

Climate Change

- Causes
- Impacts
- Solutions

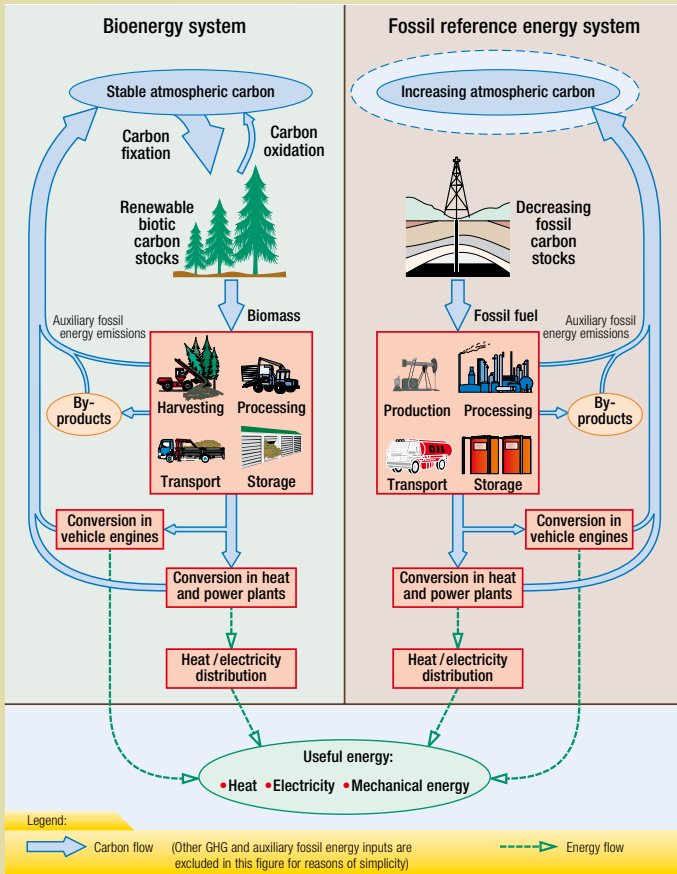
JOANNEUM RESEARCH

*Working group on
climate change
research*

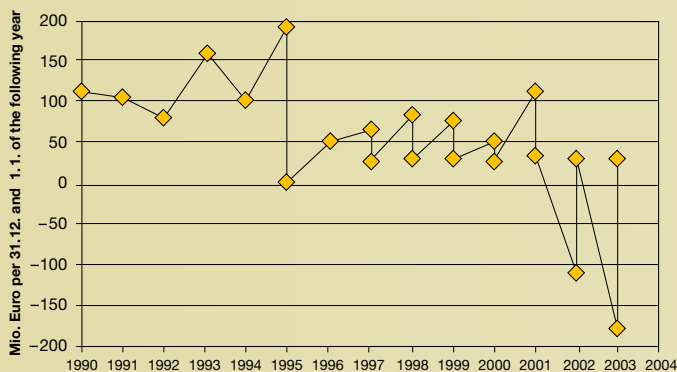
The objectives of the working group are to analyse causes and impacts of climate change, and to develop options and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation.



ClimateChange analysing causes and impacts



Life cycle analysis – comparison of GHG emissions from bioenergy and fossil fuel energy systems



Reserves of the Austrian Emergency Fund with dramatic declines in 2002 and 2003 due to the compensation for the August 2002 flood (1995: ad hoc legal transfer of funds to the federal budget)

Concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHGs) and their radiative forcing have continued to increase over the last few decades as a result of human activities, largely fossil-fuel use and deforestation. Our assessments of the driving forces and mechanisms in the energy and land-use sectors, as well as the impacts of climate change on humans, ecosystems, and the economy, cover the following core topics:

Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Balances

- Preparation and application of methodologies for national and regional emission budgets. Example: "Multi-Source Inventory Methods For Quantifying Carbon Stocks and Stock Changes In European Forests – CarboInvent" (www.joanneum.at/carboinvent, www.carboeurope.org).
- Coordination of, and contribution to, various working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Example: IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry (Guidance for reporting under the Kyoto Protocol).
- Life cycle analyses of bioenergy and biomass-based products (for example, solid, gaseous and liquid biomass fuels; wood products). Focus on development of methodologies and models, and their application in case studies. Examples: "Clear Views on Clean Fuels" (www.viewls.org); IEA Bioenergy Task38 (www.joanneum.at/iea-bioenergy-task38).

Economy

- Evaluation of the economic impacts of extreme weather events and changing climatic conditions on companies, regions and economic sectors at a regional/national scale.
- Economic vulnerability assessments by region and economic sector. Sectoral databases to serve these analyses are maintained.
- Analysis of economic drivers of GHG emissions; study of emission variations due to macroeconomic developments on a sectoral basis.



Climate Change analysing causes and impacts

Water Cycle

- Investigation and modelling of the impact of land use and climatic changes on water balance and water quality.
- Detection of past climate changes and age dating of water using isotope techniques (laboratory for hydrochemistry and environmental isotopes).

Agriculture and Forestry

- Effects of land cover change on the energy balance of the earth surface.
- Identification of responses by trees to extraordinary warm winter temperatures.
- Strategies against aggressive neobiota ("invasive species") which are supported by climate change.

Risk Mapping and Analysis

- GIS based vulnerability assessment of surface and subsurface/aquifer water systems.
- Risk assessment of extreme hydrological events (e.g. floods and droughts).

Remote Sensing

- Development and application of remote-sensing methods to monitor forest parameters.
- Detection of large-scale disturbances in forests (e.g. windthrow areas).



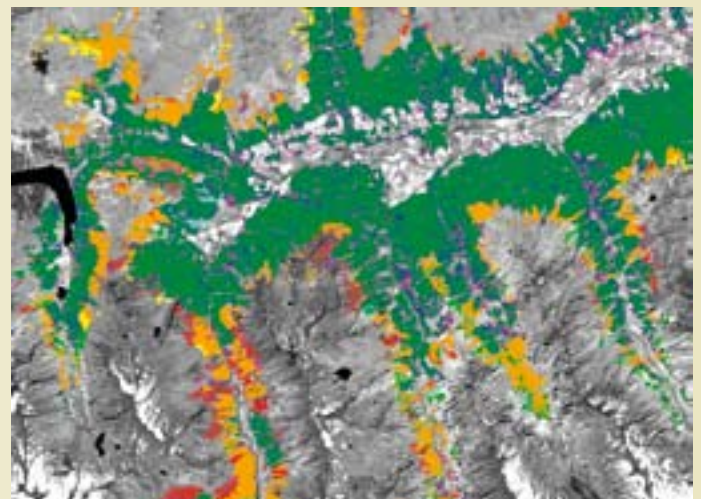
Pasterze glacier and Großglockner in September 2001 (Austria)



Floods affecting business infrastructure (Austria)



*Windthrows affect the carbon dynamics of forest ecosystems,
Source: P. Zajackowski*



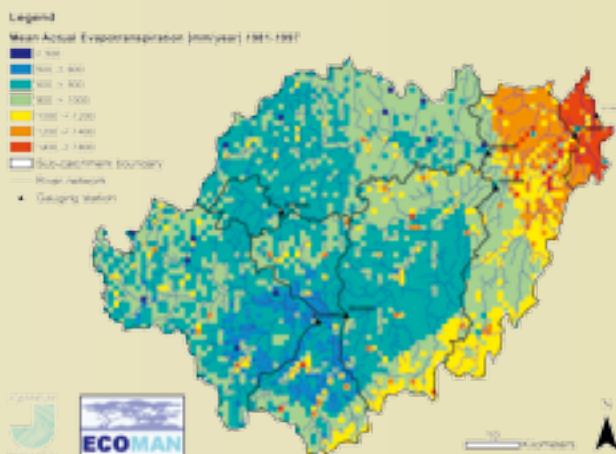
Classification of forest stands in an alpine region using satellite data



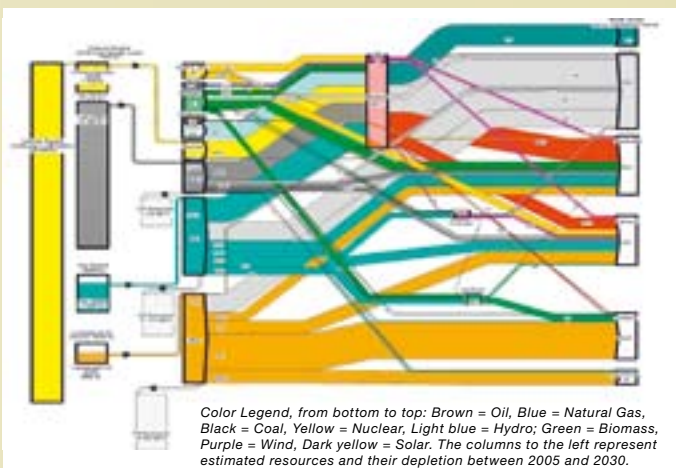
Climate Change solutions – advice for policymaking



Tree nursery for a CDM reforestation project (Uganda)



Water losses from evapotranspiration depend highly on land use, climatic conditions and their changes: Mean actual evapotranspiration (mm/y) of the sub-tropical catchment area of Rio Cachoeira (Bahia, Brazil). Source: www.ueatla.pt/ecoman



Projected global flows of energy in the year 2030 (data from International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2005), and associated depletion of fossil-fuel resources

There is consensus now about the need to both reduce human interference with the climate system, and to adapt to already “committed”, i.e. unavoidable climate change.

The former can take many shapes, including binding emission-limitation agreements with emission trading such as the Kyoto Protocol, or other strategies that will lead to the adoption of technologies with low GHG emissions. Research focuses both on the international agreements and developments, as well as on ways for implementation at national, regional or local levels. Adaptation to climate change is especially important in a country with many fragile ecosystems, and economic sectors highly vulnerable to changes in temperature and precipitation.

International

- Participation in international panels related to climate policy (Afforestation/Reforestation Working Group of the CDM; Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee; IPCC; Observer role in the UN Climate Convention).
- Research into climate policy options after the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period (post 2012). We are at the forefront in the development of post-2012 policy options for agriculture and forestry (key topics are bioenergy/land-use interactions, and the avoidance of emissions from tropical deforestation).

National and Sectoral

- Research on optimal economic solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation in sectors such as tourism, water and energy supply, the beverage and food sector, agriculture etc.
- Research on the potentials, costs and necessary incentives for energy systems with low GHG intensity.
- Methodology for optimising climate strategies while accounting for other environmental benefits, energy security, and economic growth objectives.
- National and regional assessments of biomass-based strategies for GHG mitigation. Example: EU Bioenergy Network of Excellence (www.bioenergy-noe.com).
- Design and optimal implementation of R&D and innovation policies for national Kyoto Protocol compliance.



ClimateChange solutions – technologies and industrial applications

Industry is adversely affected by high energy costs and limits on their greenhouse gas emissions (energy or carbon taxes). The business impacts of these burdens can be minimised in two ways: first by the adoption of energy efficient technologies and low GHG intensity fuels and technologies (e.g. the use of renewable energy carriers).

Low Greenhouse Gas Technologies

- Possibilities for implementation and optimisation of solar energy in industry.
- Studies into the use of hydrogen based renewable energy.
- Development of small-scale (3–300 kW) biomass boilers and furnaces (e.g. for pellets) and combined heat and power plants.
- Supporting developers of technologies with low GHG emissions towards enhancing their sales through Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation project opportunities.

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Efficiency in Industry

- Studies into the GHG benefits of fuel switching in the cement industry.
- Energy flow analyses and efficiency improvements for energy-intensive processes in industry.
- Energy efficiency in production processes by pinch technology; optimising heat integration into discontinuous production processes.

Management of Economic Risks

- Analysing options to transfer climate risk from households and firms to the capital market by using insurance, weather derivatives or emergency funds.

ClimateChange causes, impacts and solutions

Activities at JOANNEUM RESEARCH focus on the following main topics

- Analysing causes and impacts of climate change (p. 2 and 3)
- Solutions: **advice for policymaking** (p. 4)
- Solutions: **support for implementation** (p. 5)
- Solutions: **technologies and industrial applications** (p. 6)



Combustion chamber of a biomass furnace (Austria)



Biomass gasifier in Güssing (Austria)



Hydrogen testing facility and filling station at the Hydrogen Center Austria, Source: HyCentA

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JOANNEUM RESEARCH

is one of the leading research centres in Austria conducting cutting-edge research for businesses and industry, government agencies and non-government organisations. With over 380 highly qualified employees JOANNEUM RESEARCH has an excellent reputation as an innovative partner and cooperates on numerous projects in Austria and worldwide.