EMPOWER NEW ENERGY AS

Report of the Local Stakeholder Consultation

held on 10 June 2026

for the registration of:

Voluntary Project Activity (VPA):

"Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project"

Under the Programme of Activities (PoA):

"Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria"

Document prepared by Empower New Energy AS

16 June 2026

1. Context and Objective of the Meeting

The Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) held on 10 June 2026 is the VPA-level stakeholder consultation for the Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project, being developed by Empower New Energy AS in Nigeria. The consultation was a mandatory participatory process required under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals certification scheme, held prior to the project entering into operation. Note that a separate PoA Design Consultation has been conducted at programme level for the Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria.

The consultation took place at Jendol Superstores, 790 Lagos-Abeokuta Express Way, Alakuko, Alimosho LGA, Lagos State, Nigeria, and was attended by 64 participants. Empower New Energy AS was represented in person by Michael Iwu, with Tatiana Cotta and Raja Dasgupta participating remotely.

The meeting formed part of the necessary actions to engage stakeholders with the project during the planning and design phase — before it goes into operation — in order to collect inputs that could influence the original design. The consultation also established the mechanisms for ongoing participation and feedback throughout the duration of the project, in accordance with Gold Standard requirements.

Prior to the consultation, Empower New Energy AS carried out an analysis and mapping of internal and external stakeholders that could be impacted by both the PoA and the VPA. A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and all relevant project documentation were made available to participants before and during the event.

As a result of this participatory process, Empower New Energy AS will establish active communication channels according to the different types of stakeholders, and all comments, concerns and suggestions received — both during and after the meeting — will be evaluated and formally addressed.

2. Event Details

PoA	Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria
VPA	Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project
Date	10 June 2026
Time	12:00 – 14:00 (WAT)
Venue	Jendol Superstores, 790 Lagos-Abeokuta Express Way, Alakuko, Alimosho LGA, Lagos State, Nigeria
Number of Participants	64 participants (see Attendance List)
Empower Representatives	Michael Iwu (in person); Tatiana Cotta and Raja Dasgupta (remote)
Certification Standard	Gold Standard for the Global Goals

3. Project Description

The First VPA — Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project

The first VPA under the PoA is the Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project, located in Lagos State. Jendol Superstores is a world-class, multi-location grocery store headquartered in Lagos, founded in November 2016 under the leadership of Dr. Mark Akhabue, with 16 stores across some of the most densely populated areas of Lagos.

The VPA consists of the installation and operation of rooftop solar PV and BESS systems across five Jendol Superstore locations in Lagos: Ojuore, Ikorodu, Isheri, Onibuku, and Ajah. The system will be installed on existing rooftops and will generate renewable electricity for on-site consumption by the host facilities. No land acquisition or land-use change is required.

Key technical parameters of the VPA:

- Installed capacity: 2.17 MWp rooftop solar PV system combined with approximately 3.33 MWh of battery energy storage (BESS)
- Annual output: approximately 2.94 GWh of renewable electricity per year
- Estimated annual emission reductions: approximately 1,600–1,700 tCO_2e per year
- Construction start: February 2026 (approximately 11 months)
- Expected start of operations: 01 January 2027
- Project lifetime: 20 to 25 years

The Jendol VPA sits within the following programme framework:

Context: Programme Framework

The Programme of Activities (PoA) — Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria

Empower New Energy AS is developing a VPA which is included in a Programme of Activities (PoA). The PoA focused is on the deployment of distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) at commercial and industrial (C&I) facilities across Nigeria. The PoA sets the overall eligibility criteria, monitoring approach, and safeguards, while each individual installation is registered as a Voluntary Project Activity (VPA). The PoA will have up to 15 MW of installed capacity distributed across different VPAs.

Each VPA will involve the installation and operation of a rooftop or ground-mounted solar PV plant and BESS, either grid-connected or off-grid, depending on the host facility and local network conditions. The PoA is designed to reduce electricity consumption from the national grid and on-site diesel generators by supplying clean, reliable renewable energy directly to industrial users.

The PoA will be registered under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals, with a start date of 01 January 2027 and a duration of 20 years. The creation of this PoA is a voluntary action by Empower New Energy AS.

Baseline Scenario

In the absence of this project, Jendol Superstores would continue to meet its electricity demand through a combination of electricity supplied by Nigeria's fossil-dominated national grid and on-site diesel generators, which are commonly used to compensate for frequent grid outages. Under the project scenario, a significant share of the facilities' electricity demand will be met by renewable solar energy generated on-site, directly displacing fossil-fuel-based electricity consumption.

Nigeria's national grid suffers frequent outages, forcing commercial facilities like Jendol to rely heavily on diesel generators as backup. These are costly, highly polluting, and a major source of CO_2 and local air pollution. The grid emission factor in Nigeria is among the highest in the region, meaning that even the electricity available from the grid carries a large carbon footprint. This project directly addresses these challenges.

Carbon Credits and Gold Standard

The emission reductions generated by the VPA will be certified under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals — one of the most recognised and rigorous mechanisms globally for the certification of emission reductions with a positive impact on sustainable development. Each tonne of CO_2 equivalent avoided becomes one carbon credit, expected to reach approximately 1,680 credits per year starting January 2027.

Carbon credits are verified by independent third-party auditors and registered in Gold Standard's registry. The revenue from selling these certified carbon credits is what makes this solar project financially viable. Without carbon finance, a project of this type would likely not be possible in the current investment environment.

Ownership of the carbon credits belongs to Empower New Energy AS as the project proponent. Credits cannot be claimed by other agents participating in the VPA, in order to avoid double counting, and this is contractually reflected with all relevant parties.

4. Environmental, Social and Economic Impacts

The project generates a comprehensive set of environmental, social and economic benefits, assessed in line with Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. Site-specific risks identified at VPA level will be addressed in the VPA Design Document.

Economic Impacts

Impact Category	Description
Investment Catalyst	The VPA mobilises private capital for the deployment of distributed solar PV & BESS systems across Nigeria's

	commercial and industrial sector, supporting investment in clean energy infrastructure that would otherwise face financial barriers without carbon finance.
Green Job Creation	Supports job creation during construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of the solar PV & BESS system.
Reduced Energy Costs	Reduces energy costs for Jendol Superstores, improving business viability and operational resilience.
Energy Security	Distributed solar generation reduces reliance on Nigeria's fossil-dominated grid and diesel generators, increasing operational resilience for commercial and industrial users facing frequent power outages.
Technology Innovation	The VPA demonstrates a replicable and scalable business model for renewable energy deployment in the industrial and commercial sector, supporting broader market transformation.

Social Impacts

Impact	Description
Improved Public Health and Well-being	Reduced dependence on diesel generators lowers noise, air pollution, and occupational health risks for workers and the surrounding community.
Improved Occupational Health	Improved occupational health conditions at Jendol facilities through the displacement of diesel generators.
Citizen Participation and Community Empowerment	The VPA includes structured stakeholder consultations and a continuous grievance mechanism, ensuring transparency, inclusiveness, and consideration of local stakeholder concerns throughout the project lifecycle.
Gender-Sensitive Approach	The project applies a gender-sensitive approach to stakeholder engagement and employment opportunities, ensuring equal access to participation and benefits.

Potential social risks and mitigation measures:

- Temporary noise and access disruption during installation works → Mitigated by the limited construction period and agreed site procedures.
- Occupational health and safety risks for construction workers → Mitigated by compliance with national H&S regulations and Empower contractor standards.

Environmental Impacts

Impact	Description
Climate Change Mitigation	The VPA reduces greenhouse gas emissions by displacing electricity from Nigeria's fossil-dominated grid and diesel generators with renewable solar PV electricity. The first VPA alone is expected to reduce approximately 1,600–1,700 tCO_2e

	per year, with additional reductions as further VPAs are implemented.
No Land-Use Change	The use of rooftop installations minimises land-use impacts and avoids pressure on natural or agricultural land. No land acquisition is required.
Improved Local Air Quality	No significant impacts on biodiversity, soil, or local air quality are anticipated.

Potential environmental risks and mitigation measures:

- Minor waste streams from equipment replacement and battery end-of-life → Managed in accordance with applicable regulations and supplier procedures, in line with IFC Performance Standards.

5. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The VPA is expected to contribute positively to sustainable development by supporting the deployment of renewable energy solutions in the commercial and industrial sector. The project directly contributes to the following SDGs:

SDG 4 – Quality Education

- Expected impact: Skill development and training for employees involved in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar systems.
- Monitoring approach: Total number of employees provided with skills development training.

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

- Expected impact: Increased supply of clean, reliable renewable electricity to industrial facilities, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and diesel generators.
- Monitoring approach: Measurement of electricity generated by solar PV systems & BESS (MWh), based on calibrated meters and recorded annually.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Expected impact: Creation of employment opportunities during construction, installation, operation, and maintenance phases, with adherence to labour standards and health and safety requirements.
- Monitoring approach: Number of jobs created, using contractor employment records.

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Expected impact: Strengthening of resilient and sustainable energy infrastructure for industrial and commercial users through distributed solar PV systems.
- Monitoring approach: Number of installed solar PV capacity (MWp), and number of industrial facilities served.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

- Expected impact: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the displacement of grid electricity and diesel-based generation with renewable solar power.
- Monitoring approach: Annual calculation of emission reductions (tCO_2e) using Gold Standard-approved methodologies, verified by an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB).

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

- Expected impact: Strengthening partnerships between Empower New Energy, local EPC contractors, industrial associations, and host facilities to scale clean energy deployment.
- Monitoring approach: Number of active partnerships and collaborative projects implemented under the VPA.

6. Grievance and Continuous Feedback Mechanism

Empower New Energy AS is committed to maintaining open, accessible, and responsive channels for all stakeholders throughout the entire project lifetime. During the consultation, the grievance and feedback mechanism was presented and discussed with participants, who were actively involved in deciding the most accessible format for the physical grievance channel.

Agreed Mechanism — Outcomes of the Consultation

Following open discussion with stakeholders, the following grievance and feedback mechanism was agreed upon:

- Physical Grievance Mailboxes: It was agreed by stakeholders present that physical grievance mailboxes will be placed at each of the five Jendol Superstore locations (Ojuore, Ikorodu, Isheri, Onibuku, and Ajah). This ensures accessibility for all community members, including those without internet or phone access. Anyone can write their feedback, concerns, or complaints and deposit them at any time. Entries will be checked regularly, acknowledged, and formally addressed by Empower New Energy AS.
- QR Code at each Jendol location: A QR code posted at each of the five Jendol Superstore locations directs stakeholders to Empower's online feedback form. Please see the addresses below:
    - **Ajah:** Km 24, Lekki - Epe Expressway, opposite Iyare Motors. Lagos State
    - **Isheri:** Igando-LASU Road, opposite Diamond Estate. Lagos State
    - **Ikorodu:** Km 1, Opposite Akasolari Estate, Ikorodu-Itamaga Road, Akasolori, Ikorodu Lagos
    - **Oju Ore:** Km 122, Road, beside GTBank, Oju Ore, Ota, Ogun State
    - **Onibukun:** Kilometer 15, Atan/Idiroko Express Way, Idedo, near Onibukun Bus-Stop, Ogun State
- Email: projects@empowernewenergy.com

- Phone / WhatsApp: +47 934 10 055 — available for calls and messages.
- Physical Address: 7th Floor, Mulliner Towers, 39 Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
- Logbook: will be placed at 7th Floor, Mulliner Towers, 39 Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.

30-Day Stakeholder Feedback Round

The 30-day stakeholder feedback round was formally opened during the meeting on 10 June 2026 and runs until 20 July 2026. During this period, all project documentation — including this report and the Non-Technical Summary — will be published on Empower's website at https://www.empowernewenergy.com in the Public Consultations section. All comments received during this period will be formally recorded and addressed.

All feedback and grievances received will be formally recorded, acknowledged, and addressed by Empower New Energy AS in accordance with the project's continuous input and grievance mechanism, and responses will be communicated to stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

7. Meeting Agenda

12:00	Welcome & Introductions — Opening of the meeting
12:10	About Empower New Energy — Introduction of Empower New Energy and Jendol
12:20	Purpose of This Consultation — VPA-level LSC for Jendol Superstores and PoA context
12:30	The Programme (PoA) — Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria: framework overview
12:40	The Project (VPA) – Jendol Superstores — Non-technical description: technology, sites, timeline, key figures
12:45	Why this project matters — Nigeria's energy challenge
12:50	Carbon Credits & Gold Standard Certification — What are carbon credits, how they are calculated and certified
13:00	Impacts, SDGs & Safeguards — Sustainable development goals and how to monitor them
13:10	Impacts & Safeguards — Economic, Social and Environmental positive and negative impacts. Risks and mitigation measures
13:20	Grievance & Continuous Feedback Mechanism — Ongoing channels for input, complaints and feedback; 30-day feedback round
13:30	Next Steps & Contact Details — 30-day feedback period, how to submit comments

13:40	Completion of evaluation forms
14:00	Q&A – Open Discussion — Questions, comments and open dialogue with stakeholders — Close of meeting — Refreshments and photographs

8. Questions and Answers Round

The Q&A session was held following the presentation. All questions and answers were recorded in full. The following questions were raised by participants:

Question 1: Lagos State has a keen interest in solar installation. Are there any regulations by Lagos State that should be put into consideration to encourage investment in renewable energy?

Answer: *Michael Iwu confirmed that the Nigerian government — not only Lagos State — is presently encouraging investment in renewable energy. A Net Billing Policy was recently passed to encourage solar PV installation, especially above 50 kWp. Jendol can also take advantage of this policy by selling excess energy to the grid. Lagos State has also been given a licence to generate and distribute electricity, with part of the requirement being that the energy mix include renewable energy.*

Question 2: How will the logbook be made accessible to everyone?

Answer: *This question was redirected to the stakeholders present as the primary users of the logbook, taking into consideration Jendol Superstores as the host facility. The stakeholders collectively agreed that: (i) QR codes placed at accessible locations within each store can direct users to the online feedback form; and (ii) a physical grievance mailbox should be placed at each of the five Jendol locations where the project will be carried out. This ensures that all stakeholders — including those without digital access — can submit grievances and feedback at any time. The logbook will be placed at Empower's office.*

Question 3: How will the risk of fire outbreak from solar panels be addressed, and what is the likelihood of its occurrence?

Answer: *Mr. Kartik (EPC representative, Paras Energy) clarified that solar panels themselves are not inherently susceptible to fire. Fire risk is primarily associated with overheating of cables and modules, or with poor safety systems and incorrectly connected cables. Michael Iwu added that overheating has been addressed in the design: panels are installed at an elevated angle to allow airflow and minimise ambient temperature, and cable installation runs through a series of safety systems to minimise connection errors. Battery systems are installed with cooling mechanisms to prevent overheating. Raja Dasgupta concluded that in the event of fire, IFC Performance Standard provisions apply and fire suppression mechanisms are in place to protect lives and property.*

Question 4: The investment runs in billions of naira — is the investment insured, and what is the threshold for insurance?

Answer: *Michael Iwu confirmed that investments are insured up to the full value of the investment. Any business not properly insured cannot be considered for partnership. Mr. Paul (EPC team) further assured stakeholders that all equipment used is Tier 1 — bankable hardware — and carries a ten-year warranty.*

Question 5: Is it possible for sensors to malfunction, and how quickly can issues be rectified?

Answer: *Mr. Paul confirmed that sensors can malfunction; however, a series of counter-measures are in place. Michael Iwu explained that a monitoring hub in Kenya monitors all assets remotely and can detect early-stage issues, instructing local Operations & Maintenance (O&M) personnel to respond swiftly. A dedicated O&M staff member will be assigned to the project. Mr. Paul added that a control system is triggered when a critical component fails, and that it is not possible for all sensors to shut down simultaneously.*

Question 6: Expansion is important — does Empower have plans to share energy with surrounding communities as a form of corporate social responsibility?

Answer: *Tatiana Cotta noted that Jendol could, if they choose, share excess energy generated. The Managing Director of Jendol Superstores further explained that while the organisation has fulfilled its corporate social responsibilities, it cannot currently commit to sharing energy. However, if a time comes when excess energy is generated, selected facilities such as nearby hospitals will be put into consideration.*

Question 7: What is the minimum requirement for a small-scale business to apply for a similar project?

Answer: *Michael Iwu explained that Empower's minimum threshold is two million US dollars, meaning the company works with large-scale commercial clients. However, the Nigerian government is currently subsidising renewable energy for small-scale businesses, and several commercial banks offer loans of up to 50 million naira for renewable energy investments. Stakeholders were encouraged to approach their banks for further information.*

Question 8: If an estate or group can raise the required threshold, can they apply to Empower?

Answer: *Michael Iwu confirmed that they can apply, provided they meet Empower's eligibility requirements.*

Question 9: Batteries emit gases — what are the risks associated with emissions from the batteries, and what precautions are taken?

Answer: *Raja Dasgupta explained that the major hazard is associated with battery disposal after its lifecycle, and that safety precautions must be followed during disposal. Hazards are most likely in the event of a battery leakage, or when batteries are positioned near running water connected to community water bodies — both scenarios have been addressed in the installation layout to comply with safety standards. Mr. Paul noted that the batteries are made of lithium iron phosphate — similar to what is used in mobile phones — and are relatively safe. The BESS location is secluded and properly ventilated.*

Question 10: Are there plans for staff safety orientation regarding both preventive and reactive situations?

Answer: *Michael Iwu confirmed that safety orientation for staff is part of the project requirements. He further explained that the major hazard period will be during construction, and that necessary precautions have been incorporated into the construction plan to address and prevent occurrences.*

Question 11: How safe is the surrounding environment after the panels have been erected, given that panels are sometimes said to contain lead?

Answer: *Mr. Paul assured stakeholders that the risk of lead poisoning has been eliminated because the panels used are made of silicon and aluminium — not lead. Raja Dasgupta explained that the decentralisation of the solar installation across five branches means that each individual site is below the 1 MWp threshold that would require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) licence under Nigerian regulations. However, Empower carries out internal EIA and ESG studies for all projects using IFC standards. Tatiana Cotta confirmed that the impact assessment for this project is summarised in the project documentation shared with stakeholders.*

Question 13: Has Empower embarked on similar projects before, and what lessons have been learnt?

Answer: *Michael Iwu confirmed that Empower has successfully implemented similar projects for other clients, including 10 locations for Justrite and 25 branches for UBA. The Jendol Solar PV & BESS project is, however, the first VPA to be developed under a Gold Standard carbon credit programme. Lessons learnt from previous projects have already been incorporated into the design and will continue to be considered during the construction phase.*

9. Summary of Stakeholder Evaluation Forms

At the close of the meeting, evaluation forms were distributed to and collected from participants. A total of 39 completed forms were returned. The table below summarises the key themes emerging from participant responses. No individual names are included in this summary.

Theme	Summary of Responses
Overall impression of the meeting	The large majority of respondents described the meeting as informative, educative, and well-organised. Common terms used included 'enlightening', 'impressive', 'perfect', and 'innovative'. A small number left this field blank.
What participants liked about the project	The most frequently cited positives were: the shift to clean and renewable energy; the reduction of CO_2 emissions and air pollution; the reduction in dependence on diesel fuel and associated costs; the potential for carbon credits and economic impact; and the interactive and educational nature of the presentation. Several respondents highlighted the relevance of solar energy to Nigeria's energy challenges and expressed enthusiasm about the technology.
Concerns or dislikes raised	The most common concern was the perceived high cost of the project and the question of affordability for smaller businesses or individuals. One respondent raised the importance of addressing risks associated with the installation phase, particularly continuity of store operations. Another respondent noted the importance of addressing post-installation risks. A small number of respondents indicated no concerns or left this field blank.
Gender breakdown	Of the 39 evaluation forms returned, approximately 54% were completed by female respondents and 46% by male respondents, reflecting a broadly balanced and gender-inclusive participation.

Overall, the evaluation forms reflect a highly positive reception of both the consultation process and the project itself. The concerns raised — primarily around cost and accessibility for smaller businesses — were already addressed during the Q&A session and are noted for consideration in ongoing stakeholder engagement.

10. Conclusion

The Local Stakeholder Consultation for the Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project was conducted successfully on 10 June 2026, with 64 participants representing a diverse range of local stakeholders including community members, business representatives, religious leaders, the fire service, and the Ministry of Health.

The meeting fulfilled all mandatory requirements for the Gold Standard for the Global Goals stakeholder consultation process. Participants were informed about the PoA framework, the VPA-level project, the carbon credit mechanism, the positive and potential negative impacts, the contribution to SDGs, and the next steps in the project timeline.

The stakeholder consultation produced the following key outcomes:

- General acceptance and positive reception of the project, with strong appreciation for its contribution to clean energy, reduced diesel dependence, local employment, and carbon emission reductions.
- Agreement on the grievance and feedback mechanism: physical grievance mailboxes to be placed at each of the five Jendol Superstore locations, complemented by QR codes, email, phone/WhatsApp, and a logbook in Empower's office address in Lagos.
- Formal opening of the 30-day stakeholder feedback round (17 June – 20 July 2026).
- No significant objections to the project were raised. Questions focused on technical safety, insurance, regulatory context, and the eligibility of other businesses to access renewable energy solutions.

The Jendol Superstores Solar PV & BESS Project meets the technical, environmental, social, and climate criteria required for Gold Standard registration and will make a meaningful contribution to Nigeria's renewable energy transition.

11. Next Steps and Timeline

10 June 2026	Physical Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting held at Jendol Superstores, Alakuko.
17 June – 20 July 2026	30-day stakeholder feedback round open. Comments can be submitted via email, phone/WhatsApp, or the physical grievance mailboxes at each Jendol location. All project documentation published on Empower's website.
July – August 2026	Feedback consolidated; project documentation submitted for Gold Standard listing and Preliminary Review.
2026 – 2027	Validation by an independent Validation and Verification Body (VVB); Gold Standard registration; Construction starts.
01 January 2027	Expected start of commercial operations.

12. Contact Information and Communication Channels

For any inquiries related to the PoA or VPA, or for those unable to attend the public consultation, stakeholders may contact Empower New Energy AS through the following channels:

Contact Persons	Raja Dasgupta; Michael Iwu
Email	projects@empowernewenergy.com
Phone / WhatsApp	+47 934 10 055
Physical Address	Logbook located at 7th Floor, Mulliner Towers, 39 Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria
Website	https://www.empowernewenergy.com (Public Consultations section)
Gold Standard	help@goldstandard.org (for questions about the certification process)
Physical Grievance Mailboxes	Available at each of the five Jendol Superstore locations: Ojuore, Ikorodu, Isheri, Onibuku, and Ajah

All feedback and grievances received will be formally recorded, acknowledged, and addressed by Empower New Energy AS. Responses will be communicated to stakeholders through the channel used for submission.

This consultation report and all related project documentation will remain available to stakeholders throughout the minimum 30-day stakeholder feedback round and beyond, published on Empower's website in the Public Consultations section.

ANNEX 1 — Non-Technical Summary

Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria
Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project (VPA)

The Non-Technical Summary distributed to stakeholders prior to and during the Local Stakeholder Consultation of 10 June 2026 is reproduced below in full.

Non-Technical Summary – Empower New Energy AS

Information made available to Stakeholders before the meeting.

Empower is implementing a Programme of Activities (PoA), which is a framework registered under the Gold Standard that allows multiple similar renewable energy projects to be developed and managed together over time under a single programme. The PoA sets the overall eligibility criteria, monitoring approach, and safeguards, while individual installations are registered as Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs). In this context, the rooftop solar PV system installed at Jendol Superstores constitutes one VPA within the broader Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria.

Public Consultation for the PoA: "Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria".

Public Consultation for the VPA: "Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project"

Event details:

- Date: June 10th, 2026
- Time: 12:00h – 2:00 PM
- Venue: Jendol Superstores, 790 Lagos - Abeokuta Express Way, Alakuko, Alimosho LGA, Lagos State

1. Relevant Information for the PoA — Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria

Empower's Programme of Activities (PoA) focuses on the deployment of distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) & BESS systems at commercial and industrial (C&I) facilities across Nigeria. The PoA will have up to 15MW of installed capacity distributed in different VPAs. Each Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) will involve the installation and operation of a rooftop or ground-mounted solar PV plant & BESS, either grid-connected or off-grid, depending on the host facility and local network conditions to provide clean and renewable energy. The PoA is designed to reduce electricity consumption from the national grid and on-site diesel generators by supplying clean, reliable renewable energy directly to industrial users. All VPAs implemented under the PoA will follow harmonized eligibility criteria, design parameters and monitoring procedures established at PoA level.

The PoA will be registered under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals, with a start date on 01/01/2027, and a duration of 20 years. The goal is to generate carbon credits, measured in tons of CO_2 equivalent, to be traded on the voluntary carbon market.

Construction time: approx. 11 months

Operation begins: 01/01/2027

The creation of this PoA is a voluntary action by Empower New Energy AS.

2. Synergies with Similar Initiatives

This proposal supports technological innovation, installation of infrastructure in the rooftop or on the ground related to commercial and industrial clients. Building an innovation ecosystem to boost renewable energies development.

Target End Users

The project directly benefits the following groups:

- Commercial and Industrial electricity consumers: Empower will provide renewable energy, cutting emissions related to fossil fuels.
- Local community: Gains from local employment during construction, operation and maintenance. There will be strengthened partnerships between Empower, local EPC contractors and industrial associations.

3. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Safeguards Compliance

The project is designed to avoid harm to the environment and community. This will be assessed through stakeholder feedback.

Positive impacts:

- Aligns with clean and renewable energy transition
- Reduces fossil fuel use
- Supports economic growth and green jobs

Contributes to SDGs:

- 7: Affordable and clean energy
- 8: Decent work & economic growth
- 9: Industry, innovation & infrastructure
- 13: Climate action
- 17: Partnership for the goals

4. Planned Consultations for Project-Level Activities (VPA)

This PoA includes multiple Voluntary Project Activities (VPA), each with its own public consultation. The first one was held for facilities in Lagos State.

First VPA Consultation:

- PoA: "Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria".
- VPA: "Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project"
- Date: June 10, 2026, at 12:00 PM
- Location: Jendol Superstores, 790 Lagos - Abeokuta Express Way, Alakuko, Alimosho LGA, Lagos State

Relevant Information for the VPA

This VPA: Jendol Superstores Solar PV & Battery Energy Storage Project is part of the Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria and represents the first implementation under the PoA. The first VPA will be located in Lagos State.

Key VPA parameters (Summary):

- Start of the construction: 01/02/2026
- Expected start of operations: 01/01/2027
- Installed capacity: 2.17 MWp rooftop solar PV system combined with approximately 3.33 MWh of battery energy storage (BESS)
- Output: ~2.94 GWh/year
- Benefits: 1,600-1,700 tCO2e/year

Technical Description of the VPA

The Voluntary Project Activity consists of the installation and operation of a rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) & BESS system in Lagos, covering five supermarket sites (Ojuore, Ikorodu, Isheri, Onibuku and Ajah). The system will be installed on existing rooftops and will generate renewable electricity for on-site consumption by the host facilities. The solar PV plant will operate and supply clean electricity directly to the supermarkets, thereby reducing reliance on electricity sourced from the national grid and on-site diesel generators. No land acquisition or land-use change is required for the implementation of this VPA.

Installed Capacity and Electricity Generation

The rooftop solar PV system will have an installed capacity of approximately 2.17 MWp combined with 3.33 MWh of BESS. Based on site-specific solar resource assessments and system design parameters, the installation is expected to generate approximately 2.94 GWh of renewable electricity per year. This electricity generation will directly offset fossil-fuel-based electricity consumption, resulting in an estimated annual reduction of approximately 1,600-1,700 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emissions.

Project Timeline and Operational Lifetime

Construction of the solar PV system is expected to start in 2026 and will take place over a limited timeframe of 11 months. Commercial operation is expected to begin shortly after construction is completed. The VPA is designed to operate over a long-term operational lifetime consistent with the technical lifespan of solar PV installations, which is expected to be approximately 20 to 25 years. The VPA will be implemented within the overall duration of the Empower Solar PV & BESS Programme of Activities in Nigeria, which has a planned duration of 20 years.

Baseline Scenario and Project Scenario

In the absence of the project, the Jendol Superstores would continue to meet its electricity demand through a combination of electricity supplied by Nigeria's fossil-dominated national grid and on-site diesel generators, which are commonly used to compensate for grid unreliability. Under the project scenario, a significant share of the facility's electricity demand will be met by renewable solar energy generated on-site.

5. Summary of VPA's Economic, Social, and Environmental Impacts

The VPA contains potential risks associated with the project which may include temporary disturbance during installation works (noise, access constraints) and occupational health and safety risks during construction and maintenance. These risks will be mitigated through standard health and safety procedures, limited construction timeframes, and compliance with local regulations.

Economic Impact Category	Description
Investment Catalyst	The VPA mobilises private capital for the deployment of distributed solar PV & BESS systems across Nigeria's commercial and industrial sector.
Green Job Creation	Supports job creation during construction, installation, operation and maintenance of the solar PV & BESS system.
Energy Security	Distributed solar generation reduces reliance on Nigeria's fossil-dominated grid and diesel generators, increasing operational resilience.
Technology Innovation	The VPA demonstrates a replicable and scalable business model for renewable energy deployment in the industrial and commercial sector.

Social Impact	Description
Improved public health and well-being	Reduced dependence on diesel generators lowers noise, air pollution, and occupational health risks for workers at industrial facilities.
Encouraging citizen participation and community empowerment	The VPA includes structured stakeholder consultations and continuous grievance mechanisms, ensuring transparency, inclusiveness, and consideration of local stakeholder concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

Environmental Impact	Description
Contribution to climate change mitigation	The PoA reduces greenhouse gas emissions by displacing electricity from Nigeria's fossil-dominated grid and diesel generators with renewable solar PV electricity. The first VPA alone is expected to reduce approximately 1,600-1,700 tCO_2e per year.
Improved soil health and biodiversity	The use of rooftop and on-site installations minimises land-use impacts and avoids pressure on natural or agricultural land.

6. Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The VPA is expected to contribute positively to sustainable development by supporting the deployment of renewable energy solutions in the commercial and industrial sector, contributing to SDGs 7, 8, 9, 13, and 17.

7. Meeting Agenda

Agenda Items:

- Opening: Welcome and introduction of speakers
- Description of the participatory process and stakeholder engagement approach
- Non-technical description of the project: main figures and key characteristics
- Carbon credits: Explanation on what are carbon credits, how are they calculated, certification under Gold Standard, role and use of the carbon credits in the voluntary carbon market.
- Presentation of potential impacts and mitigation measures
- Question and answer session
- Next steps and planned continuous feedback mechanisms
- Evaluation forms for the consultation process

8. Contact Information

For any inquiries related to the PoA or VPA, or for those unable to attend the public consultation, you can contact:

- Contact Person: Raja Dasgupta
- Email: projects@empowernewenergy.com
- Phone: +47 934 10 055

All feedback and grievances received will be formally recorded, acknowledged, and addressed by Empower New Energy AS in accordance with the project's continuous input and grievance mechanism, and responses will be communicated to stakeholders.

This Non-Technical Summary and related project information will remain available to stakeholders throughout the minimum 30-day stakeholder feedback round.