

MSCI Risk Weighted Indices Methodology

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Section 1: Introduction

While standard MSCI market cap indices reflect the aggregate holdings of all investors and represent the market return (equity risk premium), many investors are now looking for access to other sources of systematic return (style and strategy risk premia) that can be captured through indices with alternative weighting schemes. For some time, MSCI has been pioneering alternatively weighted indices that provide exposure to systematic beta or that replicate simple investment strategies. In 2008, for example, MSCI introduced its Minimum Volatility indices which were designed to reflect the performance characteristics of a minimum variance strategy using the Barra Global Equity Risk Model and the Barra Open Optimizer. More recently in 2010, the company introduced its Value Weighted indices emphasizing stocks with lower valuations.

The MSCI Risk Weighted Indices use a simple but effective and transparent process to provide passive exposure to the investable market index equity opportunity set but with lower risk than traditional cap weighted indices. Each MSCI Risk Weighted index reweights all the constituents of a cap weighted MSCI parent index so that stocks with lower historical return variance are given higher index weights. By emphasizing low volatility stocks in this way, the MSCI Risk Weighted Indices have historically produced higher return and lower realized volatility compared to their respective parent MSCI indices, while maintaining reasonable liquidity and capacity. The main potential benefits of the MSCI Risk Weighted Indices include:

- Simple and transparent methodology to achieve lower risk
- Exposure to the entire investable market index universe, no stock selection bias
- Attractive absolute and risk adjusted historical performance
- Defensive characteristics, outperformance during recent crises
- Low concentration risk

Please refer to the disclaimer at the end of this document

Moderate index turnover

The main potential applications for investors of the MSCI Risk Weighted Indices include:

- Strategic asset allocation: equity market exposure with lower risk
- Tactical asset allocation: downside protection in volatile periods
- Portfolio diversification: combine with other systematic betas
- Investment research: tools to study the characteristics of low risk strategies
- Performance analysis: performance benchmarks for actively managed low risk portfolios



Section 2: Index Construction Methodology

Section 2.1: Applicable Universe

The applicable universe includes all the existing constituents of MSCI ACWI IMI Index. The MSCI ACWI IMI Index is the MSCI Parent Index for determination of the risk weights as described in the following sections.

Section 2.2: Reweighting Index constituents

All the existing constituents of the MSCI ACWI IMI index are reweighted by their risk weights. The risk weights are derived from the respective security level price variance. The details of the re-weighting scheme are discussed in sections 2.3 and 2.4.

Section 2.3: Determination of Risk weights

For a given rebalancing date, the security level price index data available until the last Friday preceding this date is used in the construction of the MSCI Risk Weighted indices.

The security level risk weight is computed as the ratio of the inverse of the security variance to the sum of the inverse of security variance of all constituent securities in the MSCI Parent Index.

$$w_j = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_j^2}}{\sum_{1}^{n_1}/\sigma_j^2}$$

The security level variance (σ_j^2) , used in the above calculation, is the squared term of security level standard deviation (σ_j) computed using weekly returns over three years prior to the rebalancing date. In case the price data are not available for a three year period, the respective country-sector average of volatility is used for that security. In the event of country-sector average being unavailable, country average volatility is used. This aims to avoid estimating risk over different volatility regimes. Security standard deviation is capped at 80% on upside and 12% on downside. Only non-zero weekly returns are considered for computation of variance to deal with stale prices due to suspensions/ market disruptions etc.

The final security level inclusion factor (IF) is computed as the ratio of the final security level risk weight and security level pro forma market capitalization weight in the MSCI ACWI IMI Index.

Section 2.4: Determination of Final Security Level Risk weights in MSCI Country / Regional Indices

The final security level risk weights in the respective MSCI Country / Regional Indices is determined by applying the security level inclusion factor (IF) derived in section 2.3 on the corresponding market cap weights in the MSCI Country / Regional indices and renormalizing them accordingly.



Section 3: Maintaining MSCI Risk Weighted Indices

Section 3.1: Semi-Annual Index Reviews

The MSCI Risk Weighted Indices are rebalanced on a semi-annual basis, usually 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 Indices. The pro forma MSCI Risk Weighted Indices are in general announced nine business days before the effective date.

Section 3.2: Ongoing Event Related changes

In general, the MSCI Risk Weighted Indices follow the event maintenance of the MSCI Parent Index.

Section 3.2.1: IPOs and other early inclusions

IPOs and other newly listed securities will be added at the time of their inclusion in the MSCI Parent Index. Their inclusion factor will be computed as described in Section 2.3 using their respective country-sector or country average volatility at the time of the inclusion.

Section 3.2.2: Additions and Deletions due to corporate events

The general treatment of additions and deletions due to corporate events aims at minimizing turnover in the MSCI Risk Weighted Indices.

A constituent deleted from the MSCI Parent Index following a corporate event or during the Quarterly Index Review of the Parent Index will be simultaneously deleted from the MSCI Risk Weighted Index.

Please refer to Appendix I for more details on the treatment of corporate events.



Appendix I: Corporate Events Treatment

This appendix describes the treatment of the most common corporate events in the MSCI Indices. Details regarding the treatment of all other corporate events not covered in this appendix can be found in the MSCI Corporate Events Methodology book, available at

http://www.mscibarra.com/products/indices/international_equity_indices/gimi/stdindex/methodology.html

Event Type	Event details	Action		
	Risk Weighted Index constituent acquires another Risk Weighted Index constituent	Maintain acquiring company and remove acquired company		
Acquisition	Risk Weighted Index constituent acquires non Risk Weighted Index constituent	Maintain acquiring company		
	Non Risk Weighted Index constituent acquires Risk Weighted Index constituent	Remove acquired company without adding acquiring company		
Merger	Risk Weighted Index constituent merges with Risk Weighted Index constituent	Add new company with a constraint factor that is the weighted average of the two constituents		
	Risk Weighted Index constituent merges with non Risk Weighted Index constituent	Add new company if MSCI links its price history to the Risk Weighted Index constituent. New company not added if price history is linked to the non Risk Weighted Index constituent		
IPO	IPO added to Parent Index	IPO added to the Risk Weighted Index using country sector or country average as volatility estimator and determination of weight (please refer to section 2.3 for more details)		
Spin-off	Risk Weighted Index constituent spins off security	Add spun-off security to the Risk Weighted index with the constraint factor of the spinning security, if it is included in the Parent Index		
Conversion	Security A converted to B, A deleted from Parent Index, B added	B inherits constraint factors from A		
Country Reclassification	Domicile of company reviewed: Security A deleted from country A, security B added to country B	B inherits constraint factors from A if it is added to the Parent Index		
Stock exchange reclassification	Stock exchange (price source) of company reviewed: Security A deleted, security B added	B inherits constraint factors from A if it is added to the Parent Index		



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