

Methodology book for –

- **MSCI World ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Index**
- **MSCI Europe ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Index**
- **MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Index**
- **MSCI USA ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Index**
- **MSCI Japan ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Index**

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1 Introduction

The MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Indexes (the ‘Indexes’) are designed to minimize its exposure to transition and physical climate risks while targeting alignment with the Paris Agreement requirements. The Indexes are designed to exceed the minimum standards of the EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark. Additionally, the Index applies certain values-based exclusion criteria. The Indexes are constructed from the corresponding MSCI Parent Indexes following an optimization-based approach and aim to:

- Exceed the minimum technical requirements laid out in the EU Delegated Act¹
- Align with a 1.5°C climate scenario using the MSCI Climate Value-at-Risk and a “self-decarbonization” rate of 10% year on year
- Reduce the Index’s exposure to physical risk arising from extreme weather events by at least 50%
- Shift index weight from “fossil-fuel based” to “green” using the MSCI Low Carbon transition score and by excluding categories of fossil-fuel-linked companies
- Increase the weight of companies which are exposed to climate transition opportunities and reduce the weight of companies which are exposed to climate transition risks
- Increase the weight of companies with credible carbon reduction targets through the weighting scheme
- Reduce the weight of companies assessed as high carbon emitters using scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions
- Achieve a modest tracking error compared to the Parent Index and low turnover

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1816&from=EN>

2 MSCI ESG Research

MSCI ESG Research provides in-depth research, ratings and analysis of the environmental, social and governance-related business practices of thousands of companies worldwide. It consists of an integrated suite of tools and products to efficiently manage research, analysis and compliance tasks across the spectrum of ESG factors.

The Index uses company ratings and research provided by MSCI ESG Research. In particular, this index uses the following MSCI ESG Research products: MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI Climate Value-at-Risk, MSCI ESG Sustainable Impact Metrics, MSCI ESG Controversies and MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research.

For details on MSCI ESG Research's full suite of ESG products, please refer to:

<https://www.msci.com/esg-investing>

2.1 MSCI CLIMATE CHANGE METRICS

MSCI Climate Change Metrics is designed to support investors seeking to achieve a range of objectives, including measuring and reporting on climate risk exposure, implementing low carbon and fossil fuel-free strategies, and factoring climate change research into their risk management processes. It provides Carbon Emissions, Fossil Fuel exposure, environmental impact (i.e., clean technology) data and screens, as well as climate-related risk exposure and management assessment on companies such as Low Carbon Transition scores and categories.

For more details on MSCI Climate Change Metrics, please refer to

<https://www.msci.com/climate-change-solutions>.

2.2 MSCI CLIMATE VALUE-AT-RISK

Climate Value-at-Risk (Climate VaR) is designed to provide a forward-looking and return-based valuation assessment to measure climate related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio. The fully quantitative model offers deep insights into how climate change could affect company valuations.

For more details on MSCI Climate Value-At-Risk, please refer to

<https://www.msci.com/climate-data-and-metrics>.

2.3 MSCI ESG SUSTAINABLE IMPACT METRICS

MSCI ESG Research's Sustainable Impact Metrics is designed to identify companies that currently offer products or services that address at least one of the major social and environmental challenges as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Designed as a positive screen, it is designed to highlight companies that are deriving sales from products or services that may have a positive impact on society and the environment.

For more details on the MSCI ESG Sustainable Impact Metrics, please refer to <https://www.msci.com/esg-sustainable-impact-metrics>.

2.4 MSCI ESG CONTROVERSIES

MSCI ESG Controversies (formerly known as MSCI Impact Monitor) provides assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact of company operations, products and services. The evaluation framework used in MSCI ESG Controversies is designed to be consistent with international norms represented by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the UN Global Compact. MSCI ESG Controversies Score falls on a 0-10 scale, with “0” being the most severe controversy.

For more details on MSCI ESG Controversies, please refer to : <https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/acbe7c8a-a4e4-49de-9cf8-5e957245b86b>

2.5 MSCI ESG BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT SCREENING RESEARCH

MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (BISR) aims to enable institutional investors to manage environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards and restrictions reliably and efficiently.

For more details on MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research, please refer to http://www.msci.com/resources/factsheets/MSCI_ESG_BISR.pdf.

3 Index Construction Methodology

3.1 APPLICABLE UNIVERSE

The applicable universe for each index includes all the existing constituents of the corresponding Parent Index. This approach aims to provide an opportunity set with sufficient liquidity and investment capacity.

3.2 ELIGIBLE UNIVERSE

The Eligible Universe for each index is constructed from the applicable universe for each index by excluding securities of companies based on the exclusion criteria below:

1. **Controversial Weapons:** All companies involved in Controversial Weapons as defined by the methodology of the MSCI Ex-Controversial Weapons Indexes.
2. **ESG Controversies:** All companies having faced very severe and severe controversies pertaining to ESG issues – Defined as companies with an ESG Controversy Score of 0 or 1.
3. **ESG Ratings:** For indexes with MSCI EM as parent index, companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating of ‘BB’ or above to be eligible for inclusion in the MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Select Indexes. For indexes with MSCI World, MSCI USA, MSCI Europe or MSCI Japan as parent indexes, companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating of ‘BBB’ or above to be eligible for inclusion in the MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Select Indexes.
4. **Tobacco:** All companies with involvement in Tobacco as defined by the methodology of the MSCI Global ex Tobacco Involvement Indexes.
5. **Environmental Harm:** All companies having faced very severe and severe controversies pertaining to Environmental issues – as described in section 3.2 of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology².
6. **Thermal Coal Mining:** All companies deriving more than 0% revenue (either reported or estimated) from the mining of thermal coal (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties. It excludes revenue from metallurgical coal, coal mined for internal power

² For more details, please refer to the index methodology document on [MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes Methodology](#)

generation (e.g. in the case of vertically integrated power producers), intracompany sales of mined thermal coal, and revenue from coal trading (either reported or estimated)

7. **Oil & Gas:** as described in section 3.2 of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology.
8. **Power Generation:** as described in section 3.2 of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology

Further, companies based on the following values-based exclusion criteria are also excluded from the Applicable Universe:

- Nuclear Weapons
- Civilian Firearms
- Alcohol
- Conventional Weapons
- Gambling
- Nuclear Power
- Thermal Coal Power
- Adult Entertainment
- Conventional and Unconventional Oil and Gas
- Oil Sands
- Shale Oil and Shale Gas
- GMO
- Recreational Cannabis
- Uranium Mining
- Oil and Gas Power Generation
- Oil and Gas Refining
- Fossil Fuel Reserves Ownership

Please refer to Appendix I for more details.

3.3 OPTIMIZATION CONSTRAINTS

At each Semi-Annual Index Review, the indexes are constructed using an optimization process that aims to achieve replicability and investability as well as minimize ex-ante tracking error relative to the corresponding Parent Indexes subject to the following constraints:

1. Transition and physical risk objectives – constraints detailed in Table 1
2. Transition opportunities objectives – constraints detailed in Table 2
3. Diversification objectives – constraints detailed in Table 3

Table 1: Constraints imposed to meet transition and physical risk objectives

No.	Transition and Physical Risk Objective	Target Value
1.	Minimum reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Intensity (Scope 1+2+3 ³) relative to Parent Index	As described in Section 3.3 - Table 1, of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology for the corresponding 'Transition and Physical Risk Objective'.
2.	Minimum average reduction (per annum) in GHG Intensity relative to GHG Intensity at the Base Date ⁴	
3.	Minimum active weight in High Climate Impact Sector relative to Parent Index	
4.	Aggregate Climate Value-At-Risk under 1.5 degree scenario ⁵	
5.	Minimum Increase in aggregate weight in companies setting targets relative to the aggregate weight of such companies in the Parent Index.	
6.	Minimum reduction in Weighted Average Potential Emissions Intensity relative to Parent Index	
7.	Minimum reduction in Weighted Average Extreme Weather Climate Value-At-Risk (Aggressive Scenario) relative to Parent Index	
8.	Minimum increase in weighted average Low Carbon Transition (LCT) Score relative to Parent Index Please see more detail on LCT Score in Appendix I	5%

³ Prior to the May 2020 Semi-Annual Index Review (SAIR) of the Indexes, the Weighted Average Carbon Emissions Intensity has been calculated based on Scope 1+2 Emissions.

⁴ Prior to the May 2020 Semi-Annual Index Review (SAIR) of the Indexes, the average reduction in WACI has been calculated using Scope 1+2 Emissions since Inception.

⁵ For more details on Climate value-At-Risk, please refer to Appendix II of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology document

Table 2: Constraints imposed in order to meet transition opportunity objectives

No.	Transition Opportunity Objective	Target Value
8.	Minimum increase in weighted average LCT Score relative to Parent Index ⁶	5%
9.	Minimum ratio of Weighted Average Green Revenue/ Weighted Average Fossil fuels-based Revenue relative to Parent Index	As described in Section 3.3 - Table 2, of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology for the corresponding 'Transition Opportunity Objective'.
10.	Minimum increase in Weighted Average Green Revenue relative to the Parent Index	

Table 3: Constraints imposed to meet diversification objectives

No.	Diversification Objective	MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Select Index
11.	Constituent Active Weight	As described in Section 3.3 - Table 3, of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology for the corresponding 'Diversification Objective'.
12.	Minimum constituent weight	
13.	Security Weight as a multiple of its weight in the Parent Index	
14.	Active Sector Weights (the Energy GICS Sector is not constrained)	
15.	Active Country Weights ⁷	
16.	Specific Risk Aversion	
17.	Common Factor Risk Aversion	

⁶ The constraint on increase in LCT Score is designed to underweight companies with a low LCT Score (assessed as companies facing risks from a low carbon transition) and overweight companies with a high LCT Score (assessed as companies which may have opportunities from a low carbon transition). Thus, the constraint has been repeated in Table 2 to illustrate how the constraint meets both the objectives.

⁷ In case there are countries in the Parent Index which weigh less than 2.5% in the Parent Index then for such countries the active country upper bound of +5% is not applicable. When a country weighs less than 2.5% in Parent Index then the upper bound of country weight in the Index is set at three times of the country's weight in Parent Index.

No.	Diversification Objective	MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Select Index
18.	One Way Turnover	10%

The definitions of the target metrics for the optimization are detailed in Appendix III of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology.

The Weighted Average GHG Intensity on the base Date and the base dates for the respective indexes are described in Appendix I.

During the Semi-Annual Index Review, in the event that there is no optimal solution that satisfies all the optimization constraints, the following constraints will be relaxed, until an optimal solution is found:

- Relax the one-way index turnover constraint in steps of 1% up to 20%
- Relax the active sector weight constraint in steps of 1% up to +/-20%
- The one-way index turnover constraint and the active sector weight constraint are alternately relaxed until a feasible solution is achieved.

In the event that no optimal solution is found after the above constraint relaxations are exhausted, the relevant Index will not be rebalanced for that Semi-Annual Index Review.

3.4 DETERMINING THE OPTIMIZED INDEX

The Index is constructed using the Barra Open Optimizer⁸ in combination with the relevant Barra Equity Model. The optimization uses universe of eligible securities and the specified optimization objectives and constraints to determine the constituents of the Indexes.

⁸ Please refer to Appendix V and VI of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology document for more details.

4 Index Maintenance

4.1 SEMI-ANNUAL INDEX REVIEWS

The Indexes are rebalanced on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November, coinciding with the May and November Semi-Annual Index Review of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes. The pro forma Indexes are in general announced nine business days before the effective date.

In general, MSCI uses MSCI ESG Research data (including MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI Climate Value-at-Risk, MSCI ESG Sustainable Impact Metrics, MSCI ESG Controversies and MSCI Business Involvement Screening Research) as of the end of the month preceding the Index Reviews for the rebalancing of the Indexes.

4.2 QUARTERLY INDEX REVIEWS

The Indexes are also reviewed on a quarterly basis to coincide with the regular Index Reviews of the Parent Indexes. The changes are implemented at the end of February and August. The pro forma indexes are in general announced nine business days before the effective date. For the Quarterly Index Reviews, MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Controversies Score assessments and MSCI BISR data are taken as of the end of the month preceding the Index Reviews, i.e., January, July and October. For some securities, this data may not be published by MSCI ESG Research by the end of the month preceding the Index Review. For such securities, MSCI will use ESG data published after the end of month, when available, for the rebalancing of the MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Indexes.

At the Quarterly Index Reviews, existing constituents are deleted from the MSCI ESG Climate Paris Aligned Benchmark Select Indexes if they do not meet the eligibility criteria described in Section 3.2. Existing constituents that meet the eligibility criteria are retained in the index.

4.3 ONGOING EVENT RELATED CHANGES

The general treatment of corporate events in the Indexes aims to minimize turnover outside of Index Reviews. The methodology aims to appropriately represent an investor's participation in an event based on relevant deal terms and pre-event weighting of the index constituents that are involved. Further, changes in index market capitalization that occur as a result of corporate event implementation will be

offset by a corresponding change in the Variable Weighting Factor (VWF) of the constituent.

Additionally, if the frequency of Index Reviews in the Parent Index is greater than the frequency of Index Reviews in the Index, the changes made to the Parent Index during intermediate Index Reviews will be neutralized in the Index.

The treatment of the common corporate events in the indexes follow the corporate events treatments as described in section 4.2 of the MSCI Climate Paris Aligned Indexes methodology.

Appendix I: Additional ESG Exclusions Criteria

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

- All companies that manufacture nuclear warheads and/or whole nuclear missiles.
- All companies that manufacture components that were developed or are significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons (warheads and missiles).
- All companies that manufacture or assemble delivery platforms that were developed or significantly modified for the exclusive delivery of nuclear weapons.
- All companies that provide auxiliary services related to nuclear weapons.
- All companies that manufacture components that were not developed or not significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons (warheads and missiles).
- All companies that manufacture or assemble delivery platforms that were not developed or not significantly modified for the exclusive delivery of nuclear weapons.
- All companies that manufacture components for nuclear-exclusive delivery platforms.
- All companies that manufacture nuclear weapons, including nuclear warheads, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and ballistic missile submarines, which are capable of the delivery of nuclear warheads.
- All companies that manufacture key nuclear weapons components.
- All companies that are 50 percent or more owned by a company with nuclear weapons involvement.
- Companies that own 20 to 49.99 percent of a company with involvement. When a company owns 50 percent or more of a subsidiary with involvement, MSCI treats it as a consolidated subsidiary.

CIVILIAN FIREARMS

- All companies deriving any revenue from the production of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for civilian use.

- All companies deriving 5% or more aggregate revenue from the production and distribution (wholesale or retail) of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for civilian use

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

- All companies classified as “Producer” that earn 5% or more revenue from adult entertainment
- All companies deriving 15% or more aggregate revenue from adult entertainment

ALCOHOL

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue from the production of alcohol-related products
- All companies deriving 15% or more aggregate revenue from alcohol-related products
-

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue from the production of conventional weapons and components
- All companies deriving 5% or more aggregate revenue from weapons systems, components, and support systems and services

UNCONVENTIONAL OIL & GAS EXTRACTION

- All companies deriving more than 0% revenue (either reported or estimated) from unconventional oil and gas production. It includes revenue from the production of oil sands, oil shale (kerogen-rich deposits), shale gas, shale oil, coal seam gas, and coal bed methane, as well as revenue from onshore or offshore oil and gas production in the Arctic region. It excludes revenue from conventional oil and gas production including deep water, shallow water, and other onshore/offshore oil and gas.

CONVENTIONAL OIL & GAS EXTRACTION

- All companies deriving more than 0% revenue (either reported or estimated) from conventional oil and gas production. It includes revenue from the production of deep water, shallow water, and other onshore/offshore oil and gas. It excludes revenue from unconventional oil and gas production (oil sands, shale oil, shale gas) and onshore/offshore oil and gas production in the Arctic region.

OIL SANDS

- All companies deriving 0% or more revenue from oil sands extraction.

SHALE OIL AND SHALE GAS

- All companies deriving 0% or more revenue from Shale oil or Shale gas.

RECREATIONAL CANNABIS

- All companies deriving 0% or more revenue from recreational cannabis.

GAMBLING

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue from ownership of operation of gambling-related business activities
- All companies deriving 15% or more aggregate revenue from gambling-related business activities

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO)

- All companies that derive 5% or more revenue from activities like genetically modifying plants, such as seeds and crops, and other organisms intended for agricultural use or human consumption

URANIUM MINING

- All companies deriving 5% or more aggregate revenue from uranium mining.

NUCLEAR POWER

- All companies deriving any revenue from nuclear power activities
- All companies generating more than 0% of their total electricity from nuclear power in a given year
- All companies that have more than 0% of installed capacity attributed to nuclear sources in a given fiscal year

THERMAL COAL POWER:

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue (either reported or estimated) from thermal coal-based power generation.

OIL AND GAS POWER:

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue (either reported or estimated) from oil and gas-based power generation.

OIL AND GAS REFINING:

- All companies deriving 5% or more revenue (either reported or estimated) from oil and gas refining.

FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES OWNERSHIP:

- All companies having any ownership of fossil fuel reserves.

Contact us

clientservice@msci.com

AMERICAS

Americas	1 888 588 4567 *
Atlanta	+ 1 404 551 3212
Boston	+ 1 617 532 0920
Chicago	+ 1 312 675 0545
Monterrey	+ 52 81 1253 4020
New York	+ 1 212 804 3901
San Francisco	+ 1 415 836 8800
São Paulo	+ 55 11 3706 1360
Toronto	+ 1 416 628 1007

EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Cape Town	+ 27 21 673 0100
Frankfurt	+ 49 69 133 859 00
Geneva	+ 41 22 817 9777
London	+ 44 20 7618 2222
Milan	+ 39 02 5849 0415
Paris	0800 91 59 17 *

ASIA PACIFIC

China North	10800 852 1032 *
China South	10800 152 1032 *
Hong Kong	+ 852 2844 9333
Mumbai	+ 91 22 6784 9160
Seoul	00798 8521 3392 *
Singapore	800 852 3749 *
Sydney	+ 61 2 9033 9333
Taipei	008 0112 7513 *
Thailand	0018 0015 6207 7181 *
Tokyo	+ 81 3 5290 1555

* = toll free

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<https://www.msci.com/indexregulation>

To learn more, please visit www.msci.com.

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