

Many factors and processes are expected to be altered in the troposphere under the ongoing climate change. This is likely to affect the regime of concentrations of tropospheric species. In the case of ozone, the situation is somehow uncertain, because the expected changes are often contradictory for its production and destruction. To project its future concentrations, chemistry climate models are used, but they usually exert systematical errors which can originate from many different sources. Although there are statistical tools which are used to compensate these shortcomings, they are often not designed for the fine resolution simulations at the output of regional climate models. In this study, a new method of statistical processing is proposed and applied upon projections of ozone concentrations projected with WRF-Chem and CAMx models in two future periods under the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. The results show complex spatially variable seasonal changes in 2026–2035 under both scenarios, but in 2045–2055 an overall decrease in concentrations under RCP4.5 and an increase under RCP8.5.