

Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS)

Club Atlético River Plate: Investing in Sports Facilities with Long-Term Social Impact - ARGENTINA

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1. General Information of the Project and Scope of IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Review

This transaction (the “Project”) aims to strengthen the sports and social infrastructure belonging to Club Atlético River Plate (“CARP”, “River Plate,” or the “Client”) in Argentina. The goal is to provide better services to the community, generate energy savings, improve environmental integration, and enable the hosting of world-class sports and entertainment events, including a potential bid to host part of the 2030 FIFA¹ World Cup.

Among other activities, the Project includes: i) the development, construction, remodeling, or improvement of infrastructure and facilities that support training, educational, community, recreational, and sports activities; ii) expanding the stadium’s capacity to over 100,000 spectators; and iii) constructing new commercial spaces and attractions to increase the use of social facilities throughout the year.

The environmental and social due diligence (“ESDD”) process included: i) a visit to the Estadio Monumental, the River Plate School, and the Cantilo facility—currently home to the youth divisions and future home of Casa River Plate—as well as the club’s other social and sports facilities; and ii) the review of environmental and social documentation provided by the Client.

2. Environmental and Social Categorization and Rationale

The Project has been classified as a Category B operation according with IDB Invest’s Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy since it will likely generate the following impacts and risks among others: i) an increase in risks to the health and safety of workers (work at heights, handling of large and heavy structures, use of power tools, hot work, etc.) and community; ii) the presence of workers in the vicinity; iii) increase in noise, dust, and vibration levels due to the use of heavy machinery during construction; iv) dust generation due to excavation activities (only during the foundation stage), v) increase in vehicle traffic, potential disruptions in traffic flow, and emission of polluting gases due to vehicle and machinery traffic; vi) possible soil contamination due to spills of fuel, oil, or other hazardous products viii) generation of domestic and industrial (excavation material, packaging materials, scrap metal, etc.) and hazardous (oils, greases, paints,

¹ International Federation of Association Football.

solvents, etc.); and ix) once operational, increased movement of people, increased vehicle traffic (private cars and public transport), and higher consumption of associated services (water and sanitation). These impacts are deemed to be of medium-low intensity.

The Performance Standards (PS) triggered by the Project are: i) PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ii) PS2: Labor and Working Conditions; iii) PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; and iv) PS4: Community Health, Safety, and Security.

3. Environmental and Social Context

3.1 General Characteristics of the Project's site

The Estadio Monumental (“Monumental Stadium”), built in 1938, is located approximately 10 kilometers north of downtown Buenos Aires, Argentina. Although it is physically situated in the Belgrano neighborhood, it is more commonly associated with the Núñez neighborhood due to its location on the border of the two areas. The infrastructure was built on land reclaimed from the Río de la Plata at the northern edge of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA, for its Spanish acronym). Originally characterized by low population density, the area is now fully urbanized and exhibits a high population density. The stadium’s surroundings feature numerous sports club facilities, as well as primary, secondary, and tertiary educational institutes and commercial activities typical of residential neighborhoods.

The stadium was renovated in 1958, 1978 (to host the FIFA World Cup that year), and in 2020, when it underwent a complete refurbishment to increase its capacity to 85,000 spectators, elevate it to the highest international standards, and position it as one of the best stadiums in the world and the largest in South America.

As a result of the 2020 reforms, CARP obtained the Environmental Compliance Certificate (CAA, for its Spanish acronym) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (APRA, for its Spanish acronym) of the CABA government, which certifies its compliance with current environmental regulations. The certificate must be updated after the project is completed.

3.2 Contextual Risks

Like other countries in the region, Argentina faces challenges related to sports violence, particularly in soccer. This violence can transcend the boundaries of the stadium and manifest in its vicinity. Sports event organizers have responded by segregating fans in the stands and, eventually, reducing or eliminating the presence of visiting team supporters at events. Likewise, CARP has adopted protocols for managing visiting fans and modified its infrastructure to mitigate the risk of violence—measures which will also be incorporated into the Project.

Other contextual risks, which have also been addressed in a timely manner, include limitations on local public services (water and sanitation, public transportation, increased vehicle traffic, and the need for parking, etc.), possible social tensions arising from the influx of population during events, and greater vulnerabilities affecting women, children, and the elderly.

4. Environmental Risks and Impacts and Proposed Mitigation and Compensation Measures

4.1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

4.1.a Environmental and Social Management System

CARP manages the environmental, social, and health and safety (ESHS) issues in its operations by focusing on compliance with Argentine and CABA's legal and regulatory requirements. The Club has elements of an environmental and social management system (ESMS). In this regard, before commencing construction activities, CARP will develop and implement an ESMS consisting of documented plans and procedures, which at a minimum will include the following elements: i) policy; ii) identification of risks and impacts; iii) management programs; iv) emergency preparedness and response; v) organizational capacities and competencies; vi) stakeholder participation; vii) external communications and grievance mechanism; viii) reporting to affected individuals; and ix) monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, it will ensure that the contractor and subcontractor companies in charge of the Project's construction adopt and implement its ESMS.

4.1.b Policy

CARP will develop and adopt an ESHS Management Policy that: i) reaffirms the Project's commitment to complying with applicable legal requirements; ii) aims to protect the health and safety of workers and safeguard the environment; iii) seeks the well-being of the immediate community (neighbors, Club members, collaborators, suppliers, and other stakeholders); and iv) aligns with international best practices.

4.1.c Identification of Risks and Impacts

As part of the ESMS, CARP will generate a risk and impact matrix mapping processes, physical facilities, equipment, and internal and external elements that could generate them. This identification will allow management programs to be prioritized according to their likelihood of occurrence and the severity of their effects.

4.1.c.i Direct and Indirect Impacts and Risks

The environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Project during the construction phase include: i) occupational health and safety risks related to construction tasks (work at heights, use of machinery, ergonomic, electrical, and handling of hazardous substances, among others); ii) impact on road safety and traffic flow due to the transportation of materials and

machinery through the city; iii) the generation of solid and liquid waste (domestic and industrial, hazardous and non-hazardous); iv) potential water and soil pollution due to spills of hazardous products (lubricant oils, hydraulic oils, and fuels); and v) emission of combustion gases and dust into the atmosphere. During its operation phase, the following will be verified: i) improved noise dampening for neighbors; ii) increased vehicular traffic and presence of people during events; iii) increased demand for water, energy, and sanitation services; and iv) reduced light pollution due to the relocation of the stadium's screens and roofing.

4.1.c.ii Analysis of Alternatives

The Project is an improvement to the existing stadium that will marginally alter its current structural footprint by adding support for the roof structure and a new tier, and constructing six towers that will house 12 independent access stairways to the existing infrastructure. In this regard, no analysis of alternatives was conducted that included environmental or social criteria.

4.1.c.iii Cumulative Impact Analysis

There are new housing development projects and educational institutions that, along with the anticipated increase in the stadium's capacity, will have an impact on public services (water and sanitation, public transportation, increased vehicle traffic, and the need for parking, etc.) as well as possible social impacts on the existing population (noise, increased vehicle emissions, an influx of attendees during events, and street commerce, among others). The incremental impacts of projects currently underway and those to be undertaken in the future are expected to be moderate, provided solutions to public service demands and improvements to urban infrastructure are implemented.

4.1.c.iv Gender Risks

Some of the main gender-based risks prevalent in Argentina and common to most Latin American countries include gender-based violence; discrimination in the workplace; sexual harassment; physical violence and verbal abuse; unequal treatment in remuneration and promotion opportunities; differentiated salaries; and difficulties accessing credit and training opportunities. Argentina's gender gap index for 2025 is 0.76, placing it 7th out of 21 Latin American countries.² This gap is reinforced by deep-rooted cultural norms about the acceptable roles for men and women, particularly in the construction sector, where male workers account for around 90% of the construction workforce. Although a significant portion of the work will take place in workshops, where the roof support structure and seating ring will be assembled before being installed on site, the proportion of women in the industrial workforce is only slightly higher than in construction.

² <https://www.statista.com/statistics/803494/latin-america-gender-gap-index-country/>

The influx of predominantly male workers to the area may also affect public safety and community well-being, particularly for women. However, this effect is mitigated by the fact that a significant portion of the work will be completed in workshop settings, reducing the need for on-site personnel. Most of the hired laborers will be local workers from the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, eliminating the need for accommodations and the risks associated with cohabitation.

CARP's Gender Policy promotes equity, inclusion, and diversity, and prohibits discrimination and gender-based violence. The Protocol for Action for the Prevention and Intervention in Situations of Discrimination and/or Gender-based Violence within Club Atlético River Plate provides safe and secure support and assistance to victims of violence.

Gender-related claims are received through the Ethics Inquiry and Reporting Channel, and a technical team is responsible for addressing these situations, maintaining confidentiality for the accused, accuser, and claimant to safeguard their privacy and identity. Additionally, an Advisory Council formulates recommendations for the Board of Directors and the Human Resources department to prompt the necessary actions to protect and resolve the raised cases, as well as the training, promotion, and dissemination actions necessary to eradicate the problem.

4.1.c.v Climate Change Exposure

The Buenos Aires City Climate Action Plan 2050 anticipates the effects of climate change in the form of heavier and more intense rainfall and a sustained increase in the frequency and duration of heatwaves.³

The latest modification to the stadium in 2020 introduced changes to its drainage and rainwater evacuation system, which included the construction of a perimeter channel along the pitch and the installation of a groundwater collection system beneath it, complemented by 4 pumping wells and 6 pumps (4 for normal operation and 2 as backup) to evacuate rainwater.

The stadium roofing will also serve as a mitigative measure against the increased frequency of heatwaves.

4.1.d Management Programs

CARP will establish plans, programs, and procedures to manage the ESHS risks and impacts identified in the risk matrix. These programs will contain, among other elements: i) the purpose of the procedure, specifying the target risk; ii) scope, including the applicable location, components, and individuals; iii) definitions, as needed, to avoid ambiguity; iv) responsibilities, including those for planning, execution, supervision, control, etc.; v) references, application standards, manuals,

³ <https://buenosaires.gob.ar/sites/default/files/media/document/2021/09/20/9d08244d94c96ed6c54d6f87dd4b649098130c5e.pdf>

and associated documentation; vi) resources, materials and supplies, tools and equipment, human resources; vii) management methodology and work instructions; viii) training requirements; ix) key indicators and records; x) approval authority, version, and date; and xi) annexes (formats, application records, etc.).

4.1.e Organizational Capacity and Competency

The management of the Club's E&S issues, led by the Integrity and Sustainability Management (GIS, for its Spanish acronym) reporting to General Management, incorporates the following elements: i) regulatory compliance; ii) environmental management; iii) diversity, equity, and inclusion; iv) risk management, internal control, and internal audits; and v) process and quality management. For this purpose, it has a manager and four analysts with professional backgrounds relevant to the functions of the area (a graduate in environmental sciences; an industrial engineer; a graduate in business administration; and a certified public accountant).

4.1.f Emergency Preparedness and Response

As part of the ESMS, CARP will prepare and implement an Emergency Prevention and Response Plan (EPRP) for the construction phase of the Project, which will define the minimum content that contractors and subcontractors must incorporate into their own emergency plans. The EPRP will identify: i) specific emergency scenarios based on the risk matrix, including those related to adverse weather conditions (e.g., strong winds and thunderstorms); ii) corresponding actions to prevent and respond to emergencies; iii) the chain of command that will operate during emergencies; iv) potential external stakeholders involved in emergencies (e.g., ambulances, fire department, police, civil authorities); v) the communication flowchart and the decision-making authority; vi) meeting points, emergency exits, and the locations of specific facilities (such as firefighting equipment, flammable material tanks, power shut-off keys, rescue equipment, and first aid kits, among others); and vii) the methodology and responsibilities for reporting and investigating accidents and incidents in order to identify preventive or corrective measures necessary to avoid future occurrences.

4.1.g Monitoring and review

CARP will develop and implement an ESHS Monitoring Plan to track, among other aspects, the following: i) frequency and severity rates of accidents for construction personnel; ii) records of incidents and unsafe working conditions; iii) other parameters requiring monitoring, as specified in the construction site's Health and Safety Study and Plan; iv) environmental air quality; v) ambient noise level; vi) number of community grievances received, resolved, or pending resolution; vii) consumption of water, electricity, and fuels; viii) hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated and their treatment methods; and ix) training courses delivered and attendance records..

4.1.h Stakeholder Engagement

4.1.h.i Disclosure of Information

CARP will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will establish guidelines to: i) the identification and mapping of stakeholders; ii) disseminate Project information to the community; iii) establish two-way communication with stakeholders, facilitating mechanisms for them to inquire, raise concerns, and discuss matters affecting them, and encouraging community member participation in resolving any grievances (especially if they concern the primary contractor); iv) adjust the Club's existing grievance and claim channels, and communicate these to stakeholders; and v) record and communicate internally and to community members the results of actions taken in response to stakeholder opinions or requests, as well as to contractors if applicable. To this end, the Client will appoint a community liaison responsible for developing and implementing the plan.

4.1.h.ii Informed Consultation and Participation

Although current legislation does not require the establishment of a citizen participation mechanism, CARP will identify key stakeholders prior to the commencement of construction to understand their perceptions and address their concerns about the Project.

4.1.h.iii Indigenous Peoples

The Project will not affect any Indigenous Peoples.

4.1.h.iv Private Sector Responsibilities Under Government-Led Stakeholder Engagement

The Project assumes sole responsibility for the stakeholder participation process. No consultations with stakeholders have been planned or conducted by the government.

4.1.i External Communication and Grievance Mechanisms

4.1.i.i External Communication

Due to its activities, River Plate has significant public exposure and maintains an ongoing relationship with the press. Additionally, through its website, social media, and other mass media (mailing, newsletters, etc.), it has established communication channels that allow it to disseminate institutional matters.

4.1.i.ii Community Grievance Mechanism

As part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, CARP will update the existing channels for managing third-party grievances and claims, detailing: i) the reception channels, including the option to

submit grievances or claims anonymously; ii) a description of the documentation system for recording and tracking grievances; iii) deadlines for analyzing, resolving, and responding; and iv) mechanisms for communicating and disclosing grievance resolutions to stakeholders. The community liaison will be responsible for its implementation, and each contractor must designate a representative to address relevant demands.

4.1.i.iii Provisions for addressing vulnerable groups' grievances

No vulnerable groups have been identified among the communities potentially affected by the Project.

4.1.i.iv Ongoing Reporting to Affected Communities

CARP and the contractors involved in a grievance or claim will prepare reports for the affected communities whenever required, to respond to potential grievances or claims, as well as to address any requests from relevant stakeholders. CARP will determine internally which individuals will be designated to carry out these communications on behalf of the institution.

4.2 Labor and Working Conditions

4.2.a Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationships

4.2.a.i Human Resources Policies and Procedures

CARP has a Code of Ethics and Conduct that establishes guidelines for ethically acceptable behavior for members of the River Plate Community (management, employees, and suppliers). This Code is shared with suppliers and contractors, who are contractually obligated to adopt and adhere to it. Similarly, the Club has appointed an Integrity and Compliance Officer who is responsible for promoting the principles underlying the Code and assisting with the interpretation, dissemination, and implementation of compliance measures.

4.2.a.ii Working Conditions and Terms of Employment

All contractors and subcontractors must comply with the country's labor laws throughout the full scope of the Project.

4.2.a.iii Workers' Organizations

The employees of the contracting companies are affiliated with the relevant unions based on their line of work: the Union of Construction Workers of Argentina (UOCRA, for its Spanish acronym) represents those in civil construction, while the Metalworkers' Union (UOM, for its Spanish acronym) represents those in the metallurgical industry who are responsible for manufacturing the structure.

4.2.a.iv Non-discrimination and Equal Opportunity

The Client's Code of Ethics and Conduct actively promotes respect and equal, cordial treatment among all members of the River Plate Community, regardless of position, occupation, gender, religion, or any other factor of diversity. When deviations from compliance occur, the Protocol for Action for the Prevention and Intervention in Situations of Discrimination and/or Gender-based Violence within Club Atlético River Plate is immediately activated.

4.2.a.v Retrenchment

During construction, the Project will employ a maximum of 200 workers (including subcontractors), who will be demobilized once the operational phase begins. Accordingly, the contractor will establish a personnel demobilization plan in accordance with CARP to ensure compliance with all applicable legal and contractual requirements, and mitigate the adverse impacts that worker disengagement may cause.

4.2.a.vi Grievance Mechanism

The Project will maintain a grievance and claims management procedure for workers, including its own employees as well as contractors and subcontractors. This procedure will be communicated to workers, and it will detail the mechanisms for filing reports (explicit or anonymous), the steps and timeframes for investigation and resolution, and the individuals responsible for carrying it out. This mechanism, applicable to all Company employees and contractors, will ensure case confidentiality and guarantee the absence of reprisals against those who use it.

4.2.b Protecting the Workforce

4.2.b.i Child Labor

CARP will ensure that contracting companies comply with national legislation, which sets the minimum working age at 18 and allows persons aged 16 and over to work, provided they do not perform dangerous tasks and have permission from their parents or guardians, as well as from the Ministry of Labor.

4.2.b.ii Forced Labor

CARP does not and will not employ forced or unpaid labor.

4.2.c Occupational Health and Safety

The CARP Health and Safety Manual for Contractors establishes each contractor's responsibility for the safety and hazard identification related to the work performed by their personnel (both their own and subcontracted) and for the safety of third parties in the workplace environment. To this end, each contractor will employ a Health and Safety professional.

The contractor's Safety Program, to be approved by the Occupational Risk Insurer (ART, for its Spanish acronym), will include: i) a detailed account of general and specific risks according to the construction stage; ii) a description of preventive measures to mitigate them; iii) a training program on health and safety; iv) requirements (items and equipment) for personal protective equipment for all personnel involved in the tasks; and v) guidelines for compliance with the other requirements outlined in the ESMP and in the Health and Safety Manual for Contractors.

4.2.d Provisions for People with Disabilities

CARP's Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes its commitment to ensuring equal opportunities for its personnel and implementing actions that promote the full exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities.

4.2.e Workers Engaged by Third Parties

In accordance with the CARP Health and Safety Manual for Contractors, subcontractors must comply with the same requirements as contractors, whether they are companies, self-employed workers, or self-employed worker cooperatives. Among other requirements, this includes procuring personal accident insurance policies and implementing safety programs developed by Health and Safety professionals that include risk assessment, accident prevention measures, necessary health and safety controls, and required training. CARP will extend its grievance handling mechanism to workers hired by third parties.

4.2.f Supply Chain

Most of the components required for the Project are produced domestically. The only imported components are the seats for capacity expansion and the membrane used in the central part of the roof, which accounts for 20% of its surface area (the remaining 80% is made of domestic sheet metal). The supply chain for construction materials and inputs, as well as for components of the structure to be manufactured in metallurgical workshops, poses little risk of child or forced labor because it primarily involves accredited industrial suppliers in the area. Nevertheless, CARP will assess whether there are any risks that warrant preventive measures once all suppliers have been determined.

4.3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

4.3.a Resource Efficiency

CARP adheres to the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities) for environmental care, and promotes efforts related to energy saving, water conservation, reduction of atmospheric emissions, waste segregation, and "paperless" initiatives (issuing digital tickets and receipts), among others. To this end, the Club provides internal training for staff and communication campaigns for members and supporters.

4.3.a.i Greenhouse Gases

To promote energy savings and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, CARP: i) replaced all incandescent lighting in the stadium with LED⁴ technology; ii) replaced the air conditioning and refrigeration systems on the playing field with low-consumption systems; and iii) incorporated electric charging stations for vehicles.

The stadium roofing envisaged in the Project will also reduce the need for cooling during hot seasons.

4.3.a.ii Water Consumption

By incorporating automatic valves in all stadium restrooms, CARP has achieved a significant reduction in water consumption during events.

4.3.b Pollution Prevention

4.3.b.i Waste

The CABA Government awarded CARP the Green Seal, a recognition for organizations adopting best sustainability practices across five key areas of environmental management: water, energy, waste, supplies, and integrated management.

CARP has launched a recycling campaign at the Estadio Monumental, recovering an average of over one ton of recyclable waste per football match (mainly plastic bottles, cans, and cardboard), which is properly sorted and sent for recycling. The campaign successfully recovered 7 tons in two months and collaborates with a recycling cooperative that supports families in vulnerable situations. It also provides environmental care training at its educational institutes, promoting Integrated Waste Management (3R)⁵ by establishing systems for source separation and differentiated collection. Furthermore, it has launched a new facial recognition technology for entry, enhancing security, streamlining the entry process, and drastically reducing long-term waste from polluting materials (PVC) and emissions (printing, logistics, and transport processes).

4.3.b.ii Hazardous Materials Management

Hazardous waste generated during construction will be managed by contractors through authorized companies, which will comply with current legislation and document its transportation, treatment, and final disposal.

⁴ Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) produce the same amount of lumens per lamp with significantly lower energy consumption.

⁵ Waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

4.3.b.iii Pesticide Use and Management

The use of phytosanitary materials is the responsibility of the technicians in charge of maintaining the Club's various sports fields. Only approved products are used for this task. Authorized companies carry out pest control at the Club's facilities and will not use substances classified in categories 1a or 1b as per the World Health Organization's (WHO) toxicological classification.

4.4 Community Health, Safety and Security

4.4.a Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

For fire control, the stadium has an operational network of hydrants supplied by a pressurization system featuring two electric pumps (one main and one backup) and a booster pump that draws water from an 80,000-liter elevated mixed reserve tank. This network consists of a 4" ring that runs along the ground floor circulation corridor and rises with regulated risers to the top level of the stands

The expansion includes reconfiguring the existing pressurization system collector, connecting a subsystem for the new hydrants. Photoluminescent emergency signs will also be placed above extinguishers, hydrants, and evacuation routes. The resulting system will comply with the CABA Building Code requirements and its technical regulations.

4.4.b Hazardous Materials Management and Safety

Hazardous materials used during construction will be managed in accordance with the procedures included in the ESMS.

4.4.c Ecosystem Services

The Project will not impact any ecosystem services.

4.4.d Community Exposure to Disease

Since most of the labor hired for construction will consist of local workers from the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, the Project will not require labor camps. This reduces the risks associated with cohabitation and community exposure to disease.

4.4.e Emergency Preparedness and Response

To assess the stadium's evacuation capacity after the Project's completion, CARP hired an independent consulting firm with extensive global experience in stadium design and crowd flow modeling. The evaluation concluded that the additional seating space and associated circulation areas operate entirely independently of the existing stadium structure and comply with the

Buenos Aires City Building Code and international best practices for stadium design in terms of public safety and comfort.

4.4.f Security Personnel

In addition to the Club's permanent security measures to protect its facilities, CARP hires extra security for River Plate football matches. However, when the stadium is used for matches involving other teams, such as the Argentinean National Football Team, or for public events, it is the event organizers who hire security personnel. In all cases, security staff are unarmed. During events, police guards are stationed outside the stadium.

The Club's Security Management has developed, among other measures, the following to prevent insecurity: i) access through family channels that prioritize families with children under 8 years old, seniors over 70 years old, and persons with disabilities; ii) improvement of pedestrian and vehicular flow by delimiting and redirecting them for quicker dispersal; and iii) dialogue with neighbors to address inquiries and take measures based on possible grievances.

Around 2,200 personnel, including police officers, work in security during a sporting event. To this end, preparatory coordination meetings are held before events between Security Management, security personnel, and relevant authorities, such as the Emergency Medical Care System (SAME, for its Spanish acronym), Firefighters, Civil Defense, Police, and other authorities according to standards set by the Government Control Agency (AGC, for its Spanish acronym).

The Football Security Committee is composed of members from the CABA Executive Branch, the City Legislature, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the City Police, the Argentine Football Association (AFA, for its Spanish acronym), and club representatives. This committee develops guidelines and recommendations on security, order, and evacuation at football events.

4.5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

As the Project is based entirely on an existing CARP facility, it will not cause any involuntary physical or economic displacement of people.

4.6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Since the Project involves upgrading the existing stadium, it will not have a material impact on biodiversity or living natural resources.

4.7 Indigenous Peoples

The Project will not affect any Indigenous Peoples.

4.8 Cultural Heritage

Since the Project will be developed on existing infrastructure, no impact on tangible or intangible cultural heritage is foreseen.

5. Local Access of Project Documentation

The documentation relating to the Project can be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.cariverplate.com.ar/index.php>.