Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating Summary Report

Immofinanz AG

Real Estate Management Austria WBO:IIA





4. Amot Investments Ltd

5. Big Shopping Centers Ltd

26.6 Low

30.8 Low

19.2 Weak

19.9 Weak

21.6 Medium

24.8 Medium

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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.



In FY2021, IMMOFINANZ's portfolio comprised 225 properties in eleven European countries (Austria, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia and Italy). As such, the company faces increasingly stringent regulation on sustainable buildings. Non-compliance may trigger fines and public scrutiny, negatively impacting the value of the company's portfolio. Additionally, IMMOFINANZ relies on skilled employees to select properties, manage building-related risks and provide maintenance and complaints handling services for tenants. Failure to attract qualified personnel could result in a skill deficit and additional recruitment and training costs. Furthermore, building safety features represent a key consideration for tenants. Incidents could increase IMMOFINANZ's vacancy rates (5% in FY2021) and negatively impact its ability to attract new tenants.

The company's overall exposure is low and is similar to subindustry average. ESG Integration - Financials, Human Capital and Product Governance 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.



The company's FY2021 Sustainability Report has been written in accordance with the Core option of the GRI Standards, in accordance with best practices. Moreover, the Supervisory Board holds ultimate responsibility for sustainability, suggesting that the latter is part of core business strategy. In addition, in its Remuneration Policy, the company states ESG performance targets are considered when establishing the company's executive compensation, however an exact percentage is not disclosed.

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 Management Score Category	ESG Risk Rating Score Category	Contribution to ESG Risk Rating
ESG Integration -Financials	5.1 Medium	34.0 Average	3.4 Low	25.6%
Corporate Governance	9.0 High	63.1 Strong	3.3 Low	25.3%
Product Governance	4.2 Medium	43.8 Average	2.4 Low	18.0%
Human Capital	5.0 Medium	56.9 Strong	2.3 Low	17.5%
Business Ethics	4.0 Medium	58.1 Strong	1.8 Negligible	13.6%
Overall	27.3 Low	52.8 Strong	13.1 Low	100.0%

Events Overview

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

Category	(Events)
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A Severe (0)	
🔺 High (0)	
A Significant (0)	
🛆 Moderate (0)	

\land Low (0)



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Events Overview

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

Category	(Events)
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- **M** None (13)
 - Accounting and Taxation

Bribery and Corruption

Carbon Impact of Products

Labour Relations

Marketing Practices

Sanctions

Society - Human Rights

Anti-Competitive Practices

Business Ethics

Environmental Impact of Products

Lobbying and Public Policy

Quality and Safety

Social Impact of Products



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Risk Decomposition



Momentum Details





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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:

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.

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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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