

MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology

Executive Summary

MSCI ESG Research LLC

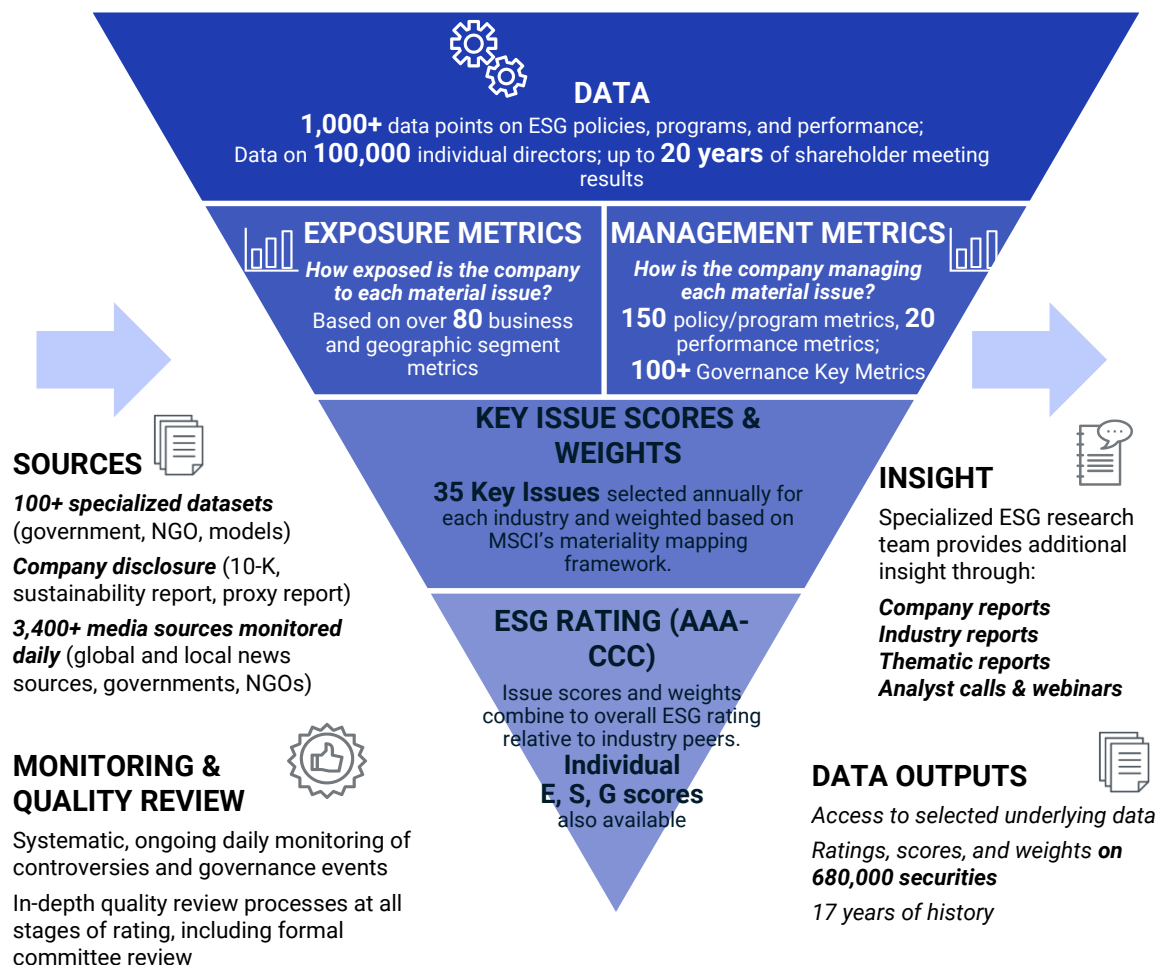
June 2022

1 Executive Summary

From natural resource scarcity to changing governance standards, from global workforce management to the evolving regulatory landscape, ESG factors can affect the long-term risk-and-return profile of investment portfolios. MSCI ESG Ratings are designed to help investors understand ESG risks and opportunities and integrate these factors into their portfolio construction and management process.

Our global team of over 200 experienced research analysts assesses thousands of data points across 35 ESG Key Issues, focusing on the intersection between a company’s core business and the industry issues that can create significant risks and/or opportunities for a company. Companies are rated on a AAA to CCC scale relative to the standards and performance of their industry peers.

Exhibit 1: ESG Rating Framework and Process Overview



1.1 MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology Overview

MSCI ESG Ratings aim to measure a company’s resilience to long-term, financially relevant ESG risks.

- Of the negative externalities that companies in an industry generate, which issues may turn into unanticipated costs for companies in the medium to long-term?
- Conversely, which ESG issues affecting an industry may turn into opportunities for companies in the medium to long-term?

More specifically, the MSCI ESG Ratings model seeks to answer four key questions about companies:

- What are the most significant ESG risks and opportunities facing a company and its industry?
- How exposed is the company to those key risks and/or opportunities?
- How well is the company managing key risks and/or opportunities?
- What is the overall picture of a company and how does it compare to its global industry peers?

Material Industry ESG Risks and Opportunities

Environmental, social, and governance risks and opportunities are posed by large-scale trends (e.g., climate change, resource scarcity, demographic shifts) as well as by the nature of a company’s operations. Companies in the same industry generally face the same major risks and opportunities, though individual exposure can vary.

The MSCI ESG Ratings model focuses only on issues that are determined as material for each industry. A risk is material to an industry when it is likely that companies in a given industry will incur substantial costs in connection with it (for example: regulatory ban on a key chemical input, thereby requiring reformulation). An opportunity is material to an industry when it is likely that companies in a given industry could capitalize on it for profit (for example: opportunities in clean technology for the renewable energy industry).

We identify material risks and opportunities for each industry through a quantitative model that looks at ranges and average values for each industry for externalized impacts such as carbon intensity, water intensity, and injury rates. Companies with unusual business models for their industry may face fewer or additional key risks and opportunities. Company-specific exceptions are allowed for companies with

diversified business models, facing controversies, or based on industry rules. Once identified, these **Key Issues** are assigned to each industry and company.

Exhibit 2: MSCI ESG Key Issue Hierarchy

| 3 Pillars | 10 Themes | 35 ESG Key Issues | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Environment | Climate Change | Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint | Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability |
| | Natural Capital | Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use | Raw Material Sourcing |
| | Pollution & Waste | Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste | Electronic Waste |
| | Environmental Opportunities | Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building | Opportunities in Renewable Energy |
| Social | Human Capital | Labor Management Health & Safety | Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards |
| | Product Liability | Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection | Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk |
| | Stakeholder Opposition | Controversial Sourcing Community Relations | |
| | Social Opportunities | Access to Communications Access to Finance | Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health |
| Governance | Corporate Governance | Ownership & Control Board | Pay Accounting |
| | Corporate Behavior | Business Ethics Tax Transparency | |

ESG Ratings

To arrive at a final ESG Rating, the weighted average of individual Environmental and Social Key Issue Scores and the Governance Pillar Score is calculated and then normalized relative to ESG Rating industry peers. After any committee-level overrides are factored in, each company’s Final Industry-Adjusted Score corresponds to a rating between best (AAA) and worst (CCC). These assessments are not absolute but are explicitly intended to be interpreted relative to a company’s industry peers.

Setting Key Issue Weights

Once the Key Issues have been selected for a Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sub-industry¹, we set the weights that determine the contribution to the overall rating of:

- each Key Issue in the Environmental and Social Pillars; and
- the Governance Pillar.

Environmental and Social Key Issues

Each Environmental and Social Key Issue typically comprises 5% to 30% of the total ESG Rating. The weightings consider the contribution of the industry, relative to all other industries, to both the negative or positive impact on the environment or society; and the timeline within which we expect that risk or opportunity to materialize for companies in the industry, as illustrated conceptually below.

Exhibit 3: Framework for Setting Key Issue Weights

| | | Expected Time frame for Risk/Opportunity to Materialize | |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| | | Short-Term (<2 years) | Long-Term (5+ years) |
| Level of Contribution to Environmental or Social Impact | Industry is <u>major</u> contributor to impact | Highest Weight | |
| | Industry is <u>minor</u> contributor to impact | | Lowest Weight |

The framework is such that a Key Issue defined as “High-Impact” and “Short-Term” would be weighted three times higher than a Key Issue defined as “Low-Impact” and “Long-Term.”

- **Level of contribution to social or environmental externality:** Like the process outlined above, each GICS sub-industry is assigned a “High,” “Medium,” or “Low” impact for each Key Issue, based on our analysis of relevant data (e.g., average carbon emissions intensity).

¹ The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by and is the exclusive property of MSCI and Standard & Poor’s. “Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®)” is a service mark of MSCI and Standard & Poor’s.

- **Expected time horizon of risk/opportunity:** The time horizon of each Key Issue (Short-Term, Medium-Term, Long-Term) is classified based on the type of risk or opportunity that each Key Issue presents to companies.

Governance Pillar Weight

Since November 2020, the Governance Pillar weight has been determined for all GICS sub-industries assuming a “*High Contribution/Long Term*” and “*Medium Contribution/Long Term*” assessment on Corporate Governance and Corporate Behavior, respectively.² Additionally, the weight on the Governance Pillar is floored at a minimum value of 33%.

Key Issue Assessment

Risks

To understand whether a company is adequately managing a key ESG risk, it is essential to understand both what management strategies it has employed and how exposed it is to the risk. The MSCI ESG Ratings model measures both of these: **risk exposure** and **risk management**.

To score well on a Key Issue, management needs to be commensurate with the level of exposure: a company with high exposure must also have very strong management, whereas a company with limited exposure can have a more modest approach. Conversely, a highly exposed company with poor management will score worse than a company with the same management practices but lower exposure to the risk.

Example: Electric Utilities are typically highly water-dependent, but each company may be more or less exposed to water-related risks depending on where its facilities are – desert locations present much higher risks than those where water supplies are plentiful. Companies operating in water-scarce regions must take more extensive measures to mitigate these risks than those with abundant access to water.

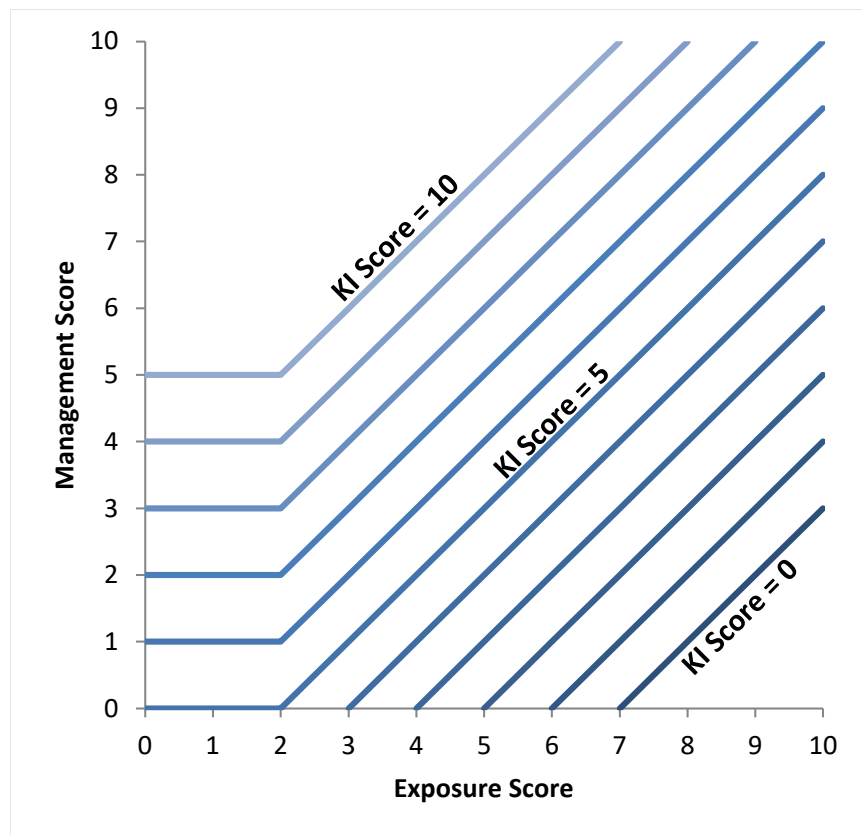
While Key Issues are identified by looking quantitatively at each industry as a whole, individual companies’ exposure to each issue will vary. MSCI ESG Ratings determine each company’s exposure to key ESG risks based on a granular breakdown of its business: its core product or business segments, the locations of its operations, and other relevant measures such as outsourced production or reliance on government contracts. Risk exposure is scored on a 0-10 scale, with 0 representing no exposure

² In cases where the Corporate Governance score cannot be calculated for the Governance Reference Entity due to insufficient disclosure, the Governance Pillar score is calculated solely by reference to the Corporate Behavior Key Issue.

and 10 representing very high exposure. The rating then considers the extent to which a company has developed strategies and demonstrated a strong track record of performance in managing its specific level of risks or opportunities.

Ongoing controversies or those that have occurred within the last three years lead to a deduction from the overall management score on each impacted issue. Management is scored on a 0-10 scale, where 0 represents no evidence of management efforts and 10 represents indicates very strong management.

Exhibit 4: Combining Exposure and Management – ‘Risk’ Key Issues



Key Issue Score = 7 – (MAX(exposure, 2) – management)
 (Constrained 0-10, rounded to one decimal)

The Risk Exposure Score and Risk Management Score are combined such that a higher level of exposure requires a higher level of demonstrated management capability in order to achieve the same overall Key Issue Score. Key Issue scores are also on a 0-10 scale, where 0 is very poor and 10 is very good. The example below

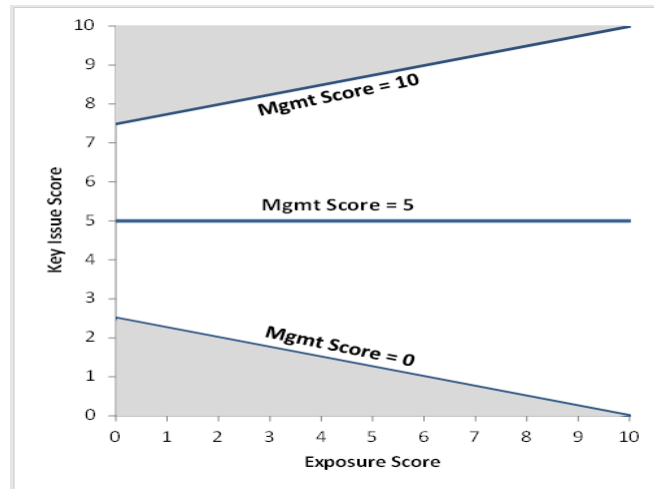
outlines how the interplay between risk exposure and management differs for a utility focused on conventional power generation compared with a utility which is largely focused on electricity transmission and distribution.

Example: Utility Company A focuses on conventional power generation, which typically results in large carbon and toxic emissions. It has high risk exposure in these areas. To score well on these issues, it must have strong risk mitigation programs in place. Utility Company B is largely focused on electricity transmission and distribution, which are lower polluting activities. Although they are in the same industry, Company A and Company B have different levels of exposure to these risks. Company B can score as well as Company A with more modest risk mitigation efforts. Alternatively, if Company B has risk mitigation efforts similar to company A, it will score higher overall because its risk management is stronger relative to its risk exposure.

Opportunities

Assessment of opportunities works similarly to risks, but the model for combining exposure and management differs. Exposure indicates the relevance of the opportunity to a given company based on its current business and geographic segments. Management indicates the company's capacity to take advantage of the opportunity. Where exposure is limited, the Key Issue score is constrained toward the middle of the 0-10 range, while high exposure allows for both higher and lower scores.

Exhibit 5: Combining Exposure and Management – ‘Opportunities’ Key Issues



Controversies

MSCI ESG Ratings include controversies, which may indicate structural problems with a company’s risk management capabilities. In the ESG Rating model, a controversy case that is deemed by an analyst to indicate structural problems that could pose future material risks for the company triggers a larger deduction from the Key Issue score than a controversies case that is deemed to be an important indicator of recent performance but not a clear signal of future material risk.

A controversy case is defined as an instance or ongoing situation in which company operations and/or products allegedly have a negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact. A case is typically a single event such as a spill, accident, regulatory action, or a set of closely linked events or allegations such as health and safety fines at the same facility, multiple allegations of anti-competitive behavior related to the same product line, multiple community protests at the same company location, or multiple individual lawsuits alleging the same type of discrimination.

Each controversy case is assessed for the severity of its impact on society or the environment and consequently rated Very Severe (reserved for ‘worst of the worst’ cases), Severe, Moderate, or Minor.

Exhibit 6: Assessment of Controversial Cases

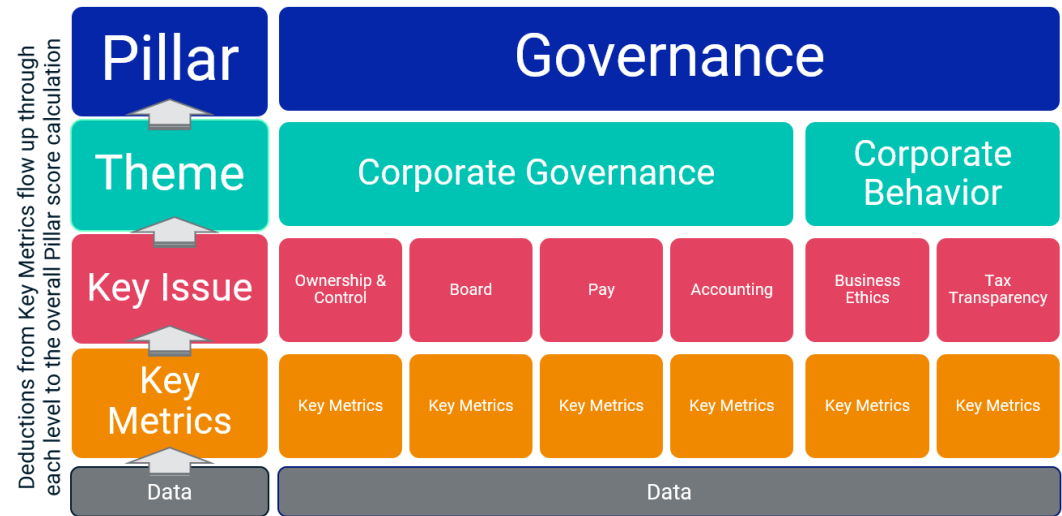
| Scale of Impact | Nature of Impact | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Egregious | Serious | Medium | Minimal |
| Extremely Widespread | Very Severe | Severe | Severe | Moderate |
| Extensive | Very Severe | Severe | Moderate | Moderate |
| Limited | Severe | Moderate | Minor | Minor |
| Low | Moderate | Moderate | Minor | Minor |

Determining Governance Scores

The Governance Pillar Score is an absolute assessment of a company’s governance that uses a universally applied 0-10 scale.

Each of the Governance Pillar Scores, the Theme Scores and the Key Issue Scores are independently calculated based on a deduction-based approach in which points are deducted from a “perfect 10” based on the triggering of Key Metrics across the underlying Key Issues.

Exhibit 7: Governance Model Structure



Constructing the Rating

The ESG Ratings model is industry relative and uses a weighted average approach.

In the Environmental and Social pillars, Key Issue weights are determined for each GICS sub-industry based on the sub-industry's contribution to the negative externality associated with the Key Issue and the expected time horizon for the Key Issue to materialize. Key Issues and weights undergo a formal review and feedback process at the end of each calendar year. For the Governance pillar, the weight is set at the pillar level rather than at the Key Issue level.

Company-specific Key Issues and weights are permitted, subject to committee approval, for companies with diversified business models, facing controversies or based on pre-defined industry rules.

For each company a Weighted Average Key Issue Score is calculated based on the underlying Pillar scores and weights:

- The Environmental and Social Pillar Scores are derived from the weighted average of underlying Key Issue scores.
- The Governance Pillar Score is calculated using a deduction-based approach.

Each company receives an **Industry-Adjusted Score (IAS)**, which is defined by the weighted average of the Environmental and Social Key Issue Scores and the Governance Pillar Score and normalized based on score ranges set by benchmark values in the peer set.

The following criteria apply in setting the industry top and bottom benchmark values:

- The top benchmark value (“industry maximum score”) falls between the 95th and 100th percentile of modeled weighted average key issue scores (WAKIS) within an ESG Rating Industry.
- The bottom benchmark value (“industry minimum score”) falls between the 0th and 5th percentile of modeled weighted average key issue scores (WAKIS) within an ESG Rating Industry.

Percentiles were calculated based on the full universe of companies with ESG Ratings (~9,800 companies).

The Industry Adjusted Score corresponds to a rating between best (AAA) and worst (CCC). These assessments of company performance are not absolute but are explicitly intended to be relative to the standards and performance of a company's industry peers.

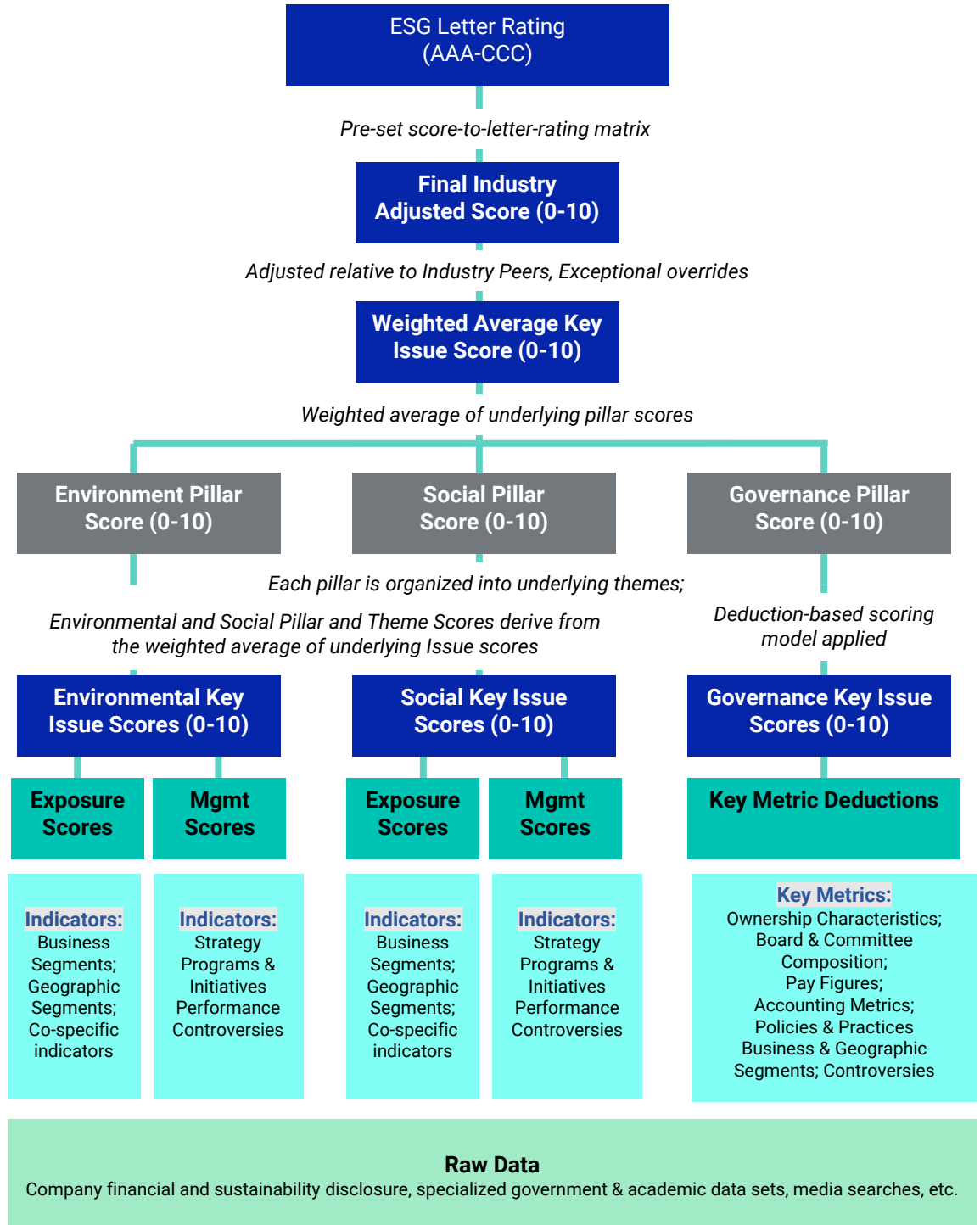
Exhibit 8: Mapping the Industry Adjusted Company Score to Letter Ratings

| Letter Rating | Leader/Laggard | Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| AAA | Leader | 8.571* - 10.0 |
| AA | Leader | 7.143 – 8.571 |
| A | Average | 5.714 – 7.143 |
| BBB | Average | 4.286 – 5.714 |
| BB | Average | 2.857 – 4.286 |
| B | Laggard | 1.429 – 2.857 |
| CCC | Laggard | 0.0 – 1.429 |

**Appearance of overlap in the score ranges is due to rounding imprecisions. The 0-to-10 scale is divided into seven equal parts, each corresponding to a letter rating.*

MSCI ESG Research recalibrates these benchmark values on an annual basis to reflect changes to underlying company data, methodology updates and fluctuations in industry peer sets.

Exhibit 9: Hierarchy of ESG Scores



1.2 ESG Ratings Process Overview

Data Sources

To assess companies' exposure to and management of ESG risks and opportunities, we collect data from the following sources:

- Macro data at segment or geographic level from academic, government, NGO datasets (e.g., Transparency International, US EPA, World Bank)
- Company disclosure (10-K, sustainability report, proxy report, AGM results, etc.)
- Government databases, 3,400+ media, NGO, other stakeholder sources regarding specific companies.

Issuer Communications and Feedback Process

We proactively reach out to companies as part of our standardized and systematic data review processes. We do **not** issue surveys or questionnaires or conduct general interviews with companies, nor do we accept or consider in our analysis any data provided by issuers that is not publicly available to other stakeholders. Being mindful of the "survey fatigue" faced by issuers, we make efforts not to overburden companies with data review requests.

Typically, companies receive an alert when the ESG Rating review is complete. Given the dynamic nature of our research, companies can access the data we have collected to date via the issuer portal at any time to review. They are welcome to ask questions and provide feedback at any time.

We are committed to updating a company profile as required in a timely manner. This process is also in accordance with the objective of frequently updating company reports with the latest available information as provided by companies. Please note that updates to ESG data will not necessarily result in changes to a company's ESG rating.

For more information on how we interact with companies, please see the [ESG Issuer Communications FAQ](#).

Monitoring and Updates

Companies are monitored on a systematic and ongoing basis, including daily monitoring of controversies and governance events. New information is reflected in reports on a weekly basis and significant changes to scores trigger analyst review and re-rating. Companies typically receive an in-depth review on an annual basis.

Quality Review

Formal in-depth quality-review processes take place at each stage of analysis, including automated and quality checks of data and rating publication; industry- and market-lead oversight of ratings and reports; and ESG Ratings Methodology Committee approval of any exceptions, rating overrides or major (2+) rating changes. The ESG Methodology Committee reviews contentious cases and model changes.

Annual Consultation

MSCI ESG Research typically conducts an annual review of the Key Issues assigned to each industry as well as their weights. This process may also identify emerging issues and those that have become less significant. As part of this process, MSCI ESG Research consults with clients about proposed changes to Key Issue selections for each industry as well as any proposed new Key Issues.

Changes Resulting from Exceptional Circumstances

In addition to changes resulting from the annual consultation or other business-as-usual methodology changes and enhancements, in certain instances, such as due to an extraordinary event or unanticipated or exceptional circumstances, MSCI ESG Research may determine that it is necessary to change the ESG Ratings methodology or apply score adjustments for specific markets, industries or companies. These determinations are made by the ESG Methodology Committee in order to better reflect the status of an affected market, industry or company when the methodology does not otherwise contemplate or capture the impact of the significant event or circumstance. For example, such events or circumstances could include, but are not limited to, significant geopolitical conflicts, market upheaval, or force majeure or similar events that limit or reduce access to relevant or reliable input data. MSCI ESG Research will inform clients in the event of any such change or adjustment and the planned implementation timing and method.

1.3 Coverage

For details regarding our current ESG Ratings coverage, please visit the ESG Ratings section on [MSCI.com](https://www.msci.com).

Additions to the MSCI ACWI Index and the MSCI US Investable Market Index (IMI) are typically rated within one quarter from their addition to the relevant index, while other companies are rated within two quarters from their addition to the relevant index.

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