



CzechGlobe – Global Change Research Centre Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Funding R&I infrastructures with ESIF Interlink of funding – never ending adventure

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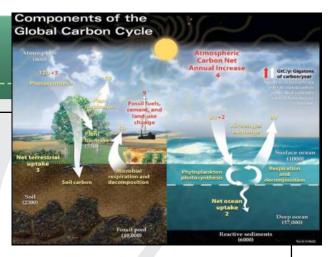




CzechGlobe motivation

Global Change (GC) is still under strong attention of the society. It is not only the ecological, sociological and technical problem.

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The current situation of GC is accented by the significant political dimension.

"Global change"wide spectrum of the biophysical, ecosystems and socio-economical changes, which are responsible for the observable changes of the plant Earth function"

For example: climate changes, changes of biodiversity, air chemistry, landscape and ocean productivity"

Global Climate Change (GCC)", or the **Global warming** is the PART of the GC and represents the long-term deviations of the climatic parameters of the planet Earth.

GC shows unique property - is strongly connected to the human activity, mainly becasue of the rermarkalble releasing of the greenhousee gases into the atmopshere, the landscape changes, deforestation, intensive agriculture and transport.

CzechGlobe motivation

- The primary objective of the CzechGlobe project is to obtain deep expert knowledge of the Global Change (GC) issues and on the development of processes that would help eliminate the GC impacts or help adapt to its effects. The resolution of the CzechGlobe project stems from three basic questions:
- 1. To what extent is the biosphere of the Earth able to absorb evincible residue of carbon dioxide and others greenhouse gasses, which are induced into the atmosphere by humans and thus possibly leading to negative impacts on the greenhouse effect?
- 2. Are terrestrial ecosystems really the most vulnerable part of carbon sinks of the planet Earth?
- 3. Is the development of human society in the context of the Global Climate Change sustainable?

CzechGlobe Global Change Research Centre AS CR, v. v. i.

International dimensions and milestones of the CzechGlobe, which can be regarded as a "child" of EU research programmes

1992 - EPOCH EU 4. FW - the first full participation on GCC research "OTC"

1995 – ECOCRAFT EU 5. FW – enhanced CO₂ - "Lamella domus spheres"

1996 - EUROFLUX EU 5. FW - first "eddy covariance" technique in East Europe

1997 – CARBOMONT EU 5. FW – carbon budget of mountain areas

1998 – MERCI EU 5. FW – European infrastructure: Carbon physiology of forest trees

2003 – IP CARBOEUROPE EU 6. FW – Carbon and GHG budget

2008 –ESFRI EU 7. FW – pan-european infrastructure ICOS, AnaEE a EUFAR

Interconnection of the CzechGlobe to ESFRI projects

CzechGlobe - CORE INSTITUTION of the ESFRI infrastructure ICOS

ESFRI infrastructure ICOS: European infrastructure for observation and research on the Carbon cycle

Integrated Carbon Observation System



CzechGlobe - CORE INSTITUTION of the ESFRI infrastructure ANAEE

ESFRI infrastructure ANAEE: pan-European infrastructure of airborne carriers

ANAlysis and Experimentaion on Ecosystems





ESFRI infrastructure EUFAR: pan-European infrastructure airborne carriers used inr RS

European Fleet of Airborne Research







Interconnection of the CzechGlobe to Czech national roadmap

The CzechGlobe project was accepted to be a base for establishment of the national infrastructure network of eddy- covariance towers across the territory of the Czech Republic



the national research infrastructure CzeCOS.

Thematic content of the CzechGlobe

The CzechGlobe project issue is focused on the basic thematic segments of the GC impacts, i.e.:

Atmosphere

Ecosystems

Socio-economic systems

accompanied by the innovation and educational platforms

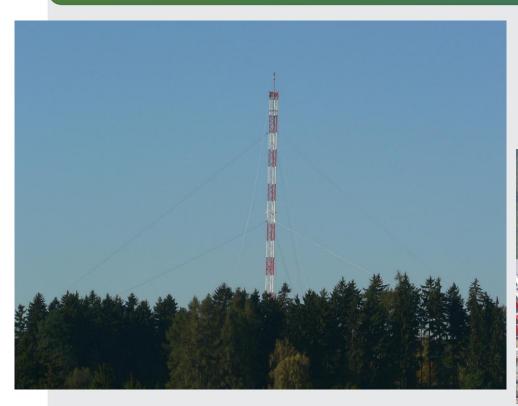
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CzechGlobe - infrastructure of the global change research



CzechGlobe Centrum výzkumu globální změny AV ČR, v. v. i.

National point of the high-rise observation of GHG at the atmopsheric reference level





Airborne remote sensing laboratory



Cesna Caravan flying carrier of the thermal and hyperspectral sensors and LIDAR

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Pavilion of isotopic, metabolomic laboratory and phytotron cluster



- gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (GC-MS)
- **HPLC** coupled to mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS)
- weight isotope detector for the assessment of stable isotope ratio (irMS)
- thermogravimetric analyzer (connected to GC) Raman spectrometer + FT-IR
- remote sensing data processing
- satelite receiver

Long-term impact experimental tools

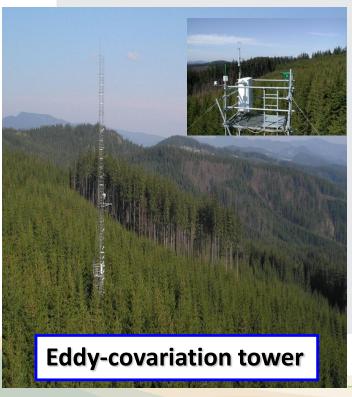




Phytotrone cluster

OpenTop Chamber farm

Ecosystem stations network





Ecosystem CO₂ efflux measurement



Benefits of synergies

- State of the art infrastructure
- New opportunities and project partners
- Project management experience
- Evaluation and feedback from external institutions (e.g. funding agencies, audits...)
- Multifunctional use of the built infrastructure by various users

Dark side of various funding resources use

- Complexity and sometimes clash of the rules
- Usually it does not fits in time (various funding use various periods of implementation)
- Push to become project opportunistic and reactive
- Permanent uncertainty for researchers and research centre management

Dark side of various funding resources use

- Innovation obsession however long term monitoring and routine work is needed and needs long term support
- Staff instability
- Cultural differences still matters (e.g. various funding agencies, evaluators, international researchers, companies...)
- Resortism

Solution?

- Coordination of the funding agencies (e.g. ESIF rules in compliance with H2020 rules)
- Complete reform of peer review process
- Bigger accountability of project evaluators and funding agencies
- Reform of European Institute of Technology

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