



NETZ
ENTWICKLUNGS
PLAN STROM

NEP2015: OVERVIEW OF MARKET MODEL BID3

June 2015

v100

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AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Overview of BID3
3. BID3 key features
4. Screenshots

INTRODUCTION

This pack gives an overview of the market model used in the NEP2015, BID3. It is not a comprehensive technical description, but an overview of the key principals and main features in the model

- The Grid Development Plan 2015 (NEP2015) deals with the expansion requirements of the German onshore energy transportation network and is based on the legal requirements as stipulated by the German Energy Management Act (Section 12a-d). The transmission system operators are planning, developing and building the grid of the future and the NEP2015 is used to show how power generation in Germany can successfully be restructured and renewable energy can be integrated within ten and twenty years.
- Following the ruling of the German Bundestag in August 2011, the transmission system operators have been tasked with compiling a plan for the development of the transmission network every year to allow for changing conditions in the energy industry. The result of all this work is the NEP2015.
- To carry out the NEP2015, simulations of the market and of the transmission network are required, and Pöyry was appointed to run the European market simulation of a series of scenarios for the NEP2015, using a bespoke market model called BID3.
- This document gives an overview of BID3 and expands upon the details laid out in the Grid Development Plan report.



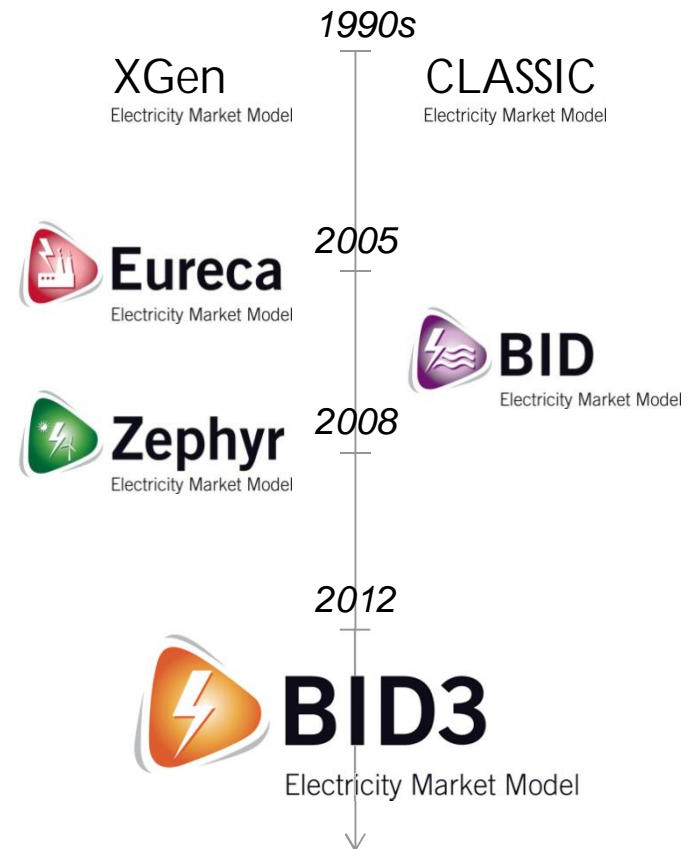
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PÖYRY EXPERTISE IN POWER MARKET MODELLING

Pöyry has a long experience of market modelling, dating to the beginning of liberalisation

- Since the 1990s, Pöyry has been very active in following the latest computing technologies to improve its modelling and understanding of complex issues
- Early models (XGen and Classic) used simple merit-order stack based approaches
- Further developments led to Eureka, BID and Zephyr, using Linear Programming platforms
 - BID explored the interaction between the Nordics and the Continent
 - Zephyr explored the impact of intermittent renewables in thermal markets
- In 2012, Pöyry undertook a major redevelopment of its modelling platform, called BID3
 - merging expertise from all models, for unparalleled speed, quality and robustness
 - implementing a very user-friendly interface
- BID3 is continually upgraded to adapt to client demands



SUMMARY



BID3 is the leading European electricity market simulation software – combining powerful simulations with user-friendliness

Detailed Mixed Integer market modelling

- BID3 is an optimisation which using either Linear or Mixed Integer Programming to minimise system costs

Extensive client base

- BID3 is already used by TSOs, energy companies and regulators, as well as extensively by Pöyry.

User-friendly

- Recently redesigned to be very user friendly, meaning that the training and implementation time is very low, and errors are avoided due to simplicity of use

High quality datasets underpin the analysis

- BID3 contains a database of all power stations in Europe, and all market relevant parameters (efficiency, transport costs, minimum generation levels etc.)

Detailed hydro, wind and solar modelling

- We use the model to underpin our extensive modelling work in 'intermittency' including detailed simulations of historical weather patterns, and sophisticated hydro modelling

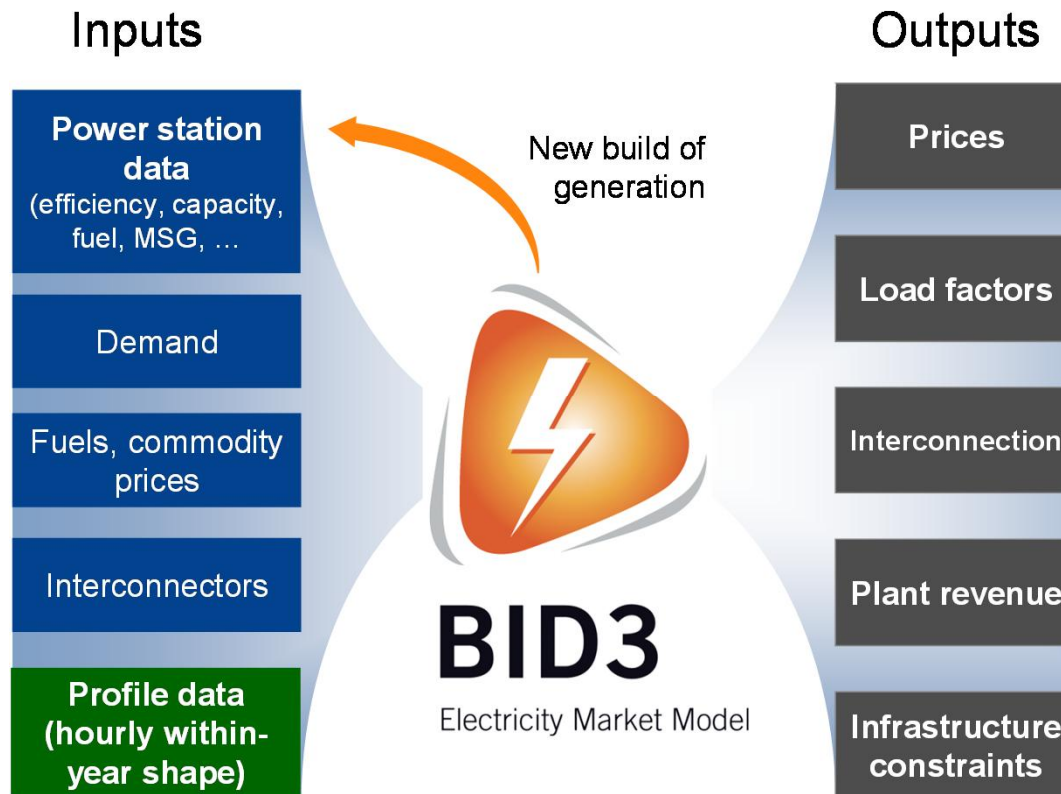
Fast and powerful

- Designed to allow computing power to be focused where it is needed, and handles modelling all power stations in Europe (hourly) with ease.

BID3 – PÖYRY'S ELECTRICITY MARKET MODEL

BID3 projects physical operation (generator output, electricity flows, emissions) and economic behaviour (electricity prices, revenues)

Inputs and outputs of *BID3*

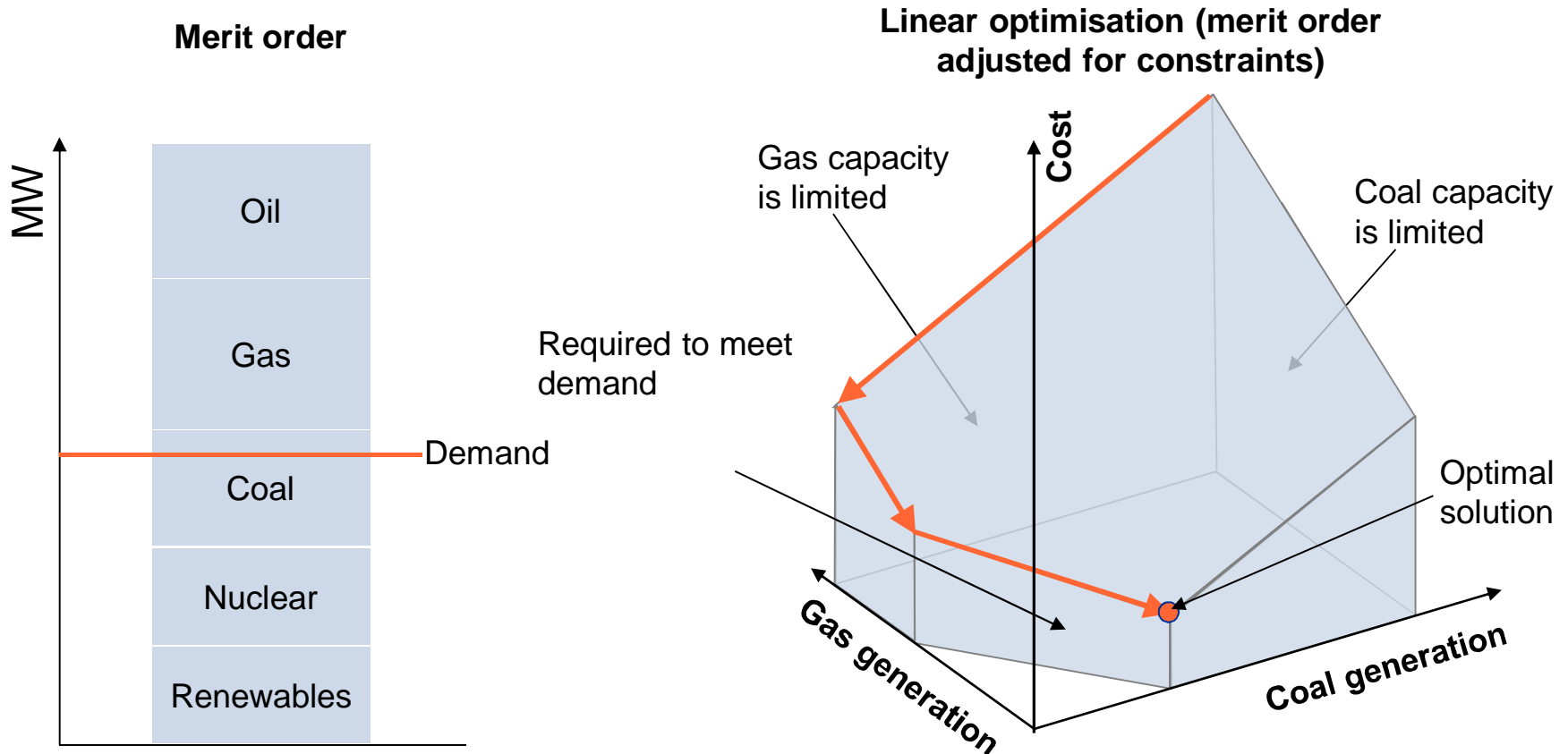


Basics of BID3

- BID3 is an optimisation which minimises the system cost in a year subject to constraints
- The model optimises all 8760 hours in the year
- Key features
 - Optimisation representing start-up, part-loading (no-load)
 - Minimum Stable Generation, minimum off times, minimum on time
 - Start-up cost and variable maintenance costs dependent on start temperature
 - Ramping
 - Reserve co-optimisation
 - Detailed CHP modelling
 - Hydro and pumped storage optimisation

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES: LINEAR OPTIMISATION STACK

BID3 uses linear or mixed integer linear programming (MILP) to optimise the dispatch. This is similar to a merit order, but more accurate



Unlike a simple merit order stack, linear or MILP optimisation allows the inclusion of inter-temporal constraints (start-up costs, pumped storage, hydro etc.) and multiple zones

MODELLING PRINCIPLES – STEADY STATE COSTS

The cost of thermal plant operation is the largest contributor to the objective function

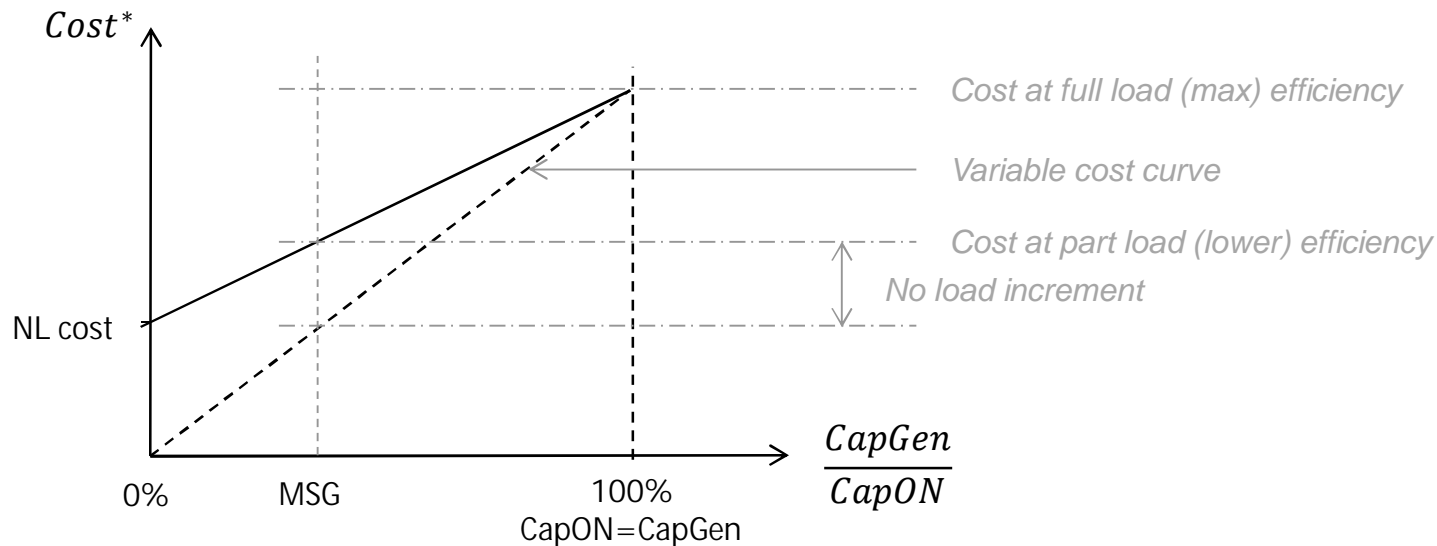
$$\text{SteadyStateCosts} = (\text{Variable cost} - \text{NLcost}) \times \text{CapGen} + \text{NLcost} \times \text{CapON}$$

CapON = the capacity turned on

CapGen = capacity generated ($\text{CapGen} \leq \text{CapON}$)

NLcost = the cost of having capacity turned on but not producing

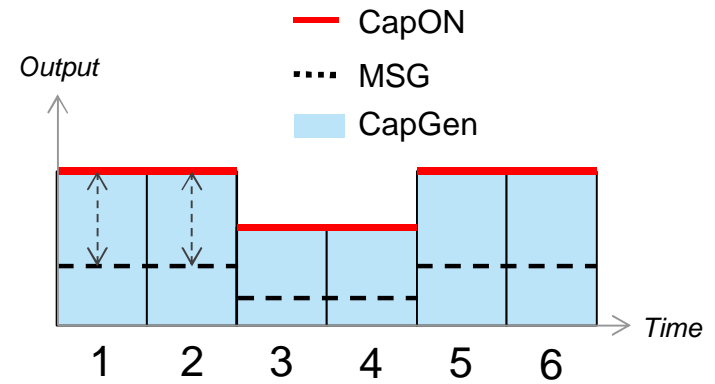
$$\text{Variable cost} = \frac{\text{FuelPrice} + \text{Transportation} + \text{CO2price} \times \text{Emissionfactor}}{\text{Efficiency}} + \text{VOWC}$$



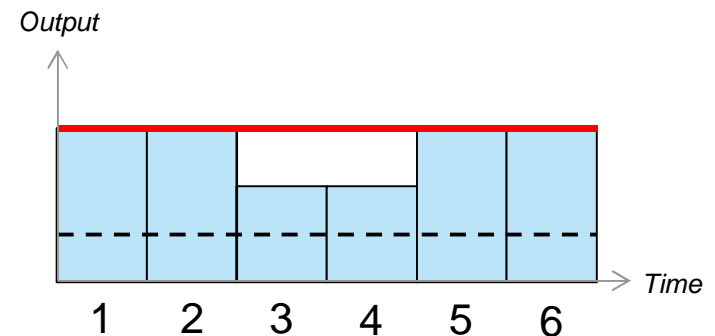
MODELLING PRINCIPLES – DYNAMIC COSTS

The model also accounts for the costs incurred by starting or part-loading plant

- There are two options for running: linear or mixed integer
- In the linear approximation of start-up costs, any % share of the plant can be considered ON
 - Massive runtime gain compared with full '1 or 0' mixed integer approach
 - Works very well in large systems
- Depending on CapON, the Minimum Stable Generation (MSG, as % of CapON) determines the min level of CapGen
- The model chooses cheapest solution between start-up costs or part-load costs
 - Start-up costs when 'CapON' increases
 - Part load 'cost' when $\text{CapGen} < \text{CapON}$



Incur start-up cost hour 5

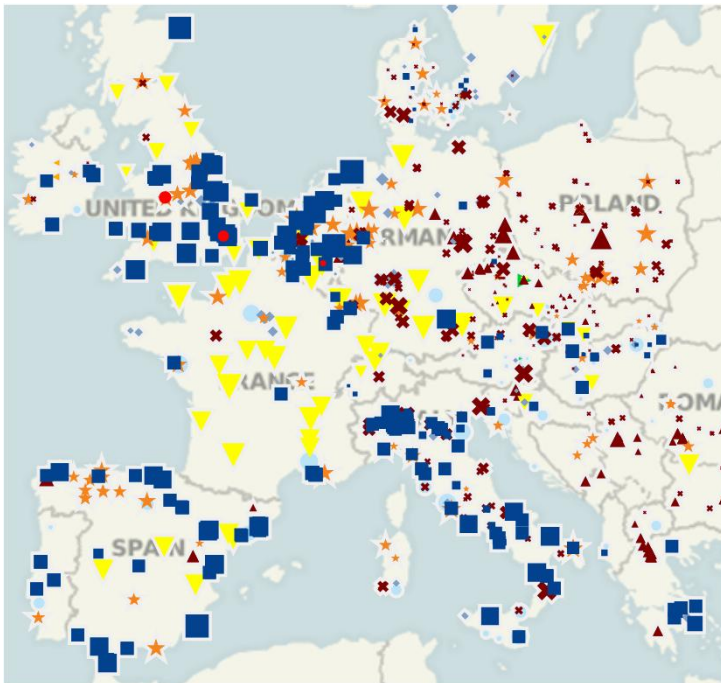


Incur part-load cost hour 3-4

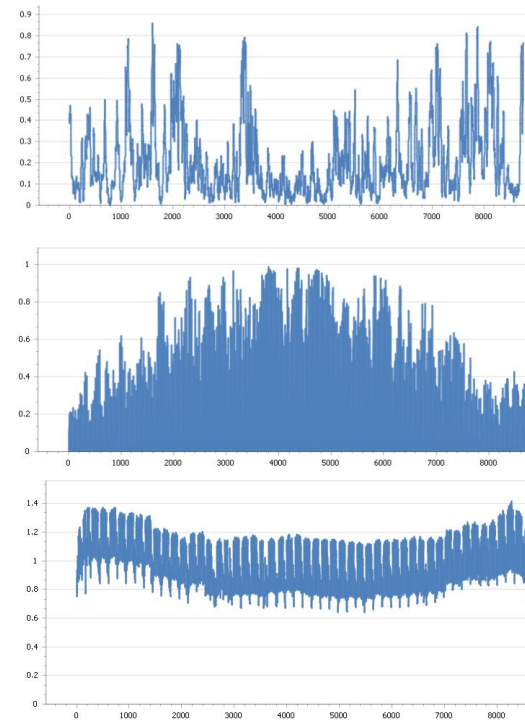
BID3 DATA

Data is available for Europe and selected countries worldwide. Databases provided come with a backcast, typically for two years, to ensure quality

Power station data



'Profile' data of hourly wind, solar and demand



INTERFACE EXAMPLES

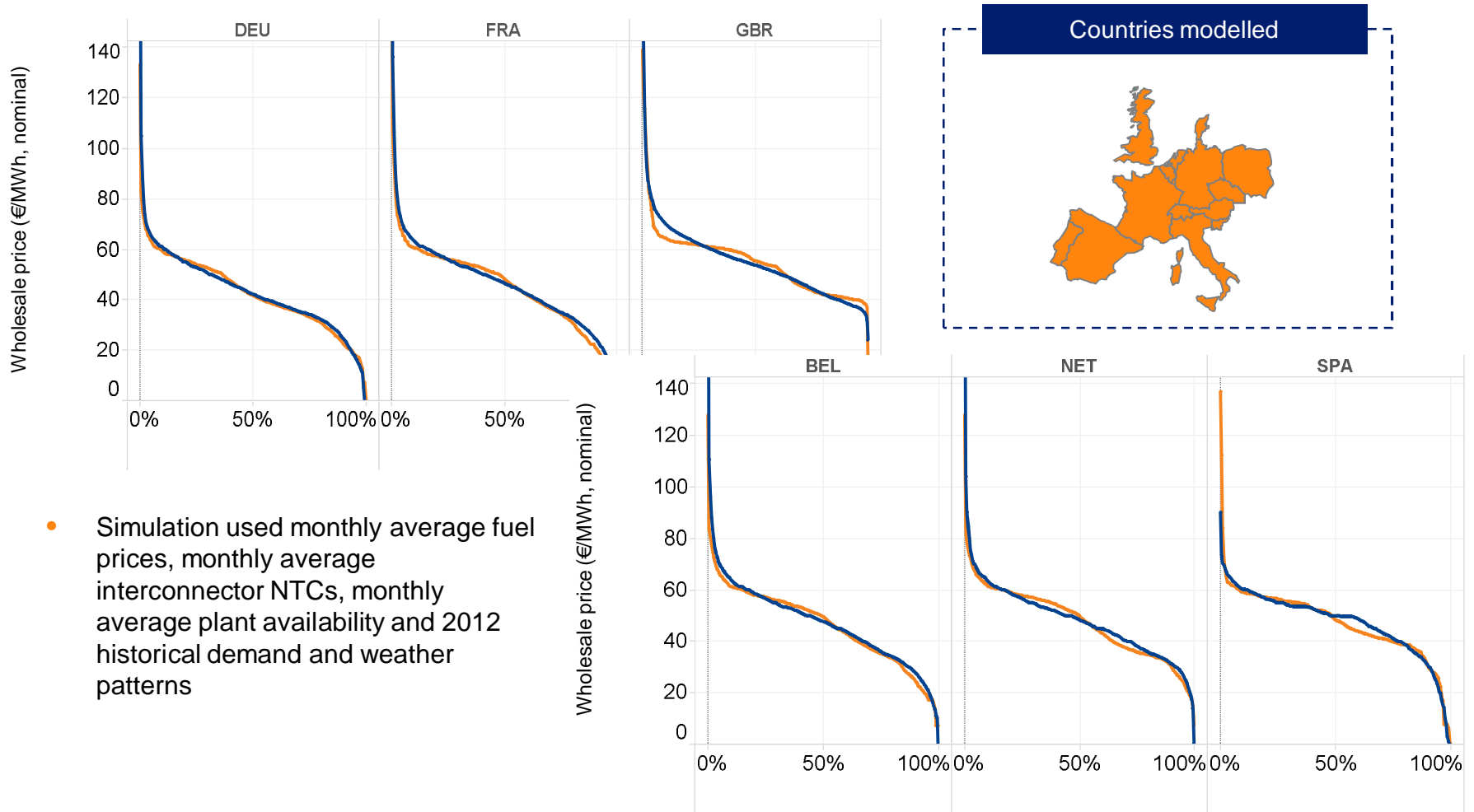
Start screen

Flexible pivot tables/charts

Year	Week	AUS	BEL	DEU	FRA
2020	1		54.43	53.20	57.15
2020	2		57.21	58.00	54.56
2020	3		52.74	53.33	49.52
2020	4		58.56	57.23	63.99
2020	5		62.84	59.46	65.97
2020	6		52.56	56.10	50.49
2020	7		53.83	54.59	45.99
2020	8		53.23	54.15	46.25
2020	9		57.24	58.01	60.70
2020	10		53.73	56.60	56.03
2020	11		59.74	59.02	65.71
2020	12		51.41	52.14	49.09
2020	13		34.88	25.43	30.46
2020	14		36.23	35.47	35.65
2020	15		39.83	41.94	37.15

MODEL ACCURACY

Comparing historical prices against a 'backcast' of BID3 for 2012 shows that it produces accurate prices and a convincing price shape.



- Simulation used monthly average fuel prices, monthly average interconnector NTCs, monthly average plant availability and 2012 historical demand and weather patterns

LIST OF FEATURES

BID3 is simple and user-friendly, but has many advanced features

General features

- Modelling of 8760 hours per year
 - Across many weather/stochastic series for each 'future year' modelled
- Interface designed to allow an easy setup of sensitivities
- User-friendly, but detailed and powerful interface
 - Pivot-table/pivot-chart system, highly flexible,
 - Easy interaction with Excel
 - Several levels of outputs, from most aggregated to most detailed
- Investment analysis
 - Plant-by-plant profitability analysis
 - Capacity payment, need for other revenue streams
 - System indicators: costs, emissions, loss of load, capacity margin
- Mapping capabilities
 - Individual assets (power plants, interconnectors), and all results

Dispatch thermal plants

- Comprehensive set of plant dynamics
 - Start-up costs, dependent on plant temperature
 - Minimum stable generation
 - Minimum ON and OFF time
 - Start up ramp rates
- Advanced treatment of CHP plants
 - Hourly heat demand
 - Possibility of backup boiler
 - Electric generation limit as a function of heat demand
- Possibility of Mixed Integer Programming
 - Plants either ON or OFF, required for detailed dispatched patterns
- Many other features
 - Co-firing
 - Contractual/regulation limits on operations
 - Ambient profile temperature effect
 - ...

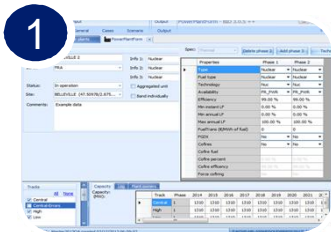
Dispatch

- Hourly renewables generation
 - Detailed analysis of satellite data, many historical weather patterns
- Optimisation of reservoir hydro using Stochastic Dynamic Programming
 - Dispatch under uncertainty of future inflows for the Nordics
 - Dispatch of reservoirs with annual constraints for the Continent
- Demand-side management
 - Load-shifting and smart grids
 - Electric vehicles, heating, power intensive industry, etc.
- Interconnectors
 - Flow-based allocation of interconnectors
 - Ramp rates on DC links
- Reserve holding within 'spot' simulation, with different products and timeframes
- ...

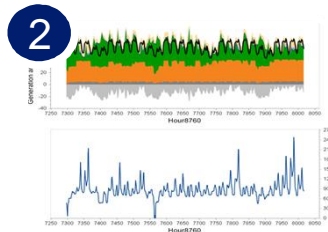
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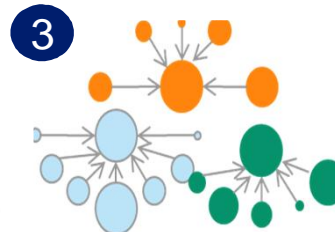
KEY FEATURES OF BID3



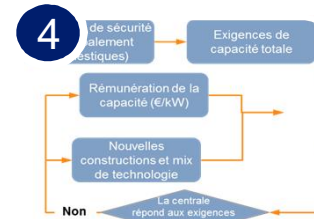
1 Detailed power station database



2 High quality auditing of data



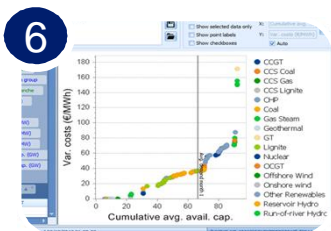
3 Different modules for increased accuracy



4 Energy-only and energy + capacity markets



5 Sophisticated hydro modelling



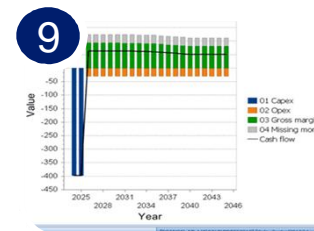
6 Supply curves



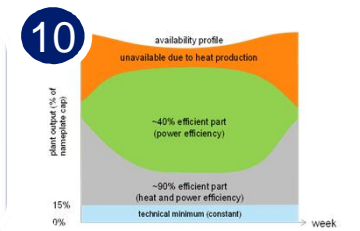
7 Interconnector optimisation



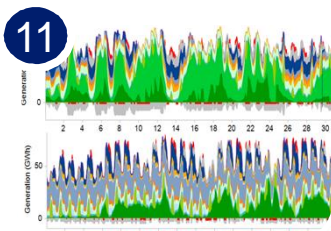
8 BID3 building blocks



9 Investment and retiral auditing tools



10 Detailed CHP modelling



11 Solar and wind modelling

12

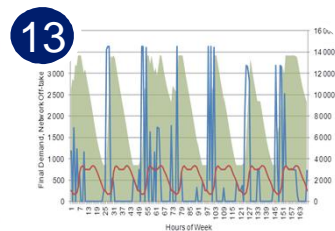
Requirement (specified by zone)

- An annual amount (e.g. 3GW) with a within-year profile; or
- A percentage of generation/demand or a function of (for example) demand less wind

Provision (specified by plant)

- Whether can contribute to R/R
- Amount of capacity that can contribute
- % of headroom that can contribute
- Whether needs to be synchronised to contribute

12 Reserve and response



13 Demand-side management

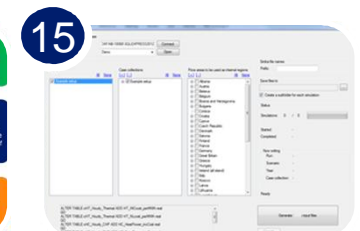
14

Ein detailliertes Modell für jedes Land (z.B. 2015) ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Analyse. Die Analyse der verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse. Die Analyse der verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse.

Ein Simulationsmodell, das die verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen in verschiedenen Ländern darstellt, ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse. Die Analyse der verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse.

Die Simulation der verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen in verschiedenen Ländern ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse. Die Analyse der verschiedenen Leistungsanforderungen ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Analyse.

14 Linear and Mixed Integer modelling

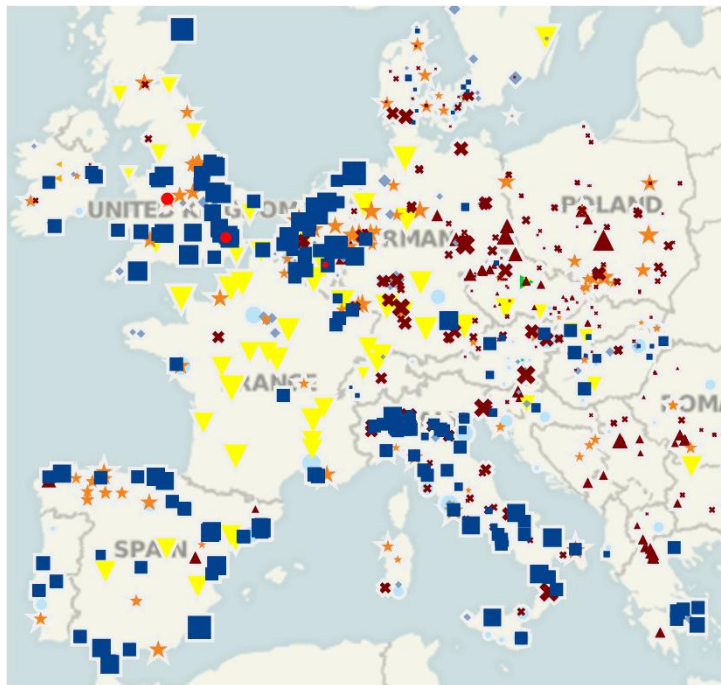


15 Load flow model integration

1 DETAILED POWER STATION DATABASE

Different categories of plant exist (hydro, pumped storage, thermal, renewable and CHP) with detailed parameters for each type. Different phases can be used for shifts in technology (e.g. change in efficiency, change of fuel)

All European power stations



Interface example: nuclear

Basic plant information

Plant Name: BELLEVILLE 2 Info 1: Nuclear
Zone: FRA Info 2: Nuclear
Status: In operation Info 3: Nuclear
Site: BELLEVILLE (47.50978/2.875... Aggregated unit
Comments: Example data Band individually

Spec: Thermal Delete phase 2 Add phase 3 Techs

Properties	Phase 1	Phase 2
Type	Nuclear	Nuclear
Fuel type	Nuclear	Nuclear
Technology	Nuc	Nuc
Availability	FR_PWR	FR_PWR
Efficiency	99.00 %	99.00 %
Min instant LF	0.00 %	0.00 %
Min annual LF	0.00 %	0.00 %
Max annual LF	100.00 %	100.00 %
FuelTrans (€/MWh of fuel)	0	0
FGDX	No	No
Cofires	No	No
Cofire fuel		
Cofire percent	0.00 %	0.00 %
Cofire efficiency	99.00 %	99.00 %
Force cofiring	No	No

Capacity (MW):

Track	Phase	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	1	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310
High	1	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310
Low	4	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310	1310

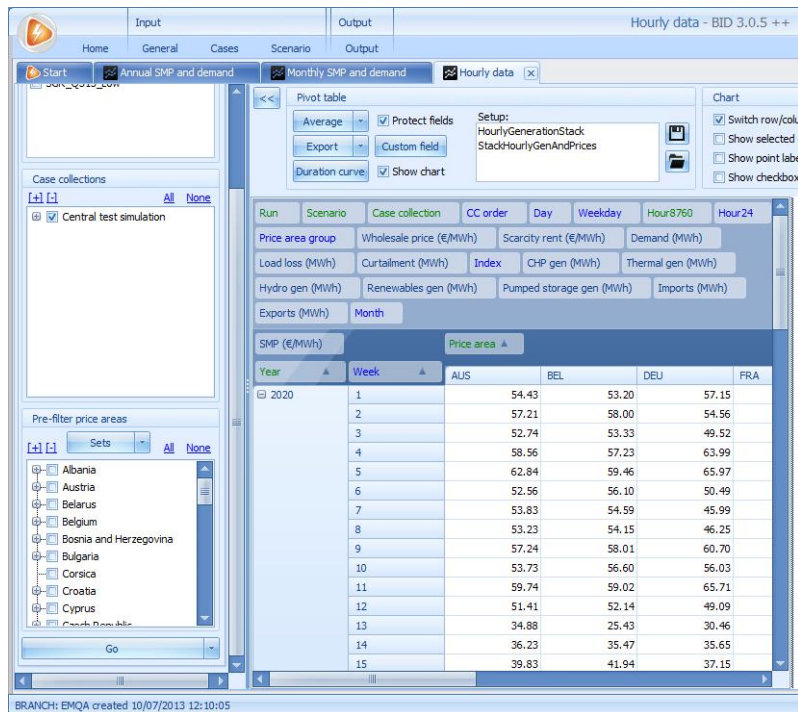
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- BID3 datasets hold data on all power stations in Europe, including detailed technical parameters

2 HIGH QUALITY AUDITING OF DATA

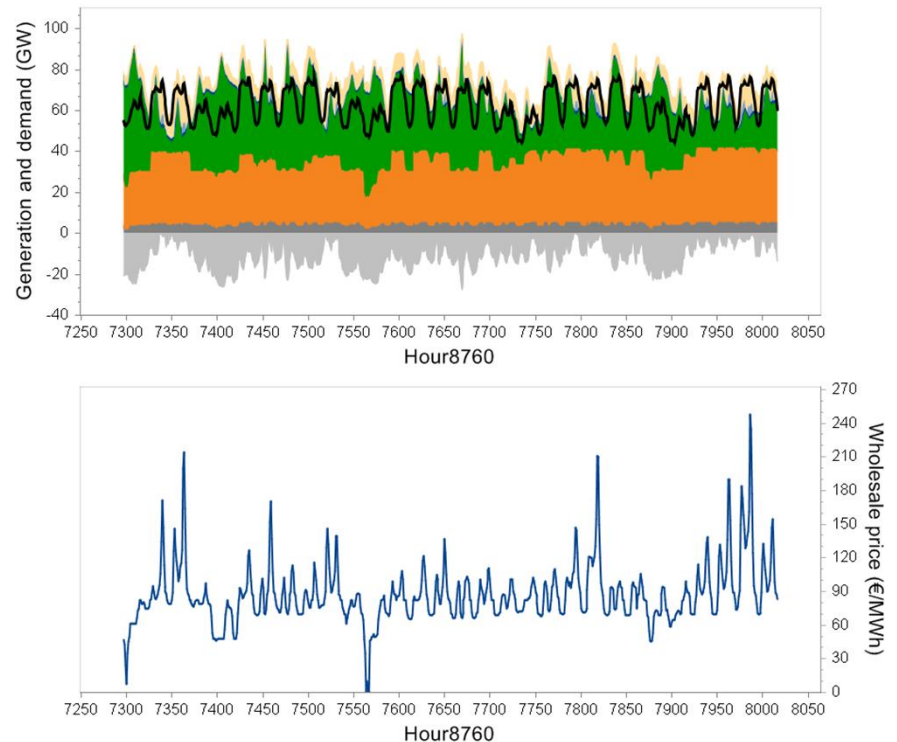
BID3 uses the latest visual environment to allow pivoting and charting of data, quickly and flexibly, allowing increased quality of results

Any outputs can be pivoted instantly understand data



- Standard set-ups can be saved and instantly restored
- Pivot grid allows duration curves
- Custom fields can be specified for bespoke calculations

Any data can be visualised quickly and flexibly, and graphs customised to corporate colours/fonts

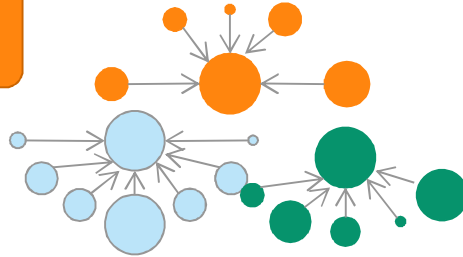


3 DIFFERENT MODULES FOR INCREASED ACCURACY

The heart of BID3 is in four main modules

1 Banding module

Groups plants into bands based on similar characteristics (e.g. efficiency)



2 Capacity margin module

Calculates hourly system margin (tightness) for scarcity rent

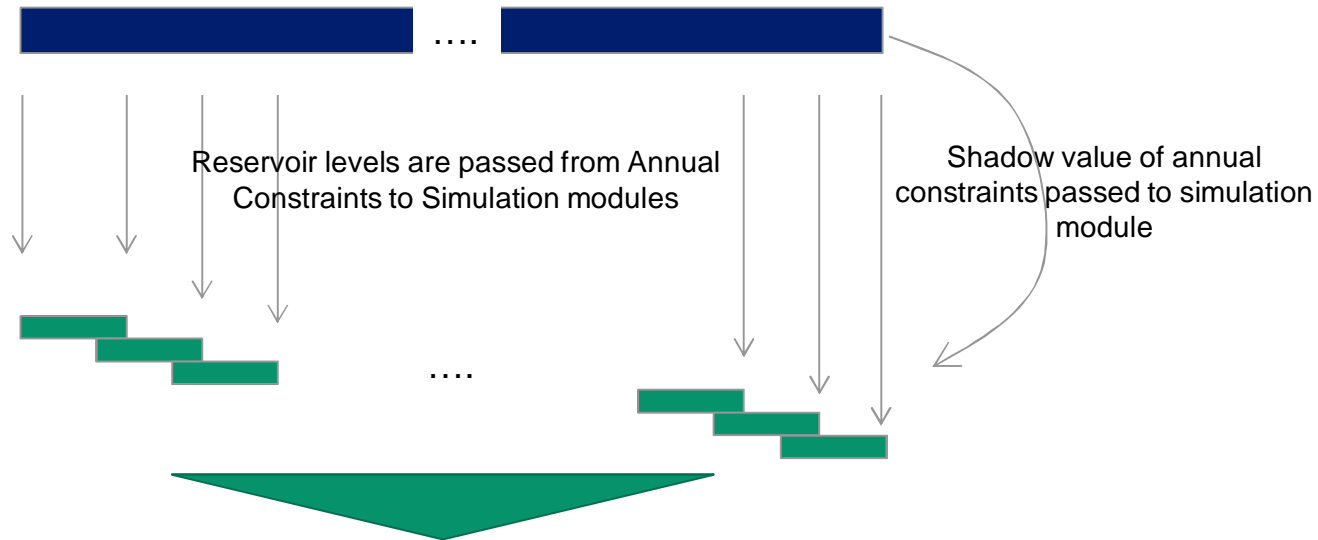


3 Annual constraints module

Whole year simulation, lower resolution, for hydro and take-or-pay/must run conditions

4 Simulation module

Detailed simulation, with full treatment of plant dynamics

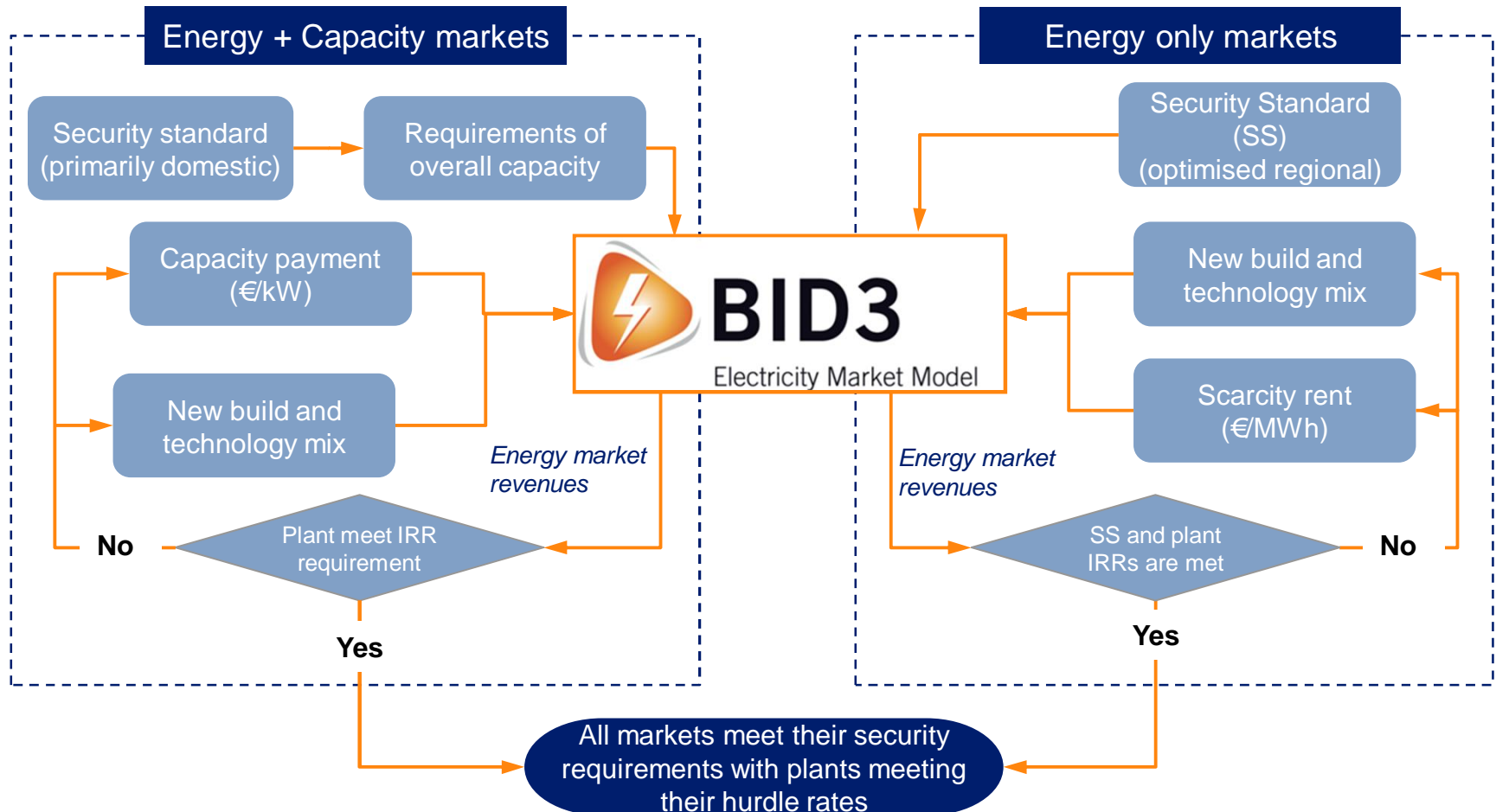


Hourly prices and plant dispatch

4

ENERGY-ONLY AND ENERGY+CAPACITY MARKET MODELLING

Pöyry's BID3 electricity modelling takes into account the complex interactions between countries having different electricity market designs



5 HYDRO MODELLING

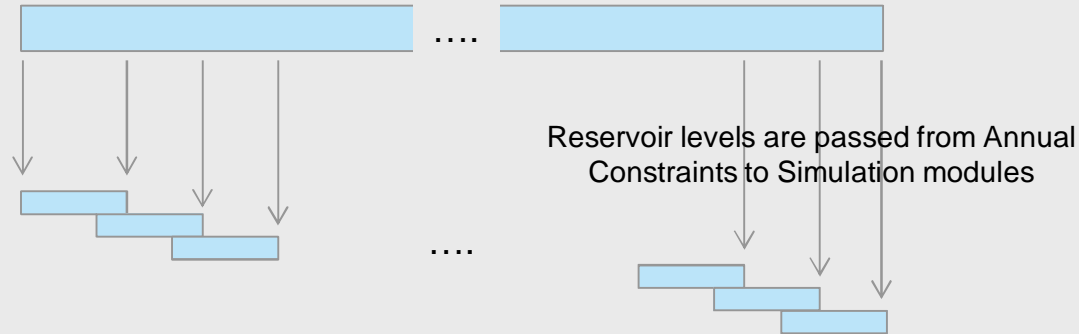
BID3 has a sophisticated approach to hydro modelling, ensuring that hydro is accurately represented

Annual constraints module

(whole year simulation, lower resolution)

Simulation module

(weekly simulation, higher resolution)

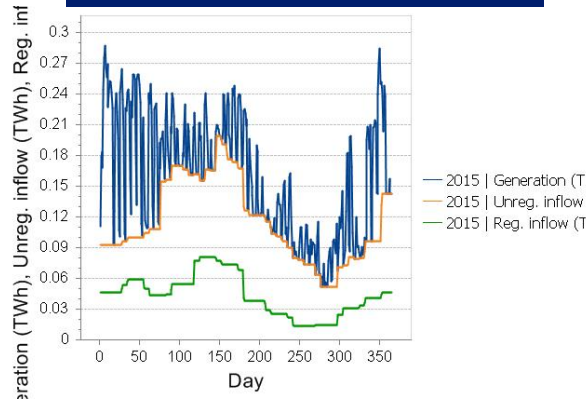


- Reservoir hydro is first scheduled at a weekly level in the *Annual Constraints Module*, subsequently the main model optimises the hydro use or pumping (alongside all other powerstations within individual week (*Simulation Module*))

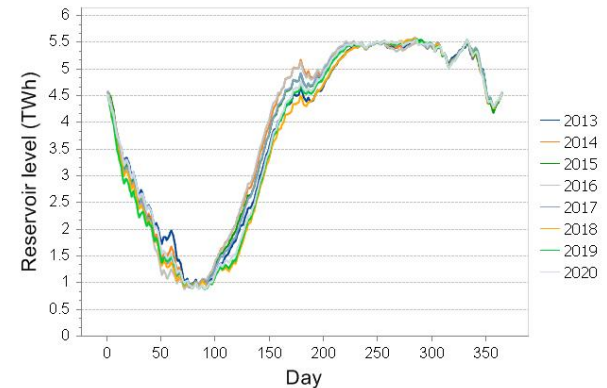
- Run-of-River is not directly optimised and is based on the historical inflow profiles (weekly/monthly profile input to the model, as available).

- Operation of pumped storage is considered separately and its operation is also optimised within the model

Inflows and generation



Reservoir levels



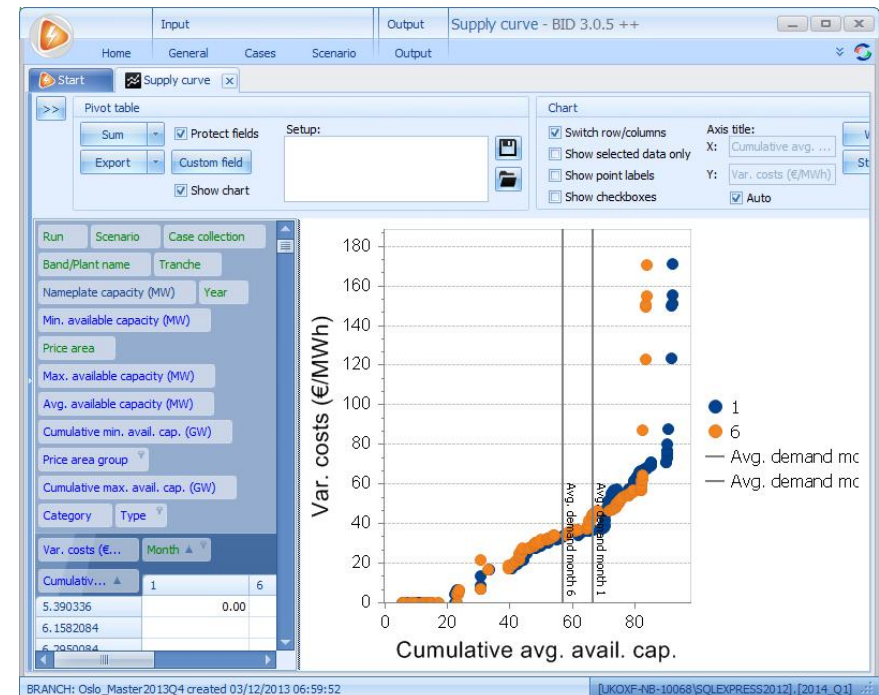
6 SUPPLY/DEMAND CURVES

Supply/demand curves can be generated quickly and easily, allowing instant understanding of price formation

Supply curve by type



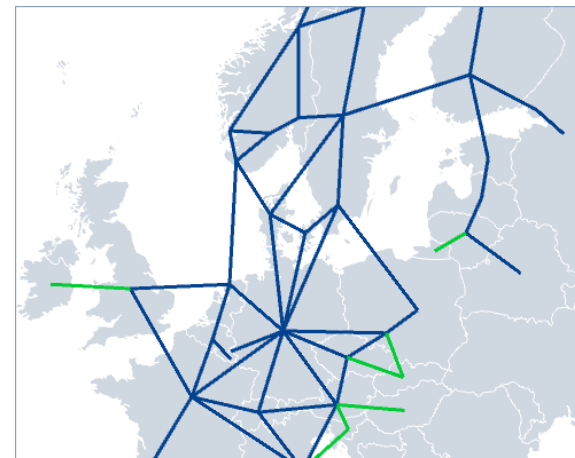
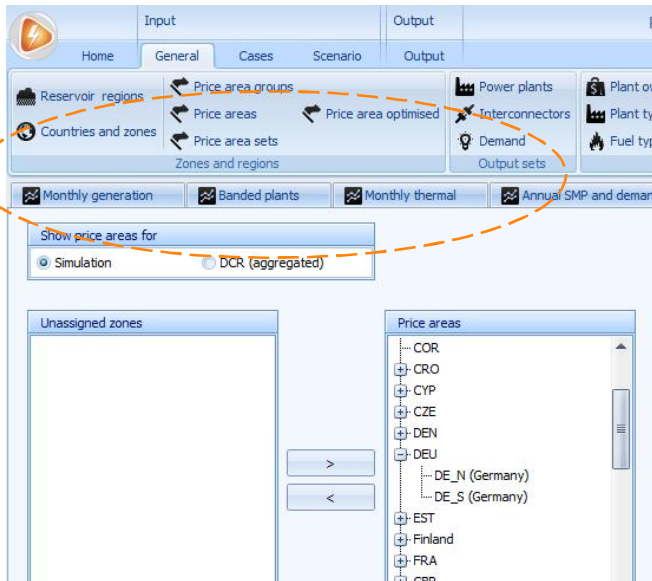
Supply curve comparing Jan and June



- The interface can generate supply/demand curves at a monthly resolution, for any number of price areas simultaneously
- The supply curve can be plotted down to the individual plant

7 INTERCONNECTION MODELLING USING NTCS

The model optimises flows between any specification of pricing areas. In addition, the user can choose between fixing flows or optimising

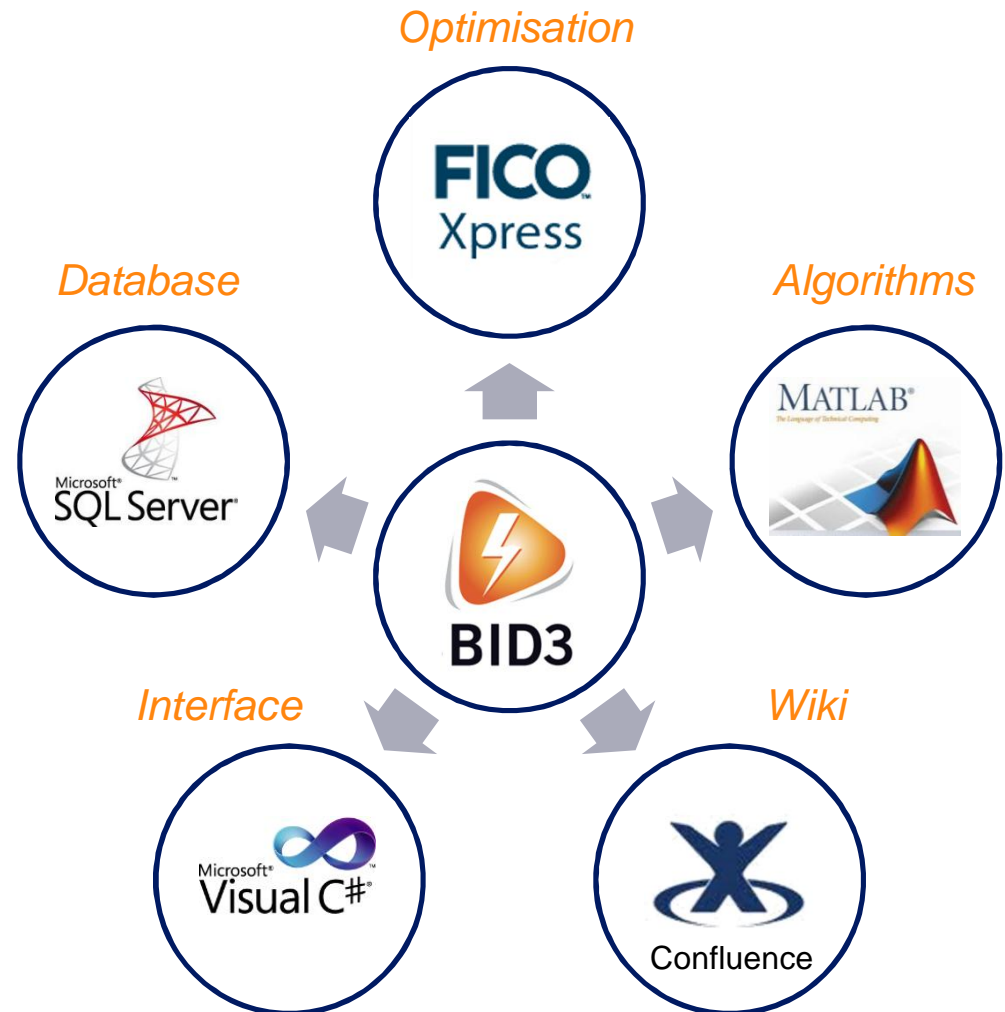


- Zones (e.g. Norway NNO) level of resolution of all of the input data
 - Price areas (e.g. Norway NNO + NFI = Norway NO4)
 - transmission constraints ignored within group of zones
 - only one price created per price area, lower run time
 - Country? irrelevant for the model, practical for filtering data
1. Fixed flows based on a profile. This involves specifying an annual value and a profile. BID3 will then 'lock' a certain amount of interconnector flow
 2. Fixed flows based on a previous run. This allows you to do (say) an overnight run with a large area (e.g. all Europe), but then use that run as the basis for fixed flows for a smaller area

8 BID3 BUILDING BLOCKS

BID3 uses professional software, with a flexible and modular structure

- BID3 uses the most powerful technologies
 - *Xpress* optimisation software, for power market simulation
 - *Matlab* for optimisation of hydro reservoir under uncertainty
 - *SQLserver* for robust storing of data
- BID3 is designed for the maximum ease of use
 - User-friendly interface developed in professional language *C#*
 - Structure is designed for powerful, yet easily set-up analysis
 - Input, output and processing all encompassed into the same interface
 - Dynamic documentation in *wiki* format



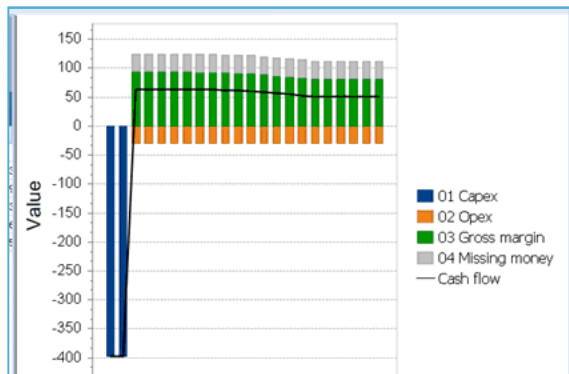
9

AUDIT OF INVESTMENT AND RETIRAL

BID3 calculates cashflows for any future investment, along with key metrics such as IRRs and shortfall against fixed costs.

Specify plant parameters, such as build time, capex, opex, hurdle rates, direct subsidies, capacity payments and ancillary service revenues

Cashflow calculation and visualisation



IRR calculations

InvestmentType - BID 3.0.5 ++

Allowed cost bands for investment type

High
 Low
 Medium

Investment type	Investment methodology	Investment track	Investment object type	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Ancillary service revenue	€/kWh/year	5	5	5	5
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Build time	year	2	2	2	2
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Capacity payment (modelled year)	€/kWh/year				
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Capex:	€/kW	796	796	796	796
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Financial lifetime	year	20	20	20	20
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Hurdle rate	%	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Investment subsidy	€/kW				
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Opex:	€/kWh/year	30	30	30	30
CCGT_Standard	Medium	Central	Variable subsidy (modelled year)	€/MWh				

Run Scenario Spec Plant year Data type Probe Zone Price area Price area group Investment share

Plant track Investment track Year Value

IRR Hurdle rate Missing Money (€/kWh)

Drop Column Fields Here

Investment type	Commissioning year	Plant name	Grand Total IRR	Hurdle rate	Missing Money (€)
CCGT_Standard	2018	GBR_NewCCGT_2018_1	0.000 %	9.000 %	
	2026	BEL_New_CCGT_2026_2	3.920 %	9.000 %	
	2029	DEU_NewCCGT_2029_1	2.146 %	9.000 %	

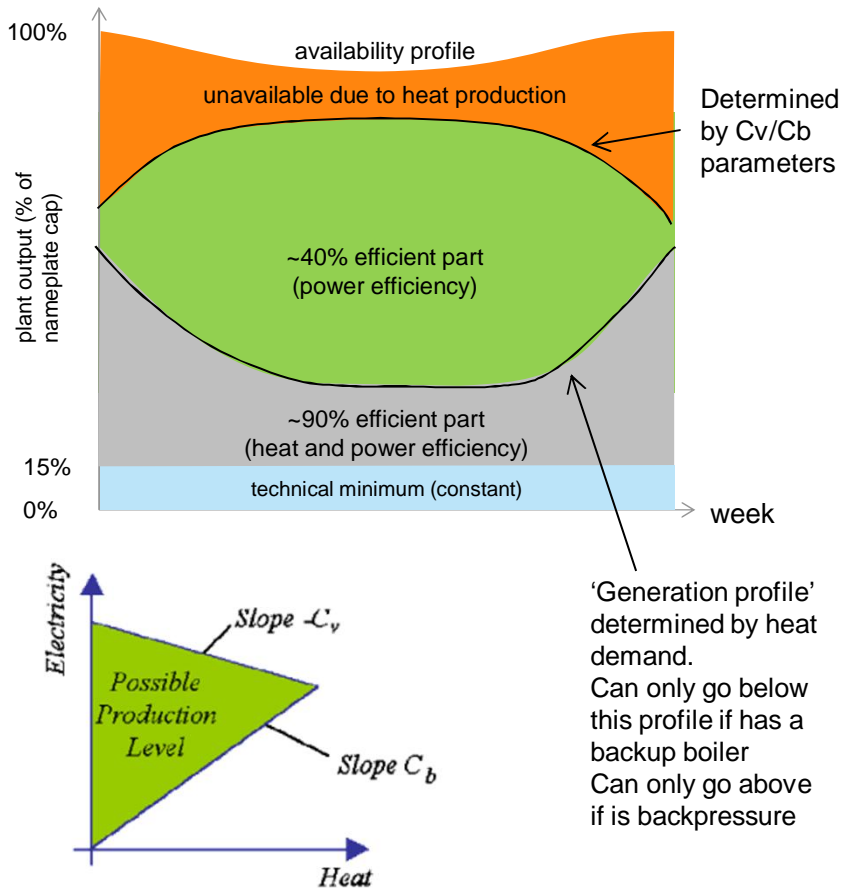
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Audit investment module allows internally consistent scenarios to be rapidly built

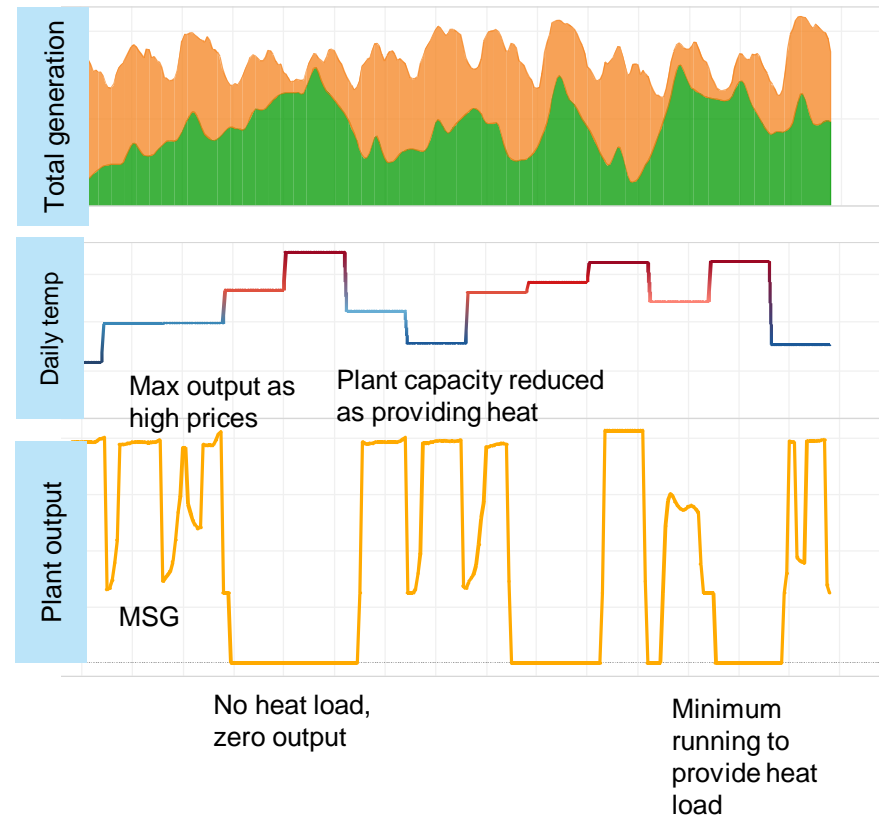
10 DETAILED CHP MODELLING

BID3 allows sophisticated specification of CHP, including capturing the heat load, varying efficiencies, backpressure or extraction types and backup boilers

CHP parameters



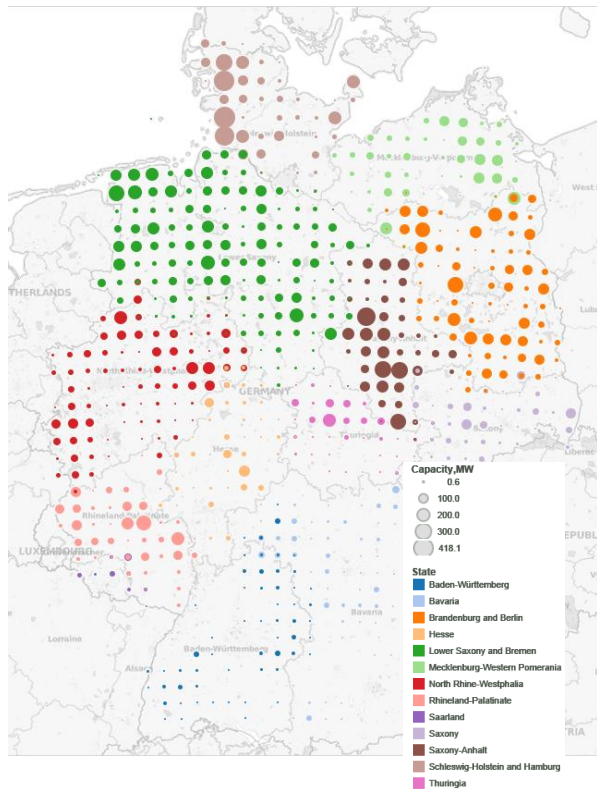
Example for a CCGT with heat load



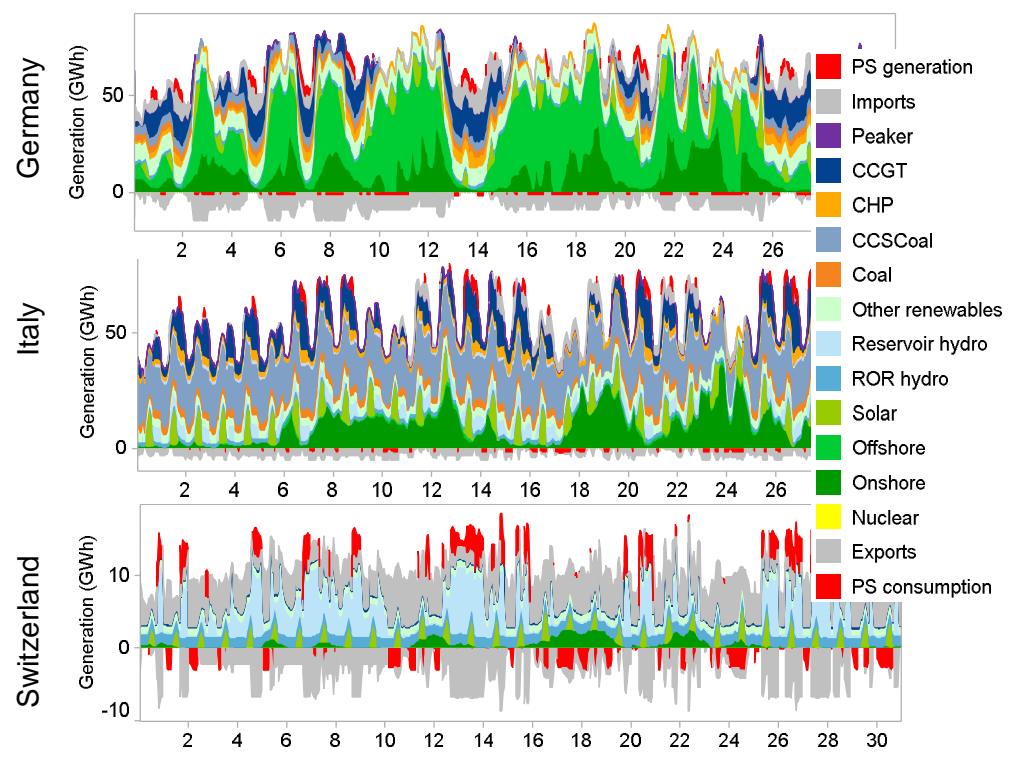
11 MODELLING OF INTERMITTENT GENERATION

By modelling consistent historical weather patterns, BID3 accurately examines the impact of wind and solar on dispatch and prices

Detailed database of wind farm locations used

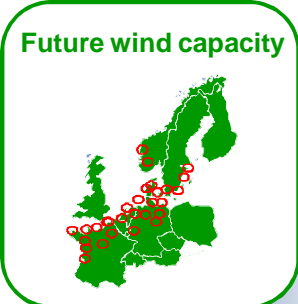


A snapshot of the system

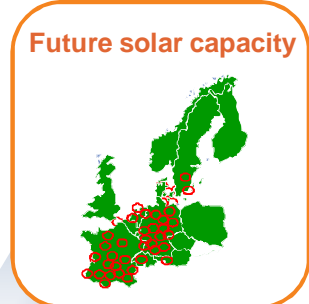


11 MODELLING OF INTERMITTENT GENERATION

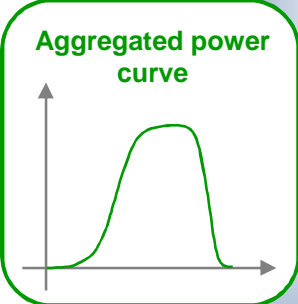
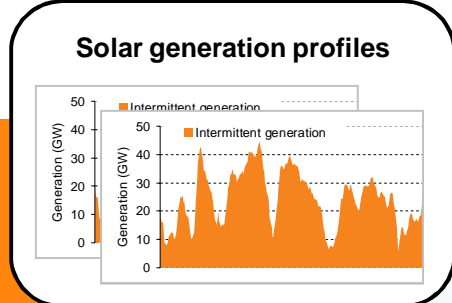
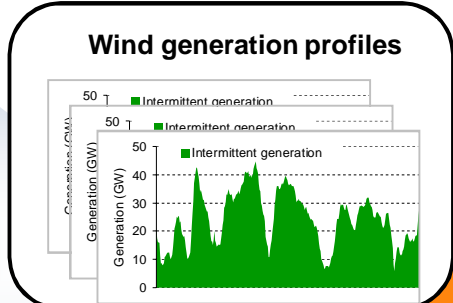
BID3 uses highly detailed wind and solar data to accurately simulation historical weather patterns



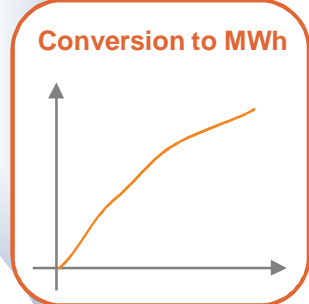
Future wind capacity based on country totals and probable future locations



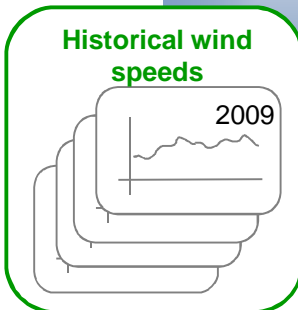
Future solar capacity based on country totals and probable future locations



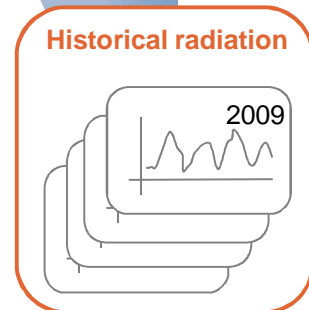
Two aggregated power curves used – one for offshore and one for onshore



Conversion to MWh accounting for seasonal temperatures and losses



Historical wind speeds at hourly resolution for '000s of locations



Historical solar irradiation data at hourly resolution for '000s of points across Europe



12 RESERVE AND RESPONSE

BID3 models the holding (not the activation) of any type of reserve/response (primary to tertiary ancillary services)

Generic specification of reserve/response

Requirement (specified by zone)

- An annual amount (e.g. 3GW) with a within-year profile; or
- A percentage of generation/demand or a function of (for example) demand less wind

Provision (specified by plant)

- Whether can contribute to R/R
- Amount of capacity can contribute
- % of headroom that can contribute
- Whether needs to be synchronised to contribute

- BID3 allows the specification of any number of types of reserve/response, although typically three are used – primary, secondary or tertiary
- BID3 requires the specification of both the requirement (the need for reserve/response) and the provision (what is providing the reserve/response).

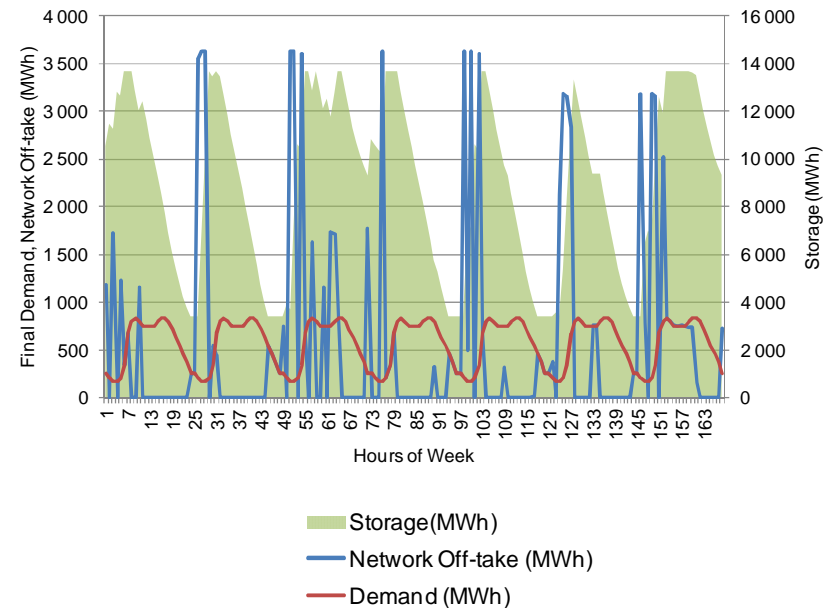
13 DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT

BID3 allows any type of demand side management (such as Electric Vehicles or flexible heat) to be modelled by specifying a number of generic parameters.

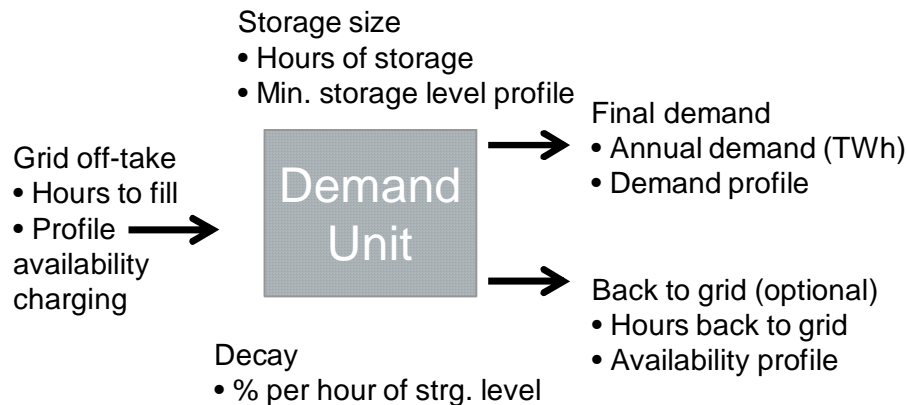
Screenshot of BID3

demGrpID	Demand group	Is flexible	Hours of storage	Hours to fill	Avail. profile def. filling	Decay rate	Minimum storage level profile def.	Back to grid
1	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3		Not set		Not set	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	EV_backToGrid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24	6	Flat	0	Flat - 0.25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	EV_LeaFromHomeCharge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24	3	EV - charging availability	0	Flat - 0.25	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	EV_LeaQuickCharge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24	1	EV - charging availability	0	Flat - 0.25	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	HEAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24	10	Flat	0.01	Flat - 0.25	<input type="checkbox"/>

Example for Electric Vehicles

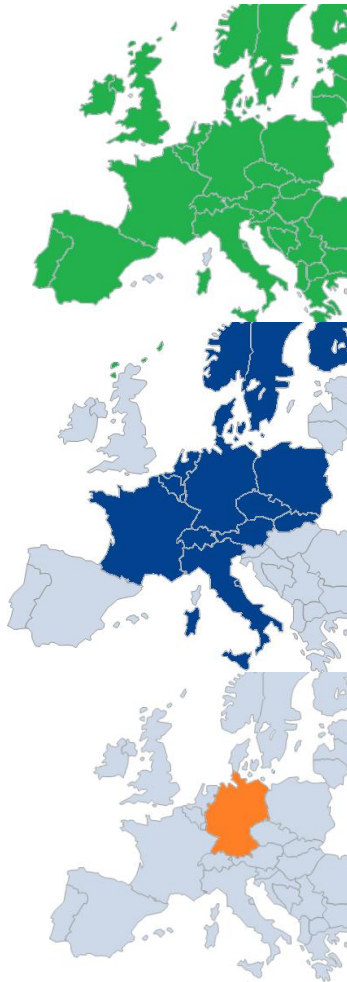


Generic specification of DSM



14 LINEAR AND MIXED INTEGER MODELLING

For each scenario, Poyry runs three simulations using BID3, increasing the resolution of the run to hone in on Germany



Pan Europe

Pan-European model run covering the entire ENTSO-E region. Linear programming (relaxed MIP) version used, with simplified intertemporal dynamics and some grouping of power plants.

Main output is border flows (between countries) for the Germany Plus run

Germany-Plus

A linear programme (relaxed MIP) run of BID3 with full intertemporal dynamics, including temperature dependent starts, reserve co-optimisation, with some grouping of plant

Main output is border flows between Germany and neighbours for use in Germany-only run

Germany-Only

Maximum resolution run using Mixed Integer programming and full dynamics. All plant in Germany modelled individually (i.e. no grouping)

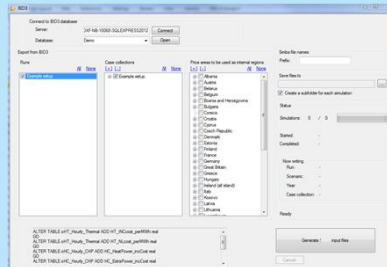
15 INTEGRATION OF BID3 WITH LOAD FLOW MODELS

BID3 has been integrated to allow a smooth transfer of data to the load flow model, Integral



- Hourly generation for each plant
- Flows between countries
- Merit order (short-run marginal cost)

BID3/load flow model interface



- Takes BID3 data and writes appropriate csv files in required form for the DC LF model

Integral

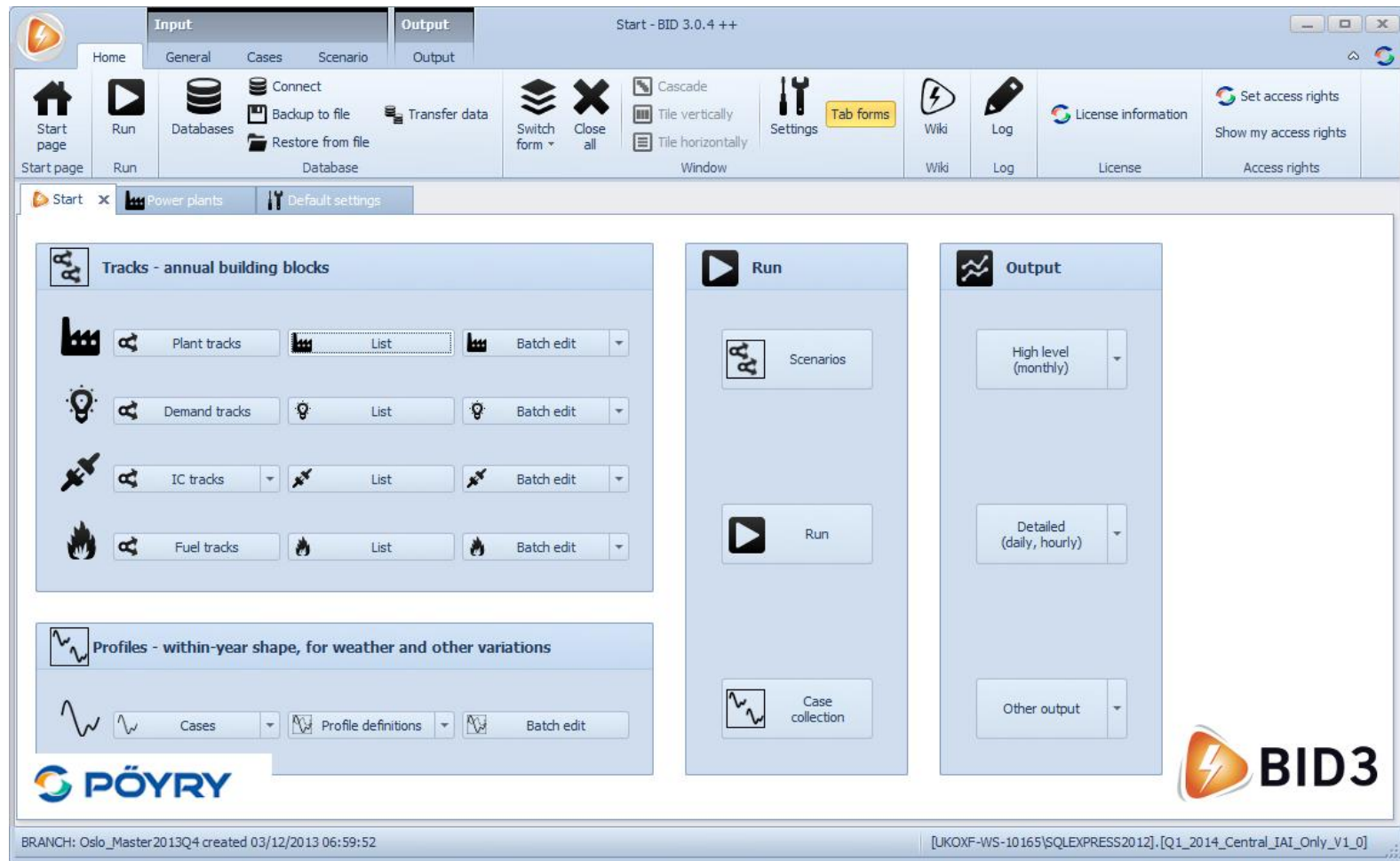
TRANSNET BW



AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Overview of BID3
3. BID3 key features
4. > Screenshots

INTERFACE EXAMPLES – START SCREEN



INTERFACE EXAMPLE – PLANT DETAILS

The screenshot displays the 'PowerPlantForm - BID 3.0.4 ++' application window. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Top Bar:** Includes 'Home', 'General', 'Cases', 'Scenario', and 'Output' tabs. A ribbon menu contains icons for 'Start page', 'Run', 'Databases', 'Connect', 'Backup to file', 'Restore from file', 'Transfer data', 'Switch form', 'Close all', 'Cascade', 'Tile vertically', 'Tile horizontally', 'Settings', 'Tab forms', 'Wiki', 'Log', 'License information', and 'Set access rights'.
- Basic plant information:** A form with fields for 'Plant Name' (EMILE HUCHET 6), 'Zone' (FRA), 'Status' (In operation), and 'Site'. It also includes 'Info 1-3' (all set to Coal), checkboxes for 'Aggregated unit', 'Is probe', and 'Band individually', and a 'Conventions' button.
- Spec:** A dropdown menu set to 'Thermal', with buttons for 'Delete phase 1', 'Add phase 2', and 'Techs'.
- Properties Table:** A table with columns 'Properties' and 'Phase 1'. The 'Type' property is highlighted in blue.

Properties	Phase 1
Type	Coal
Fuel type	Coal
Technology	Coal
Availability	SNET
Efficiency	35.00 %
Min instant LF	0.00 %
Min annual LF	0.00 %
Max annual LF	100.00 %
FuelTrans (€/MWh of fuel)	1.433578
FGDX	Yes
Cofres	No
Cofire fuel	
- Capacity Table:** A table with columns 'Track', 'Phase', and years from 2001 to 2020. The 'Capacity (MW)' is 600 for all years. The 'Central' track is selected.

Track	Phase	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	1	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
High	1	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Low	1	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
- Bottom Bar:** Shows 'BRANCH: Oslo_Master2013Q4 created 03/12/2013 06:59:52' and a file path '[LUKXF-WS-10165\SQLEXPRESS2012].[Q1_2014_Central_IAI_Only_V1_0]'.

INTERFACE EXAMPLE – EDITING INTERCONNECTION

The screenshot displays the PowerPlantForm software interface, which is used for managing interconnectors. It is divided into two main windows: 'Interconnector details' and 'Interconnector batch edit capacity'.

Interconnector details window:

- General:** Shows 'Between' GBR and FRA, 'Name' GBR-FRA, and 'Loss' 2.90%.
- Availability profile definitions:** Lists 'GBR - FRA' and 'FRA - GBR' with their respective availability profiles.
- Coordinates:** Shows 'Coordinates GBR' (Latitude: 51.5, Longitude: 0.5) and 'Coordinates FRA' (Latitude: 49.5, Longitude: 1.5).
- Fixed flows profile definitions:** Shows 'GBR - FRA' and 'FRA - GBR' with their respective fixed flow profiles.
- Interconnector tracks table:**

From zone	To zone	Track	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FRA	GBR	Central						1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
FRA	GBR	High						1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
FRA	GBR	Low													
GBR	FRA	Central													
GBR	FRA	High													
GBR	FRA	Low													

Interconnector batch edit capacity window:

- From zones:** Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain.
- To zones:** Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and..., Bulgaria.
- Interconnector capacity table:**

From zone	To zone	Interconnector name	Track	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FRA	BEL	FRA-BEL	Central					3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3500	
FRA	DE_N	FRA-DE_N	Central					2900	2900	2900	2900	2900	2900	1800		
FRA	GBR	GBR-FRA	Central					1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988			
FRA	ITA-North	ITA-North-FRA	Central					2575	2575	2575	2575	2650	2650			
FRA	SPA	SPA-FRA	Central					500	500	500	500	1400	1400			
FRA	SWI	SWI-FRA	Central					3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200			
GBR	BEL	GBR-BEL	Central													
GBR	FRA	GBR-FRA	Central					1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988			
GBR	IRS	IRS-GBR	Central													
GBR	NET	NET-GBR	Central													
GBR	NIR	NIR-GBR	Central					400	400	400	400	400	400			
GBR	NVE	NVE-GBR	Central													
GBR	ROI	ROI-GBR	Central													

INTERFACE EXAMPLE – RUN SCREEN



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