

SCHEDULE 13

HYBRID FORECAST MODEL TESTING PROTOCOL

1. Appointment of Forecasting Consultant

For the purposes of appointment of the Forecasting Consultant, the following process shall be followed:

- (a) No later than one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the Scheduled Commercial Operations Date, the Seller shall propose to the Purchaser three (3) candidates that meet the eligibility criteria for the Forecasting Consultant specified in Section 5.3(a);
- (b) The Seller shall provide any further information as may be required by the Purchaser for the purposes of selection of the Forecasting Consultant and, subject thereto, the Purchaser shall select the Forecasting Consultant no later than thirty (30) Days following receipt of the list of candidates and shall inform the Seller accordingly;
- (c) The Seller shall thereafter appoint the selected Forecasting Consultant within fifteen (15) Days of the Purchaser's selection and the Seller shall ensure that the terms of appointment of the Forecasting Consultant stipulate that:
 - (i) The Forecasting Consultant shall act as an independent expert to forecast the generation of the Complex and enable the parties to calculate the NPMV; and
 - (ii) The Forecasting Consultant shall be authorized to communicate directly with the Purchaser subject to prior notice to the Seller.
- (d) Following the first Agreement Year, should the Forecast Error (as defined in Clause 2 hereinbelow) exceed ten percent (10%) (calculated at any time during the Term) ("Forecast Error Limit"), based on a rolling average basis for the last consecutive twelve (12) Months, then the Purchaser may request the Seller to undertake dump load tests in accordance with Section 8.5(A) of the Agreement. Following such tests if the Operating Committee establishes that the Forecast Error is exceeding the limit (as prescribed in this Schedule 13) for reasons attributable to the Forecasting Consultant or the Hybrid Forecast Model then the Purchaser shall have the right to require the Seller to replace the Forecasting Consultant and the Hybrid Forecast Model.
- (e) Following the Purchaser's request to replace the Forecasting Consultant and the Hybrid Forecast Model, the Seller shall, within thirty (30) Days of the request by the Purchaser, submit a list of proposed candidates for the Forecasting Consultant meeting the criteria provided in Section 5.3(a) of the Agreement; following which the Parties shall follow the procedure provided in Clause 1(b) and (c) hereinabove to appoint the Forecasting Consultant accordingly.

2. Forecast Error

The Forecast Error shall be determined using the following formula excluding any Non-Project Event:

$$\text{Forecast Error} = \left(\frac{\sum (\text{Adjusted Forecast Energy}_h - \text{NDE}_h)}{\sum \text{Adjusted Forecast Energy}_h} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

Forecast Error = Forecast Error calculated on a rolling average basis for the last consecutive twelve (12) Months and expressed in percentage form. For avoidance of doubt, the value of the Forecast Error may be negative or positive.

Adjusted Forecast Energy_h = Adjusted Forecast Energy for the hour "h"

NDE_h = Net Delivered Energy for the hour "h"

Provided however that any hour in which there is a Non-Project Event shall be excluded from the calculation of the Hourly Forecast Error.

The Forecast Error Limit specified in this Schedule 13 may be revised from time to time after the first Agreement Year by the Operating Committee for the purposes of this Schedule. For avoidance of doubt, Purchaser may at any time, after the First Agreement Year, request the Forecast Error Limits to be revised in the Operating Committee irrespective of the values agreed by the Parties in this Schedule 13.

3. Power Forecasting Approach

[The forecasting software should be capable of utilizing both statistical methods and machine learning algorithms such as genetic algorithms and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) etc. These algorithms should be able to learn from data to make predictive assessments, rather than being limited to pre-defined rules.

Real-time integration of on-site measurements (e.g., wind speed, solar irradiance etc.) is essential for enhancing forecasting precision. The methodology should emphasize a robust forecasting approach for hybrid project. It begins with utilizing independent weather sources to gather precise input data. Statistical models are to be calibrated using historical output from renewable plants, aligned with past forecasts. These calibrated models are deployed in operational environments, integrating multi-model weather forecasts and real-time SCADA data to continually improve nowcast accuracy.

Through this mechanism the consultant is obliged to provide Year Ahead, Month Ahead, Day Ahead and Intraday forecasted energy as specified in Section 5.3.]