In Section \ref{sec:methodology\_3}, we discussed the importance of properly handling intertemporally linked variables to prevent solutions that would be infeasible in the endogenous model. Additionally, we demonstrated that fixing relevant variables to imperfect values can significantly influence the results of the investment model. This raises the question: which option is more detrimental - allowing hidden constraint violations or fixing hidden variables to sub-optimal values?

In this section, we seek an answer to that question by running a trade curve compilation without fixing the intertemporally linked variables This approach offers the advantage of not requiring initial assumptions about existing capacity or net import profiles. However, on top of the potential hidden constraint violations, an increased computation time for the trade curve compilation is a substantial drawback.

Due to this increased computational burden, the case has been run for the geographically reduced system of section \ref{subsec:directneighbors}. This additionally allows us to demonstrate the impact of indirect neighbors when storage is included in the neighboring regions.

Figure \ref{fig:mean\_prices} displays the annual mean of prices for different trade levels. Higher import levels are associated with higher prices and clear jumps occur when a different technology becomes the dominant marginal generator in the neighboring regions. For high import levels, it is clear that allowing the storage schedules to be adapted to each specific import level leads to lower prices.

TODO: mention that this has a lot to do with the number of times that load shedding sets the price, and that it does not seem to impact the investment decisions much.

In section \ref{subsec:indirectneighbors} it was shown that indirect neighbors can have a substantial impact on domestic investment decisions.