

Thomas Högman



The European Region for Innovation in Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ERIAFF)

Network Conference on Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)
Theme: Agrifood Platform Activities
Focus area: High Tech Farming

Florence 26–29 March 2019



**“A new
agricultural
technology
initiative”**





Agtech 2030



powered by

VINNOVA

Region
Östergötland

 Vreta Kluster

 AgroÖst

SCIENCE
PARK
MJÄRDEVÄ

 LiU
LINKÖPING
UNIVERSITY

...and partners

Why?

A large, white, fluffy cloud is centered in the upper portion of the image, set against a clear, light blue sky. The cloud has a soft, billowing texture and occupies approximately one-third of the vertical space.

**We all know agriculture
is changing a lot**



Bosch
robot

The background of the image is a clear blue sky with a single, large, white, fluffy cloud positioned centrally. The text is overlaid on this image.

**We are all aware of the
(partly new) challenges:**





Need for
fossil-free
fuel and
fibres



New
food
habits



Yes,
population
growth!



Limited
agricultural
land



Drought
and extreme
weather

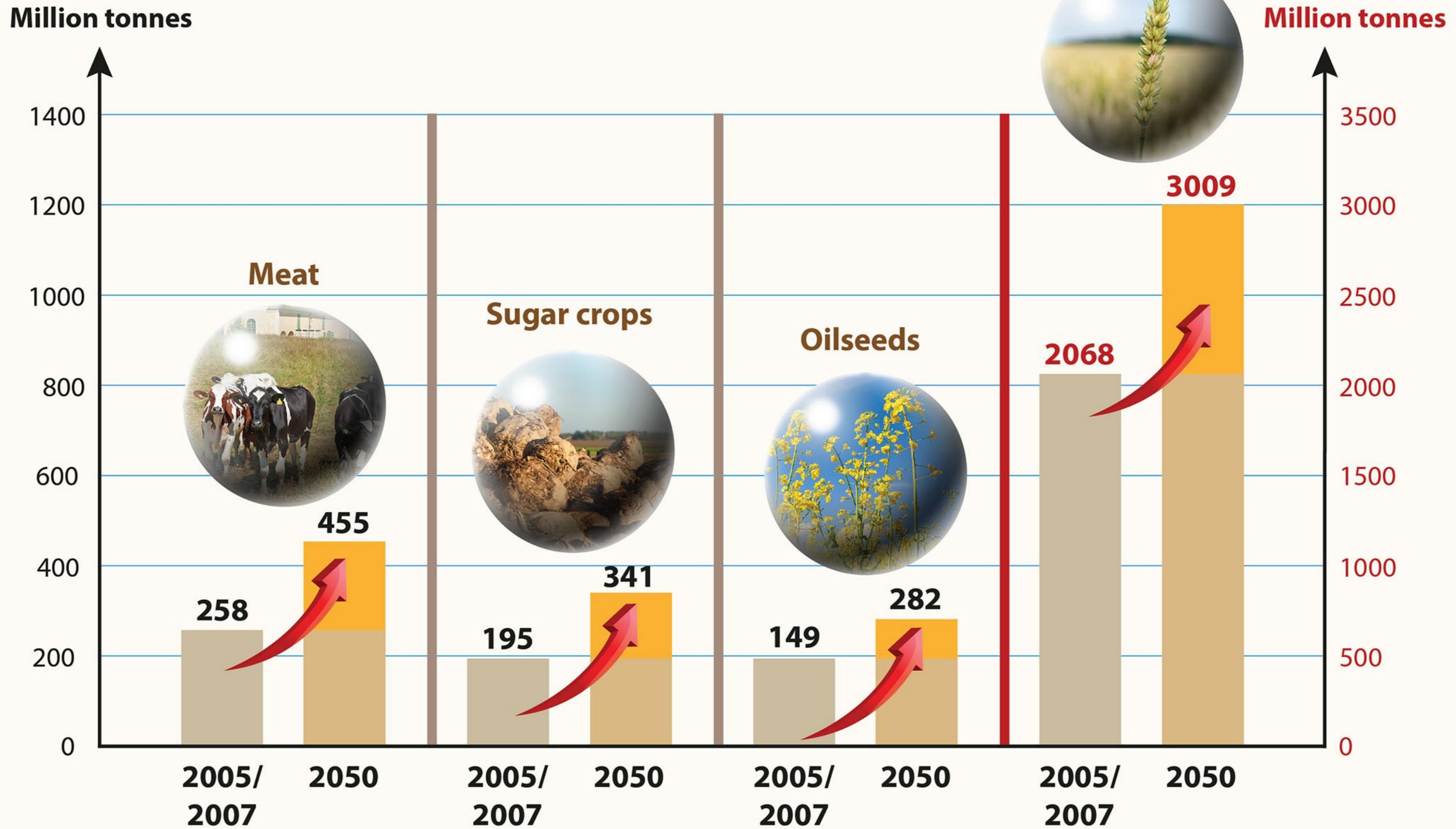


Demand
for more
sustainable
methods



The background of the image is a clear blue sky with a single, large, white, fluffy cloud positioned in the upper left quadrant.

**More food needed 2050
according to the United Nations:**





Back to the root causes of war: food shortages

In their brilliant Article, Zachary Wagner and colleagues (Sept 8, 2018, p 857)¹ estimated that, between 1995 and 2015, about 5 million children younger than 5 years died in Africa because of armed conflict.

This kind of research is important for understanding the magnitude of war effects. However, studies like this do not contribute much to the understanding of the root causes of wars. Various theories have been presented.² One common explanation is religion. Others say war is caused by crazy rulers. It can be triggered by an error that is responded to with disproportionate retaliation, which escalates in a violent circle (such as the security failure preceding the assassination of



Per Frankelius

Food shortage is one of the root causes of war. Increased food needs in the future can be met by, for example, innovation in agriculture.

Submissions should be made via our electronic submission system at <http://ees.elsevier.com/thelancet/>



Vision

**”Creating a proactive and
collaborative innovation environment
for agricultural technology –
dedicated to coop with the new
challenges”**

The background of the image is a clear blue sky with a single, large, white, fluffy cloud positioned in the upper left quadrant.

Collaboration philisophy:

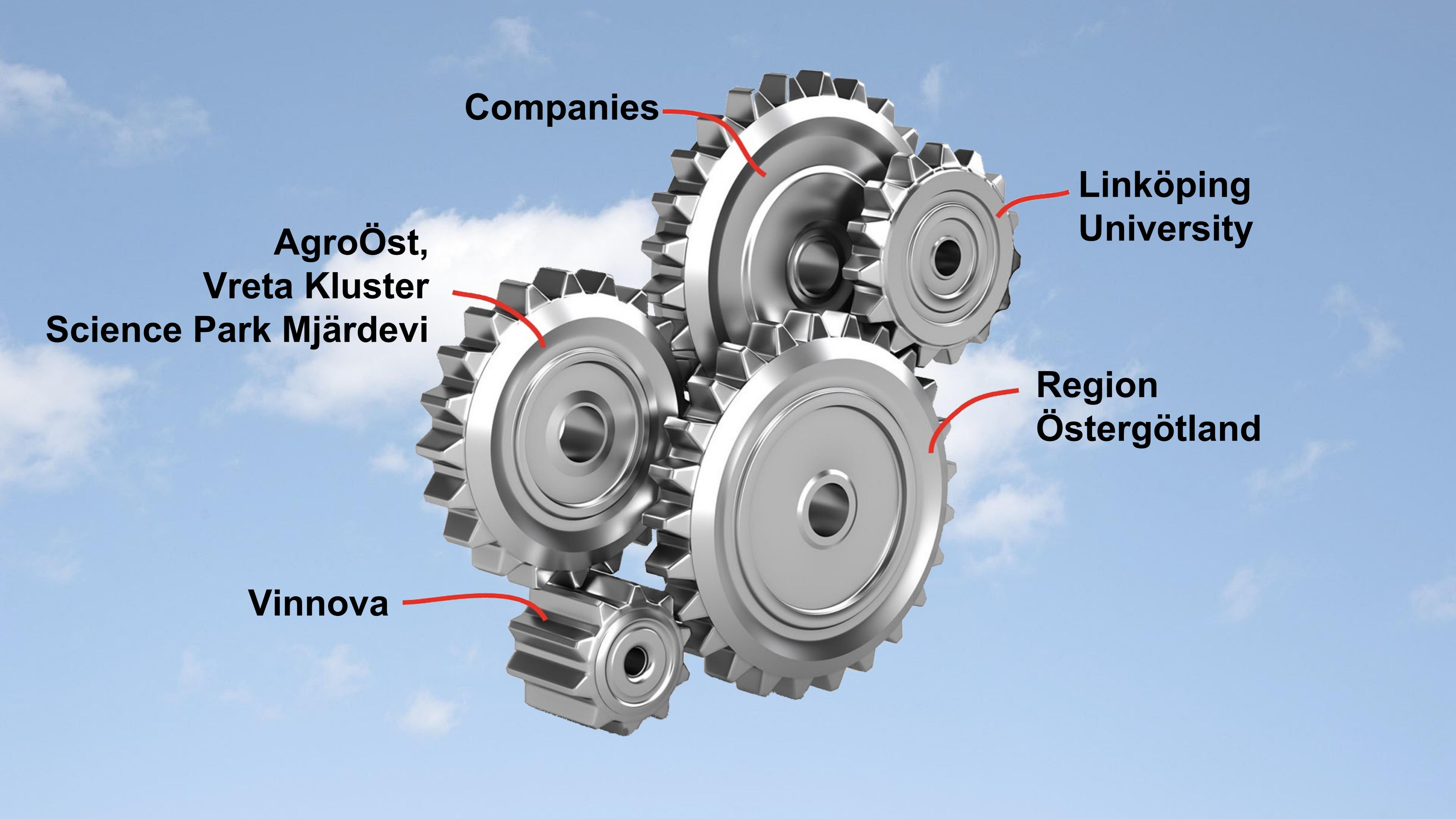


Vreta
Kluster



**Peter Larsson
and
Sten Gunnar
Johansson in
Holland**

The partnership



**AgroÖst,
Vreta Kluster
Science Park Mjärdevi**

Companies

Vinnova

**Linköping
University**

**Region
Östergötland**

Tech companies:

Actia Nordic

Saab

Giana Sensors

Svenska Mätanalys

Farming companies:

Tolefors Gård

RS Agrotec

Åbylund Säteri

Högåsa Gård

Farm machinery companies:

Medin Maskin

Väderstad

Åhmans Traktorcentrum (John Deere)

Gothia Redskap

Kverneland

Value chain companies:

Lantmännen

Advisors and consultants:

Hushållningssällskapet

Lovang Lantbrukskonsult

Weather companies:

SMHI

Cooperative platforms:

AgroÖst*

Vreta Kluster

Science Park Mjärdevi

Regional actors:

Region Östergötland

Financial sponsor, special:

Sankt Kors

Academia:

Linköping University

(and SLU via AgroÖst)



Tolefors
Farm



**Saab
Ventures**



**Bound for
4 kinds of results**

**Technology
development**



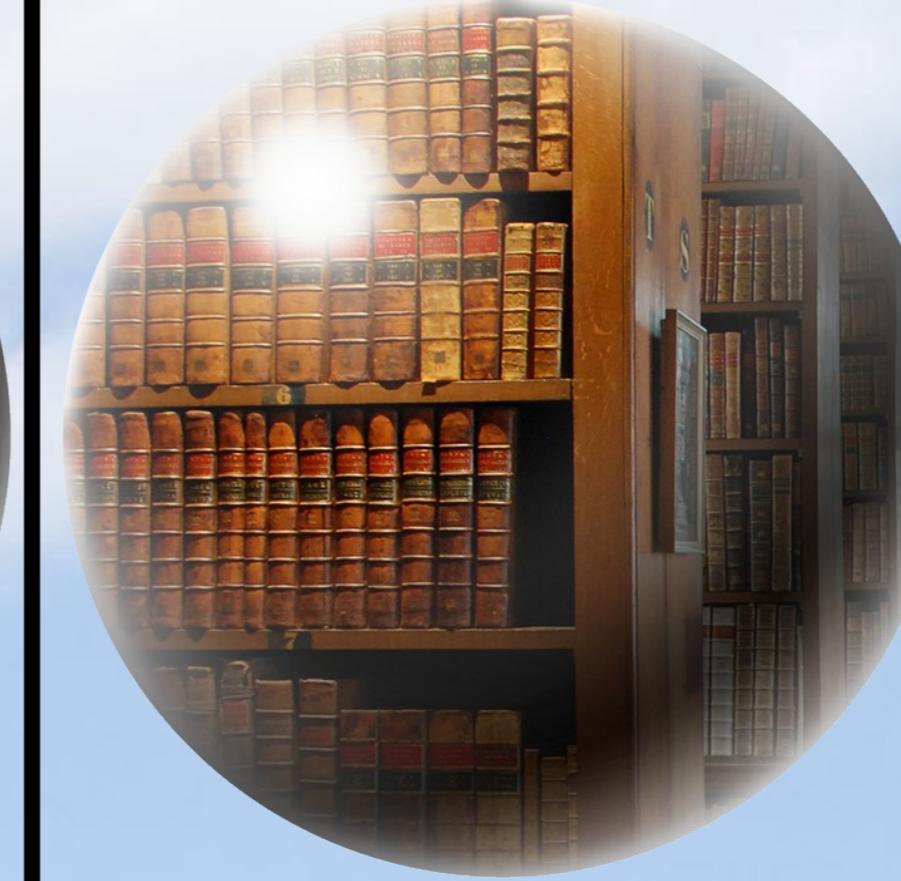
**Business
development**



**Competence
development**

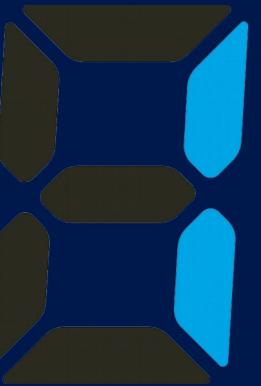


**Knowledge
development**



The background of the image is a clear blue sky with a few wispy white clouds.

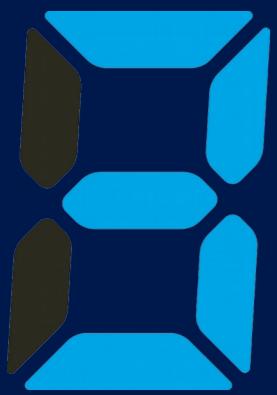
3 lighthouse project areas



Decision systems



Sensor
applications



Remote
service



**Process
leading team**

**Per Frankelius: Process leader
(Linköping University)**

**Charlotte Norrman: Deputy process leader
(Linköping University)**

**Uno Wennergren: Scientific leader, sustainable development
(Linköping University)**

**Fredrik Gustafsson: Scientific leader, technology and digitalization
(Linköping University)**

**Helen Oscarsson: Green industry representative
(Vreta Kluster)**

**Nils Gabrielsson: Controller and strategist
(Region Östergötland)**



**Charlotte
Norrman**
**Per
Frankelius**





Uno
Wennergren



Fredrik
Gustafsson



A woman with short blonde hair, wearing a black polo shirt with a small logo on the chest, is sitting on the driver's seat of a bright green John Deere tractor. She is smiling and looking towards the camera. The tractor has large, deep-tread tires. In the background, there is a busy outdoor agricultural exhibition with many other tractors, vendor tents, and people walking around. The sky is clear and blue. A large green silhouette of a person's head and shoulders is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text "Helene Oscarsson".

Helene
Oscarsson



Nils
Gabrielsson

Funding

**Vinnova
Region Östergötland
Linköpings University
and partners
More than 10 Million Euro
Timeframe: 10 years**



A young boy with blonde hair, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and blue jeans, is pushing a heavy barbell in a gym. He is pushing the barbell away from him, with his arms straight and legs bent. The barbell has large green weight plates on both ends. The background shows gym equipment and a wall with horizontal stripes.

Alone is not strong enough

**Get in touch
with us!**

per.frankelius@liu.se

thomas.hogman@regionostergotland.se

www.agtech2030.se



Thanks!





Thomas Högman

Region
Östergötland

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AI Diagnosis



BLACK BEAN RPHID
DOWNY MILDEW
BLACK SPOT DISEASE
BROAD BEAN WEEVIL
CHOCOLATE SPOT DISEASE
PER LEAF WEEVIL
ROOT ROT



Artificial
intelligence

Agtech 2

Agricultural Innovation and the Role of Institutions: Lessons from the Game of Drones

Per Frankelius¹ · Charlotte Norrman¹ · Knut Johansen²

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Abstract In 2015, observers argued that the fourth agricultural revolution had been initiated. This article focuses on one part of this high-tech revolution: the origin, development, applications, and user value of unmanned aerial systems (UAS). Institutional changes connected to the UAS innovation are analyzed, based on a Swedish case study. The methods included autoethnography. The theoretical frame was composed by four perspectives: innovation, institutions, sustainability, and ethics. UAS can help farmers cut costs and produce higher quantity with better quality, and also has environmental benefits. However, this promising innovation was exposed to institutional forces and suddenly became subordinated the Act of Camera Surveillance. This study illuminates how legislative institutions can inhibit responsible innovation. The study shows that different ethical perspectives can collide with each other.

Keywords Responsible innovation · Unmanned Aircraft Systems · High-tech agriculture

Introduction

The agricultural sector is under economic pressure due to intense regulation and international competition (OECD and FAO 2016). For individual farmers, this entails demands on efficiency and business development (SOU 2015). The farmer's