MSCI offers over 700 climate change metrics including Climate VaR, Low Carbon Transition Score, forward-looking indicators, emission data, fossil fuel exposure, clean tech solutions to facilitate integration across the investment process.

Deep and broad company data
- Carbon emissions and fossil fuel exposure
- Clean technologies exposure
- Risk exposure business and geographic
- Carbon management practices and programs

State of the art climate models
- Low carbon transition risk & opportunities
- Physical risks
- Stress test climate scenarios
- Warming potential

Insightful tools
- Scalable climate portfolio analysis
- Innovative climate change indexes*
- Market-leading risk analytics*

*Coverage: more than 9,600 companies including large, mid and small cap developed and emerging market equities, as well as Investment Grade, high yield and emerging market fixed income issuers*; 198 countries for select / relevant metrics.

How our clients use MSCI ESG Climate Data & Metrics
- Assess exposure to climate change risks and opportunities
- Portfolio construction / risk management / climate reporting
- Engagement & thought leadership
- Benchmarking / Index-based product development
Climate Value-at-Risk (Climate VaR) is an innovative and pioneering climate risk metric, 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 the physical and transition risks and opportunities of climate change could affect company valuations.

Assess portfolio vulnerability to scenarios

Climate Value-at-Risk provides a truly forward-looking dimension for assessing both transition risks and transition opportunities of publicly listed companies and their issued securities. The framework provides a large number of scenarios which incorporate different temperature as well as socio-economic pathways to help assess the climate impact of investment portfolios.

Warming potential

MSCI ESG Research’s "warming potential" methodology computes the contribution of a company’s activities towards climate change. It delivers an exact temperature value that signifies which warming scenario (e.g., BAU, 3°C, 2°C, 1.5°C etc.) the company’s activities are currently aligned with. Thereafter, a "portfolio warming potential" can be computed as a weighted aggregate of the company-level warming potential. The warming potential methodology can be applied to companies as well as real estate assets.

How aligned is your portfolio with the Paris Climate Target?

The thermometer shows the warming trajectory of a portfolio, and relates it to important target temperatures in global climate change regulations.
All climate metrics overview

**Climate Value-at-Risk**
This risk measurement helps investors to comprehensively assess future costs related to climate change and understand what those future costs could mean towards the current valuation of securities. The premise of Climate VaR is to aggregate costs related to specific climate risks over the next 15 years and calculate what these costs might signify about financial performance into the foreseeable future.

**Warming Potential**
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**Low Carbon Patent Analysis**
Recently published patent databases allow an evidence-based, behind-the-scenes view into the strategic research and development investment of companies. Climate VaR's model currently covers 65 million unique patents that have been granted from 40 patent authorities worldwide. In this dataset, patents referring to the Low Carbon technologies have been segregated, assigned a quality scores and mapped to companies.

**Current Green Revenues**
The recent-year percentage of revenue, or maximum estimated percent, a company has derived from products or services related to alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention, sustainable water or sustainable agriculture.

**Fossil Fuel (incl Power) Screens**
This dataset provides quantitative data on reserves by fossil fuel type and revenue screens (thermal coal, conventional and unconventional oil & gas), as well as granular power generation data.

**Low Carbon Transition Score**
A company level score designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by holistically measuring companies' exposure to and management of risks and opportunities related to the low carbon transition. Companies with higher Low Carbon Transition score are more aligned with the Low Carbon Transition compared to the companies with lower scores.

**Emissions**
This dataset represents a company’s Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions as reported (if available) or estimated by our proprietary estimation model. Scope 1 emissions are those from sources owned or controlled by the company, typically direct combustion of fuel as in a furnace or vehicle. Scope 2 emissions are those caused by the generation of electricity purchased by the company. Scope 3 emissions include an array of indirect emissions resulting from activities such as business travel, distribution of products by third parties, and downstream use of a company's products (i.e. by customers).

**Sovereign**
Close to 30 data points for sovereign issuers to highlight a country's exposure to transition risk and physical and economic vulnerability related to climate change. The data is collected from sources such as the United Nations (UN), World Bank, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), etc. It also includes a number of carbon emissions factors (CO2 and GHG), their corresponding intensities and trend calculation that can be used to calculate the carbon footprint of sovereign investments.

**Climate Risk Management**
Assessment of corporate issuers' climate change exposure and management practices to identify leaders and laggards when it comes to preparedness for transition to a low carbon economy. The risk exposure assessment is intended to assess the extent to which a company is exposed to a material issue (or Key Issue). Under risk management assessment, we assess the strength of a company's strategy and other-forward looking measures to mitigate the risk.
Managing climate risk has become an increasingly important tenet of the investment process as investors want to be able to measure the impact of climate change and build portfolios resilient to climate risk.

Remy Briand
Head of ESG at MSCI