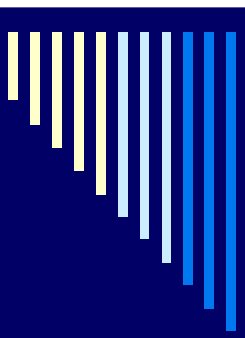


WG 2 \ WG 3

Model suitability for various user demands



- Different end-users categories:

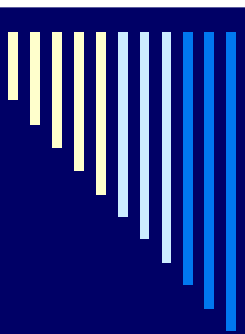
- Power companies
- Environmental agencies
- River basin authorities
- Water authorities
- Academics

- Different roles in decision making process
(interface between end-user & modeller)



modeling levels

- Level I: result (action) oriented modeling
 - Level II: implication oriented modeling
 - Level III: interactive modeling
 - Level IV: modeling for academic uses
-



Level I: result oriented modeling

- General recognized approach
 - Single indicator (end-user focused)
 - Large degree of freedom within boundaries
 - One-way communication (modeller->end-user)
 - A fair level of documentation requirement
-



Level II: implication oriented modeling

- Recognized approach by end-user
 - Several indicators on implications (focus on ecological functionality)
 - More restricted degree of freedom
 - Communication still dominated by modeller
 - High level of documentation requirement
-



Level III: interactive modeling

- Research oriented approach
- Several tailor-made indicators (focus on stake-holders demands, including ecological functionality)
- High degree of freedom
- Communication based on partnership
- Low level of documentation requirement



Level IV: modeling for academic uses

- Research – academic purposes
- Not specifically end-user focused
- High degree of freedom



Classification of case studies

	I	I / II	II	II / III	III	IV
EA	1		1	3	2	
WA			2		1	
RBA					1	
HPC	1	2	1		2	
AC						7



General observations...

- Why model?
 - Driven by request for model-based results (level I & II) (forecasting, cost-efficiency, DSS)
 - The process of modelling is the objective
- Evolution of modeling: tendency from level III to level I
- Upscaling takes place from level I to level III