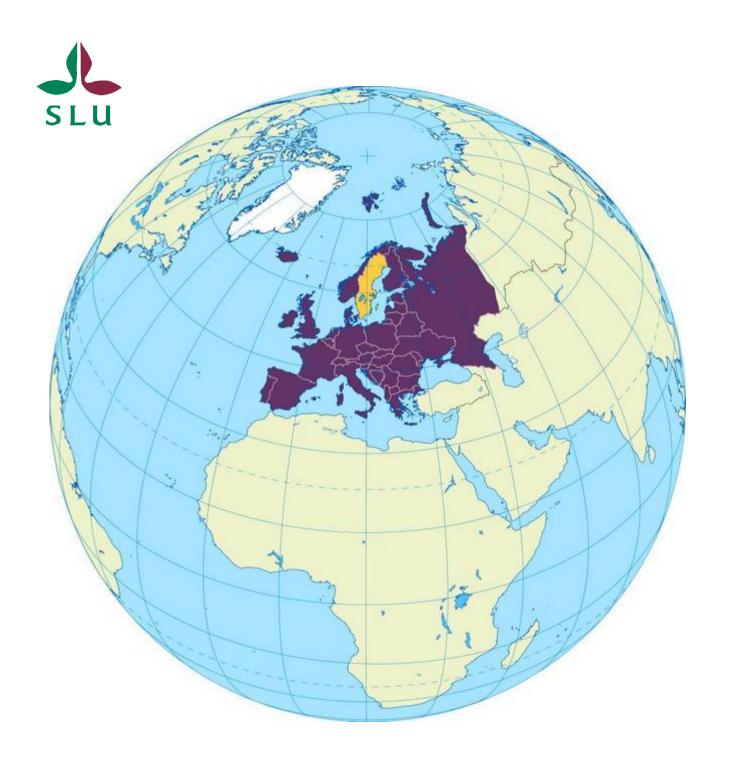
- Strengthen research on chemicals, health & environment
- Address any anthropogenic chemical
- Modernize risk assessment of chemicals
- Optimize and minimize animal experiments
- Improve contacts between disciplines and scientists
- Develop and optimize academic education in toxicological sciences

www.swetox.se

Swetox vision:
A chemically
safe world

**Swedish Toxicology Sciences** 

**Research Center** 



Sweden

Part of Europe

Part of the World

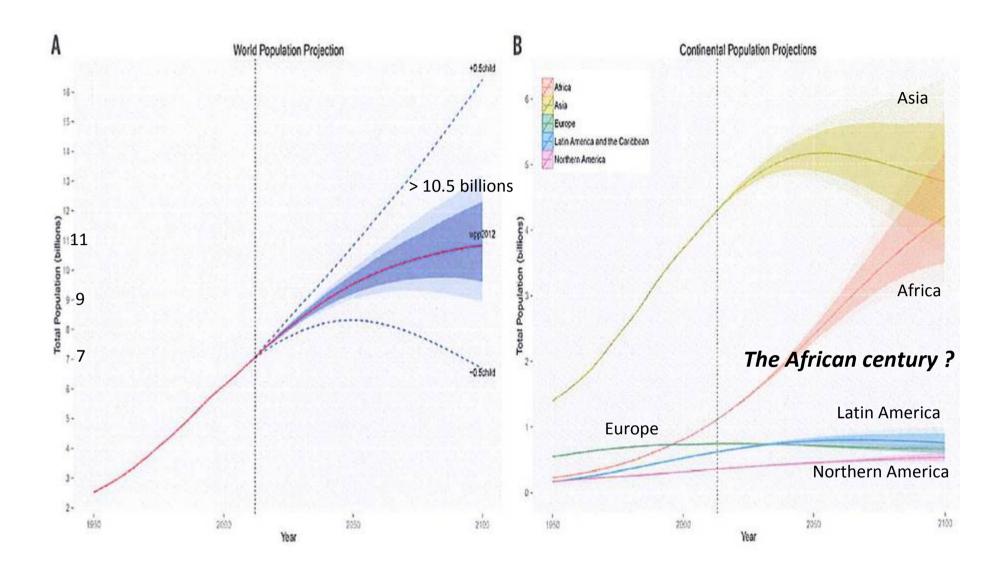


Fig. 1. (A) UN 2012 world population projection (solid red line), with 80% prediction interval (dark shaded area), 95% prediction interval (light shaded area), and the traditional UN high and low variants (dashed blue lines). (B) UN 2012 population projections by continent.











#### Major Global Challenges

- + > 2 billion people 2050 (UN), +>3 billion people 2100!
- + 70 % more food required 2050 (FAO)
  - use of more land, water, energy, pesticides and P-, N-, K-fertilizers (Peak-P?)
- + 44 % more energy 2030 (US DOE),
  - bioenergy requirements cause land use conflicts

and

- + 2° C global warming 2050?, + 4° C 2100? (IPCC)
  - sea level rise, drought, torrential rains, new pests, migration, social unrest





#### The Global Challenges University Alliance

Co-operation with 4-5 selected leading universities per continent (cultural and climate zone diversity)

Highest Quality
Asia, Oceania, North America, South America, Africa, Europe

**Stepwise development of network to Alliance through:** 

- Thematic workshops (research) with 6-12 participating universities

Meetings with university leaders (11 universities so far)

- Global Challenges Summer Schools (PhD students/MSc students)



#### Global Challenges University Alliance Workshops



#### Biofuels and Biorefineries, September 26-28, 2012

(Cornell University, University of Tokyo, China Agricultural University, National University of Singapore, University of Pretoria, Makerere University, SLU)

#### The Future of Food - Security, Quality and Safety, May 22-24, 2013

(Cornell University, University of Tokyo, China Agricultural University, University of Sao Paolo, University of Ougaddogou, Addis Ababa University, Makerere University, Chulalongkorn University, Bogor Agricultural University, University of Queensland, University of British Colombia, Wageningen University, and SLU)

### Environmental Monitoring of Invasive Species, September 3-5, 2013 (Cornell, Tokyo, Chulalongkorn, Wageningen, Pretoria, Nicaragua, SLU)

Green and Sustainable Cities – The Role of Landscape Architecture, March 12-14, 2014 (Melbourne, Guelph, Tokyo, Putra Malaysia, Lincoln NZ, UNA, St Petersburg, Chulalongkorn, Makerere, Cornell)

#### Forestry for the Future, June 25-27, 2014

(Tokyo, Melbourne, Murdoch(Australia), BOKU(Austria), Florence, University of British Colombia, Makerere, SLU)

#### Aquaculture – Providing Food for the Future, October 22-24, 2014 BOKU, Lilongwe (Malawi), Makerere University, Queensland, Putra Malaysia, Sao Paolo, Stirling (UK), Wageningen, SLU)

Vanishing Wildlife or Re-wilding the World, April 2015

Agriculture without Antibiotics, June 2015?

#### THE FUTURE OF FOOD

Security, Safety and Quality

22-24 May 2013 Uppsala, Sweden





#### PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES

- \* UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA \* UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAOLO, BRAZIL \* UNIVERSITY OF OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO
- \* THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA \* CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, CHINA \* ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ETHIOPIA
- \* BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, INDONESIA \* UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, JAPAN \* WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY, NETHERLANDS
- \* SLU, SWEDISH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, SWEDEN \* CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, THAILAND
- \* MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, UGANDA \* CORNELL UNIVERSITY, USA

Hosted by: SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences







Participants at the Second *Global Challenges University Workshop*The Future of Food – Security, Safety and Quality, Uppsala, May 22-24, 2013





#### **Global Challenges Summer Course**

The Future of Food

Uppsala September 1-10, 2014

39 PhD and MSc students from Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, and US

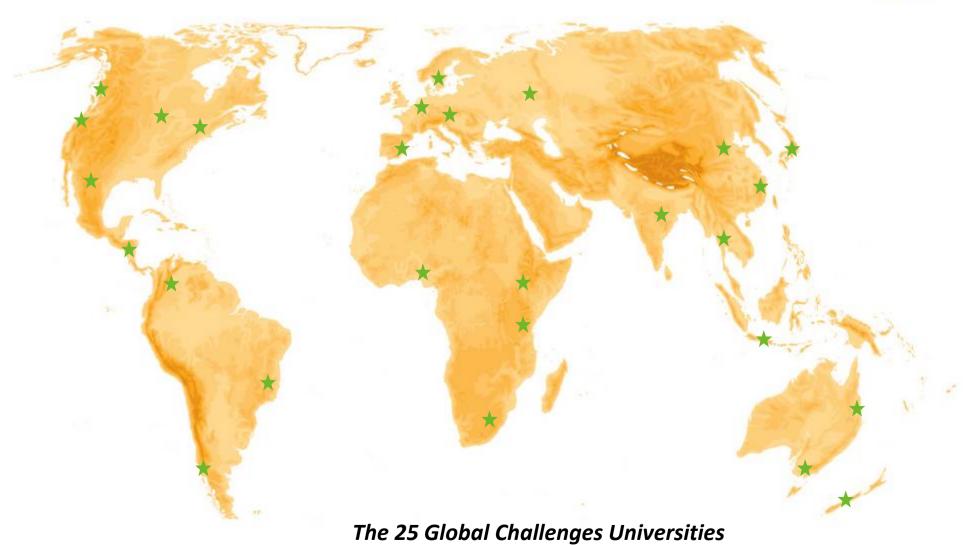
- Intense knowledge building and sharing
- Leadership development
- New colleagues New friends Global Challenges Network





#### The Global Challenges University Alliance 2015





(Leading Land Use Universities League)







Research and Education
of the
Future Leaders of a Sustainable Bioeconomy





# Challenges University Alliance

Smart, Sustainable, Inclusive