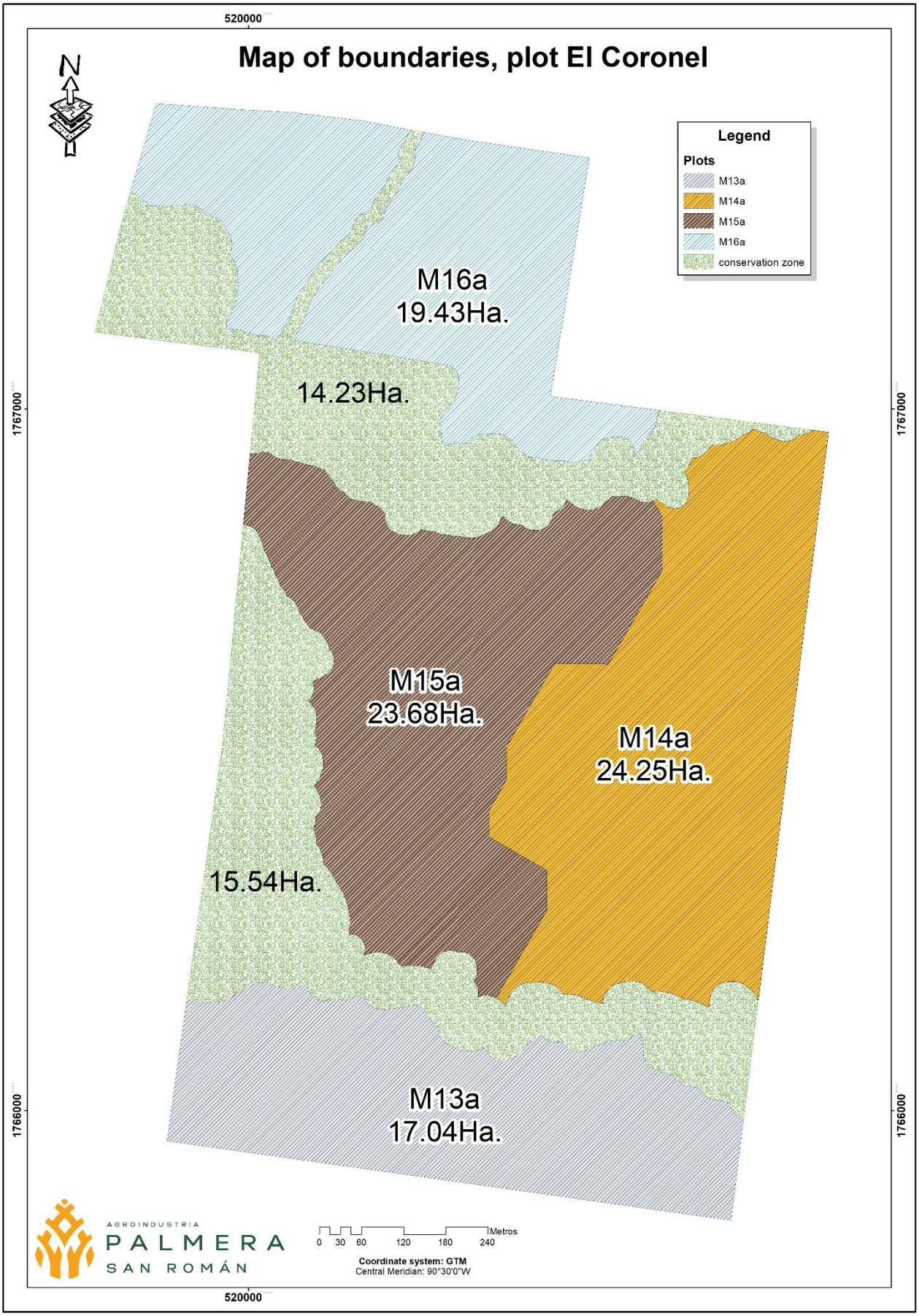
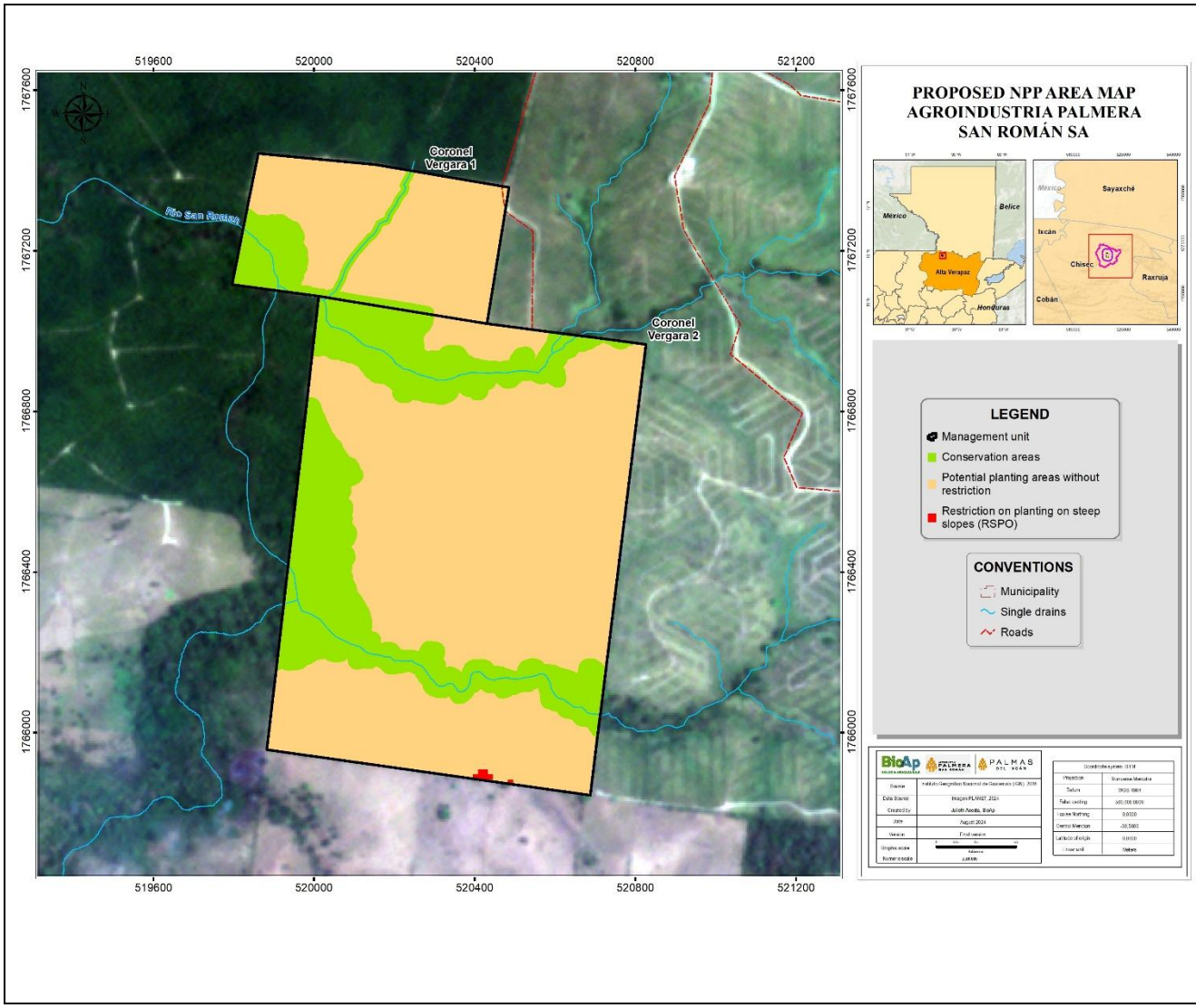
New Planting Procedure – Notification Statement		
RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil	AGROINDUSTRIA PALMERA SAN ROMÁN	SCSglobal SERVICES
NPP Reference Number	SCS-RSPONPP-000561	
Country of the NPP Submission:	Guatemala	
RSPO Membership Number	2-0809-17-000-00	
Name of Subsidiary (if any):	Agroindustria Palmera San Román S.A.	
Name of Management Unit:	Agroindustria Palmera San Román S.A.	
Name(s) of Estate(s) covered under this management plan:	Coronel Vergara 1 Coronel Vergara 2	
Location of NPP area:	Chisec, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.	
Address of NPP area:	Franja Transversal del Norte Km. 459.20, Cruce a Tierra Linda, Caserío Yalmachac, Chisec, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.	
Business/operation Permit Reference Number and Issuing Authority:	• Environmental License No. 890-2025/DIGARN, code: MVIDNFuXC3 for "Agricultural Phase VII" of 04/02/2025. • Public Deed 31 - Purchase and Sale Agreement: Property 11006 located in Caserío Yalmachac, Municipality Chisec, Alta Verapaz, area of 90.12 hectares, Registration No. 8917545. • Public Deed 32 - Purchase and Sale Agreement: Property No. 5304 located in Caserío Yalmachac, Municipality Chisec, Alta Verapaz, area of 21.96 hectares, Registration No. 8917547. • Public Deed 33- Purchase and Sale Agreement for Possessory Rights over Rural Real Estate, located in Caserío Yalmachac, Municipality of Chisec, Alta Verapaz, area of 1315.85 m², Registration No. 8917549. • Deed No. 42: authorized in Guatemala City on November 15, 2019, registers amendment No. 1 for the merger by absorption of Agroindustria Palmera San Román, Sociedad Anónima, with Palmas del Ixcán, Sociedad Anónima. A merger in which Agroindustria Palmera San Román, Sociedad Anónima absorbs Palmas del Ixcán, Sociedad Anónima, acquiring the assets and liabilities of the absorbed entity.	

Size information (ha)	a) Total area as per permit:	114.28
	b) Area for new planting:	84.40
	c) HCV area:	20.26
	d) HCS forest:	13.46 *NB: HCS Forest: 13.46 ha overlap with the HCV area.*
	e) Peatland:	0.00
	f) Steep terrain:	0.11
	g) Riparian buffer:	7.46
	h) Marginal and fragile soil:	114.28
Projected GHG emissions	308 tCO2e	
Geospatial Coordinates	Latitude: 15°58'30.55"N Longitude: 90°18'30.08"O	
Boundary Maps **Map of the boundaries of the Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2 properties**		


Map of boundaries, plot El Coronel
N
Legend
Plots
M13a
M14a
M15a
M16a
conservation zone
520000
1767000
1766000
M16a
19.43Ha.
14.23Ha.
M15a
23.68Ha.
M14a
24.25Ha.
15.54Ha.
M13a
17.04Ha.
AGROINDUSTRIA
PALMERA
SAN ROMÁN
0 30 60 120 180 240
Metros
Coordinate system: GTM
Central Meridian: 90°30'0"W


519600
520000
520400
520800
521200
1767600
1767200
1766800
1766400
1766000
Coronel Vergara 1
Río San Román
Coronel Vergara 2
PROPOSED NPP AREA MAP
AGROINDUSTRIA PALMERA SAN ROMÁN SA
México
Belice
Alta Verapaz
Honduras
Sayaxché
Ixcán
Chisec
Raxruja
Cobán
LEGEND
Management unit
Conservation areas
Potential planting areas without restriction
Restriction on planting on steep slopes (RSPO)
CONVENTIONS
Municipality
Single drains
Roads
BioAp
PALMAS DEL ACRA

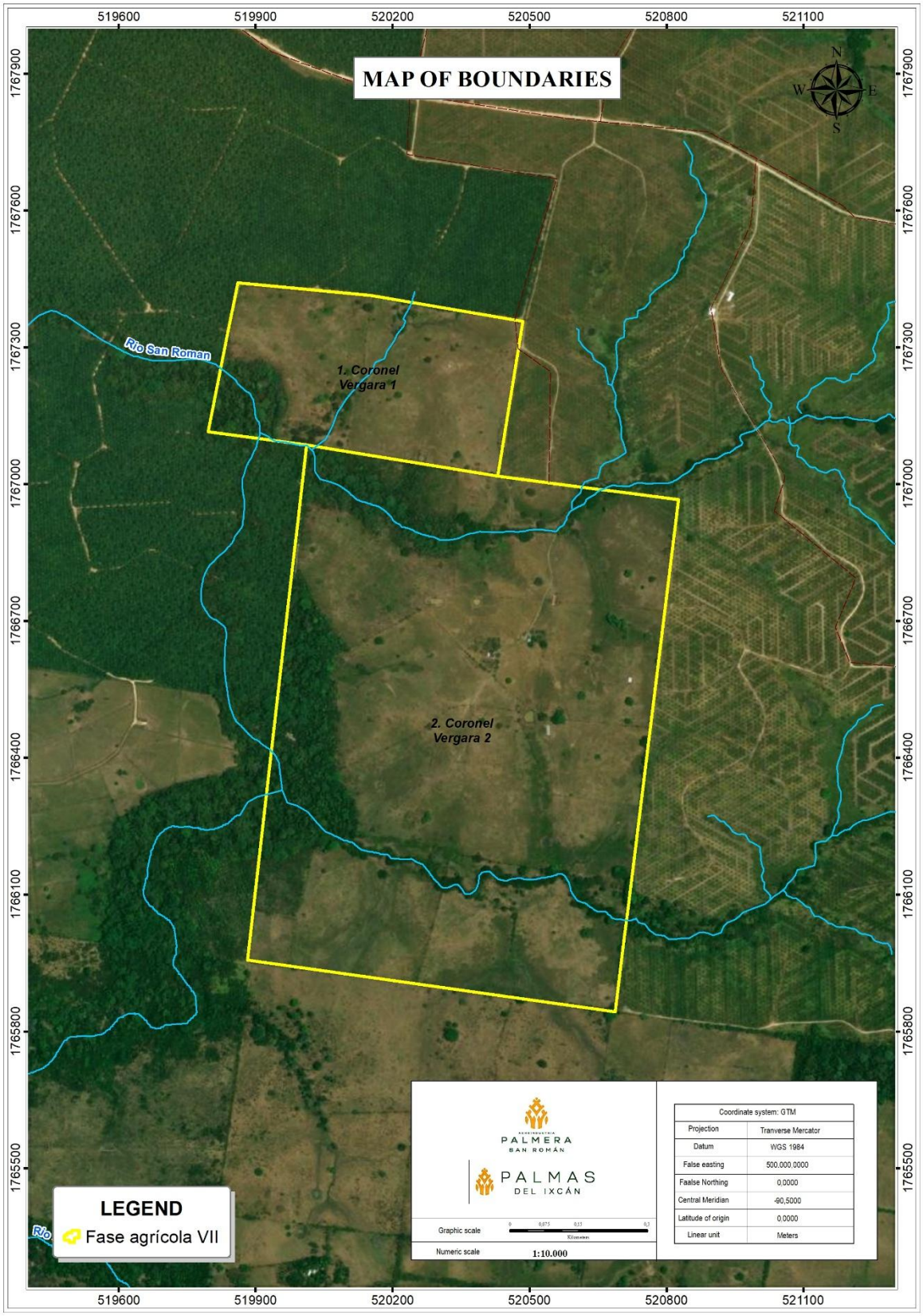


Image 1. Map of the Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2 properties

Areas and proposed time for new planting

Table 1: Development Plan for Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2

Location	Proposed Time Plan for Development		Approx. size of clearing
	Month	Year	
M 16 a (Coronel Vergara 1 y 2)	July	2026	19.43 Ha.
M 15 a (Coronel Vergara 2)	August	2026	23.68 Ha
M 14 a (Coronel Vergara 2)	September	2026	24.25 Ha
M 13 a (Coronel Vergara 2)	October	2026	17.04 Ha
Total potential for planting			**84.40 Ha**

Summary of the NPP Verification by CB

A) Company Description

Agroindustria Palmera San Román S.A. is a Guatemalan company established in 2007 and specialized in the cultivation and processing of oil palm. On November 15, 2019, through public deed number 42 authorized in Guatemala City, the merger by absorption between Agroindustria Palmera San Román S.A. and Palmas del Ixcán was formalized. In this merger, Agroindustria Palmera San Román S.A. absorbed Palmas del Ixcán, thereby acquiring all of its assets and liabilities. Its portfolio includes products such as crude palm oil, palm kernel oil, and palm kernel meal. The company began its agricultural operations in 2008 in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Petén, and Quiché, and currently concentrates its plantations in Ixcán (Quiché), Chisec (Alta Verapaz), and Sayaxché (Petén). Since November 2017, the company has been a member of the RSPO under its parent company "Braden Group S.A.".

B) Assessment Team and Methodology

SCS Global Services was engaged by Group Braden to conduct the New Planting Procedure (NPP) verification for Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. The NPP verification team consisted of the following team members:

Table 2: NPP Verification Team Members and qualifications

Name	Role	Qualifications /Experience
Sara Eliana Calderón Páez	Lead Auditor	Agronomic Engineer, Specialization - Environmental Education and Management with 5

		years' experience agricultural production, management support, monitoring, planning and implementation of projects, improvement of agricultural production systems and monitoring of agreements. Fluent in English and Spanish. Trainings attended: RSPO P&C V. 2018 lead auditor course, HSEQ Integrated Management Systems ISO 9001: 2015, ISO 14001: 2015 and ISO 45001:2018 Internal Auditor and Safety and Health Management System. RSPO SCC V. 2020 lead auditor course. SA8000 (2025). HCV-HCSA Assessor Training Course, Certificate of Attendance (2025).
Gloria Marina Cabnal Pacay	Local Expert & translator	Licensed social worker with an emphasis on Development Management. 14 years of experience implementing social development projects in Guatemala, serving as a facilitator/departmental liaison, coordinator, and consultant on topics such as citizenship, youth leadership, political advocacy, social auditing, local economic development, prevention of gender-based violence and intersectionality, food and nutritional security, among others. Experience in supporting national and international teams in the development of translation activities in the Q'eqchí and Spanish languages for the development of monitoring, evaluation of social projects (by international cooperation agencies), development of audits aimed at palm oil companies in Guatemala under RSPO and ISCC standards.

The verification was done in accordance with the New Planting Procedure 2021 and the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guide 2022. Verification was conducted through the following methodology:

1) Remote document review of NPP assessments and supporting documents prior to on-site visit conducted from 18/08/2025 to 26/09/2025.

2) On-site verification conducted on 01-03 October 2025 and was Led by SCS Lead Auditor with the help of a Local Expert & translator with Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. team providing support in terms of logistics.

3) Stakeholder consultation conducted during the on-site visit (02 October 2025) as well as phone call communication to relevant stakeholders. These included:

- El Paraiso Community
- Muchiha II Community
- Yalmachac Community
- Samaria Auxiliary Mayor's Office
- Municipality of Chisec, Environmental Management Unit

- National Council for Protected Areas - CONAP
- National Forest Institute – INAB

C) Verification of Applicability of New Planting Procedure

The proposed new planting project for Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2 was confirmed to meet the NPP 2021 applicability requirements due to the following;

- Oil palm plantings and associated development have not commenced, as verified during the on-site visit.
- The area is not undergoing replanting
- The area does not belong to Independent Smallholder(s)
- Oil palm plantings and associated development will be carried out by an RSPO member, Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A.
- There is no previously approved NPP for this area
- The area is not located within an RSPO certified management unit.
- The oil palm plantings and associated development will not be carried out on Land Re-clearing of actively managed areas or HCV areas.

D) Verification of Assessment Reports and supporting documents

Off-site document review of NPP Assessment Reports and supporting documents commenced upon receipt of the documents from Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. During the review process, the verification team requested for additional supporting documentation and evidence as required to meet the New Planting Procedure requirements. All requested documents and evidence were provided by Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. by the end of the on-site verification to demonstrate their compliance and commitment to adhering to the New Planting Procedure requirements. Description of the verification of all documents is described further below:

a) Legal land use documents

Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. holds the notarized deeds for the three properties that compose the Management Unit.

Through the consultations carried out by SCS on 02/10/2025 with the communities of Yalmachac, Mucbilha II, El Paraíso, Samaria and Samaria Auxiliary Mayor's Office (face-to-face consultation) and Chisec Environment Office, INAB and CONAP (telephone consultation), are aware that the land on which the new plantations will be developed belongs to the company, which is private land, and that there are no land conflicts in the area.

The land tenure review finds that the properties comply with the land management profile established by the municipality of Chisec, and their acquisition is in accordance with national regulations attributable to the Land Fund and the commercial exchange defined between the parties.

During the visit to the properties, the following boundaries were verified, which coincide with the boundaries defined on the maps.

- Boundary 1: 15°58'48.84"N - 90°18'54.66"O
- Boundary 2: 15°58'55.42"N - 90°18'30.96"O
- Boundary 3: 15°58'45.14"N - 90°18'29.20"O

Likewise, it was evident that the company has not initiated any type of intervention on the properties, as shown in the following images.

Image 2. Coronel Vergara 1.

Image 3. Coronel Vergara 2.

Image 4. Coronel Vergara 2.

b) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The Socio-Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) for the Establishment of New Oil Palm Plantations for the Agroindustria Palmera San Román Company, developed by BioAp S.A.S on 6 September 2024, assessed the Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2 estates, covering an area of 114. 28 ha and an indirect area of influence of 3,101.58 ha.

The assessment team consisted of an interdisciplinary group of professionals such as biologists, bioengineers, environmental engineers, cadastral engineers and surveyors, forestry engineers, and social workers. The assessment leader is a specialist in environmental impact assessment of projects with more than 10 years of experience.
The methodology used for the environmental assessment was based on the Logical Framework (MML) developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC; 2015) and for the social assessment, the methodology proposed by Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM) or the Jorge Arboleda Method, which is approved by international entities such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). These methodologies were used to evaluate the physical, biotic, fauna, forestry and socio-economic environments.

Taking into account the results of the impact assessment, management plans were designed, which were adopted by the company Agroindustrial Palmera San Román S.A. and are described in Template 3- Summary of Integrated Management Plan.

Table 3. Impact assessment result in Changes in Air Quality

CHANGES IN AIR QUALITY					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
No economic sectors affecting this resource were identified.		AC_1. LAND PREPARATION	Land suitability (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Dispersion of PM	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_12. STABLES	Generation of leachates	Generation of offensive odors	SIGNIFICANT
ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPORTANCE**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_1. LAND SUITABILITY	Land leveling (use of machinery)	CO_2 , CO, SO_2 , NOx, HC, and PM emissions	SIGNIFICANT
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	MODERATE	AC_1. LAND ADAPTATION	Harvest route layout	CO_2 emissions, CO, SO_2 emissions, NOx emissions, HC emissions, and PM emissions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_2. SOWING	Weed removal, clearing and cleaning of land, fumigation, etc.	CO_2 , CO, SO_2 , NOx, HC and PM emissions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Mixing and application of fertilizers	N_2O and CO_2 emissions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_7. HARVESTING	Mechanical harvesting of fruit in batches	CO_2 , CO, SO_2 , NOx, HC emissions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_7. HARVEST	Transportation of personnel - Transportation of fruit from the plantation to the collection point.	CO_2 , CO, SO_2 , NOx, HC emissions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Anaerobic sludge metabolism	Emissions of N, CH_4, H, and CO_2	SIGNIFICANT

Table 4. Impact assessment result in Changes in Noise Levels

CHANGES IN NOISE LEVELS					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_1. LAND SUITABILITY	Land leveling (movement of machinery)	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_1. LAND ADAPTATION	Layout and construction of harvest roads and streets	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_2. SOWING	Transport, distribution of seedlings, and planting	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Delimitation of roads and paths (removal of vegetation cover) and clearing of land, etc.	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Road paving and opening of harvest roads	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_6. ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONING	Land improvement (harrowing and/or deep plowing).	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_6. ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONING	Application of organic material	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE
		AC_7. HARVESTING	Mechanical fruit harvesting	Alteration of noise levels	MODERATE

Table 5. Impact assessment result in Changes in Soil Quality

CHANGES IN SOIL QUALITY					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_1. LAND SUITABILITY	Delimitation of AVC areas for planting design	Soil protection in areas requiring	BENEFICIAL

				special management	
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	MODERATE	AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Delimit areas suitable for fertilizer application	Soil protection	BENEFICIAL
		AC_6. ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONING	Application of organic material	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	BENEFICIAL
		AC_2. SOWING	Application of fertilizers, organic matter, minerals at the time of sowing	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Mixing and application of fertilizers	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Mixing and application of fertilizers	Dispersion of PM and volatilization of chemical substances	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Disease control	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT	Collection and storage of agrochemicals	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. MAINTENANCE OF WEEDS, PESTS, AND DISEASES	Collection and storage of agrochemicals	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Agrochemical water filtration system (biological bed)	Alteration of soil F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_8. CAMP (DORMITORIES)	Waste generated during construction and operation	Leachate generation	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_8. CAMP (DORMITORIES)	Well excavation operation	Storage and location of waste rock	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_9. DINING HALL	Waste generated during construction and operation	Leachate generation	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_9. DINING ROOM	Infiltration field adaptation	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Sludge removal	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Excavation and shaping of pool	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Excavation and construction of swimming pool	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT

	AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Sludge extraction	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
	AC_12. STABLES	Generation of leachate	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
	AC_13. COLLECTION POINT AND RESPEL	Suitability of facilities for operation	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT

Table 6. Impact assessment result in Changes in Soil Structure

CHANGES IN SOIL STRUCTURE					
NO PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**EFFECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	SIGNIFICANT	AC_1. LAND SUITABILITY	Land suitability (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Alteration of soil structure (compaction)	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_1. LAND PREPARATION	Layout and construction of harvest roads and tracks.	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Agrochemical water filtration system (biological bed)	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Road paving and opening of harvest roads	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES ( )	Excavation and Removal of Material	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Foundation footings and gabions	Removal of riverbed	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Footing and gabion foundations	Waste generation (soil)	SIGNIFICANT

	AC_10. SANITARY UNITS	Excavation for installation of water network	Alteration of soil structure	SIGNIFICANT
	AC_12. STABLES	Grazing areas cause soil compaction	Soil compaction due to erosion by livestock hooves	SIGNIFICANT

Table 7. Impact assessment result on Natural Watercourses

IMPACT ON NATURAL WATERCOURSES					
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Purchase, transport, and distribution of drag material on roads	Use of natural resources (soil)	MODERATE
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	MODERATE				

Table 8. Impact assessment result on Soil Fertility

IMPACT ON SOIL FERTILITY					
NO PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	SIGNIFICANT	AC_1. LAND SUITABILITY	Land suitability (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Acceleration of erosion processes	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_2. SOWING	Weed removal, clearing and cleaning of land, fumigation, etc.	Acceleration of erosion processes	SIGNIFICANT

Table 9. Impact assessment result in Changes in the Quality of surface water

CHANGES IN THE QUALITY OF SURFACE WATER					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**EFFECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**

AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Delimit areas suitable for fertilizer application	Protection of surface waters	BENEFICIAL
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	MODERATE	AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT	Delimit areas suitable for the application of inputs	Protection of surface waters	BENEFICIAL
		AC_3. FERTILIZATION	Mixing and application of fertilizers	Dispersion of PM and volatilization of chemical substances	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Application of agricultural inputs	Alteration of F/Q conditions in surface waters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Delimitation of roads and paths (removal of vegetation cover) and clearing of land, etc.	Increased runoff	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Foundation of footings and gabions	Generation of waste (water)	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Construction of main slab and approach	Waste generation (water)	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_6. ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONING	Application of organic material	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_9. DINING HALL	Adaptation of infiltration field	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Sludge removal	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Wastewater disposal	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_12. STABLES	Increase in sediments due to water erosion	Alteration of surface water F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_12. STABLES	Waste generated during operation (generation of leachate and manure)	Alteration of surface water F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_12. STABLES	Generation of leachate	Alteration of surface water F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT

	AC_13. COLLECTION POINT AND RESPEL	Storage of hazardous waste (possible leachate)	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
	AC_13. COLLECTION POINT AND RESPEL	Adaptation of facilities for operation	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
	AC_13. COLLECTION POINT AND RESPEL	Adaptation of facilities for operation	Alteration of surface water F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT

Table 10. Impact assessment result on Groundwater Quality

IMPACT ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_4. MAINTENANCE OF WEEDS, PESTS, AND DISEASES	Delimit areas suitable for the application of inputs	Groundwater protection	BENEFICIAL
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Agrochemical water filtration system (biological bed)	Alteration of groundwater F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_5. CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, AND BRIDGES	Delimitation of roads and paths (removal of vegetation cover) and cleaning of the land, etc.	Alteration of rainwater infiltration capacity	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_8. CAMP (DORMITORIES)	Waste generated during construction and operation	Generation of leachate	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_9. DINING ROOM	Waste generated during construction and operation	Leachate generation	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Sludge removal	Alteration of groundwater F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Sludge extraction	Alteration of groundwater F/Q parameters	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_11. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	Wastewater disposal	Alteration of groundwater F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT
		AC_13. COLLECTION AND SUPPORT POINT	Adaptation of facilities	Alteration of groundwater F/Q conditions	SIGNIFICANT

Table 11. Impact assessment result on water resource availability

IMPACT ON WATER RESOURCE AVAILABILITY					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**	**NEGATIVE IMPACT**
AP. 1. Oil Palm Agriculture	MODERATE	AC_8. CAMP (DORMITORIES)	Groundwater pumping	Water resource consumption	SIGNIFICANT
AP.2. Extensive livestock farming	MODERATE	AC_2. SOWING	Water consumption	Use of water resources	MODERATE
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Water resource consumption	Decrease in water resource availability	MODERATE
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Water consumption for solution preparation	Decrease in water resource availability	MODERATE
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Water consumption for solution preparation	Decrease in water resource availability	MODERATE
		AC_4. WEED, PEST, AND DISEASE CONTROL	Preparation of mixture	Decrease in water resource availability	MODERATE
		AC_9. DINING HALL	Water resource consumption	Decrease in water resource availability	MODERATE
		AC_10. SANITARY UNITS	Water consumption	Decrease in water resource availability due to use	MODERATE

Impact on RAP species and species of ecological, economic, and/or cultural importance.

Table 12. Impact on RAP fauna species.

FAUNA					
WITHOUT PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**IMPORTANCE**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**EFFECT**	**IMPORTANCE**
AP_2. Extensive livestock farming	**MODERATE (-)**	**AC_4. Maintenance of weeds, pests, and diseases**	Delimit areas suitable for the application of inputs	Protection of natural areas and AVC	**MODERATELY BENEFICIAL (+)**
AP_1. Oil palm c l agriculture	**MODERATE (-)**	**AC_3. Fertilization**	Delimit areas suitable for the application of fertilizers	Protection of natural areas and AVC	**MODERATELY BENEFICIAL (+)**

		AC_1. Land adaptation	Delimitation of AVC areas for crop design	Protection of RAP species of fauna and natural areas	**MODERATELY BENEFICIAL (+)**
		AC_5. Construction and adaptation of roads, drainage systems, and bridges	Foundation footings and gabions	Generation of waste (wildlife)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_1. Land improvement	Land improvement (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Accidental loss of fauna (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_4. Maintenance of weeds, pests, and diseases	Mechanical weed control	Accidental loss of wildlife (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_2. Sowing	Weed removal, clearing and cleaning of land, fumigation, etc.	Accidental loss of wildlife due to cutting	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_4. Maintenance of weeds, pests, and diseases	Collection and storage of agrochemicals	Accidental loss of wildlife due to poisoning	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_13. Collection point and RESPEL	Storage of hazardous waste	Accidental loss of wildlife due to poisoning	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_4. Maintenance of weeds, pests, and diseases	Application of agricultural inputs	Possible accidental loss of wildlife due to poisoning	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_8. Camp (dormitories)	Construction of access roads	Accidental loss of wildlife (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_1. Land preparation	Layout and construction of harvest roads and streets	Accidental loss of wildlife (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_8. Camp (dormitories)	Generation of ordinary, special, and hazardous solid waste.	Generation of vectors	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_9. Dining hall	Generation of ordinary, special, and hazardous solid waste.	Generation of vectors	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**

	AC_3. Fertilization	Mixing and application of fertilizers	Accidental loss of wildlife due to poisoning	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_4. Weed, pest, and disease control	Weed control, clearing and cleaning of land (chemical) and mixing of products	Possible accidental loss of wildlife due to poisoning	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_5. Construction and adaptation of roads, drainage systems, and bridges	Construction of main road and approach road	Generation of waste (wildlife)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_5. Construction and adaptation of roads, drainage systems, and bridges	Delimitation of the road and paths (Rem_cob_vegetal) and clearing of the land, etc.	Accidental loss of fauna (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_7. Harvesting	Mechanical fruit picking	Accidental loss of wildlife (machinery)	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**

Table 13. Impact on RAP flora species.

FLORA					
NO PROJECT		WITH PROJECT			
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	**IMPORTANCE**	**ACTIVITY**	**SUBACTIVITY**	**EFFECT**	**IMPORTANCE**
AP_1. Oil palm cultivation	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**	**AC_1. Land suitability**	Delimitation of AVC areas for planting design	Protection of AVCs and natural areas	**BENEFICIAL (+)**
AP_2. Extensive livestock farming	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**	**AC_3. Fertilization**	Delimit areas suitable for fertilizer application	Protection of natural areas and AVC	**MODERATELY BENEFICIAL (+)**
		AC_4. Weed, pest, and disease management	Delimit areas suitable for the application of inputs	Protection of natural areas and AVC	**MODERATELY BENEFICIAL (+)**
		AC_1. Land preparation	Land preparation (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Loss of vegetation cover	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
		AC_1. Land preparation	Land preparation (machinery) and removal of vegetation cover.	Loss of scattered trees	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**

	AC_1. Land preparation	Layout and construction of harvest roads and streets	Loss of vegetation cover	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_11. Domestic wastewater treatment plant	Facultative plant	Removal of vegetation	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_4. Weed, pest, and disease control	Application of agricultural inputs	Alteration of soil F/Q parameters	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_4. Weed, pest, and disease control	Weed control, clearing, and cleaning of land Chemicals and product mixtures	Possible impact on vegetation cover	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_5. Construction and adaptation of roads, tracks, engineering structures, and drainage systems	Road surfacing and opening of harvest roads	Forest exploitation	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_7. Harvesting	Thinning	Competition with native flora	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_8. Camp (dormitories)	Construction of access roads	Eradication of natural cover	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**
	AC_5. Construction and adaptation of roads, tracks, engineering structures, and drainage systems	Delimitation of roads and paths (Rem_cob_vegetal) and clearing of land, etc.	Forest exploitation	**SIGNIFICANT (-)**

c) High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock Assessment (HCSA)

The High Conservation Value (HCV) – High Carbon Stock (HCS) Study of Agroindustria Palmera San Román from April 2025, conducted by Assessor Juan Pablo Zorro Cerón with ALS license ALS14011J Z from the company BioAp. This assessment was carried out in two units, known as “Coronel Vergara 1” and “Coronel Vergara 2”, in a total area 114.28 ha, located in the municipality of Chisec, department of Alta Verapaz, in the Republic of Guatemala.

HCV-HCS assessment team:

Table 14 Evaluation team

Name	Rol	Institution	Relevant national or regional experience.
Juan Pablo Zorro Cerón	Senior Advisor. Licencia ALS full (ALS14011J Z). Certificate of Achievement in	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of evaluations for LUCA, HCV, and EIS studies in oil palm plantations in the states of

	Project Management, GIS and Remote Sensing. Certificate number: 2018SanJose005		Campeche, Chiapas, and Tabasco, Mexico.
Fabio Ernesto Álvarez Morales	Biologist. Geographic Information Systems Specialist. Certificate of Achievement in GIS and Remote Sensing. Certificate number: 2018SanJose020	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of assessments for LUCA, HCV, and EIS studies in oil palm plantations in the states of Campeche, Chiapas, and Tabasco, Mexico.
Wendy Julieth Acosta Rodríguez	Cadastral and Geodetic Engineer. Specialist in Natural Resource Management.	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of assessments for HCV and EISA studies in oil palm plantations in the departments of Meta, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, and Casanare, Colombia.
Erika Naileth Casallas Garzón	Environmental Engineer. Specialist in Natural Resource Management.	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of assessments for HCV and EISA studies in oil palm plantations in the departments of Meta, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, and Casanare, Colombia.
Ashlie Yulieth Espinosa Espejo	Biologist.	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of wildlife monitoring and reporting in the departments of Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Córdoba, and Cundinamarca, Colombia.
Jina Katerine Melo Ramírez	Social Worker. Specialist in Environmental Education and Management. Economist in training.	BioAp S.A.S.	Development of assessments for HCV and EIS studies in oil palm plantations in the departments of Meta, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, and Casanare, Colombia.
Alexandra Rueda Aldana	Political Scientist and International Relations Specialist with a focus on Government Management and Public Administration.	BioAp S.A.S.	Coordination of research groups for regional academic centers and drafting of academic documents.
Angélica María Grisales	Biologist.	BioAp S.A.S.	Experience in monitoring terrestrial and flying mammals. With experience in HCV studies in Colombia.
Daniela Botero Restrepo	Biologist.	BioAp S.A.S.	Extensive experience in identifying and determining bird species through direct observation and auditory detection. PhD student in Biological Sciences.

Christian Camilo Valencia	Forestry Engineer.	BioAp S.A.S.	Experience in conducting forest inventories and developing the HCS component for oil palm projects in Guatemala and the northern region of Mesoamerica.
Juan David Barrios Gordillo	Environmental Engineer.	BioAp S.A.S.	Experience in developing forest inventories for High Conservation Value (HCV) studies, socio-environmental impact studies (EISA), and High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) studies for oil palm companies in Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica.

Table 15. Forest Inventory Team

Name	Position
Camilo Valencia Gallego	Forestry Engineer. Team Leader.
Juan Barrios	Field measurement assistant.

The following results were identified:

- HCV1: Present
- HCV2: Absent
- HCV3: Present
- HCV4: Present
- HCV5: Present
- HCV6: Absent

HCV areas: 20.26 ha

HCV Management Areas: 29.77 ha

HCS conservation areas (NO GO): 13.46 ha

The HCV assessment has undergone peer review and received a satisfactory evaluation on April 28, 2025 result after 2nd submission. The approval of the Integrated HCV-HCS assessment can be viewed here: https://www.hcvnetwork.org/reports/reporte-de-evaluacion-avc-earc-para-palmas-del-ixcan-municipio-de-chisec-departamento-alta-verapaz-republica-de-guatemala

Field verification by the SCS team shows that the Integrated HCV-HCS are precisely determined, no clearing has been carried out, and there is evidence of the presence of howler monkeys (*Alouatta pigra*), which are classified as endangered.

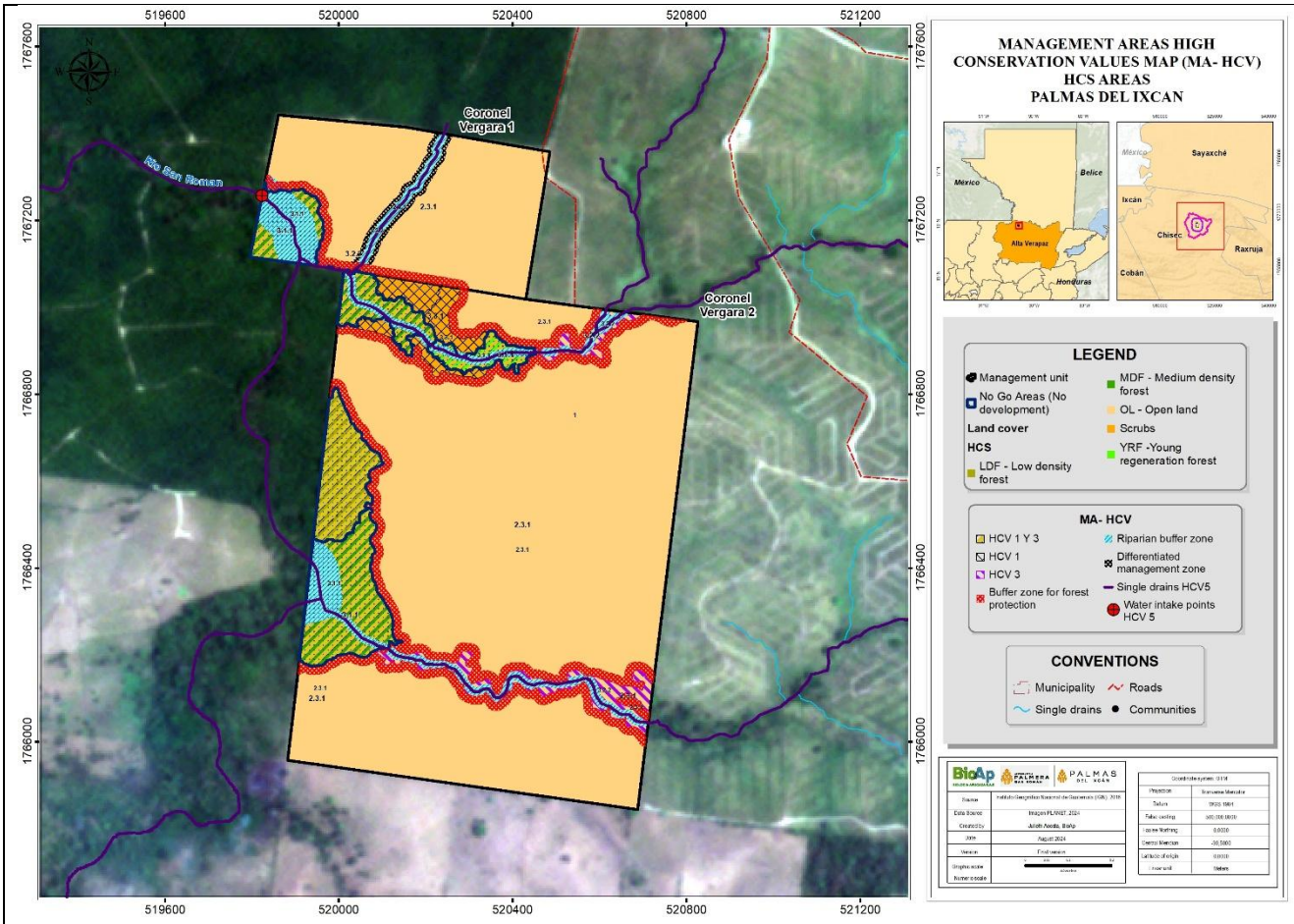


Image 5. Summary map of HCV and MA-HCV, with HCS classes and NO GO areas, UM Coronel Vergara 1 and UM Coronel Vergara 2.

d) Stakeholder Engagement and FPIC process reports

Agroindustria Palmera San Román and BioAP developed the stages of free, prior and informed consent for the new oil palm plantation project. This involved analyzing land tenure and initial dialogue with the communities of Yalmachac, Mucbilha II and El Paraíso, as well as with government entities such as the Chisec Environment Office, INAB and the Samaria Auxiliary Mayor's Office, participatory mapping with the participation of 102 people, identification of livelihoods or customary rights, communication of the results of the studies and proposed management measures, and final consultation.

No land belonging to the local population was identified within the MUs, given that no type of community use is recognized in any of the MUs, whether right of way, customary right, or provision of means of subsistence.

Similarly, it is evident that communities and government entities declare points of concern and recommendations for management plans, which the company adopted and can be observed in Template 3.

Through the consultations carried out by SCS on 02/10/2025 with the communities of Yalmachac, Mucbilha II, El Paraíso, Samaria and Samaria Auxiliary Mayor's Office (face-to-face consultation) and Chisec Environment Office, INAB and CONAP (telephone consultation), it is evident that the representatives of the communities and government entities are aware of the NPP project, and stated that the company and BioAp shared the results

of the studies carried out, are aware that the land on which the new plantations will be developed belongs to the company, which is private land, and that there are no land conflicts in the area.

In consultations with stakeholders, it is evident that they comment on points similar to those detailed in the consultations carried out by the company and BioAP.

Community representatives stated that their main concern is the availability of water resources, as the amount of water in some water bodies in the summer is lower than in previous years, with the perception that the palm oil industry has contributed to this.

Similarly, it was mentioned that another issue of concern is the control of company vehicular traffic passing through community roads. The integrated management plan includes a road management plan that addresses the points raised by the communities in terms of signage, speed limits and training.

Government entities mentioned that they have no pending proceedings with the company and have not received any complaints from the community regarding environmental and/or social issues.

Based on the process of engagement with the various stakeholders in the FPIC process carried out by the company with the support of BioAp, a number of proposals were identified and incorporated into action plans for social impact studies and high conservation values. These are:

- Protect water sources located within the areas proposed for new palm plantations through reforestation, the construction of water reservoirs, and the non-use of agrochemicals in the vicinity.
- Regulate vehicle traffic to prevent accidents and maintain roads.
- Include qualified and unqualified personnel from the area of influence in the workforce.
- Provide employment opportunities for women and stimulate the economy through the purchase of local products.
- Generate social contributions to communities in accordance with territorial needs.
- Socialize all communication channels so that the entire population has access to them and can easily submit PQRS (questions, complaints, requests, and suggestions), as well as improve response times to community requests.

e) Soil and Topography Survey

The soil suitability study for the establishment of new oil palm plantations for the Agroindustria Palmera San Román, elaborated by BioAp on March 27, 2025, It was demonstrated that the Coronel Vergara 1 and 2 and aII areas do not have a high slope, using the digital elevation model (DEM), ArcGIS software and the Slope tool, which was used to estimate the slope of the terrain. It was determined the slopes within MU are less than 45%.

According to the Taxonomic Classification Map of Soils of the Republic of Guatemala prepared by the National Geographic Institute of Guatemala (2016) and MAGA (2022), determined the types of soil present in the study area, showing that the Sb Sebol unit represent the 100% of MU. These soils belong to the Ultisol, Inceptisol, and Udults-Humults-Udepts suborders, characterized by high mineral alteration, low base saturation, and low fertility, possibly due to leaching, although they have a moisture deficit, remaining dry for approximately 90 to 180 days per year.

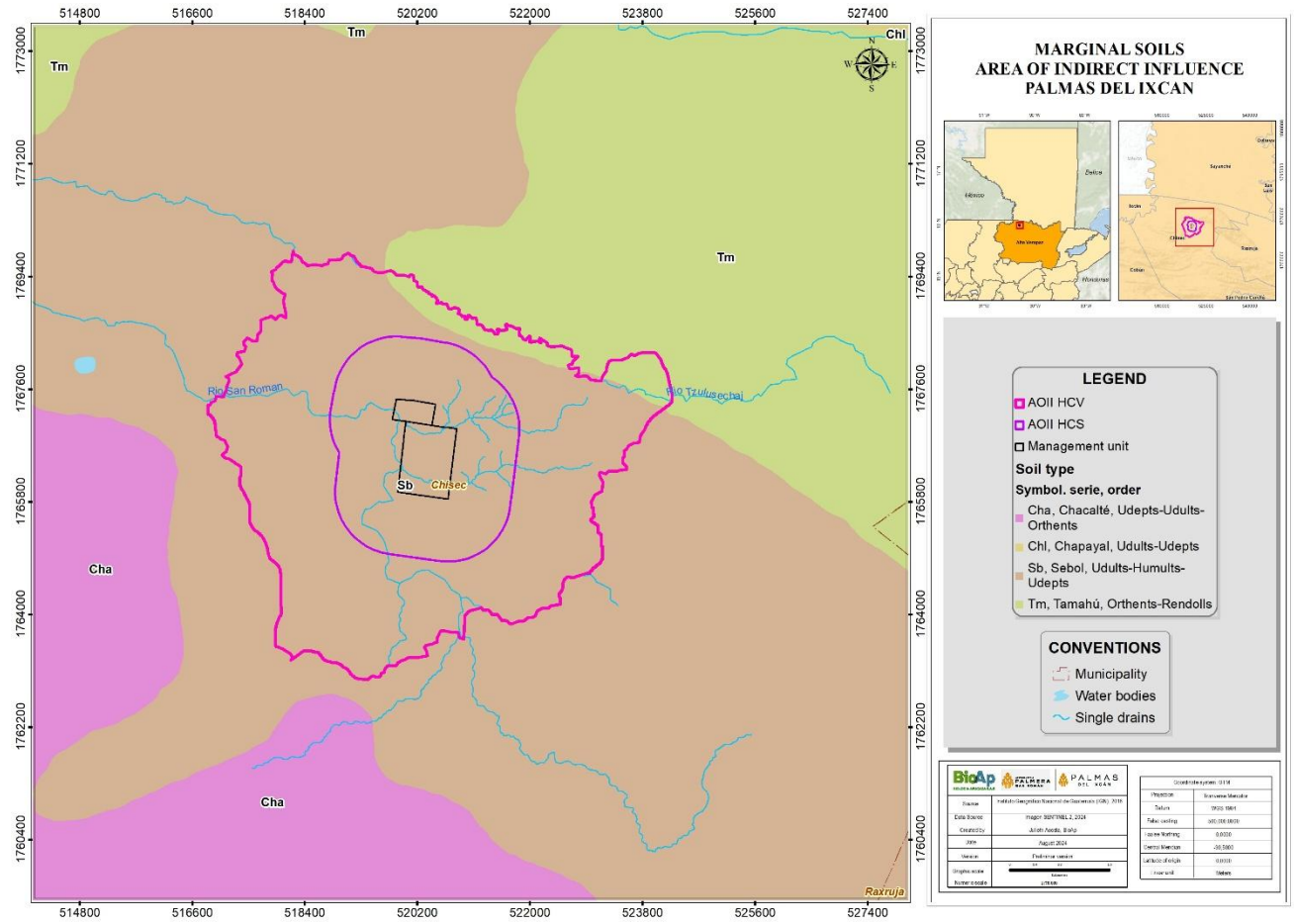


Image 6. Soil Map.

Taking into account the characteristics of fragile and marginal soils and the characteristics of the soils in the Sb Sebol Management Unit, it can be determined that these soils meet the conditions for classification as marginal soils due to their naturally low fertility, poor moisture retention, and low base saturation.

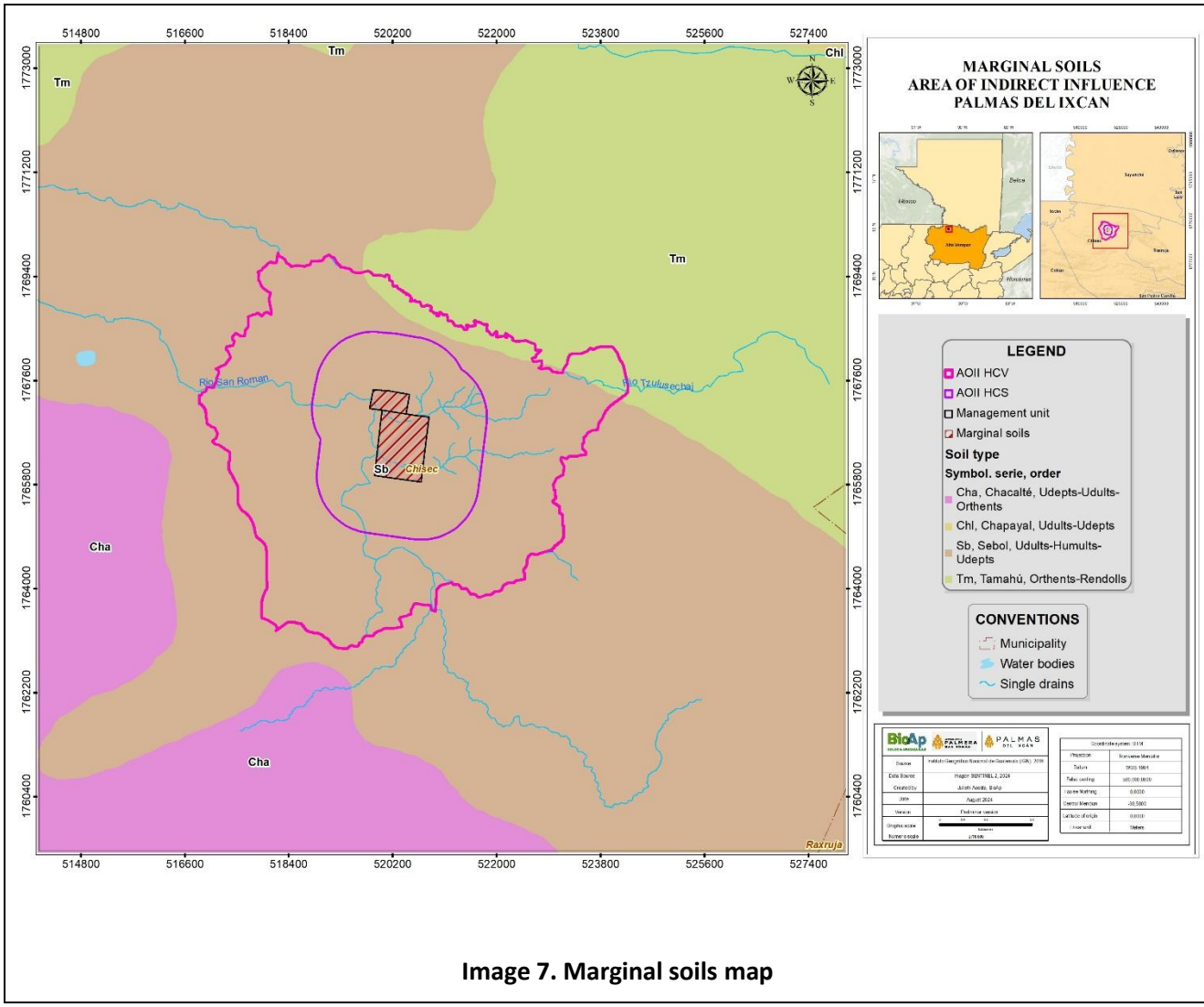


Image 7. Marginal soils map

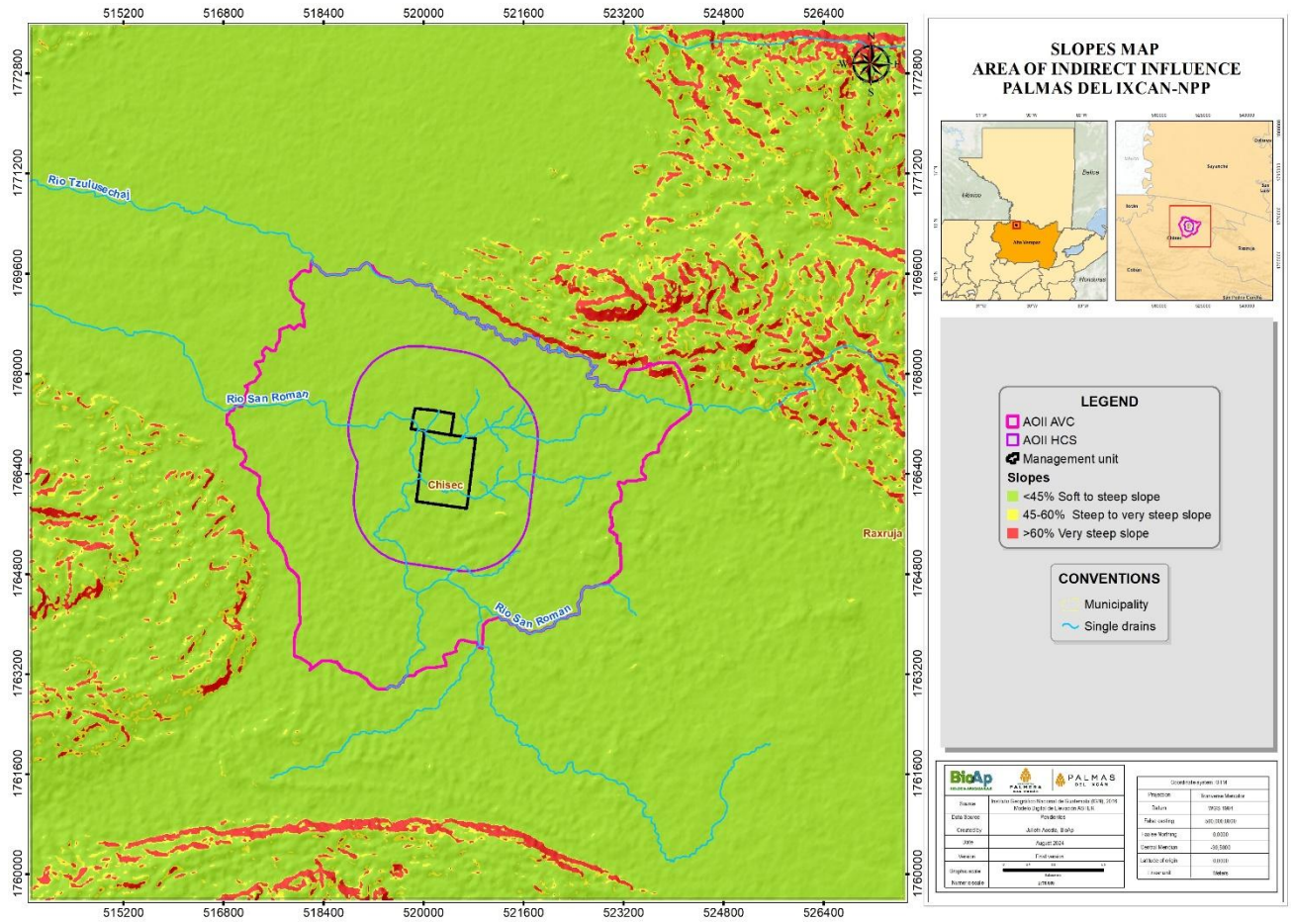


Image 8. slopes map

Peat: According to secondary information analyzed, it was found that the Indirect Influence Area and the Management Units evaluated are not located on peat soils (Histosol order).

f) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Report

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Assessment Study for the Development of New Plantations (NPP) by the Agroindustria Palmera San Román Company, prepared by BioAp on 11/09/2024, was carried out to determine the main areas of carbon reserves present in the new areas of the Agroindustria Palmera San Románcompany (114.28 has), 84.19 ha were identified as potential areas for the development of new plantations, 29.77 ha as areas of high conservation and management value and 0.31 ha as cover that was not considered a potential area or HCV area.

To estimate GHG emissions using the GHG calculator for NPP, information on LUC emissions, FFB production, fuel in the field, fertilization and N_2O, conservation areas, and data from the oil mill were considered. Information on peatlands was not taken into account, as no peat soils were identified in the Management Unit.

Four scenarios are defined. Scenario 3, can be better adapted to the company's operational capacity, generating 308 tCO_2eq.

Table 16. Projection of GHG emissions associated with the proposed development scenarios.

ACTIVITY	ES 1	ES 2	ES 3	ES 4
	tCO2e	tCO2e	tCO2e	tCO2e
Land Clearing	175,94	175,94	175,94	175,94
Crop Sequestration	-732,13	-732,13	-732,13	-732,13
Fertilizers	74,61	48,23	72,80	117,96
N_2O	434,65	413,09	432,45	475,88
Field Fuel	0,70	1,56	0,56	0,70
Peat	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Conservation Credit	-44,66	-44,66	-44,66	-44,66
Total	-90,88	-137,96	-95,03	-6,29
Mill and Credit Emissions	**tCO2e**	**tCO2e**	**tCO2e**	**tCO2e**
EEAP	330,09	330,09	330,09	330,09
Mill Fuel	72,51	99,83	72,51	63,05
Purchased Electricity	0,90	0,90	0,90	0,90
Credit (Excess Electricity Exported)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Credit (Sale of Biomass for Energy)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total	403,50	430,82	403,50	394,04
Total Emissions, tCO2e (Field and Mill)	313	293	308	388

Measures for reducing GHG emissions based on good agricultural and oil mill operating practices are presented, such as the implementation of organic fertilizers, reduction of chemical fertilizers, promotion of the use of plant cover, reduction of the use of agrochemicals such as herbicides, planting forests, performing regular maintenance on combustion machinery and tools, and implementing a plan for energy saving and efficient use.

g) Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) report

The company has the Reporting Template for Land Use Change Analysis and Compensation Liability Calculation carried out by the company BioAp on 18/12/2024 for the 114.28 hectares planned for development of the NPP by the company Palmas del Ixcan.

The management unit of Agroindustria Palmera San Román" showed no significant changes in soil types or water bodies. Although no specific remediation areas were identified, the company emphasizes the protection of buffer zones along streams, designating them as riparian reserves. In this study, these areas, covering 7.46 hectares, are referred to as "Riparian Protection Strips." Of this total, 1.40 hectares are located on transformed land covers such as pastures and others that must be preserved during plantation development. Additionally, 6.05 hectares of these protection buffers are covered by secondary riparian forest vegetation.

The company does not require to perform Environmental remediation and compensation liability

h) NPP Integrated Management Plan

The company has developed an NPP Integrated Management Plan as documented in Assessment Summaries and Management Plans for the states Coronel Vergara 1 and Coronel Vergara 2 of Agroindustria Palmera San Roman S.A., RSPO Member 2-0809-17-000-00, located in Chisec, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

The management plan provides an overview of all the NPP assessments report and includes management plans for all required aspects which are consistent with the proposed management plans as per the assessment reports above.
The integrated management plan is confirmed to take into consideration the following:

- Plan for the formation of the environmental and social management group
- Environmental and social training and awareness plan for the organization's staff.
- Mobile source management plan
- Safe handling plan for agrochemical products
- Phytosanitary treatment system plan
- Fuel and oil management plan
- Solid waste management plan
- Riparian Strip Management Plan
- Soil management plan
- Traffic regulation Plan
- Linking local labor
- Food security promotion plan
- Community relations plan
- Programs for the management of rare, threatened or endangered species – Wildlife RAP
- Forest management plan
- Management activities HCV 1 ,3, 4 and 5
- Marginal soil management plan
- Establishment of agreements with surrounding communities and Implementation of social and environmental agreements and action plans.

The management plan includes a statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment and formal signing off by Administrative Manager of Agroindustria Palmera San Roman S.A.

E) Conclusion

Through in-depth review of the NPP assessment reports and supporting documents as well as on-site verification of site conditions and interviews with local communities and government bodies, the verification team confirms that the company has met the requirements of the RSPO New Planting Procedure, conducted an effective FPIC process and has established a detailed integrated management plan in line with the assessment reports in order to ensure the sustainable development of the concession.

Acknowledgement by RSPO Member	Coronel Vergara 1 y Coronel Vergara 2 of Agroindustria Palmera San Roman S.A. acknowledges that this NPP submission had been conducted in accordance with the New Planting Procedure 2021.

	All assessments had been carried out accordingly and without any prejudice. Agroindustria Palmera San Roman S.A will ensure all legal requirements are continuously met pre, during and post development of this NPP area.	
Confirmation by Certification Body	The work recorded in this NPP submission by Agroindustria Palmera San Roman S.A. at this Municipality of Chisec, department of Alta Verapaz, in the Republic of Guatemala has been verified by SCS Global Services and has been carried out in accordance with the requirement of the RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021 for the time being in force and in that respect that this area is considered satisfactory for development of new plantings.	
Signatures	RSPO Members: Braden Group	Certification Body: SCS Global Services
	Name of Person Responsible: Luis Oliva	Name of Lead Auditor: Sara Eliana Calderón Páez
	Designation: Administrative Manager	Designation: Lead Auditor
	Signature: 	Signature: 
	Date: 1/12/2025	Date: 09/10/2025