Sustainable Development Goals

September 2015, United Nations

1. NO POVERTY
2. NO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. RENEWABLE ENERGY
8. GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATERS
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE AND JUSTICE
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development
Key Definitions

• Sustainable Competitiveness
  The set of institutions, policies, and factors that make a nation productive over the longer term while ensuring social and environmental sustainability.

• Sustainable Infrastructure
  It has an integrating vision of leadership, economic boost, social development, environment protection and efficient use of resources; that ensures resilience and long term growth and focuses on driving competitiveness of countries.

Source: World Economic Forum
## The 6 Capitals

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<th>Capital Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| **Financial capital** | Funds  
- Structuring and financing  
- Available for use in the production of goods  
- Obtained through financing, such as debt, equity or grants |
| **Manufactured capital** | Manufactured physical objects:  
- Buildings, equipment y infrastructure  
- CAPEX machinery and technology |
| **Intellectual capital** | Organizational, knowledge-based intangibles:  
- Intellectual property  
- Engineering, Design. |
| **Human capital** | People’s competencies, capabilities and experience, and their motivations to innovate. |
| **Social & Relationship capital** | The institutions and the relationships within and between communities, groups of stakeholders and other networks:  
- Ability to share information to enhance individual and collective well-being |
| **Natural capital** | All renewable and nonrenewable environmental resources and processes that provide goods or services that support the past, current or future prosperity |

Source: International Integrated Reporting Council
Sustainability in the life cycle of an infrastructure project

Source: IIRC / ICA's Business Model
The Sustainability strategy is based on the company’s strategic plan, which in turn stems from a view of the current situation and the long-range outlook. This Model helps to define a future vision and the way to attain strategic goals and initiatives for 2015, 2017 and 2020.

Source: ICA’s Sustainability Maturity Model
International Standards for Sustainable Infrastructure Rating and Evaluation
Dimension and Criterion Level Performance on Sustainability

Source: RobecoSAM
ICA, has implemented ENVISION methodology to evaluate two of its largest infrastructure projects: the “Nuevo Necaxa-Tihuatlán” highway and the “Mayab” highway. This has allowed us to analyze the life cycle of our infrastructure projects, understanding how the ENVISION tool helps evaluation, and the concepts that it does not take into account.
Challenge: Creating a Shared Value Strategy

- Business as usual
  - Philanthropy
    - Compliance (laws, business principles, codes of conduct)
- Creating competitive advantage
  - Creating Shared Value
    - Business model
    - Control/Risk Management (Cost, negative impacts, externalities)
Adapting to a New Quality Management System

4.1 Understand the organization and its context.
4.2 Understand the stakeholders needs and expectations
4.3 Determine the scope of the QMS

Clients and other relevant stakeholders

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Requirements

5 Leadership

6 Planning

8 Operations

Input

Output

7 Support processes

9 Performance Evaluation

10 Improvement of Performance

Customer and other relevant stakeholders satisfaction

Products & services

Input

Output
The challenges of infrastructure in Mexico can be classified into 3 general categories: planning, financing and leadership:

**Planning**
- Lack of long term vision and portfolio of executive projects
- Right of way, land use permits, environment permits
- Wrong public tender conditions and excess of requisites, incomplete executive projects

**Financing**
- Lack of opportunity on the permits of budget authorization
- Excess time for the authorization of budget changes
- Early closure of budgetary exercises
- Lack of competitive financing

**Leadership**
- Wrong distribution of risks between contractor and client
- Inconsistency between laws, regulations and norms of the involved government agencies
- Discretion of interpretation by government officials
Thank You

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