

1ST ASECAP **SUSTAINABILITY FORUM**

9[™] OF JUNE 2022 - LISBON



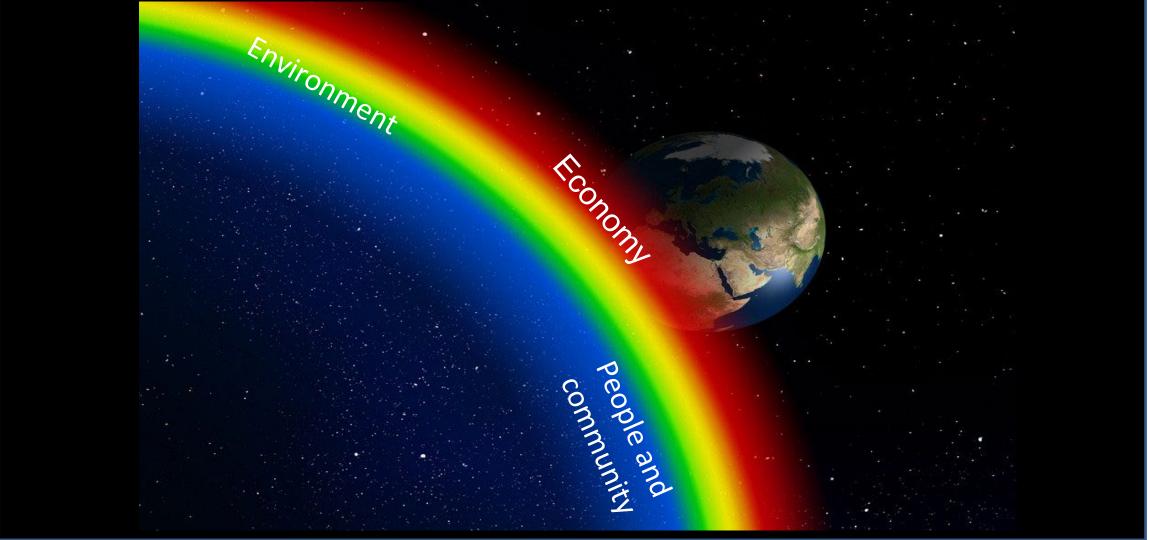




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Diffraction components of sustainable development









Diffraction components of sustainable development

The sustainable development in the management of road infrastructures is an assumed goal embedded in concrete measures

Local job creation

Community projects

Occupational health

Equal opportunities

Team cohesion

Anti-corruption procedures

Digitalisation of infrastructures

C-ITS projects

Projects for waste recovery

Projects for energy transition and decarbonisation

Recovery and regeneration of biodiversity

Qualification of road infrastructure network

Goal: Zero Deaths

Road safety observatory







Environmental indicators

APCAP Sustainability Report – Selected environmental indicators



Water consumption

Water consumed (public supply and water abstraction) along the APCAP network



Extension of noise barriers on the APCAP network



Energy consumption

Electricity and gas in buildings, infrastructure lighting, generators and fuel in fleet vehicles



Energy produced by the Concessionaires from renewable energy sources



Total CO₂ emissions resulting from energy consumption



Waste recovery rate

Total waste recovered in proportion to the total waste generated in all the management and administrative activities



Use of chemicals (salt, detergents, spill absorbent materials and active substance in phytosanitary products)







Environmental indicators

Indicators - Environment	2021	2020	Rate of change (%)
Water consumption (m³)	157 610	123 697	27 🛬
Length of noise barriers on the APCAP network (km)	378	370	2 -
Energy consumption (TJ)	392	392	0
Energy produced by the Concessionaires from renewable energy sources (kWh)	1 187 191	932 342	27
Total CO ₂ emissions (t)	22 474	24 318	-8
Waste recovery rate (%)	78,8	79,8	-1
Use of chemicals (t)	1 368	1587	-14







Indicators - Economy

APCAP Sustainability Report – Selected economic indicators

✓ Direct economic value generated Revenues

✓ Direct economic value distributed

News direct economic value distributed is the sum of the seven items :

- Employee wages and benefits,
- Payments to providers of capital,
- Payments to the government,
- Community investments,
- Donations,
- Public service and
- Operating costs .

✓ Economic value retained

Economic value retained = Direct economic value generated – Direct economic value distributed







Indicators - Economy

Indicators - Economy	2021	2020	Rates of change (%)
Direct Economic Value Generated (Million €)	1.845	1.695	9 -
Direct Economic Value Distributed (Million €)	1.604	1.502	7
Employee wages and benefits (Million €)	31	31	0
Payments to providers of capital (Million €)	964	881	9
Payments to the government (Million €)	275	255	8
Community investments (Million €)	0,874	1,792	-51
Donations (Million €)	0,286	0,208	37
Public service (Million €)	0,094	0,195	-52
Operating costs (Million €)	333	333	0
Economic value retained (Million €)	241	193	25







Indicators - People and community

APCAP Sustainability Report - Selected Social Indicators

- ✓ Total number of staff (allocated to activities in the concessions)
- ✓ Number of work accidents
- Number of fatal work accidents
- ✓ Number of hours worked
- ✓ Percentage of women in executive and management positions







Indicators - People and community

Indicators - People	2021	2020	Rate of change (%)
Total number of staff	3 164	3 342	-6
Number of work accidents	118	85	39
Number of fatal work accidents	0	0	0
Number of hours worked	5 575 677	4 834 471	15
Percentage of women in executive and management positions	29,9%	29,8%	0







Indicators

Reflection on new challenges for the definition of sustainability indicators ...

- ✓ In one particular strand of analysis, the current indicators may represent a picture of management concerns that will no longer be those of the future that is foreseen
- ✓ Rethinking the indicators so that they represent the vanguard of road infrastructure management actions
 - Sustainable and smart mobility
 - Circular economy
 - New impacts resulting from the use of new energy sources (notably in vehicles)
 - Climate change and infrastructure adaptation
 - Changes in the socio-economic environment (working remotely,...)







