Conclusions from group 2:

- Climate models should help us making assessment on climate impact
    - environmental impact
    - economic impact
- We should make a simple "planet" model and slowly introduce complexity for going far into the future -- but we also need to correctly model e.g. the effects of interaction of vegetation, hydrology and climate simulation: this will be on a much shorter time scale
    - What are useful scales in space and time?
- Statisticians should be involved in the experimental design for traditional climate models and future climate models
- We need to make sure we are asking the correct questions -- whatever they are -- and focus on answering one (or very few) questions at a time rather than all possible questions

- EVT works very well in e.g. hydrology where there is a direct relationship between the distribution and the object of interest
- In other settings we need a mathematical model to describe the dependency of input variables and the object of interest - EVT could then possible be applied to the output of the mathematical model; multivariate EVT might not always be appropriate in this setting, as we can have a combination of non-extreme events turning into an extreme event