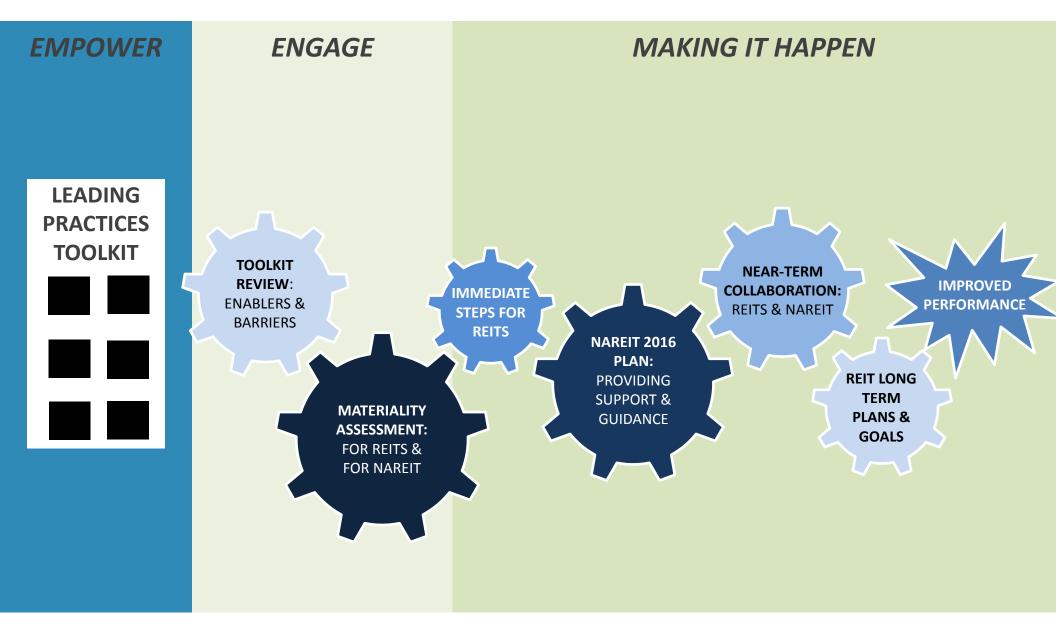
# Making it Happen: Building Sustainable Capital

Leader in the Light Working Forum January 27, 2016





## Methodology - 2016

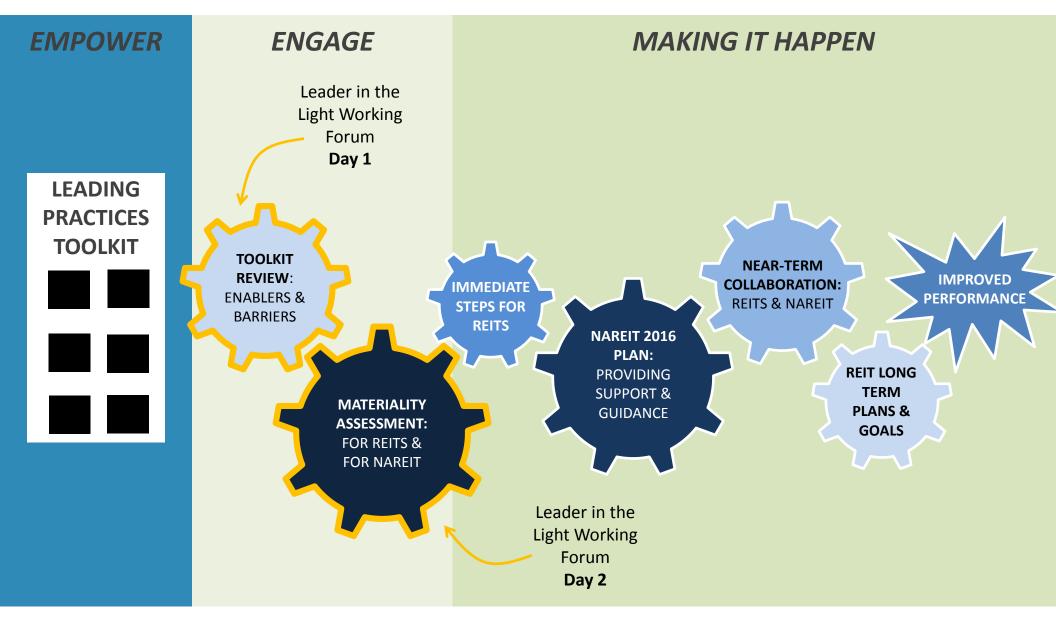


Source: AccountAbility Institute, 2015





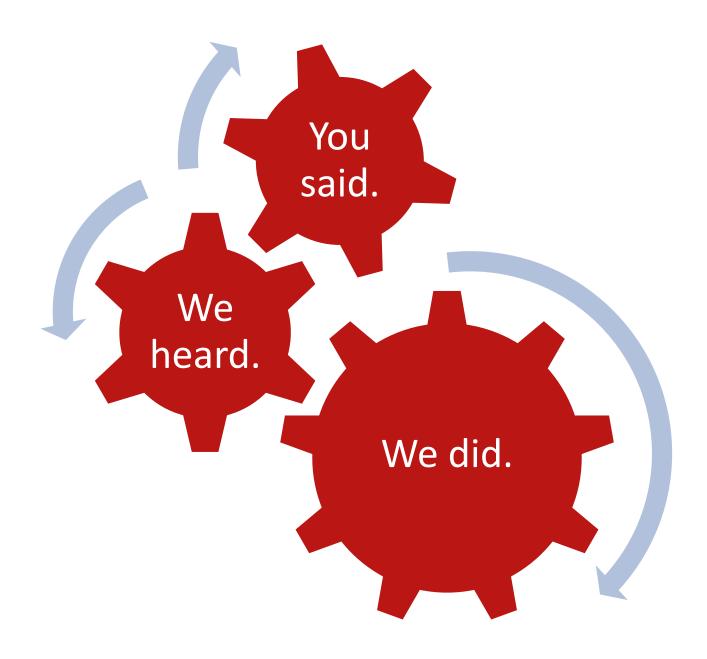
## Methodology - 2016



Source: AccountAbility Institute, 2015



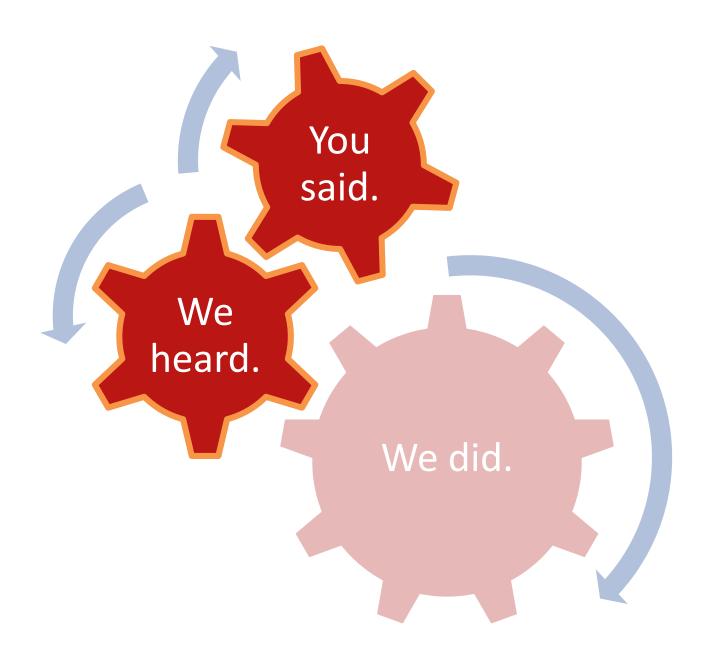






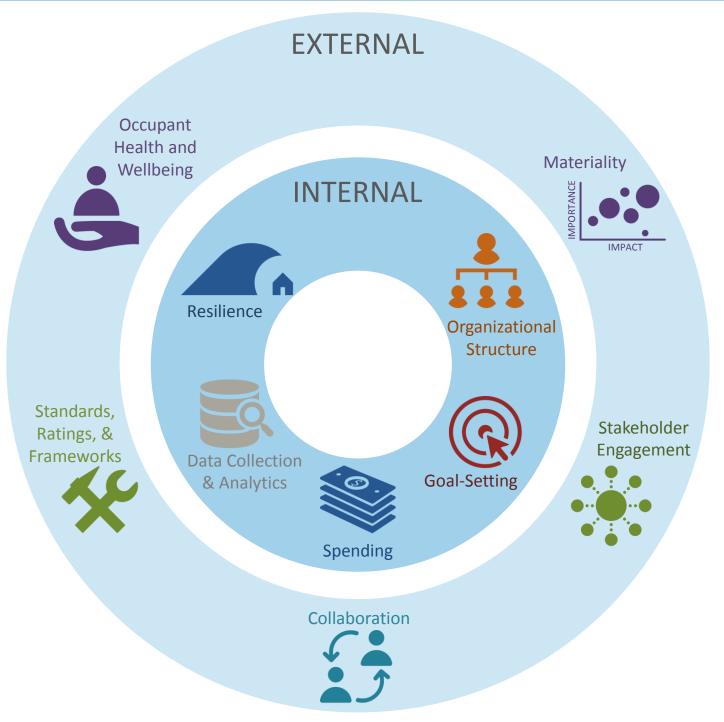














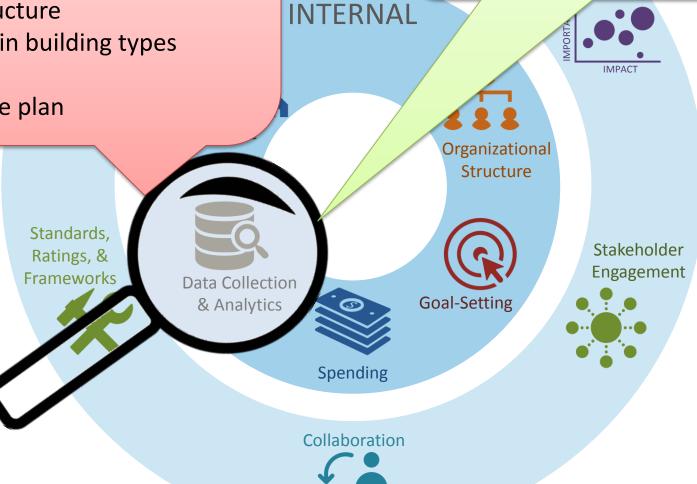
#### **Barriers**

- Lack of infrastructure
- Comparability
- Affordable tools and tech
- Access to tenant data
- Lease structure
- Variation in building types
- Storage
- Actionable plan

## **EXTERNA**

### **Enablers**

- Measurement of results
- **Technology**
- Regulatory pressure
- Benchmarking requirements







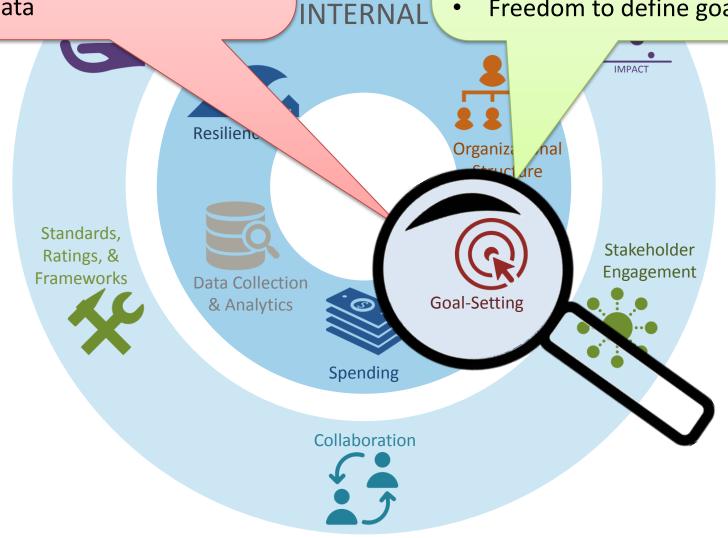
#### **Barriers**

- Clarity & Definition
- Risk of failure
- Ability to measure dynamic portfolio
- Lack of data

## **EXTERNAL**

### **Enablers**

- Recognition programs
- Time horizon
- Executive buy-in
- **Boundary setting**
- Freedom to define goals





## **Goal-Setting**

#### STAKEHOLDER OBSERVATIONS

When asked about leading practices in sustainability, several stakeholders identified goal-setting as critical:

"Create standards and goals that can be tracked."

"Company targets."

"Need reporting targets."

## **Aiming** High

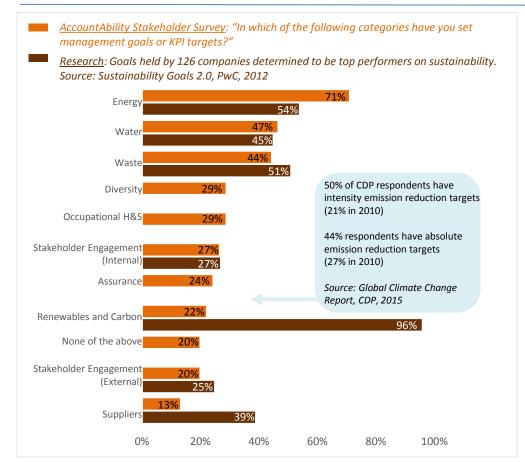


#### **CONCEPT**

Setting goals sets and solidifies priorities across the organization, increasing performance, accountability, and visibility.

"Goal-setting."

#### **CURRENT PRACTICES**



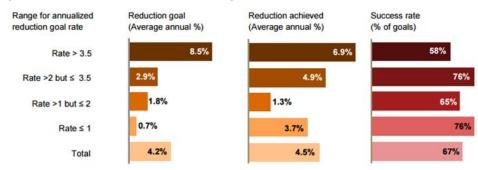
U.S. REITs have begun the work of shaping the future through setting sustainability goals. The types of goals being set by REITs mirror other industries for the most part. However, other industries are farther along with goals for renewables, carbon, and supplier CR performance.

#### **LEADING PRACTICES**

- Focus goal-setting efforts on criteria that are both material (based on a formal ESG materiality assessment) AND measureable with data currently available
- Set goals even if they must be modest at first, to focus functions across the company that are critical to reaching goals
- Create clear-cut short-term (quarterly, or annual) and long-term (2-5 years) goals to lead a systematic business strategy
- Communicate goals in language that is aligned with company strategy
- Ensure support and ownership through transparent communication – internal and external – of goals and progress toward them

#### **RATIONALE**

Companies generally achieve impact reduction goals two-thirds of the time, regardless of the level of ambition reflected in the goal set. The most ambitious goal-setters have a lower success rate, but larger absolute reductions.



Source: Sustainability goals 2.0: An evolving landscape, PwC, 2012





#### **Barriers**

- Risk of exposure
- Not sure where to start
- Time
- Determining stakeholders
- **Executive support**
- Lack of stakeholder interest
- Lack of investor interest
- No platform for engagement

## **EXTERNAL**

## INTERNAL

#### **Enablers**

Organiz Struc

- Risk mitigation
- Opportunity identification
- Executive support
- Defined stakeholders
- Tenant demand
- Feedback loop drives work
- Investor interest
- Component of risk modeling















Collaboration



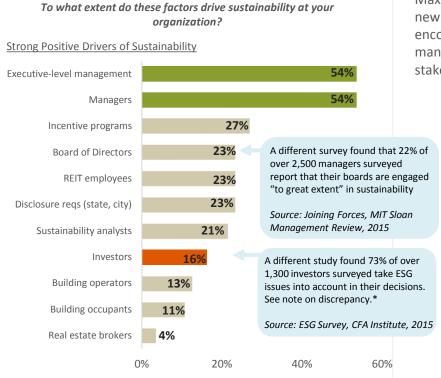




## **Stakeholder Engagement**

#### **CURRENT PERCEPTIONS**

The "Tone at the Top" is viewed as the strongest driver of sustainability initiatives by REITs, which is consistent with other industries. More surprising, investors are currently not viewed as a powerful force, which contradicts findings from other industries. This may reflect the relative maturity of sustainability in the real estate industry. \*



# Fostering Support



#### **CONCEPT**

Maximizing success requires developing new champions, fostering the encouragement of existing supporters, and managing the relationship with all stakeholders.

## POSITIONS REFLECTED IN JOB TITLES OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

#	Position
25	VP
16	Director
11	SVP
6	Manager
3	EVP
3	Senior Director
2	CEO
2	Head of Function
2	General Counsel
1	Executive Director
1	First VP
1	President
1	CFO

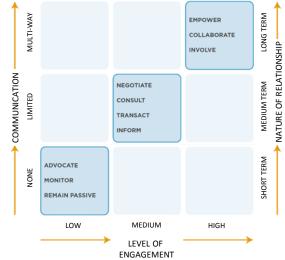
#### **LEADING PRACTICES**

- Identify stakeholders in an inclusive manner, including all those on whom the REIT has an impact and who have an impact on the REIT
- Define the purpose and scope of engagement with all stakeholder groups identified



Source: AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard, AccountAbility, 2015

Utilize a formal process of engagement, explicitly choosing the level of engagement (below) that is maximizes responsiveness while remaining feasible



Source: AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard, AccountAbility, 2015



#### STAKEHOLDER OBSERVATIONS



**CONVERSATIONS** 

42% of stakeholders identified meeting presentations and conversations as the most effective form of communicating about sustainability with other functions.



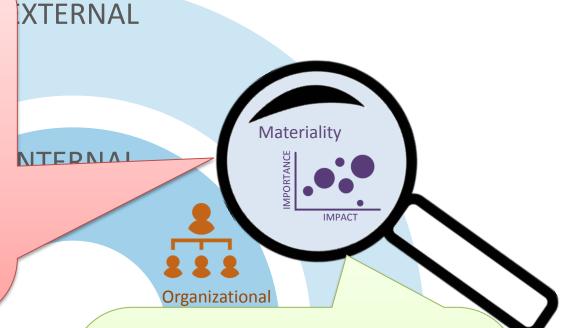
13% of stakeholders identified formal reporting as the most effective form of communication with other functions.

\*"The REIT survey shows the push for sustainability coming from management, when in fact the original driver may be investors asking questions of those executives. If more of the survey respondents had been executives, or others in direct contact with investors, perhaps the survey results would show a stronger perceived influence from investors." [see table above]



#### **Barriers**

- Time Requirement
- Relevance
- No Roadmap
- Prioritizing across asset types
- Companies assume they already know
- Lack of understanding
- "What the heck is it?!"



## **Enablers**

- Quantifiable benefit
- GRI Focus
- Upper management support
- Clear definition of Sustainability
   Materiality
- Priority setting
- External stakeholder pressure
- Sustainability as an opportunity, not an external requirement







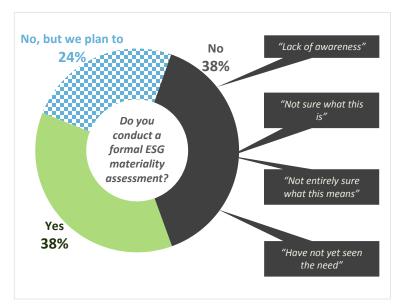
Collab



## **Materiality**

#### **CURRENT PRACTICES**

Materiality assessments are becoming more common among REITs, reflecting the increased role materiality plays in sustainability strategy.



#### MATERIALITY FRAMEWORK

The Materiality Framework (below) has helped and continues to help countless companies better understand and successfully integrate ESG issues into their business strategy and performance.



Source: AccountAbility Institute, 2010

# Prioritizing Key Issues



#### CONCEPT

Materiality relates to identifying and prioritizing the most relevant sustainability issues, taking into account the effect each issue has on the organization and its stakeholders.

#### STAKEHOLDER OBSERVATIONS

- Even similar stakeholders can have widely differing views of what's material. At NAREIT's 2015 stakeholder event, 80 stakeholders placed 91 different issues on materiality maps.
- Prevalence of consensus does not increase for the most material issues. Of the issues NAREIT members mapped as important to business and stakeholders, none were consistent among participant groups. (see graphic below)



- "In conducting a materiality assessment, layer the different stakeholder inputs and weight them by how much the business affects them."
- "Consider the value opportunities identified in the materiality assessment to develop priorities around value-added activities."

#### **LEADING PRACTICES**

- Conduct a formal ESG materiality assessment to prioritize sustainability issues that affect the business and are important to stakeholders
- Consider both internal and external stakeholders
- Weigh each stakeholder's input based on collaboratively-determined criteria
- Update the materiality assessment annually, or more frequently
- Communicate materiality findings publicly

#### **RATIONALE**

Organizations & external sustainability ratings agencies are asking companies to demonstrate a more rigorous and consistent methodology for prioritizing 'material' issues, similar to their financial reporting counterparts.

Frameworks focusing on Materiality:













Firms with good performance on material issues significantly outperform firms with poor performance. Such firms with concurrently poor performance on immaterial issues perform the best.

Source: Corporate Sustainability: First Evidence of Materiality (working paper), Khan, Serafeim, and Yoon, 2015





## **Materiality: Panel Discussion**

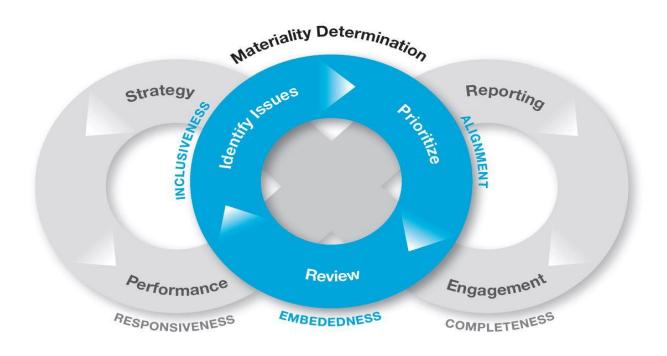
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## **AccountAbility's Materiality Framework**

AccountAbility has worked in the area of Materiality since its inception in 1995, doing in depth analysis and extensive research on the topic and creating the Materiality Framework (right) helping many companies better understand and successfully integrate their ESG issues into their business strategy and performance.



- In-depth knowledge of sustainability
- Robust and rigorous analytics
- Comprehensive stakeholder review





## **Materiality: The Changing Landscape**

Materiality, in this context, relates to **identifying** and **prioritizing** the **most relevant sustainability issues**, taking into account the **effect** each issue has on the **organization** and on its **stakeholders**.

Traditionally, materiality was only defined through the lens of financial reporting. It now includes **disclosure of the risks and opportunities** posed by sustainability issues **affecting environmental**, **social and governance (ESG) domains** that have impacts on corporate performance and on its stakeholders in the long term.

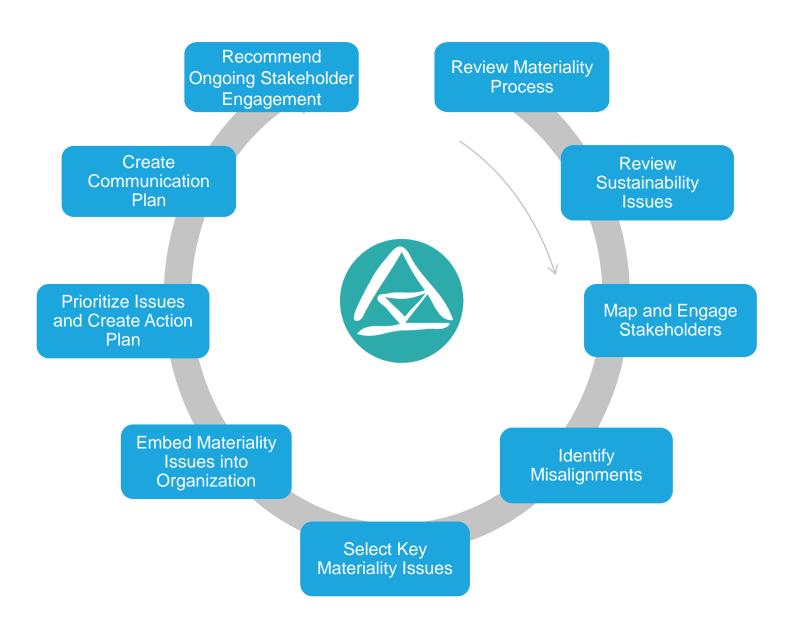
Internal and external Stakeholders are more active than ever, voting increasingly in favour of sustainability – including organizations such as the *GRI*, *IIRC*, *SASB*, *GISR* & external sustainability ratings agencies (*DJSI*, *CDP*, *FTSE4GOOD*) – asking companies to **demonstrate a more rigorous and consistent methodology for prioritizing 'material' issues**, similar to their financial reporting counterparts.

- **1. Discern** which issues are most material to the company, its stakeholders, industry and the wider operating environment
- 2. Develop appropriate mechanisms and processes to continuously understand and assess materiality priorities
- **3. Manage** materiality so it is embedded into the company's operating system
- **4. Disclose** on a timely and transparent basis both the progress and impacts of sustainability commitments within a wider context





## **AccountAbility Materiality Process**







## **Materiality Panel**







# Materiality Assessment for REITs

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## **Materiality Assessment for REITs**

#### An Actionable Plan for Materiality Assessment

Part 1 – Discussion Overcoming Barriers

**Instructions:** Please have a discussion with your table about how to initiate a formal ESG materiality assessment at your organization. You can use the questions below as a guide.

#### Question 1

How would you initiate a formal ESG materiality assessment at your organization?

#### Question 2

Following yesterday's activity, how would you address some of the common barriers to conducting a formal ESG materiality assessment?

#### Question 3

How can your organization foster some of the enablers discussed yesterday?

#### Question 4

How do you convince your organization that a formal ESG materiality assessment is worthwhile? What points from the Leading Practices Toolkit might help build the business case?

Notes:

## **ACTIVITY**

# DISCUSSION AT TABLE, INDIVIDUAL PACKETS







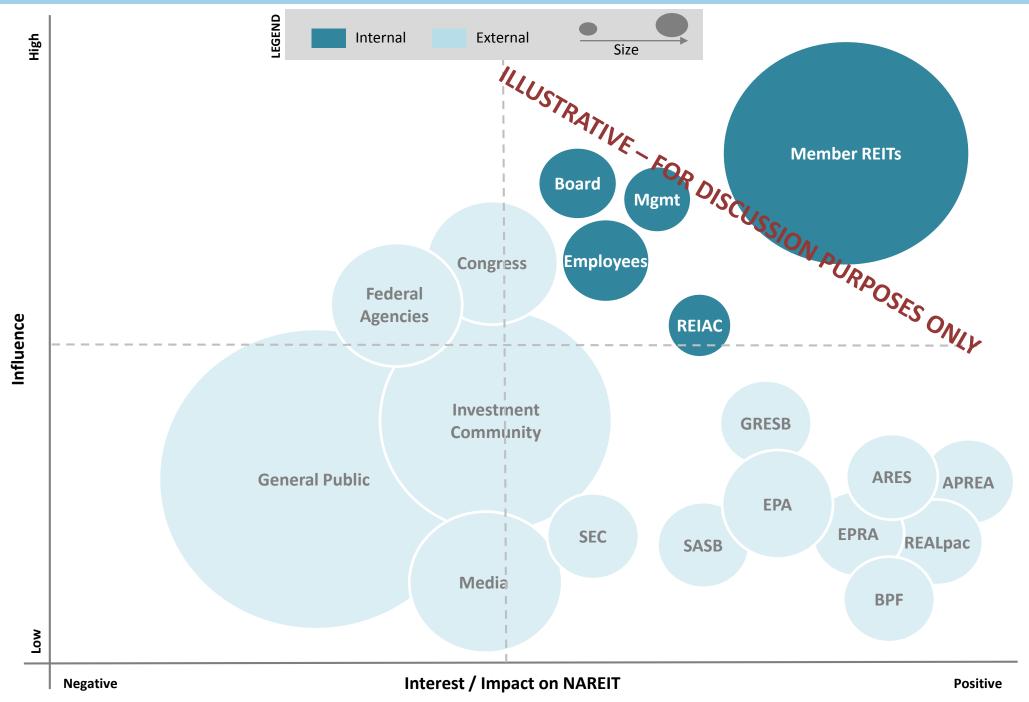
# Materiality Assessment for NAREIT

Leader in the Light Working Forum January 27, 2016



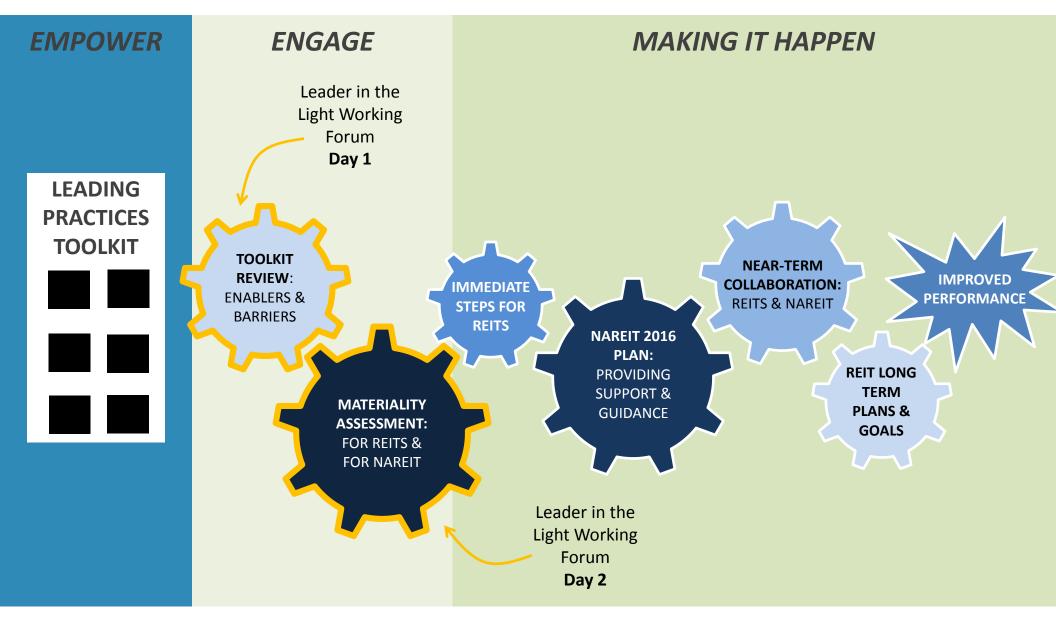


## **Stakeholder Mapping for NAREIT (Illustrative)**





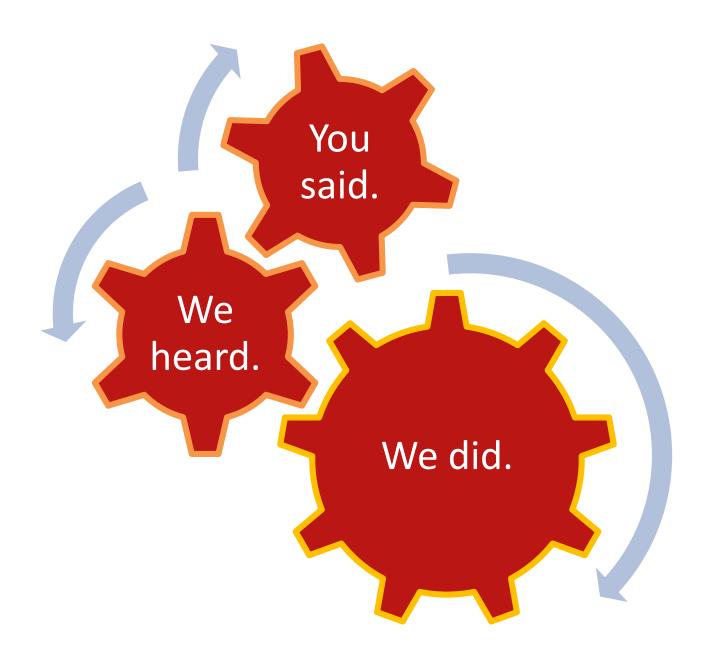
## Methodology - 2016



Source: AccountAbility Institute, 2015









## **Appendix**

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EXTERNAL

#### **Barriers**

- Who are they?
- Siloed structure
- Lack of access
- No dedicated resources
- Lack of designated personnel to manage implementation
- Disconnect/lack of communication

#### **Enablers**

- Executive buy-in
- Dedicated personnel
- Personal interest in green
- Board-level committee & engagement











## **EXTERNAL**

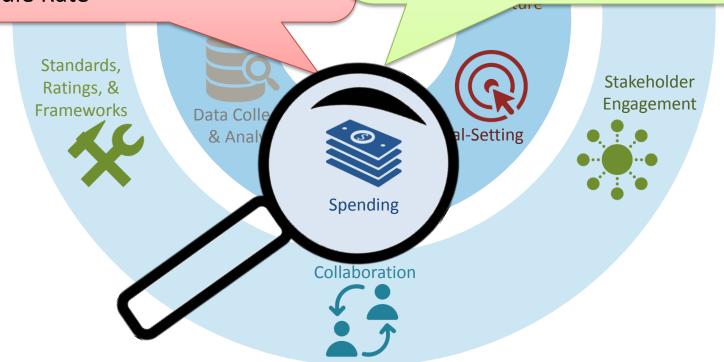
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Occupant Health and Wellbeing **Enablers** 

- Securitization of Energy Efficiency
- Good ROIs
- Standalone Sustainability Budget
- Executive Support
- Good communication of value to business

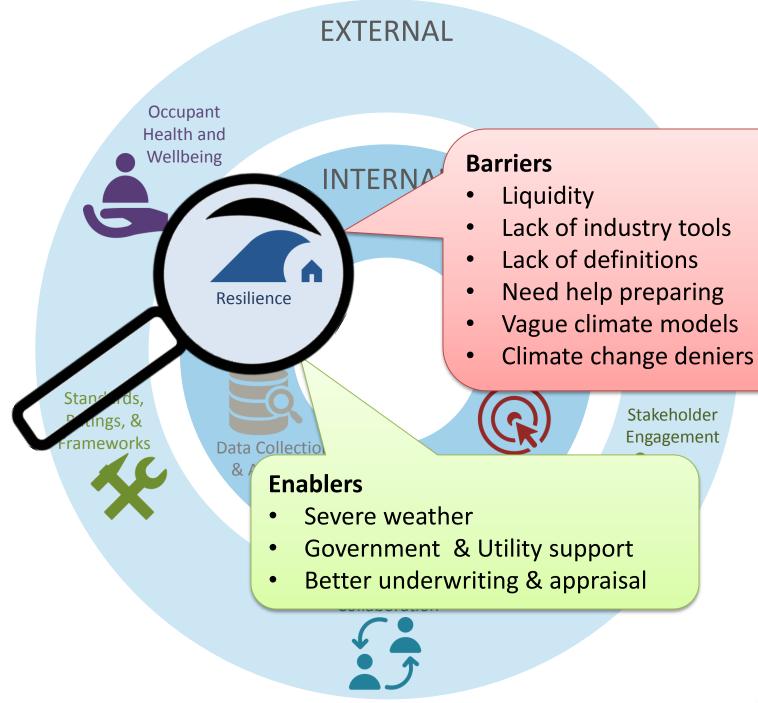
## **Barriers**

- Bottom line/financial impact
- IRR
- Hurdle Rate

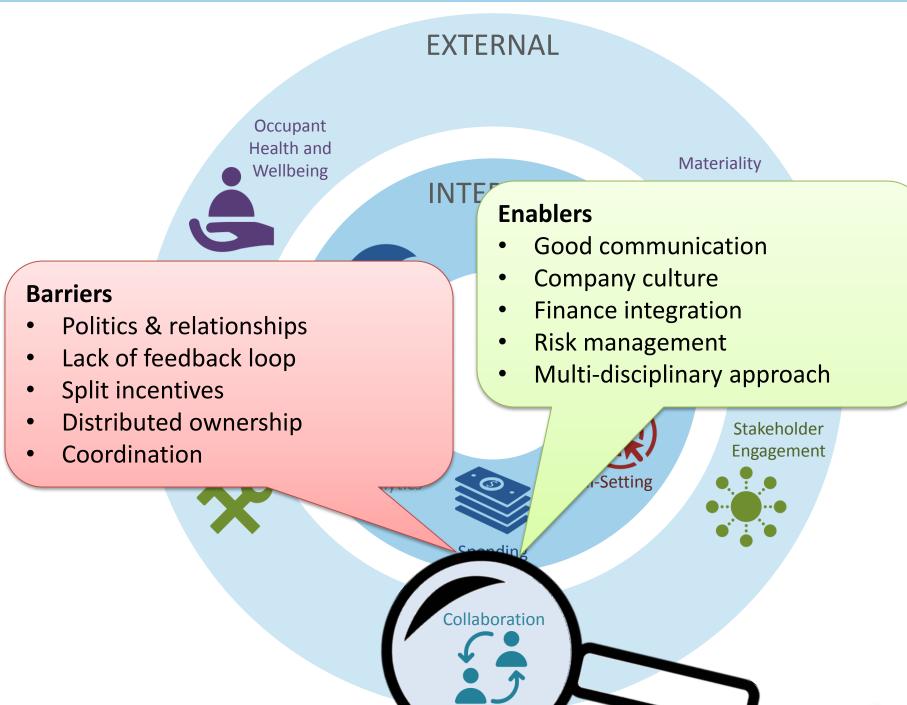






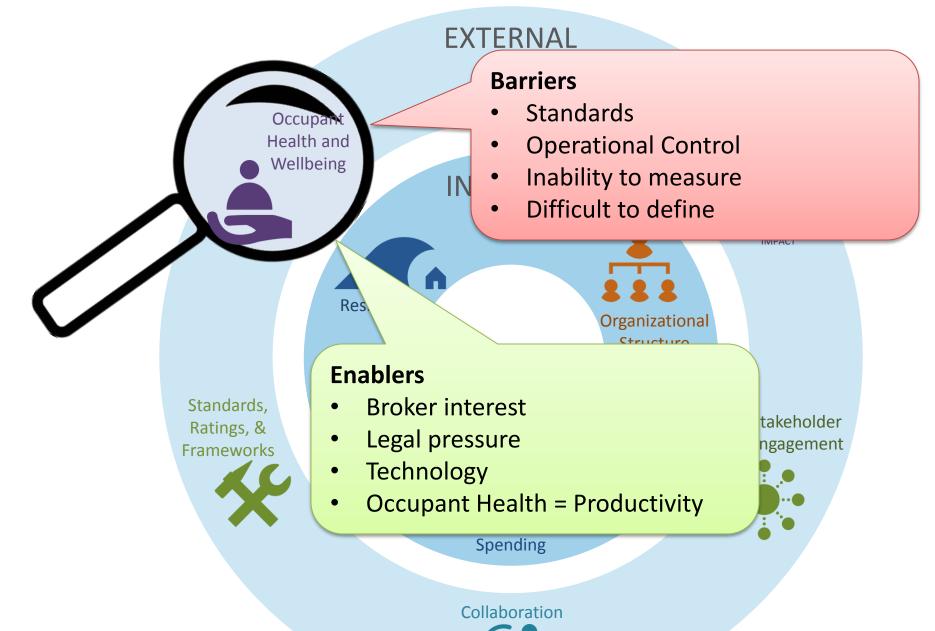
















#### **Barriers**

- Too many
- Capacity to analyze
- Overly complex
- Accuracy
- Time
- Understanding
- "Going public" with data
- Lack of clarity
- Inconsistent
- No direction where to start

#### **Enablers**

- Market driven
- Regulatory pressure
- Investor alignment
- Organized data
- Consistent format

Collaboration











