Non-Residential Construction Spain MCE:SCYR

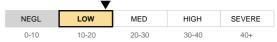
## **ESG Risk Rating**

18.7

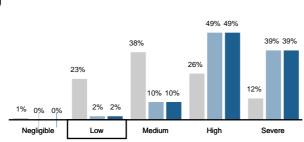
Updated Jun 21, 2022

**-2.1**Momentum

Low Risk



# **ESG Risk Rating** Distribution



### **ESG Risk Rating Ranking**



## **Peers Table**

| Peers (Market cap \$1.6 - \$1.8bn)    | Exposure    | Management   | ESG Risk Rating |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sacyr, S.A.                        | 60.3 High   | 74.6 Strong  | 18.7 Low        |
| 2. Webuild SpA                        | 65.7 High   | 54.0 Strong  | 32.7 High       |
| 3. Toda Corp.                         | 50.9 Medium | 36.3 Average | 33.7 High       |
| 4. EXEO Group, Inc.                   | 51.2 Medium | 26.5 Average | 38.6 High       |
| 5. IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd. | 56.7 High   | 22.3 Weak    | 45.0 Severe     |

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## **ESG Risk Analysis**

Exposure refers to the extent to which a company is exposed to different material ESG Issues. The exposure score takes into consideration subindustry and company-specific factors such as its business model.

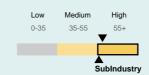
## **ESG Risk Exposure**

60.3

+4.4

High Momentum

Beta = 1.06



Sacyr develops and constructs infrastructure projects (motorways, underground and railways, airports, maritime and hydraulic) that require bidding for public contracts. Potential involvement in unethical business acts, such as offering bribes and facilitation payments, may lead to investigation, fines and indictment of company executives. Moreover, as Sacyr provides solutions for large-scale construction projects, it has to adapt to the increasing demand for sustainable services from customers. Inability to adapt to this trend could trigger loss of contracts and market share. Moreover, Sacyr's success relies on a diversely skilled workforce (46,562 employees as of December 2021), ranging from architects and engineers to construction workers. Failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could lead to skill shortages, delays in fulfilling contractual agreements and customer loss.

The company's overall exposure is high and is moderately above subindustry average. Bribery and Corruption, E&S Impact of Products and Services and Human Capital are notable material ESG issues.

Management refers to how well a company is managing its relevant ESG issues. The management score assesses the robustness of a company's ESG programs, practices, and policies.

## **ESG Risk Management**

**74.6** +6.7

Strong

Momentum

Strong Average Weak
100-50 50-25 25-0

Sacyr's overall ESG-related disclosure follows best practice, signalling strong accountability to investors and the public. The company's ESG-related issues are overseen by the board-level Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee, suggesting that these are integrated in core business strategy.

The company's overall management of material ESG issues is strong.

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## **Material ESG Issues**

These are the Material ESG Issues driving the ESG Risk Rating.

| Issue Name                          | ESG Risk Exposure Score   Category | ESG Risk<br>Management<br>Score   Category | ESG Risk<br>Rating<br>Score   Category | Contribution to ESG Risk Rating |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Corporate Governance                | 9.0 High                           | 57.9 Strong                                | 3.8 Low                                | 20.2%                           |
| Human Capital                       | 6.3 Medium                         | 60.6 Strong                                | 2.7 Low                                | 14.3%                           |
| Carbon -Own Operations              | 6.0 Medium                         | 77.9 Strong                                | 2.3 Low                                | 12.1%                           |
| Product Governance                  | 4.2 Medium                         | 49.8 Average                               | 2.1 Low                                | 11.3%                           |
| E&S Impact of Products and Services | 6.3 Medium                         | 92.0 Strong                                | 1.7 Negligible                         | 8.9%                            |
| Community Relations                 | 5.3 Medium                         | 77.5 Strong                                | 1.6 Negligible                         | 8.5%                            |
| Business Ethics                     | 4.2 Medium                         | 71.2 Strong                                | 1.4 Negligible                         | 7.3%                            |
| Emissions, Effluents and Waste      | 4.0 Medium                         | 75.0 Strong                                | 1.3 Negligible                         | 6.9%                            |
| Occupational Health and Safety      | 5.0 Medium                         | 85.6 Strong                                | 0.9 Negligible                         | 5.0%                            |
| Bribery and Corruption              | 8.1 High                           | 93.8 Strong                                | 0.9 Negligible                         | 4.7%                            |
| Human Rights                        | 2.0 Low                            | 91.0 Strong                                | 0.2 Negligible                         | 1.0%                            |
| Overall                             | 60.3 High                          | 74.6 Strong                                | 18.7 Low                               | 100.0%                          |

## **Events Overview**

Identify events that may negatively impact stakeholders, the environment, or the company's operations.

## Category (Events)

△ Severe (0)

△ High (0)

**△** Significant (0)

Moderate (1)

**Business Ethics** 

▲ Low (1)

**Anti-Competitive Practices** 



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## **Events Overview**

Identify events that may negatively impact stakeholders, the environment, or the company's operations.

### Category (Events)

## **M** None (16)

Accounting and Taxation Bribery and Corruption

Community Relations Emissions, Effluents and Waste

Employees - Human Rights Energy Use and GHG Emissions

Environmental Impact of Products Intellectual Property

Labour Relations Lobbying and Public Policy

Marketing Practices Occupational Health and Safety

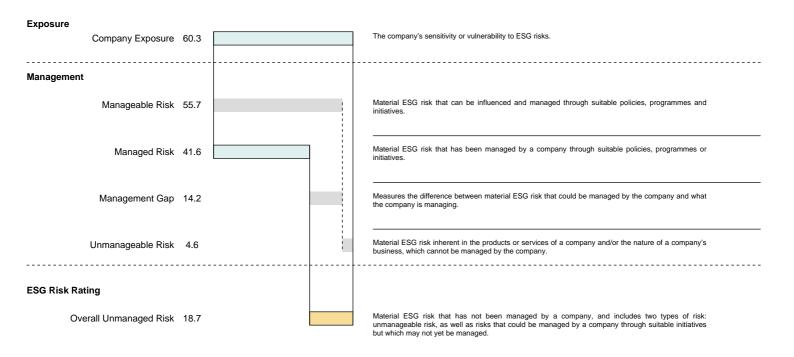
Quality and Safety Sanctions

Social Impact of Products Society - Human Rights



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## **Risk Decomposition**



### **Momentum Details**







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#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

#### Beta (Beta, β)

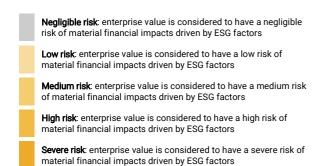
A factor that assesses the degree to which a company's exposure deviates from its **subindustry**'s exposure on a **material ESG issue**. It is used to derive a company-specific issue exposure score for a material ESG issue. It ranges from 0 to 10, with 0 indicating no exposure, 1 indicating the subindustry average, and 10 indicating exposure that is ten times the subindustry average.

#### Corporate Governance Pillar

A pillar provides a signal about a company's management of a specific Corporate Governance issue.

#### **ESG Risk Category**

Companies' ESG Risk Rating scores are assigned to five ESG risk categories in the ESG Risk Rating:



Note that because ESG risks materialize at an unknown time in the future and depend on a variety of unpredictable conditions, no predictions on financial or share price impacts, or on the time horizon of such impacts, are intended or implied by these risk categories.

#### ESG Risk Rating Score (Unmanaged Risk Score)

The company's final score in the ESG Risk Rating; it applies the concept of risk decomposition to derive the level of unmanaged risk for a company.

#### **Event Category**

Sustainalytics categorizes events that have resulted in negative ESG impacts into five event categories: Category 1 (low impact); Category 2 (moderate impact); Category 3 (significant impact); Category 4 (high impact); and Category 5 (severe impact).

#### **Event Indicator**

An indicator that provides a signal about a potential failure of management through involvement in controversies.

#### **Excess Exposure**

The difference between the company's exposure and its subindustry exposure.

#### **Exposure**

A company or subindustry's sensitivity or vulnerability to ESG risks.

## Idiosyncratic Issue

An issue that was not deemed material at the **subindustry** level during the **consultation process** but becomes a **material ESG issue** for a company based on the occurrence of a Category 4 or 5 event.

#### Manageable Risk

Material ESG risk that can be influenced and managed through suitable policies, programmes and initiatives.

#### Managed Risk

Material ESG Risk that has been managed by a company through suitable policies, programmes and initiatives.

#### Management

A company's handling of ESG risks.

#### **Management Gap**

Refers to the difference between what a company has managed and what a company could possibly manage. It indicates how far the company's performance is from best practice.

#### Management Indicator

An indicator that provides a signal about a company's management of an ESG issue through policies, programmes or quantitative performance.

#### Material ESG Issue

A core building block of the **ESG Risk Rating**. An ESG issue is considered to be material within the rating if it is likely to have a significant effect on the enterprise value of a typical company within a given **subindustry**.

#### Subindustry

Subindustries are defined as part of Sustainalytics' own classification system.

### Unmanageable Risk

Material ESG Risk inherent from the intrinsic nature of the products or services of a company and/or the nature of a company's business, which cannot be managed by the company if the company continues to offer the same type of products or services and remains in the same line of business.

## **Unmanaged Risk**

Material ESG risk that has not been managed by a company, and includes two types of risk: unmanageable risk, as well as risks that could be managed by a company through suitable initiatives, but which may not yet be managed (management gap).



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