



The activities of the EU CIS WG on "Water Accounts": implications on water balances

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Pilot Arno Water Accounts

Outline....

WFD & Water Quantity: WSD

Blueprint: "filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency": CIS Water Account.

Implications on water balance estimation due to EU proposed approaches



Why is water quantity a concern in EU?

- Balance between demand and availability has reached a critical level in many areas of Europe (water scarcity)
- More and more areas are affected by weather changes, in particular less rain (droughts)
- Climate change will almost certainly make the situation worse
- More frequent and severe droughts expected across Europe and the neighbouring countries
- Total water abstraction in EU 247 billion m³/year
 - •44% for energy production,
 - 24% for agriculture,
 - •17% for public water supply
 - •15% for industry

Business as usual scenario: Total abstraction will increase by 16% by 2030



What have we done about it so far?

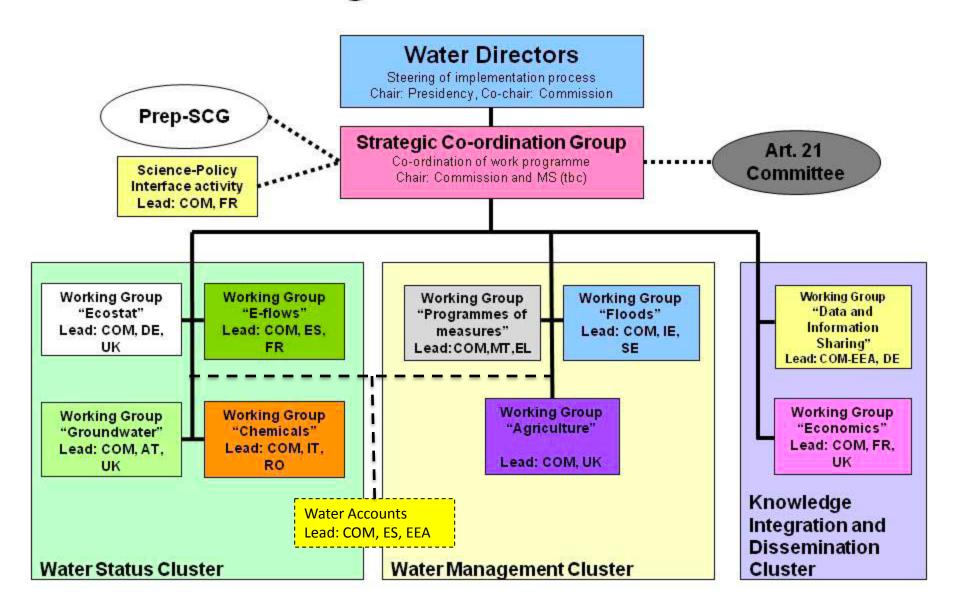
- Water Framework Directive not so strong on SW quantity
- Commission Communication WS&D 2007 7 policy options
 - > Putting the right price tag on water
 - >Improving drought risk management
 - > Fostering water efficient technologies and practices
 - > Fostering the emergence of a water-saving culture
 - Allocating water & water-related funding efficiently
 - Considering additional water supply infrastructures
 - ➤ Improve knowledge and data collection
- Annual implementation reports
- Launch of Policy Review in 2010
- Blueprint in 2012
- CIS mandate



Water Quantity in WFD implementation

- Previous CIS phase water scarcity & droughts EG:
- •Agreeing definitions of WS & D + Starting up work on e-flows
- Development of WS & D indicators
 - SPI,
 - fAPAR,
 - Soil Moisture,
 - · SRI,
 - Snowpack,
 - WEI+
- •This CIS phase: activities related to quantity in several groups
 - e-flows
 - PoM: Leakage reduction, Water re-use
 - Water accounts

CIS Organisation 2013-2015



Water Accounts

2 meetings: April + October 2014

Focus & Mandate:

- Physical Water Balance: glossary, scales, goals
- Support development and use of WB in MS at the RB scale for WRs management + achievement of WFD obs
- Provide input to Pan EU work (EEA, Eurostat, JRC)

Deliverable: WB guidance (first draft)

Other initiatives on WQ/WA

- EEA indicators on WQ + application of SEEA model; results to be checked by MS;
- DG ENV PRB initiative: 2 sets of grants (e.g. PAWA);
- Nuclear/Thermal Power Plant and Industrial Cooling work promoted by EC
- Hydroeconomic model at JRC
- EUROSTAT

Water Accounts: first steps

- Agree on the structure of WB guidance + definitions, scales and components of water balance
- Ensure consistency among different reporting requirements on water quantity: WFD, EEA, Eurostat......

EUROPEAN COMMISSIONGuidance document on water balances (2014)

Key components of the hydrological cycle

IN = OUT
$$\pm \Delta S$$

IN = input of water to the catchment;

OUT = output from the catchment

 ΔS = change in storage

In a system with no external inflows, the water is entering the system via precipitation (**P**), converted into evaporation (**E**) and surface runoff and groundwater (**R**) and associated storage (**S**) or change in storage (Δ **S**) during the time period investigated:

$$P = R + E \pm \Delta S$$

$$P = Rs + Ru + Rgw + Es + Ei + Et + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{ds}{dt} + Export + Import$$

R: runoff i: interception E: evaporation s: surface

dS/dt: Storage variation u: unsaturated zone gw: Ground Water

ITALIAN MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

National guidance on water balances (D.M. 28 luglio 2004)

Hydrological balance based on water available for annual abstraction:

$$\mathbf{R_{ut}} > \Sigma \mathbf{F_i} + \mathbf{R_{riu}} + \mathbf{V_{rest}} \quad \mathbf{R_{ut}} \leq \mathbf{R_{pot}} - \mathbf{V_{DMV}}$$

$$R_{ut} \le R_{pot} - V_{DMV}$$

= Groundwater and surface water available for annual abstraction

= Resources available (**Recharge into the aquifer** and surface water)

= Consumptive water use;

 R_{riu} = Reused water;

 V_{rest} = Returned water

 V_{DMV} = Rate of flow required to achieve ecological quality objectives for associated surface water



OECD/EUROSTAT Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters

$$P + Q_i - ET_a - Q_o - R - C = 0$$

where

P areal precipitation (item 1)

 Q_i external inflow (item 4)

 ET_a actual evapotranspiration (item 2)

 Q_o total outflow from the territory ($Q_o = Q_{o,s} + Q_{o,n}$) (items 5 (6,7))

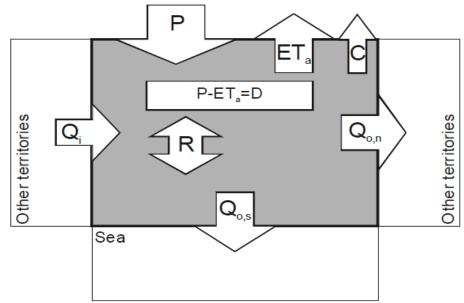
R net recharge into the aquifers

C consumptive water use

 $P-ET_a = D$ internal flow (often also referred to as internally generated depth of run-off) (item 3)

$$P = R + E \pm \Delta S$$

$$P = R + Qo + Eta - Qi + C$$



annual water balance of

the national territory

Fonte:

OECD-Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters (vers. 2010)http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/coded_files/O
ECD ESTAT JQ Manual version 2 21.pdf



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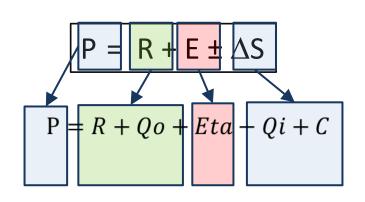
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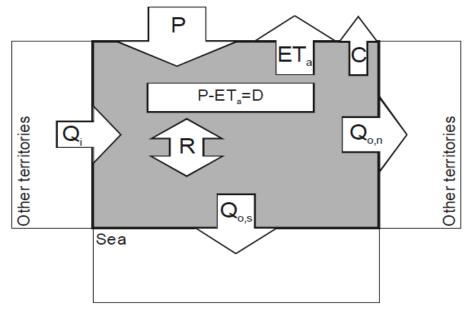
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OECD/EUROSTAT Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters

OECD/Eurostat Water balance indicators

INLAND WATERS	TABLE 1: Fresh water resources (a)			
Territory:	Contact:			
(10 ⁶ m ³)	Definition DCM page	Decision tree	Best practices DCM page	
Precipitation (1)	30	34	35	
Actual evapotranspiration (2)	30	34	35	
Internal Flow (b) (3)	30	34	35	
Actual external inflow (4)	30	34	35	
Total actual outflow (5)	31	34	35	
of which: into the sea (6)	31	34	35	
of which: into neighbouring territories (7)	31	34	35	
TOTAL FRESH WATER RESOURCES (8) [=(3)+(4)]	31	34	35	
Recharge into the Aquifer (9)	31	34	36	
Groundwater available for annual abstraction (c) (10)	32	34	37	
Fresh water resources 95 per cent time (11)	32	34	37	

P - Actual Evapotr. = Internal Flow (surface runoff + Recharge into the aquifer)

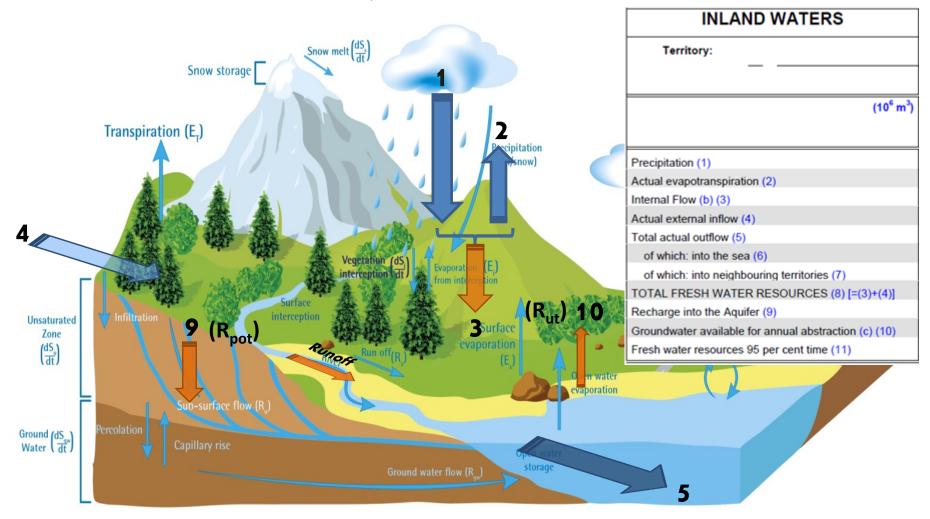
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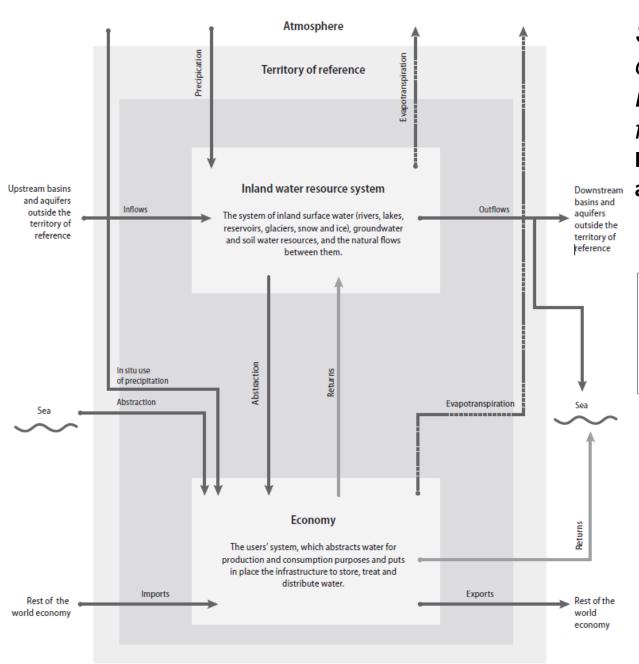
eurostat 🔳

OECD/EUROSTAT

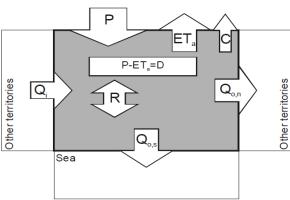
Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters



Fonte: ACT eon 2014

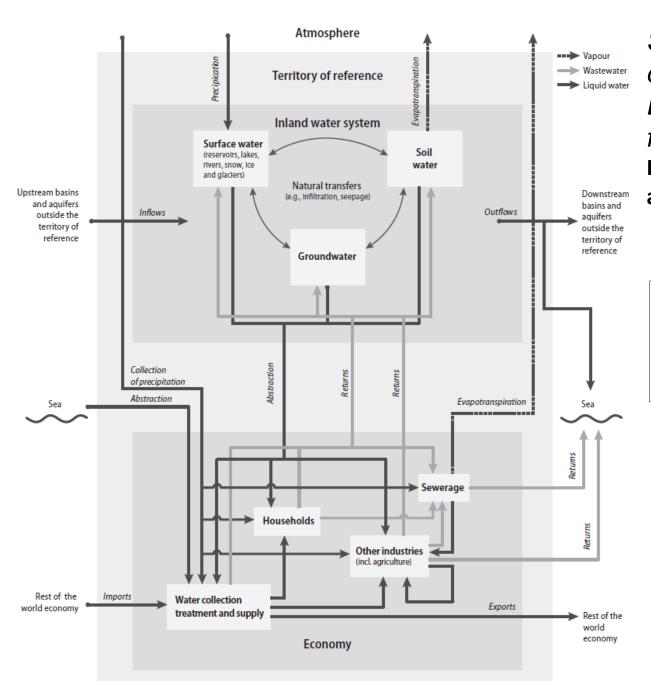


SEEA-Water - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water Flows between the economy and the environment

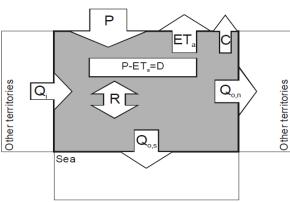


Fonte: **OECD-Eurostat** Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters

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Fonte:

Physical use table (physical units)

		Industries (by ISIC category)					Dont				
A. Physical use table (physical units)		1-3	5-33, 41-43	35	36	37	38, 39, 45-99	Total	Households	Rest of the world	Total
From the environment	 Total abstraction (= 1.a + 1.b = 1.i + 1.ii) 1.a. Abstraction for own use 1.b. Abstraction for distribution 1.i. From inland water resources: 1.i.1. Surface water 1.i.2. Groundwater 1.i.3. Soil water 1.ii. Collection of precipitation 1.iii. Abstraction from the sea 										
Within the economy	 2. Use of water received from other economic units of which: 2.a. Reused water 2.b. Wastewater to sewerage 3. Total use of water (= 1 + 2) 										

Fonte:

OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters

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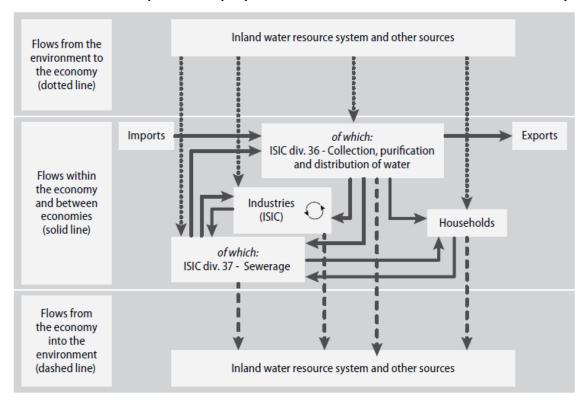
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Fonte:

INLAND WATERS	TABLE 2.1: Annual fresh water abstraction by source				
Territory:	Contact:				
	(10 ⁶ m³)				
		Definition	Decision tree	Best practices	
	ISIC/NACE	DCM page	DCM page	DCM page	
Fresh surface water (13)		39	44		
Total gross abstraction (15)		40	44		
ofwhich: (a)		40	44	45 - 48	
* Public water supply (16)	(41)		44		
* Agriculture, forestry, fishing	(01-05)	40		49 - 51	
of which: Irrigation (17)		40	44	49 - 51	
* Mining and quarrying	(10-14)				
* Manufacturing industry	(15-37)		44	52 - 55	
of which: industry-cooling (18)		41	44	52 - 55	
* Production of electricity (cooling) (18)	(40.1)	41	44	55	
* Services (b)	(50-93)		44	57	
* any other economic activity (e.g. construction)					
* Private households (c)			44	57	
Fresh groundwater (14)		39	44		
Total gross abstraction (15)		40	44		
of which: (a) * Public water supply (16)	(41)	40	44	45 - 48	
* Agriculture, forestry, fishing	(01-05)		44	49 - 51	
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* any other economic activity (e.g. construction)					
* Private households (c)			44	56	
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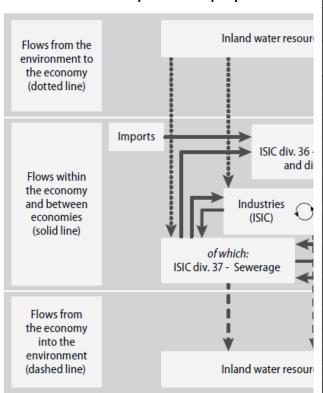
Detailed description of physical water flows within the economy



Fonte:

OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters

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