

# *Leading the way*

Annual Sustainability Report 2008



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## Report Parameters

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This report relates to the company's operations in the period between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 2008, and follows on from ASUR's 2007 Social Responsibility Report which can be consulted at [www.asur.com.mx](http://www.asur.com.mx).

This report is produced primarily as a tool for the stakeholders of ASUR, with the aim of creating a greater degree of transparency concerning the company's operations and providing information of interest in relation to the company's response to stakeholders' specific concerns. It is intended to complement ASUR's Annual Financial Report, which contains in-depth information on the financial performance of ASUR during the same period, and it will therefore focus in particular on social and environmental matters without including detailed financial data.

The report covers the operations carried out directly by ASUR in all nine airports that belong to the company, as well as in the other major subsidiaries of company.

An analysis has been carried out to determine the main stakeholders of the company and the aspects of our business that are of particular interest to them. In general terms, ASUR's stakeholders can be divided into internal and external stakeholders. The former include the company's employees, shareholders and the members of the company's Board of Directors and corporate governance committees. ASUR's external stakeholders can be further subdivided into two main categories: those that have a relation with the region where the company's airports are located, including local residents, local authorities and the local business communities; and those that are involved in the company's aeronautical activities, including airlines, passengers and national and international aviation authorities.

It is our firm belief that the environment, and specifically what ASUR is doing to reduce its environmental impacts, is one of the primary concerns of all our internal and external stakeholders. We also believe that the working conditions we provide for our employees, and wider issues such as ASUR's record with regard to respect for human rights and the measures we have implemented to prevent corruption, are of particular interest to our most important stakeholders. Consequently we will focus on these fundamental issues in this report.

In accordance with the guidelines published by the Global Reporting Initiative, a not-for-profit organisation established to create a framework for sustainability reporting, we hope to expand the scope of this report for subsequent reporting periods to include issues such as safety and security in our airports, the efficiency and quality of our airport infrastructure and the various activities undertaken by the company to drive economic development in the regions where we operate.

Any consultations relating to this report may be directed to: Alistair McCreadie, tel. +52 55 5284 0488, e-mail: [amccreadie@asur.com.mx](mailto:amccreadie@asur.com.mx).

# Message from Our CEO

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It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the first version of the ASUR Annual Sustainability Report. We have decided to develop this report in order to inform our stakeholders of the initiatives and activities we are carrying out in several areas, ranging from our adherence to the principles of the UN Global Compact and our first certification as a Socially Responsible Company received this year from the Mexican Centre for Philanthropy, to our commitment to preserving ecosystems and carrying out our daily business activities with the least possible impact to the environment.

First of all, it is important for ASUR to clearly state that our commitment to sustainable development is based on the following core values of this company:

- ASUR is a company with absolute respect for human rights and is dedicated to ensuring transparency in our operations and in our decision-making process.
- At ASUR, we are fully aware of and embrace the social and environmental responsibilities that we have as an important driver of local economies in the regions where we do business, as well as our duty to operate in ways that are ecologically sustainable.

In November of 2005 ASUR joined the UN Global Compact initiative, thereby assuming the commitment to observe the ten basic principles in all aspects of our business. This event also marked the beginning of several new initiatives in ASUR aimed at implementing a strategy for sustainable development, where our business objectives are fully compatible with achieving our core values as a company.

In 2008 ASUR was for the first time certified as a Socially Responsible Company or *Empresa Socialmente Responsable* by the Mexican Centre for Philanthropy (*Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía*). This award was given to fewer than 300 companies in Mexico and was the result of an in-depth evaluation of all our business activities in four main areas: quality of life in the workplace; environmental impact; corporate governance and transparency; and interaction with the local community. We are very happy to see that our activities in all four areas were assessed very positively, and we look forward to the challenge of improving on our results in the coming years.

Furthermore, since 2004 ASUR has been working hard to develop and implement an environmental management system in each of our nine airports and we have been very successful in this respect. In 2008 we received certification in all our airports under the ISO 14001 standard and we are continuously working in each airport to raise the bar with more demanding objectives each year. We believe that contributing to the conservation of the ecological attractions of each of the nine destinations where we operate airports, together with the responsible consumption of natural resources in general, are crucial elements in promoting sustainable development.

At ASUR we believe that our general business objectives must go hand-in-hand with our company values of sustainable development, and we will continue to make our very best efforts to ensure that in the coming years this is the case.

Sincerely,



**Fernando Chico Pardo**  
*Chief Executive Officer*



**Fernando Chico Pardo**  
*Chief Executive Officer*

# Corporate Overview

- *Our Mission*
- *Our Organisation*
- *Corporate Governance*



Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. operates a group of airports in the southeast region of Mexico under the brand name ASUR. These airports are located in the cities of Cancún, Cozumel, Huatulco, Mérida, Minatitlán, Oaxaca, Tapachula, Veracruz and Villahermosa. The company's headquarters are located in Mexico City. It has no operations outside of Mexico.

The company's core activity is to administer and maintain the infrastructure of its airports to ensure sufficient capacity for safe, efficient operations and a high standard of service. Basic infrastructure includes that required for aircraft takeoff and landing operations and for arriving and departing passenger flows, as well as facilities for the authorities involved in airport operations (air traffic controllers, customs, immigration, etc.). Contracts are entered into with external companies for a series of secondary business lines, such as restaurants, shops and other passenger services.

In 2008, a total of 17,752,392 passengers passed through ASUR's terminals. The company's largest airport is the one located at Cancún, which accounted for 71% of total passenger traffic in 2008.

#### **COMPANY HISTORY**

ASUR's nine airports are operated under 50-year concessions that were granted to the company in 1998, as part of the Mexican government's plan to open up the country's state-owned airport sector to private investment.

Under the privatisation scheme, an initial stake of 15% in the company's shares was sold to a strategic partner, ITA, with expertise in Mexican business operations and in the international airport industry. The remaining 85% of the company's shares (the B series) began trading on the stock exchanges of Mexico City and New York in two public offers in September 2000 and March 2005.

#### **SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE**

In June 2007, the strategic partner ITA reduced its shareholding in the company from 15% to 7.65%. ITA is owned by Fernando Chico Pardo, a Mexican investor, and by Copenhagen Airports A/S, the operator of the airport in the Danish capital. The 92.35% of ASUR's shares that are not held by ITA are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: ASR) and the Mexico City Bolsa (BMV: ASUR).

# Our Mission

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Our mission is:

- To maintain facilities and infrastructure that maximise service quality and security, as our number-one priority.
- To achieve excellence in the service we provide to all our users, guaranteeing the satisfaction of passengers and airlines.
- To create shareholder value.
- To base our operations on our experience, prestige and stability, and to be guided by the principles of efficiency, integrity and ethics in our day-to-day business.
- To create secure job opportunities in an organisation where there is an ethos of transparency based on trust and respect.
- To continue to play a vital role in the communities where our airports are located: we operate important travel hubs that provide sources of decent employment and support local economies by making them accessible.

# Our Organisation

As of the 31st of December 2008, ASUR employs a total of 837 people. Our organisational structure is as follows: each of the nine airports of ASUR is a subsidiary of the holding company, Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. In addition, there are two subsidiary service companies, one that directly employs the Group's unionised staff (RH ASUR, S.A.

de C.V.) and another that directly employs all the Group's non-unionised staff (Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.). Finally, Cancún Airport Services, S.A. de C.V. handles ASUR's main contracts for external commercial services, and ASUR Carga, S.A. de C.V. is the company established to handle ASUR's main cargo facility, based at Cancún Airport.

## ONE HOLDING COMPANY

## 13 SUBSIDIARIES

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

- Aeropuerto de Cancún, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Mérida, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S.A. de C.V.
- Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S.A. de C.V.
- RH ASUR, S.A. de C.V.
- Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.
- Cancún Airport Services, S.A. de C.V.
- ASUR Carga, S.A. de C.V.



# Corporate Governance

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As a publicly traded company, ASUR adheres to a strict set of regulations in its corporate governance practices. Our Board of Directors is made up of a majority of independent members, our Audit Committee is made up entirely of independent members and our other corporate governance bodies all have varying degrees of independent oversight.



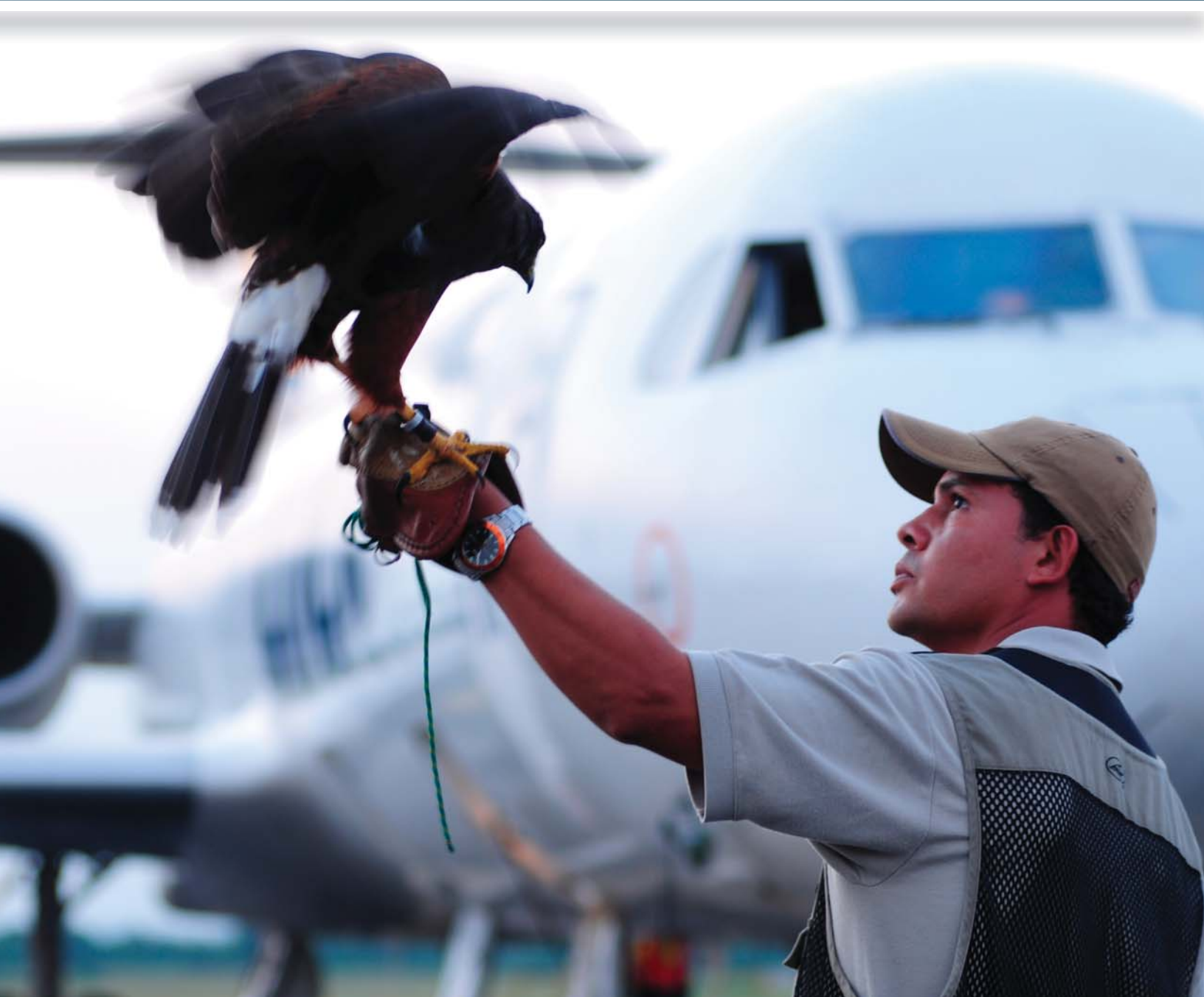


The following figure provides an overview of the corporate governance structure of ASUR:



# Environmental Responsibility

- *Environmental Management System*
- *Energy Usage*
- *Water Usage*
- *Waste Management*
- *Planning & Development*



ASUR is deeply committed to the principles of environmental responsibility, which is one of the most important aspects of our operations for all our stakeholders and a fundamental concern for any serious business.

In the 10 years since ASUR received the concessions to operate its nine airports from the Mexican government, a lot of hard work has gone into improving standards and systematising the company's measurement of and response to the operations that have an environmental impact in our airports. Careful analysis has been carried out to determine which factors the company exerts a direct influence over, such as the consumption of water and electricity in our facilities and the impact caused by infrastructure expansion projects, and our efforts are concentrated primarily on minimising these impacts.

Since the start of operations as a private company, respect for the environmental legislation in Mexico has been a top priority for ASUR. Each of our nine airports is assessed individually by the environmental authorities, and currently they have all been certified by the Mexican Environmental Protection Agency (Profepa) as companies that comply 100% with the regulations in force.

At ASUR we are aware that environmental protection is vital for the sustainability of our business in the long term. As the bulk of our passenger traffic depends on the tourist industries in the locations where we have airports, it is in the interests of the company as well as local residents and businesses to preserve the natural attractions of those regions. The possible effects of global warming are of particular concern for us: of the nine airports in the Group, five are located less than 15 metres above sea level.

The following sections provide additional details regarding the fronts that ASUR is working on in order to protect and preserve the environment in the locations where we operate.

# Environmental Management System



ASUR has created an Environmental Management System that is applied in all nine of the airports the company operates. The purpose of the system is to establish environmental objectives for each airport, as well as a framework for the achievement of those objectives. The system creates a series of parameters that can be used to monitor and assess each airport's performance in relation to the environmental objectives established, providing the company management with valuable information for the decision-making process.

The Environmental Management Systems in each of ASUR's airports received individual certification according to ISO 14001 during 2006, 2007 and 2008.

The following tables provide an overview of the performance of ASUR's nine airports with regard to the environmental parameters established by the System:

## ASUR ALL AIRPORTS

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	24.12	26.63	10.40%
Water discharged (l/pax)	12.26	9.63	-21.49%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	4.87	4.91	0.70%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	1.55	1.26	-18.25%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.28	0.27	-5.20%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	30.03	27.95	-6.91%

## GLOSSARY OF PERFORMANCE METRICS

- 1. Water Consumption:** Measured in litres per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of water consumed by the airport during the year, whether taken from the municipal water supply or extracted from underground aquifers, including use for cleaning, maintenance of green areas, restaurant and toilet facilities inside terminals and administrative areas, etc. Water recycled from treatment plants is not included in this figure.
- 2. Water Discharged:** Measured in litres per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of waste water discharged by the airport during the year, in accordance with the permit obtained from the local authorities, following the required treatment processes.
- 3. Electricity Consumption:** Measured in kilowatt-hours per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of electricity consumed by the airport from the national grid during the year.
- 4. Hazardous Waste Produced:** Measured in grams per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of waste classified as hazardous under Mexican law, which is produced by the airport and appropriately disposed of during the year.
- 5. Non-hazardous Waste Produced:** Measured in kilograms per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of waste classified as non-hazardous under Mexican law, which is produced by the airport and disposed of in municipal landfills during the year. Recycled waste is not included in this figure.
- 6. Fuel Consumption:** Measured in millilitres per passenger, to provide a comparable parameter from one airport to another and from one year to another. This parameter refers to the total amount of petrol (gasoline) and diesel consumed by the airport during the year, for example in utility vehicles and shuttle buses to transport passengers for boarding.

## CANCÚN

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	16.47	10.66	-35.27%
Water discharged (l/pax)	13.18	8.53	-35.27%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	5.21	5.31	1.88%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)*	0.10	0.39	279.80%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.37	0.34	-7.57%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	20.57	20.23	-1.64%

## COZUMEL

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	41.28	42.08	1.95%
Water discharged (l/pax)**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	4.86	4.60	-5.37%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	17.09	3.64	-78.68%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.07	0.08	9.45%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	47.24	51.77	9.58%

## HUATULCO

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	29.83	37.43	25.46%
Water discharged (l/pax)	16.96	20.85	22.94%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	2.13	2.17	2.04%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	7.61	6.07	-20.26%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.14	0.15	9.56%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	28.87	18.85	-34.71%

## MÉRIDA

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	53.23	135.02	153.66%
Water discharged (l/pax)	8.80	15.98	81.58%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	7.87	7.51	-4.68%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	2.45	2.79	13.89%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.08	0.09	10.94%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	26.07	29.60	13.56%

## MINATITLÁN

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	106.80	91.79	-14.05%
Water discharged (l/pax)	5.07	5.66	11.50%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	5.56	6.01	8.08%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	8.70	3.71	-57.35%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.06	0.07	9.52%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	180.62	172.13	-4.70%

## OAXACA

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	52.04	47.15	-9.39%
Water discharged (l/pax)	22.18	20.03	-9.69%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	1.69	1.51	-10.73%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	6.30	9.26	46.86%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.17	0.14	-19.97%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	52.76	48.10	-8.85%

## TAPACHULA

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	61.90	76.46	23.53%
Water discharged (l/pax)	30.17	48.66	61.29%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	7.49	7.00	-6.58%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	2.38	3.68	54.66%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.25	0.20	-20.68%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	278.26	203.65	-26.81%

## VERACRUZ

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	26.37	27.32	3.57%
Water discharged (l/pax)	8.67	5.38	-37.97%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	2.33	2.40	3.30%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	2.56	1.64	-36.14%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.10	0.11	11.15%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	37.08	34.00	-8.29%

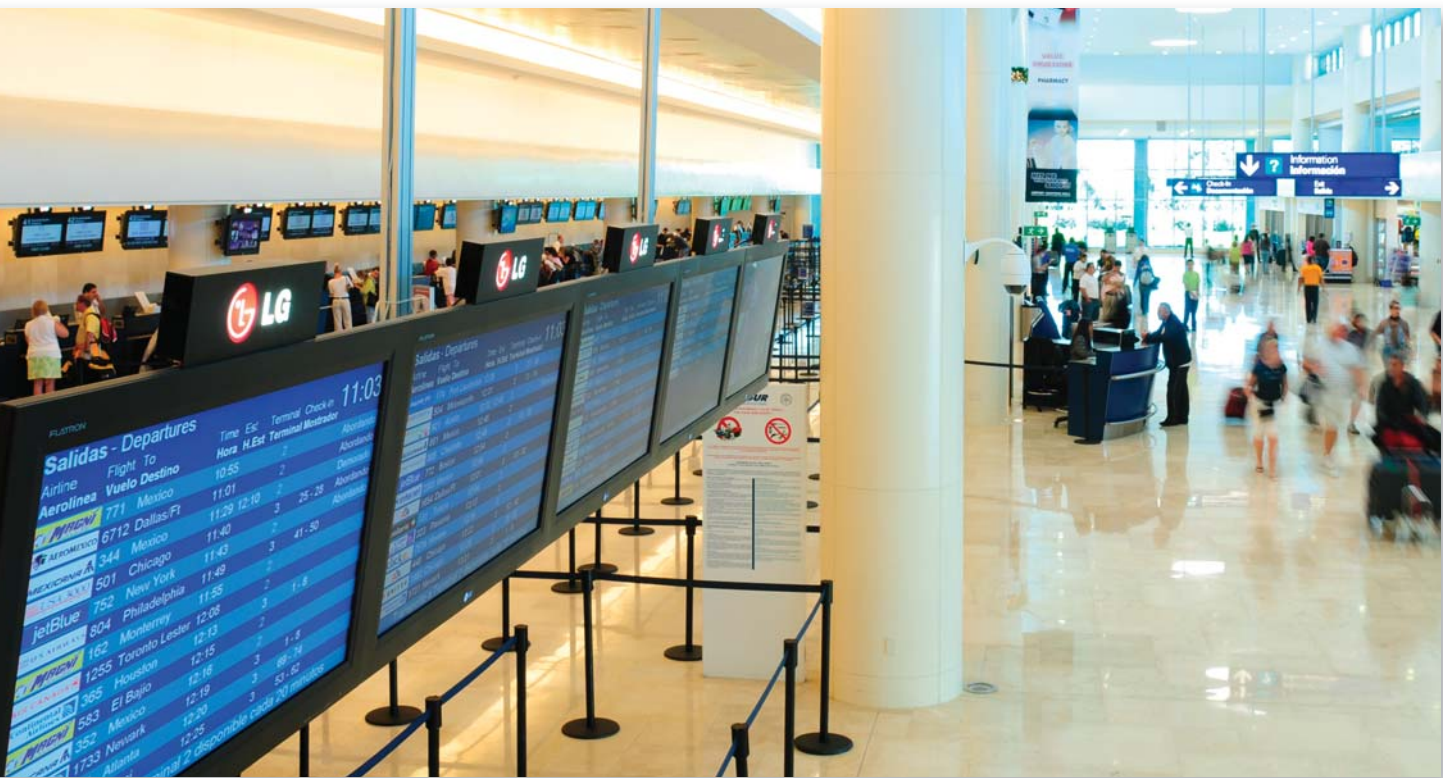
## VILLAHERMOSA

PARAMETER	2007	2008	% CHANGE
Water consumption (l/pax)	21.62	40.69	88.21%
Water discharged (l/pax)	6.42	5.50	-14.27%
Electricity consumption (kWh/pax)	3.73	3.54	-5.09%
Hazardous waste produced (g/pax)	1.38	1.11	-19.69%
Non-hazardous waste produced (kg/pax)	0.07	0.08	11.55%
Fuel consumption (ml/pax)	33.43	29.37	-12.15%

\*The considerable variation between the figures for 2007 and 2008 was due to the extraordinary disposal of a series of items of equipment contaminated with hazardous materials.

\*\*The waste water produced by Cozumel Airport is received by the municipal council, and figures are not currently available.

# Energy Usage



One of the most important fronts that we are working on in our airports in environmental terms is to moderate the amount of electricity we consume. A company-wide policy has been enacted to save energy in existing buildings and ensure that energy efficiency is taken into account in the design of new facilities.

For example, a series of energy efficiency measures were incorporated into the design of the new terminal building at Cancún Airport, Terminal 3, which has now been in operation for 18 months. To begin with, the building was designed to take advantage of natural light without overheating, which has allowed us to bring down both lighting and air-conditioning consumption.

The design of the air-conditioning system in this building makes it possible to further reduce electricity consumption: it is a flexible, modular system that automatically shuts off cooling plants when they are not required, depending on the areas in use inside the terminal and internal and external temperature conditions. Additionally, it has a water-cooling system that instead of using water at the temperature of the surrounding environment—generally between 20 and 30° C in Cancún—extracts it at low temperatures from an underground aquifer, thereby considerably reducing the amount of energy required by the system's chillers.

During the year 2008, a systematic procedure was established for the nine airports in the Group whereby electrical systems are progressively shut off in different areas of the terminal buildings when they are not required for operations purposes (for example, switching off lights in luggage reclaim areas when no more flight arrivals are expected and in restaurants, shops and bars after opening hours).

In addition, we continued with our ongoing good practice programme to replace incandescent bulbs with energy-saving bulbs in all areas of our facilities, and to fit movement sensors in areas such as administrative offices and toilets that switch off lights when they are not needed. Campaigns have also been carried out among the company's staff members to raise awareness of the importance of saving electricity.

The energy savings made by these measures have allowed us to almost completely offset the increase in consumption caused by the start of operations of Terminal 3 in Cancún: between the 2007 and 2008 periods, overall consumption per passenger in the Group increased by just 0.7%.

# Water Usage

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Another of the ways in which ASUR is trying to minimise its airports' environmental impact is to guarantee a responsible use of water. To this end, eight of ASUR's nine airports are equipped with treatment plants that receive all waste water from aircraft, terminals and administrative buildings. The plants use biological and mechanical treatment processes to purify the waste water to a standard where it is clean enough to be reused or discharged without presenting any risk to other water sources.

The water that is recycled is used for watering gardens and green areas, which helps to reduce the demands placed by the airports on local water supplies. Altogether in 2008, water consumption increased in ASUR's airports by 10.4% compared to 2007, due mainly to the construction of new infrastructure in Cancún.



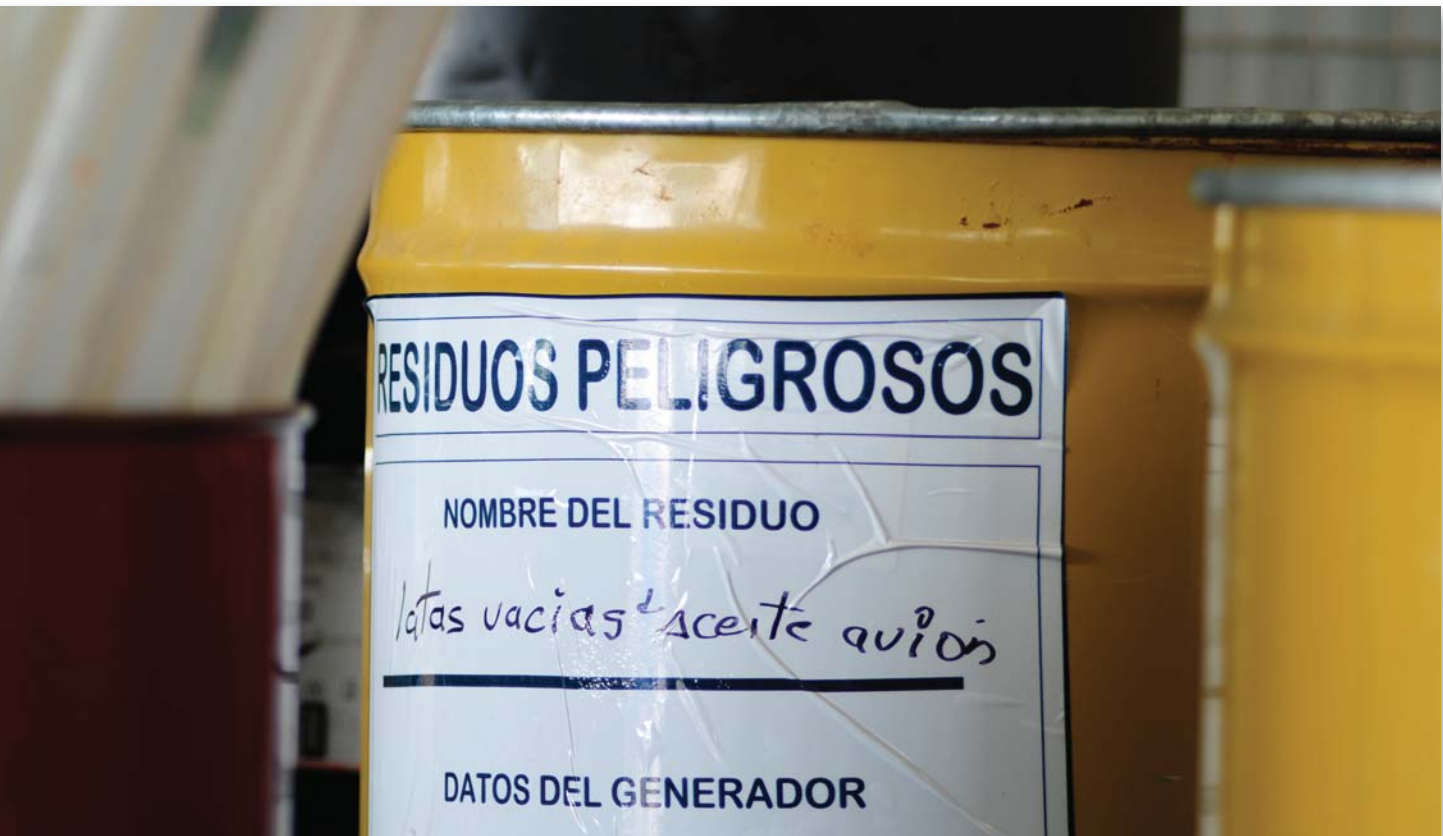
# Waste Management

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Another important aspect in ensuring that our operations do not represent a risk for local environments and ecosystems is to make sure that all the waste materials generated in our airports are appropriately disposed of. Consequently, each airport has waste management facilities for hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

The waste materials that are classified as hazardous under Mexican legislation include toxic, inflammable and corrosive substances, among others, as well as items of equipment that have come into contact with these materials. In our airports, all substances of this kind are safely stored, appropriately labelled and eventually handed over to specialist waste disposal companies, in strict adherence to the applicable regulations. The waste disposal companies, which are required to have a licence from the Mexican authorities, eliminate the hazardous waste using methods that avoid pollution and provide ASUR with waste disposal certificates stating the methods used.

Non-hazardous waste is handled in separate facilities at ASUR's airports. It is sorted into organic waste (used for compost) and non-organic waste (materials such as glass, paper, cardboard and aluminium) before being collected by the local refuse disposal service. We are currently assessing ways in which the non-hazardous, non-organic waste produced at Cancún Airport—the largest airport in the Group—can be further sorted and recycled to keep it from being disposed of in local landfills.





# Planning & Development

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By far the largest infrastructure expansion project currently under way in the nine airports in the Group is the construction of a second runway in Cancún. This development was assessed by the company to be absolutely necessary in order for the airport to be capable of handling the growth in passenger traffic, while maintaining the high standards of safety and service that we are proud to have achieved.

In the specific case of Cancún Airport, which is surrounded by unspoiled forests, building new infrastructure inevitably involves the alteration of natural habitats to a greater or lesser extent. In response, ASUR has undertaken a series of measures in order to offset this environmental impact.

In the planning stage of the project, a complete environmental impact assessment was performed. As the construction of the second runway involved the deforestation of the runway landing strip itself and the surrounding safety area, as required under international aviation safety regulations, particular attention was paid to the effects of this project on local species of flora and fauna.

One species of palm has been identified that grows in the area surrounding the airport, and which is threatened with

extinction in the southeast of Mexico due to habitat destruction and over harvesting for use as a construction material: *Thrinax radiata*, also called the Florida Thatch Palm and known locally as the Chit Palm.

A total of over 6,000 Chit Palms have been relocated from the runway construction site and planted elsewhere on the grounds of the airport, where they are watered and tended to in order to ensure their survival. To date, a total of over 20,000 Chit Palms have been rescued by the airport. Other natural resources have also been reclaimed from the site: the remaining vegetation that was removed was chipped and turned into compost, and fertile topsoil was recovered from the site to be used for planting in the green areas surrounding the rest of the airport buildings.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, in order to be granted permission by the environmental authorities for the construction project to go ahead, ASUR paid into the Reforestation Fund of the Mexican Forestry Commission. This fund is used to finance sustainable reforestation projects in areas where they are most urgently needed.

# Community Involvement

- *Local Support*
- *Disaster Relief*



At ASUR, we believe that we have an important role to play in creating decent living standards for the local communities in the areas where we operate.

At the most basic level, we ensure that we provide good working conditions in all our companies, and we set standards in local business communities for the treatment of employees. One example of this is the support provided to employees and their families for the completion of their basic education: for the 2008–2009 academic year the company distributed a total of 105 scholarships among its staff of 837 workers, with a value of more than half a million pesos.

We also place emphasis on the organisation of sporting events, with a range of teams and tournaments in sports such as baseball and football in the airports of the Group. Additionally, social events are organised for workers and their families on a regular basis throughout the year. Some examples of events held in 2008 were those to celebrate Children's Day in April, Mother's Day in May, the Day of the Dead in October and of course Christmas and New Year. Finally, on an ad hoc basis, ASUR has provided and continues to provide support in the form of therapy sessions for a number of employees' children who have special needs.

However, not all of the activities that ASUR carries out in this regard are focused internally on the company's employees; as well as facilitating trade and tourism to the benefit of local economies and creating jobs indirectly, we also provide support for a range of social and cultural institutions. This is discussed in greater detail in the following section.

# Local Support

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In 2008, ASUR's efforts to support local communities were focused on two broad areas: promoting local economic development and providing funding for civil associations that offer social services at the local level.



In recent years, ASUR has put a great deal of effort into raising the profile of the destinations where we operate. We are one of the only private airport groups in the Americas to have a dedicated Route Development team, whose job it is to promote our destinations with the world's airlines. This brings in more flights to our destinations, and more visitors mean increased revenues for local businesses as well as our airports.

We participate in networking conventions and congresses around the world relating to the airport and tourism industries, often in coordination with the Mexican federal and state tourism authorities, and often cooperate on joint projects with local business groups such as hoteliers' associations. Furthermore, we have worked to bring a number of high-profile events to our destinations. Chief among these is Routes Americas, the local division of the world's foremost route development forum, hosted by ASUR in Cancún in 2008 and programmed again for February 2009.

In 2008, the funding that ASUR made available for social assistance organisations was divided between four main areas: public health services, care for people with disabilities, education and culture.

The organisations that received support from ASUR in the healthcare sector included the Mexican Red Cross, a cancer foundation based in Cancún, and another organisation that provides support care for hospitalised children.

Additionally, ASUR supported two different centres for children with disabilities in Cancún, and the Veracruz branch of an organisation for the blind. Donations were also made to a primary school in Huatulco, in the field of education, and to the Yucatán Symphony Orchestra based in Mérida in the field of cultural activity.

Finally, a series of donations were made to an organisation in Veracruz that provides support, counselling and training for women on low incomes.

# Disaster Relief

When natural disasters occur, one of the most important functions of ASUR as an airport company is to ensure that its airports remain open, so that emergency services and relief supplies can be brought into the affected areas. To this end, ASUR has invested in a series of safety measures and has disaster recovery plans in all nine of the airports it operates, to safeguard the continuity of operations.

Fortunately, during the year 2008 the regions where ASUR operates were relatively unaffected by natural disasters. However, the company's defences were put to the test in November of 2007, when widespread flooding occurred in the Mexican state of Tabasco, and prior to that in October of 2005 when Hurricane Wilma hit Cancún.

In the 2007 floods, Villahermosa Airport (located in the Tabasco state capital) remained open uninterrupted, allowing the large-scale mobilisation of the Mexican rescue services and the arrival of emergency supplies for the local population. Independently of the nationwide relief effort, ASUR put

together an aid package for the airport's workers and their families, many of whom lost their homes, including supplies of food, water and medicines, furniture and appliances to replace those ruined by the flood waters, and financial assistance.

When Hurricane Wilma made landfall on Mexico's Caribbean coast in 2005, with devastating consequences for the resort of Cancún, the airport was only closed for a relatively short period, while wind speeds made aircraft takeoffs and landings too dangerous. In a matter of hours, the airport was able to re-establish limited operations to allow emergency landings of planes carrying supplies and rescue workers, although commercial flights were suspended for a total of nine days. Two months after the hurricane had passed, ASUR announced the decision to bring forward the construction of Terminal 3 in Cancún, as a stimulus for the regional economy.



# Certifications

- UN Global Compact
- CEMEFI
- ISO 14001



ASUR is proud to have received recognition of its efforts in the area of social responsibility from a number of different sources.

We have consistently been recognised as a company that complies in full with the environmental legislation in force in Mexico. This certification is issued by the Mexican Environmental Protection Agency, known as the Profepa, on the basis of environmental audits. It is a source of satisfaction for ASUR to note that all nine of our airports have been certified in this way.

In addition to certification by the Mexican environmental authorities, ASUR adheres to the United Nations Global Compact, has received ISO 14001 certification in all nine airports and has been recognised as a socially responsible company by the Mexican foundation CEMEFI.

# UN Global Compact

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In November of 2005 ASUR joined the UN Global Compact. This initiative was established by the United Nations to promote the values of social responsibility in businesses around the world, and is based on 10 Principles:

- **Principle I:** Companies must support and respect the protection of international human rights
- **Principle II:** Companies must ensure they do not condone or participate in human rights abuses
- **Principle III:** Companies must support freedom of association and effectively recognise the right to collective bargaining
- **Principle IV:** Companies must support the abolition of all kinds of compulsory or forced labour
- **Principle V:** Companies must support the effective abolition of child labour
- **Principle VI:** Companies must support the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation
- **Principle VII:** Companies must support the implementation of a precautionary and effective programme regarding environmental issues
- **Principle VIII:** Companies must be committed to initiatives that demonstrate environmental responsibility
- **Principle IX:** Companies must promote the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly technologies
- **Principle X:** Companies must promote and adopt initiatives to counter all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery





In 2008, ASUR was certified as a socially responsible company for the first time by the Mexican Centre for Philanthropy (CEMEFI), a non-profit-making, independent, civil association, whose mission is to promote corporate social responsibility in Mexico.

This certification is the result of a detailed assessment process submitted to by the company, which is focused on four main areas:

- Quality of Life in the Workplace, including respect for the human rights of the company's employees, such as the right to personal integrity, freedom of speech, collective bargaining, and non-discrimination.
- Business Ethics, including transparency and financial reporting standards, independent oversight of decision-making processes and the rejection of corruption in all forms.
- Environmental Protection, including the existence of formal procedures for reducing the consumption of resources, energy and materials, for handling waste and for minimizing environmental impacts.
- Support for Local Communities, including the role played by the company in stimulating regional economies and the support provided by the company for local social aid institutions.



# ISO 14001

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In recent years, ASUR has been certifying the environmental management systems of its airports under the ISO 14001 standard. All nine airports currently have valid ISO certification.

Cancún, Huatulco and Oaxaca Airports were certified in 2006 and will be recertified in 2009. Mérida certified in 2007 and will be recertified in 2010. Cozumel, Minatitlán, Tapachula, Veracruz and Villahermosa Airports were certified in 2008 and will be recertified in 2011.





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