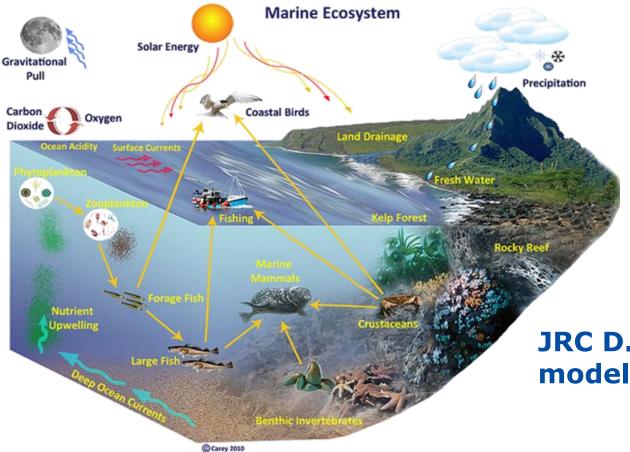
Blue2: Modelling of MSFD descriptors in support of the MSFD review



JRC D.2 Freshwater and marine modelling groups

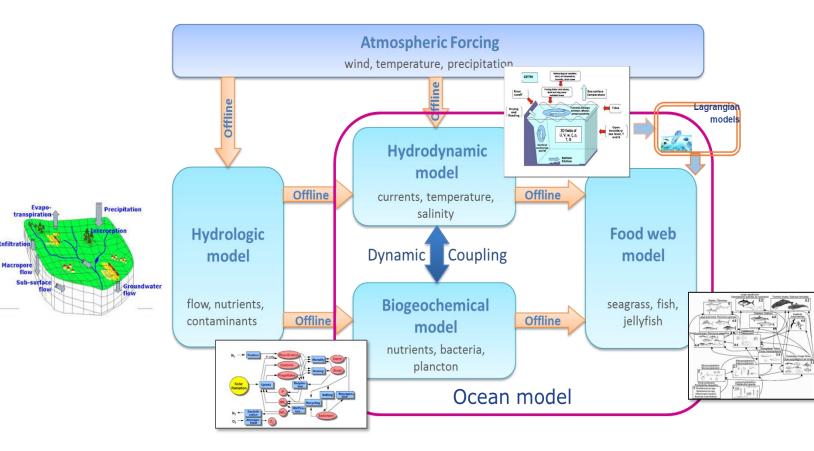


Model development and operation in the context of the Blue2 project

- DG ENV C took the strategic decision of supporting the developing of a Commission in house modelling capacity for <u>coupled freshwater</u> and <u>marine ecosystems</u>.
- This shall be used to oversee the evaluation, implementation, and review of the EU water and marine related legislations (MSFD, WFD, UWWTD, ND, F2F, ZP, CFP, CAP ...)
- Therefore JRC-D2 is currently **developing** the requested modelling capacity.
- Could be used to better identify **cost effective** actions at different levels



A digital twin of the hydrosphere to evaluate policy options



Integrated modelling tool to simulate the impact of management options on the environmental status of EU water/marine ecosystems:

- land use and water use
- diffuse and point source of pollution
- atmospheric forcing
- hydrologic models
- marine hydrodynamic-biogeochemical and food-web models



Blue2.2 AA (Apr 2021- Apr 2023) main objectives

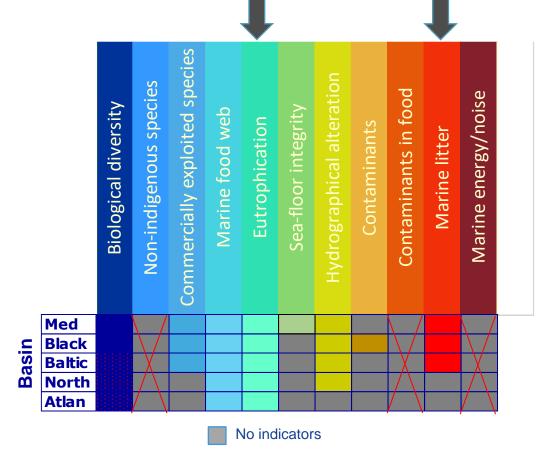
Tasks	
Task 1 – Development and continuous revision of policy scenarios	Task 7 – Mediterranean Sea food web model and preparatory work for the implementation of additional food web models
Task 2 – Freshwater modelling work	Task 8 - Continue and extend MSFD related networking activities
Task 3 – Coupled biogeochemical and lower trophic models for the Baltic Sea	Task 9 - Refined European wide ensemble scenario modelling exercise
Task 4 – Coupled biogeochemical and lower trophic level models for the Greater North Sea and Celtic Seas	Task 10 - Model simulations for estimating total allowable nutrient loads
Task 5 – Coupled biogeochemical and lower trophic level models for the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast	Task 11 – Reporting
Task 6 - Black Sea litter/contaminants transport/dispersion model	

D5, eutrophication D10, litter D1, D3, D4 (food webs)

Policy scenario definition (mostly for D5)



JRC Modelling Framework and MSFD relevant descriptors



Coloured squares indicate Descriptors and basins for which the MMF models could provide useful information

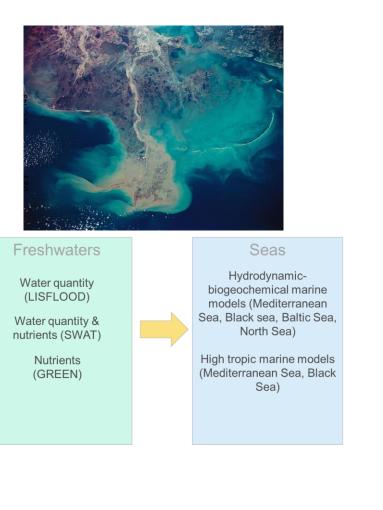
MMF models are more suited to address 'pressure' descriptors

<u>MSFD Descriptor D5: Eutrophication</u> D5 is the more mature descriptor in modelling terms



MSFD Descriptor D10: Marine litter

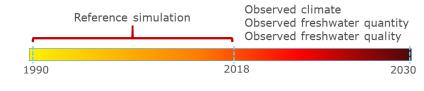




Reference simulation	Scenario analysis
1990 Observed climate Observed freshwater quantity Observed freshwater quality	2018 2030 Predicted climate (IPCC) Business as Usual (baseline) High Ambition Scenario(s)
Control climate Existing pressures	Future climate Planned measures
PAST	FUTURE



WATER QUANTITY



The **reference situation (REF)** is based on **observed climate (1990-2018)**. In this simulation, the **current water saving measures** are included **without** additional measures

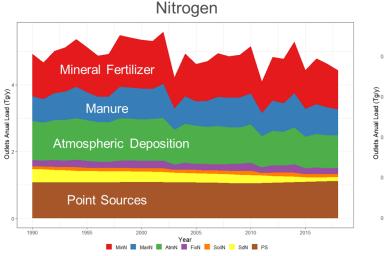
Water saving measure	Current state (REF)
Irrigation efficiency	Current irrigated areas (Eurostat)
Urban water use efficiency / leakage reduction	Current losses from 5% in NL up to 40-50% in Malta (Benitez Sanz et al., 2018)
Water reuse for agriculture	Only in Spain (reported)
Cooling water in the energy sector	Cooling scenario of 2015 (Global Energy Climate Outlook (GECO))
Desalination	Not applied

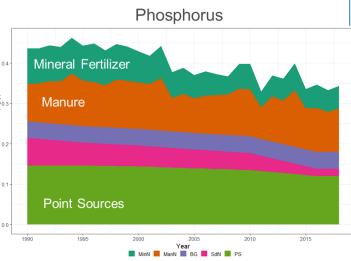


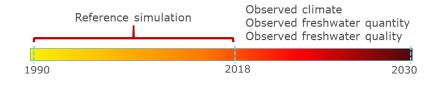
WATER QUALITY

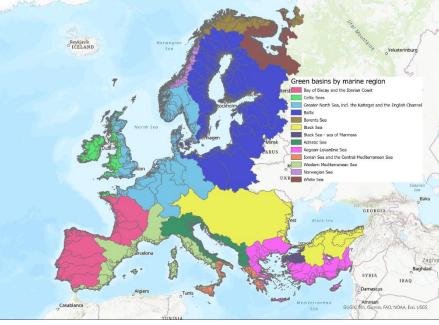
Reconstruction Nitrogen and Phosphorus diffuse and point inputs to European river basins 1990-2018

- Atmospheric deposition (only for N)
- Mineral and manure fertilizer application, crop fixation (only for N)
- Urban Waste Water Treatment plant discharges, industrial discharges
- Scattered dwellings (i.e. isolated houses and small agglomerations not connected to sewerage systems)













Nutrients and water loads \rightarrow to marine models to recreate eutrophication conditions in EU basins

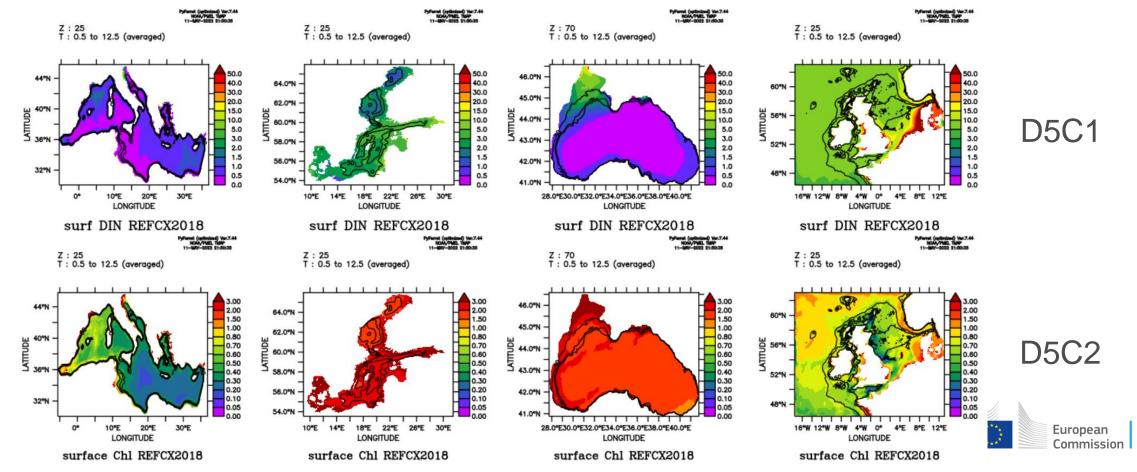
Observed climate

2018

Observed freshwater quantity Observed freshwater quality

2030

Reference simulation



JRC Modelling framework: D5 assessment Business as Usual (baseline) High Ambition Scenario 1990 2018

Water saving measure	BAU (reported MS planned measures)	HAS (all individual measures)	
Irrigation efficiency	REF + additional investments as planned by MS (Benitez Sanz et al., 2018)	BAU + additional investments (Benitez Sanz et al., 2018)	
Urban water use efficiency / leakage reduction	REF + investment plans (Benitez Sanz et al., 2018)		
Water reuse for agriculture	Only in Spain (reported)	Costs not exceeding a threshold of 0.50 €/m ³ (Pistocchi et al., 2017)	
Cooling water in the energy sector	Cooling scenario of 2030 (Global Energy Climate Outlook (GECO))	Cooling scenario of 2050 (Global Energy Climate Outlook (GECO))	
Desalination	Not applied	Cost not exceeding the 2 €/m ³ (Pistocchi et al., 2017)	

Both the BAU and HAS scenario simulations are based on the meteorological forcing (2005-2030) from the MPI-ESM-LR model downscaled with the COSMO-CLM model for the RCP4.5 emission scenario.



2030

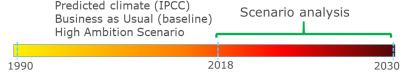
JRC Modelling framework: D5 assessment Business as Usual (baseline) High Ambition Scenario

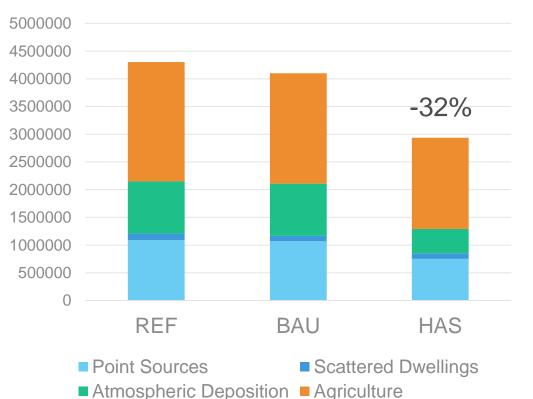
Source	Scenarios description	Blue2.2 nutrient
Domestic wastewaters	 Revision of the UWWT Directive (Pistocchi et al. in preparation): PS1 full compliance with the measures established in the UWWTD PS2, PS3, PS4 PS5 combination of additional measures for increasing the efficiency of the level of treatment and the extent of the Sensitive Areas (where more stringent treatments are necessary) 	reduction scenarios for marine models:
Agriculture	 CAPRI model (Barreiro Hurle et al. 2021): capriBau - the current CAP (business as usual scenario) capriHAS - the implementation of the new CAP legislative proposal plus measures to achieve the Green Deal targets also using New Generation EU Funds 	Business As Usual: PS1+BAU High Ambition Scenario: PS5+ATM+HAS
Atmospheric deposition (N)	 EMEP model (INMAP project): ATM - measures adopted by the Commission to reduce atmospheric emissions by 2030 in the Fit For 55 package 	European

2030

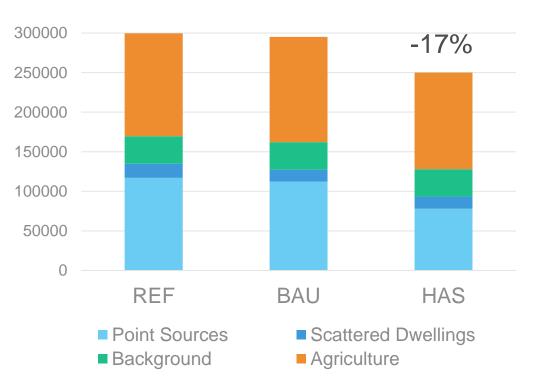
Commission

350000



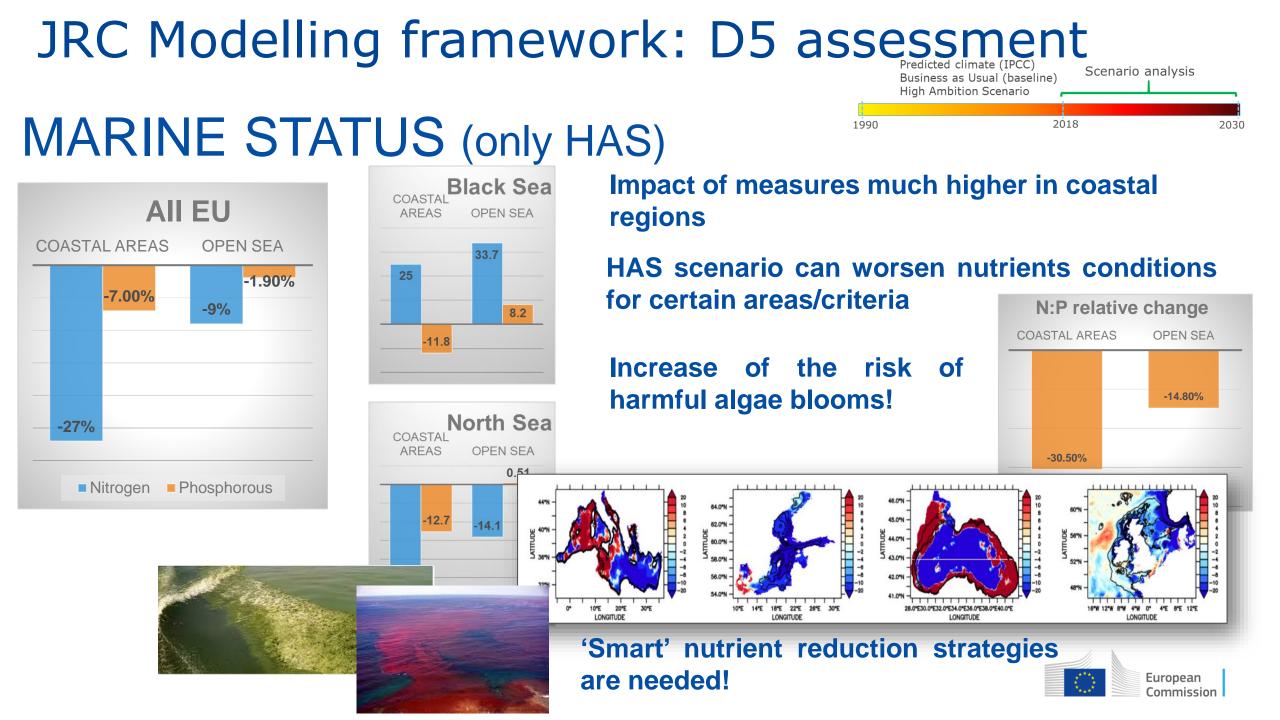


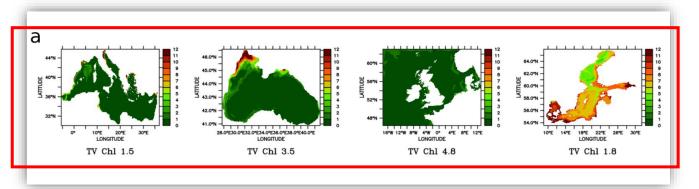
Nitrogen load to European seas (t/y)



Phosphorus load to European seas (t/y)

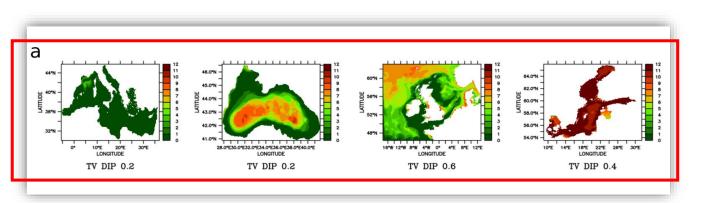
European Commission



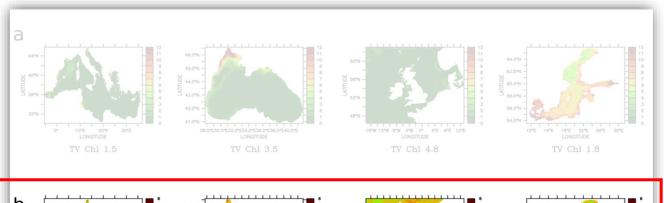


Predicted climate (IPCC) Business as Usual (baseline) High Ambition Scenario

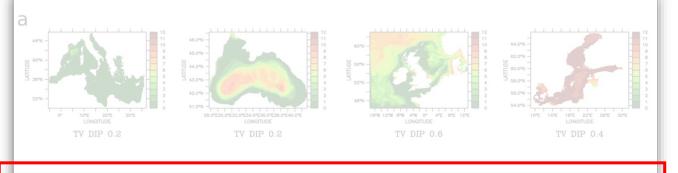
Comparison modelled variables vs. <u>threshold values proposed by MS</u>

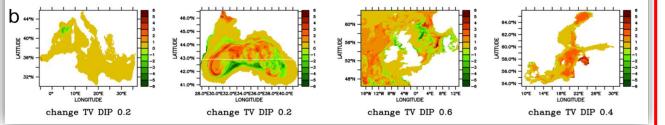






D 44"N 46.0*N 64.0*N 45.0°N 62.0*N 44.0"N -60.0*N 42.0"N 41.0°N 10"E 20"E LONGITUDE 28.0*E30.0*E32.0*E34.0*E36.0*E38.0*E40.0*E LONGITUDE 16"W 12"W 8"W 4"W 0" 4"E 8"E 12"E LONGITUDE 14"E 18"E 22"E 26"E 30"E LONGITUDE change TV Chl 1.5 change TV Chl 3.5 change TV Chl 4.8 change TV Chl 1.8







Comparison modelled variables vs. threshold values proposed by MS

In general the HAS scenario improves the eutrophication condition

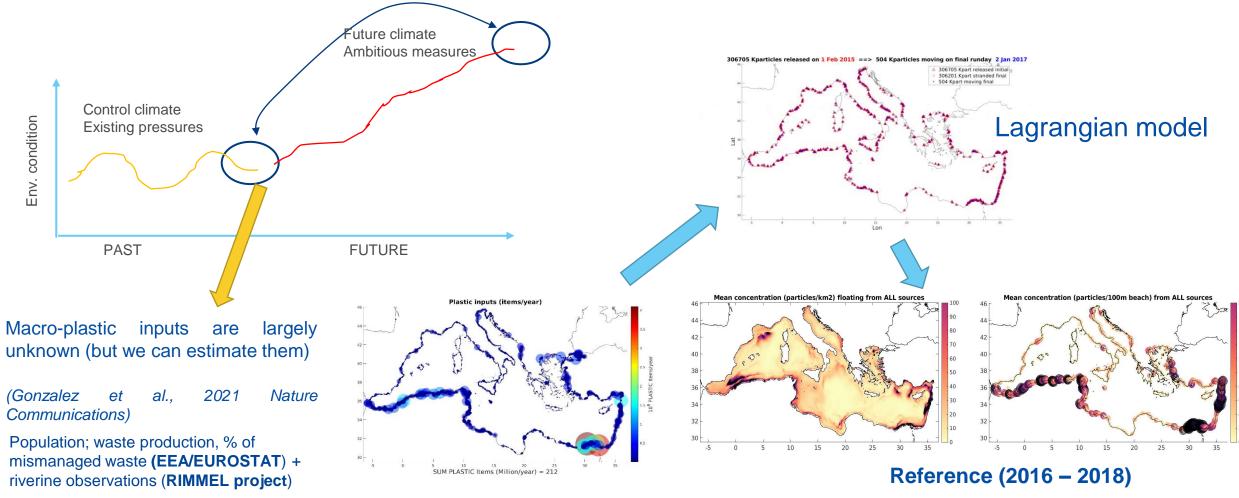
In certain regions and for some criteria the situation could worsen

- Climate change
- N:P imbalance



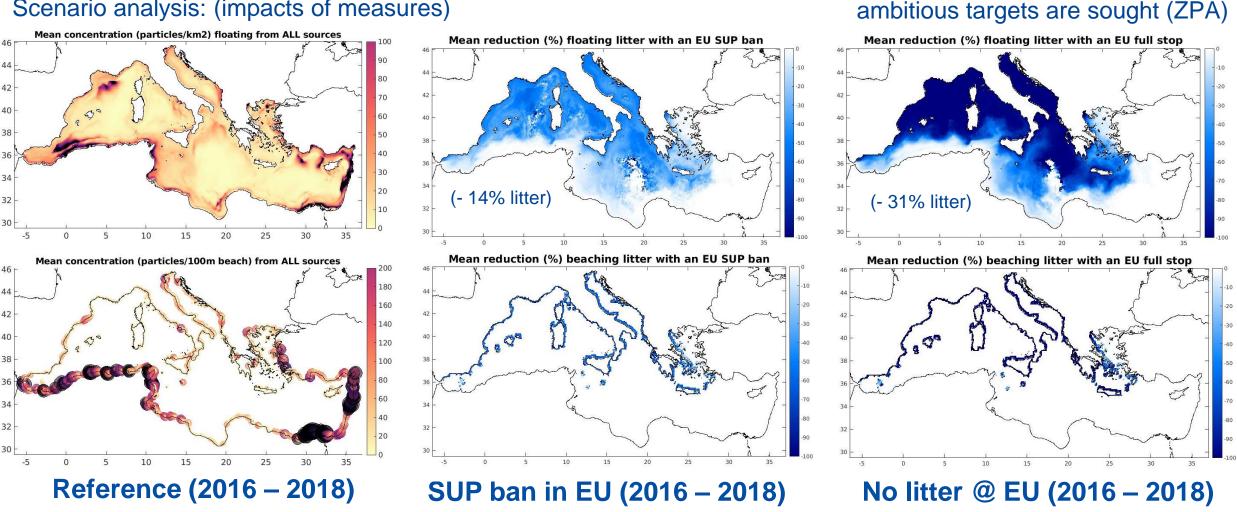
JRC Modelling framework: D10 marine litter

A similar approach has been followed with D10 (litter) but only for the Mediterranean Sea





JRC Modelling framework: D10 marine litter

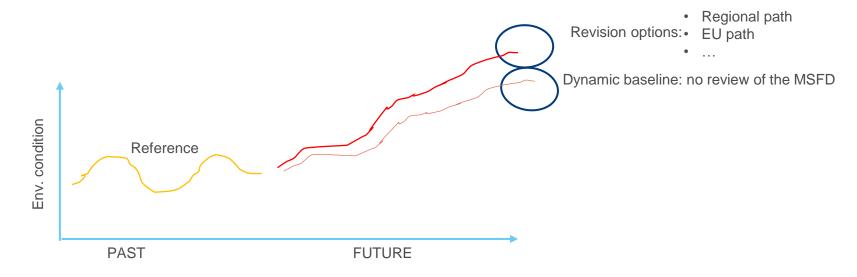


Scenario analysis: (impacts of measures)

European Commission

On shared basins international cooperation is needed if more

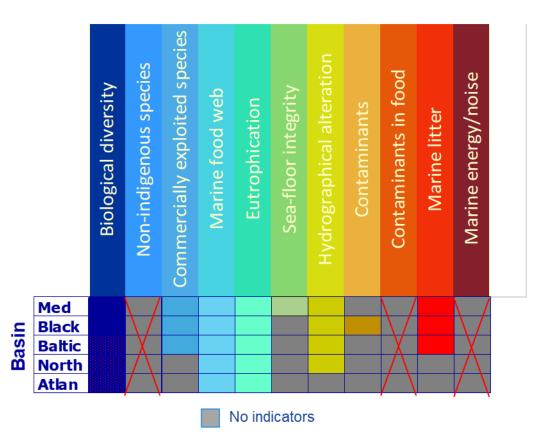
Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Revision of the directive



- Clear definition of all scenarios (reference & dynamic baselines)
- Clear definition of revision options (and translation in model parameters)
- Extension of the MMF to cover more descriptors/criteria in more basins



- Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Review of the directive
- Extension of the MMF modelling capacities

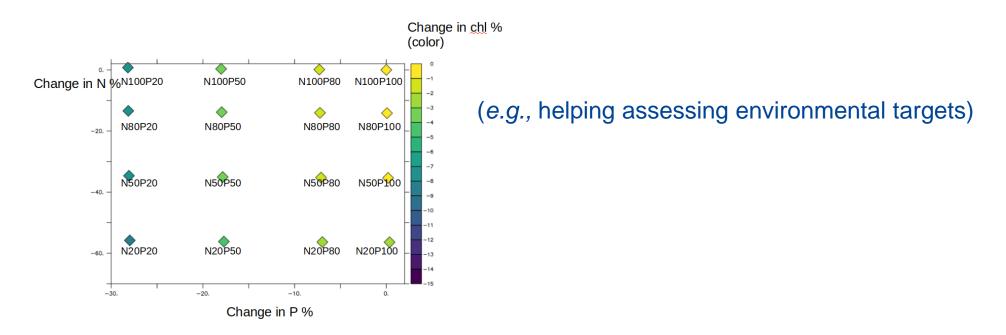


Populate the graph to the left so grey squares become coloured

Improve the interlinkages between different modelling tools and approaches: soil, air, land-use, agriculture

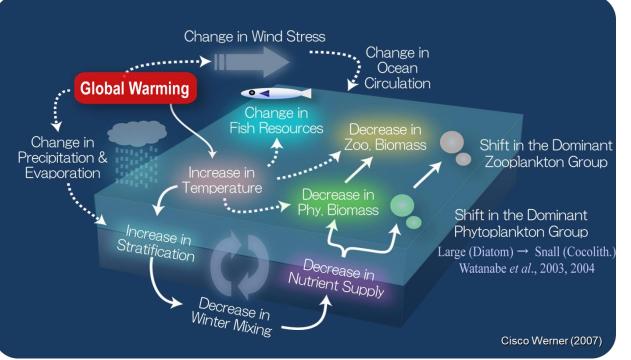


- Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Review of the directive
- Extension of the MMF modelling capacities
- Improve the policy-modelling connection (to evaluate the revision options)





- Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Review of the directive
- Extension of the MMF modelling capacities
- Improve the policy-modelling connection (to evaluate the revision options)
- Help on the evaluation of climate change impacts



Climate change impacts multiple elements of the marine ecosystems

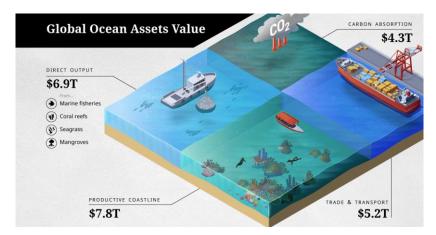
Non-linear interactions, negative feedbacks, complex bio-physical changes

Identify:

- Ds and Cs of the MSFD most affected
- How deterioration of marine ecosystems impact the climate regulation role of the ocean

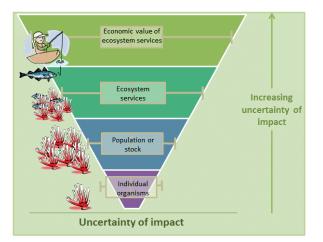


- Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Review of the directive
- Extension of the MMF modelling capacities
- Improve the policy-modelling connection (to evaluate the revision options)
- Help on the evaluation of climate change impacts
- Help with the monetisation of the policy options (not only environmental impacts)



Supporting and facilitating role:

- Contractors
- Network of experts
 - Consultancy





- Apply the same scenario analysis method to more MSFD descriptors → Evaluation, IA and Review of the directive
- Extension of the MMF modelling capacities
- Improve the policy-modelling connection (to evaluate the revision options)
- Help on the evaluation of climate change impacts
- Help with the monetisation of the policy options (not only environmental impacts)
- Keep on supporting overarching initiatives:



Ρι

