

Peers Table

Peers (Market cap \$2.7 - \$2.8bn)	Exposure	Management	ESG Risk Rating
1. Sacyr SA	62.3 High	77.7 Strong	18.3 Low
2. HYUNDAI ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.	60.2 High	62.2 Strong	25.8 Medium
3. Balfour Beatty Plc	61.4 High	55.6 Strong	30.1 High
4. Samsung E&A Co., Ltd.	52.6 Medium	46.8 Average	30.1 High
5. Shanghai Tunnel Engineering Co., Ltd.	58.7 High	23.7 Weak	45.8 Severe

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 62.3 -1.2 High Momentum Beta = 1.07

Sacyr develops and constructs infrastructure projects (e.g. hydraulic, maritime, underground) and motorways, railways and airports that require it to bid for public contracts. Involvement in unethical business acts, such as offering bribes and facilitation payments, could lead to investigations, fines and indictments of company executives. Moreover, many of Sacyr's on-site operations, such as excavating, drilling and bulldozing, require a large amount of energy, which could increase its carbon footprint. Failure to adopt energy efficiency measures and renewable energy can lead to fines and reputational damage. In addition, Sacyr's success relies on a diversely skilled workforce, 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 loss of customers.

The company's overall exposure is high and is moderately above subindustry average. Business Ethics, Carbon -Own Operations 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.



Sacyr's ESG-related issues are overseen by a board-level sustainability and corporate governance committee, suggesting that the company integrates these factors into its core business strategy. Moreover, Sacyr's ESG reporting follows best practice standards and its ESG data has received a limited external assurance. It has a very strong bribery and corruption policy and programme, as well as a whistleblower channel that is available to third parties and allows for anonymous reporting. The company also reports on initiatives to support women in management through internal development programmes and offers its workforce healthcare benefits and opportunities to develop their skills through educational programmes. Finally, the company has an overall strong environmental policy and management system that is certified to ISO 14001 standards at more than 83% of its sites.

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



Material ESG Issues

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

Issue Name	ESG Risk Exposure Score Category	ESG Risk Management Score Category	ESG Risk Rating Score Category	Contribution to ESG Risk Rating
Carbon -Own Operations	6.0 Medium	71.6 Strong	2.6 Low	14.0%
E&S Impact of Products and Services	6.6 Medium	84.0 Strong	2.2 Low	11.8%
Business Ethics	6.6 Medium	71.4 Strong	2.1 Low	11.6%
Corporate Governance	6.7 Medium	70.5 Strong	2.0 Negligible	10.7%
Human Capital	6.3 Medium	74.4 Strong	1.8 Negligible	10.1%
Water Use -Own Operations	4.6 Medium	79.4 Strong	1.7 Negligible	9.2%
Community Relations	5.5 Medium	78.4 Strong	1.6 Negligible	8.8%
Product Governance	4.4 Medium	63.5 Strong	1.6 Negligible	8.8%
Raw Material Use	2.1 Low	56.9 Strong	1.1 Negligible	6.2%
Occupational Health and Safety	5.3 Medium	88.7 Strong	0.8 Negligible	4.5%
Emissions, Effluents and Waste	4.2 Medium	96.3 Strong	0.6 Negligible	3.1%
Stakeholder Governance	2.0 Low	88.5 Strong	0.2 Negligible	1.3%
Human Rights	2.1 Low	100.0 Strong	0.0 Negligible	0.0%
Overall	62.3 High	77.7 Strong	18.3 Low	100.0%



Non-Residential Construction Spain MCE:SCYR

Events Overview

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

Category (Events)	
▲ Severe (0)	
▲ High (0)	
▲ Significant (0)	
A Moderate (1)	
Anti-Competitive Practices	
A Low (1)	
▲ Low (1)	
Community Relations	



Events Overview

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

Category

None

Accoun

Busines

Emissio

Energy

Intellect

Lobbyin

Occupa

Sanctio

Social I

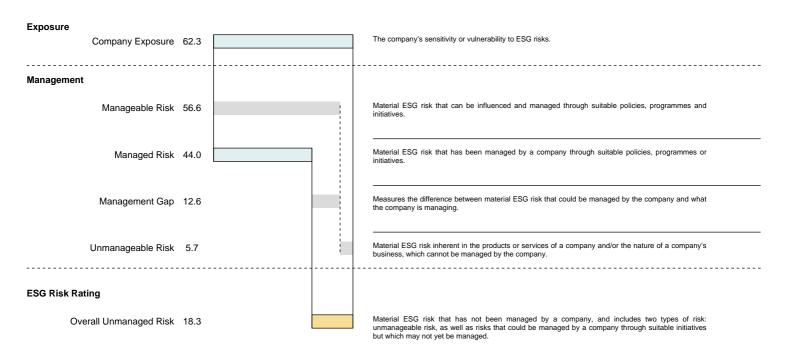
Water L

/ (Events)	
(19)	
nting and Taxation	Bribery and Corruption
ss Ethics	Corporate Governance
ons, Effluents and Waste	Employees - Human Rights
Use and GHG Emissions	Environmental Impact of Products
tual Property	Labour Relations
ng and Public Policy	Marketing Practices
ational Health and Safety	Quality and Safety
ons	Scarce Resource Use
Impact of Products	Society - Human Rights
Use	

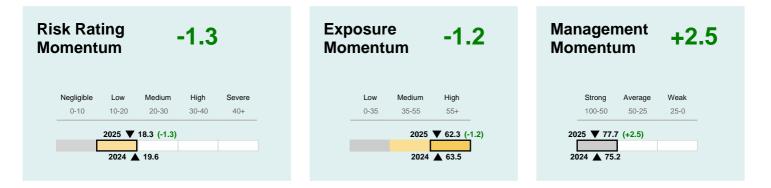


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Risk Decomposition



Momentum Details





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 companyspecific 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.

ESG Risk Category

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



Negligible risk: enterprise value is considered to have a negligible risk of material financial impacts driven by ESG factors

Low risk: enterprise value is considered to have a low risk of material financial impacts driven by ESG factors

Medium risk: enterprise value is considered to have a medium risk of material financial impacts driven by ESG factors

High risk: enterprise value is considered to have a high risk of material financial impacts driven by ESG factors

Severe risk: enterprise value is considered to have a severe risk of material financial impacts driven by ESG factors

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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