MSCI

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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04/22/2025, 03:40 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

MSCI Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "MSCI" and "we" or "our") is a leading provider of critical decision support tools and services for the global investment community. With over 50 years of expertise in research, data and technology, we power better investment decisions by enabling clients to understand and analyze key drivers of risk and return and confidently build more effective portfolios. We also create industry-leading, research-enhanced solutions that clients use to gain insight into and improve transparency across the investment process. MSCI ESG Research delivers in-depth research, ratings and analysis of the sustainability-related business practices of over 16,800 issuers, including subsidiaries, more than 950,000 equity and fixed income securities worldwide and over 5,000 ESG equity and fixed-income indexes provided by MSCI. MSCI ESG Indexes and Analytics are products of MSCI Inc. that use information from MSCI ESG Research. MSCI Indexes are administered by MSCI Limited (UK). Climate change is a critical component of our sustainability strategy and a key concern for many investors. We provide research and climate tools designed to help clients measure and report on climate risk exposure (including through climate stress testing), implement climate change risk mitigating strategies (including Paris-aligned, low carbon, fossil-fuel-free investment strategies), and integrate climate change criteria into their investment processes. This includes the MSCI Net-Zero Tracker, a periodic report offering investors, companies, financial intermediaries and policymakers an objective gauge of the contribution by the world's listed companies to total carbon emissions and their progress toward a net-zero economy. The Net-Zero Tracker has become a global barometer of progress by companies to curb climate risk and a guide for investors to the energy transition. Our products and services include climate metrics, MSCI ESG Research's Climate Value-at-Risk (VaR), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting, carbon portfolio reporting, and low carbon and

Climate Paris Aligned indexes as well as tools to identify clean-tech and environmentally oriented companies. In 2023, MSCI launched a nature framework as part of our Nature & Biodiversity Metrics package designed to help investors identify and measure nature and biodiversity-related risks and impacts within their portfolios as well as facilitate reporting to the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We have spent decades developing metrics and data for global investors to measure risks and opportunities related to climate change and sustainability factors. We have applied that experience to our Nature and Biodiversity Solutions—an accessible framework comprised of biodiversity data and screens complemented by practical guidance. In 2023, we also introduced MSCI Corporate Sustainability Insights, a solution that gives clients the ability to track, measure and compare their sustainability and climate data versus peers, while also identifying potential disclosure gaps, through intuitive charts, graphs and maps. In 2023 we also completed the acquisition of Trove Research Ltd, a carbon markets intelligence provider, which will accelerate our ability to provide data and analysis on voluntary carbon markets. In sum, these data, ratings, research and tools aim to help investors and others navigate increasing regulation, meet new stakeholder demands and better integrate sustainability and climate elements into their strategies and processes. Certain of the information in this document are forward-looking statements. For additional information on our use forward-looking statements and other key topics, see section 13.2.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

2528920000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MSCI (NYSE)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands

☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

MSCI has identified and located our Tier 1 upstream value chain. We have not identified or mapped the relationships between Tier 1 and Tier 2 and below, nor have we mapped our downstream value chain. For the purposes of CDP Question 1.24.4, only have visibility of our Tier 1 suppliers and therefore all supplier tiers known have been mapped.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

As a technology and data company, our primary operations and value chain activities are centered around the development, production and distribution of software tools and analytics and data and that as a result, our business does not involve significant use of plastics. Thus the mapping of plastics in the value chain is not relevant.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

MSCI aligns its short-term time horizon with broader strategic and financial planning processes. This allows us to align and consider environmental impact matters consistently with strategic and financial planning over this time-horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

MSCI aligns its medium-term time horizon with broader strategic and financial planning processes. This allows us to align and consider environmental impact matters consistently with strategic and financial planning over this time-horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

MSCI aligns its long-term time horizon with broader strategic and financial planning processes. This allows us to align and consider environmental impact matters consistently with strategic and financial planning over this time-horizon.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

MSCI evaluates evolving environmental considerations in alignment with its business decisions, including relevant environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. In January 2024 MSCI became an inaugural early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and will be taking steps to further evaluate and integrate relevant nature and biodiversity-related dependencies and/or impacts into our decision making.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :CLIMADA

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Heat stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation
☑ Other reputation, please specify

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As outlined in further detail at Question 3.1.19, we have used our Climate VaR Model to conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis that allows us to quantitatively analyze both transition and physical climate-related risks we may face in the coming years and decades. Our last Climate VaR was performed in 2022 based on 2021 data. We aim to regularly review our scenario analysis and to perform more detailed scenario analysis to respond to any significant changes in our operations, operating environment and new climate-related data. Our intention is to perform a new Climate VaR within the next year to include our most recent acquisitions that have now been finalized between 2023 and 2024 (Trove Research, now MSCI Carbon Markets, The Burgiss Group LLC, now MSCI Private Capital Solutions, in 2023; Foxberry and Fabric, now MSCI Fabric, both in 2024).
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We currently have deemed this as lower priority to other environmental initiatives.*

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:** We will be aiming to assess and identify priority locations and intend to report this as part of inaugural TNFD disclosure in 2026

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

MSCI has committed to become an inaugural early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial-Disclosures (TNFD). In line with the TNFD reporting obligations, we will be aiming to assess and identify priority locations and intend to report this as part of inaugural TNFD disclosure in 2026.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

75000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

MSCI considers both quantitative and qualitative factors in determining substantive financial or strategic impacts from environmental matters, including climate change. If a climate issue has potential to generate a greater than USD 75 million annual impact to MSCI's adjusted earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization (Adjusted EBITDA), as defined in the Company's financial statements, this would trigger a review of qualitative factors, including, but not limited to: - whether the impact requires a significant change in our operations and/or how we deliver our products to our clients; - whether it's necessary to make an extended or permanent change in location of a facility or implement our business continuity plans beyond current scenarios; and - whether the impact results in a significant change to our or our clients' business strategy. We would deem climate change to have had a substantive financial or strategic impact if one or more of the qualitative factors met that threshold in addition to the quantitative factor. For the year ending December 31, 2023, no climate-related event has met these criteria.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

75000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

MSCI considers both quantitative and qualitative factors in determining substantive financial or strategic impacts from environmental matters, including climate change. If a climate issue has potential to generate a greater than USD 75 million annual impact to MSCI's adjusted earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization (Adjusted EBITDA), as defined in the Company's financial statements, this would trigger a review of qualitative factors, including, but not limited to: - whether the impact requires a significant change in our operations and/or how we deliver our products to our clients; - whether it's necessary to make an extended or permanent change in location of a facility or implement our business continuity plans beyond current scenarios; and - whether the impact results in a significant change to our or our clients' business strategy. We would deem climate change to have had a substantive financial or strategic impact if one or more of the qualitative factors met that threshold in addition to the quantitative factor.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a technology and data company, our primary operations and value chain activities are centered around the development, production and distribution of software tools and analytics and data and that as a result, our business does not involve significant use of plastics.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Philippines

☑ Taiwan, China

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events in many of the regions in which we operate. Our ability to operate depends, in part, on the health and availability of our personnel, our office facilities and our systems and operations. We have used our Climate VaR Model to conduct

a climate-related scenario analysis. This analysis, based on an assessment of both transition and physical risks, has enabled us to analyze climate-related risks and opportunities. Our last Climate VaR was performed in 2022 based on 2021 data. Based on this analysis, the main potential contributor to future physical climate risk for MSCI is tropical cyclones, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to approximately USD 183 million between the years 2021 and 2100. This estimated aggregated potential impact is subject to modification and is also subject to change as new data, methodologies, and climate models evolve. This aggregated estimated amount does not reach the threshold for a significant financial or strategic risk, defined as greater than USD 75 million annual impact to our Adjusted EBITDA. Other physical risks assessed, including those associated with fluvial flooding, wildfire and extreme cold, were deemed low. Tropical cyclones could adversely affect MSCI's business operations, including those in our Manila, Philippines facility, in a number of ways, including business interruption and severe wind and flood damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over the long-term, MSCI does not anticipate a significant financial impact on MSCI's financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

183000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We used our Climate VaR model to conduct a climate-related scenario analysis. This enabled us to quantitatively analyze climate-related risks and opportunities. The approach is closely aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD in that it assesses both transition and physical risks and opportunities. Our last Climate VaR was performed in 2022 based on 2021 data. Our Climate VaR model computed the current level of climate-related physical risk from 10 distinct hazards on our facilities, such as extreme heat, extreme cold, fluvial flooding, coastal flooding and tropical cyclones, and how their level of risk may change under different physical risk scenarios. MSCI ESG Research also translated the physical risk from these hazards into costs and opportunities calculations for each of our facilities. Our Climate VaR model computed two physical risk scenarios: - an average scenario corresponding to the expected monetary value of the aggregated impact between 2021 and 2100 - an aggressive scenario reflecting the severe downside risk corresponding to the 95th percentile of the cost distribution Through the lens of the average scenario, the main potential contributor to future physical climate risk for MSCI is tropical cyclones, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to approximately USD 183 million between 2021 and 2100, based on an assessment of both transition and physical risks and opportunities. This estimated aggregated potential impact is based on an analysis conducted in 2021, is an estimate that is subject to modification and is also subject to change as new data, methodologies, and climate models evolve, reflecting the inherent uncertainties in long-term climate risk assessments. The methodology used to estimate this potential financial impact is as follows: To quantify the estimated potential future impact of tropical cyclones, MSCI ESG Research employs the open-source NatCat model CLIMADA. CLIMADA uses a stochastic hurricane generator based on an extensive set of historical hurricanes and a set of regionally calibrated damage functions. We employ climate-model based projections of the future frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones to accordingly modify the generated set of cyclone tracks.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our estimated annual cost for responding to climate-related risks, including those relating to tropical cyclones, is approximately USD 1.9 million for the 2023 reporting period. This is based on two key components: MSCI's Business Resiliency team maintains and tests our business resiliency plans, which helps reduce the impact of disruptions caused by all hazards, including climate-related events. MSCI annually assesses the potential impact of damage to physical facilities and business disruptions from all hazards, including climate-related causes, and obtains comprehensive third-party insurance to mitigate this impact.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We regularly assess and take steps to improve our response to climate-related risks. MSCI's Business Resilience Strategy considers the extent to which the physical risks of climate change may impact MSCI's operations, including whether these risks could potentially impact our IT and physical infrastructure and/or our ability to provide clients with products and services. We also regularly evaluate the potential for supply chain disruption, including climate-related impacts over both short- and long-term horizons. Wherever possible, we identify multiple sources of critical services to reduce the potential impact of supply-chain disruptions. Case Study: Situation: In 2023, MSCI completed its acquisition of Burgiss, which included a large Data Operations office located in Stellenbosch, South Africa. Task: In connection with this acquisition, MSCI needed to fully evaluate and enhance plans to mitigate potential impact to employees and operations due to climate related risks, including from wildfire and drought, as well as inadequate supply of electrical power in the region. Action: We engaged an energy consultant and coordinated directly with the landlord of the building to evaluate the critical infrastructure and systems to ensure the safety and resiliency of our operations. We also evaluated the work from home capabilities of employees to understand how climate changes could impact their ability to operate efficiently. Management incorporated this information into a comprehensive risk mitigation plan. Result: Following discussions with the landlord, improvements were made to increase the availability of on-site solar power for many building operations. Also, the enhanced risk mitigation plan was leveraged quite effectively in January 2024, when a series of wildfires threatened both the building and employees' home locations. There was no disruption to MSCI operations as a result of the steps taken.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1900000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have calculated the amount and proportion of our financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks based on the acute physical risk (cycle, hurricane, typhoon) as outlined in Question 3.1.1. We have calculated that the estimated annual cost for responding to climate-related risks, including those relating to tropical cyclones, is approximately USD 1.9 million (as further outlined in Question 3.1.1.28, this is based on the estimated annual expense associated with the MSCI Business Resiliency team and the comprehensive third-party insurance) as a percentage of overall OPEX for the reporting year. This estimated aggregated potential impact is based on an analysis conducted in 2022 on 2021 data, is an estimate that is subject to modification and is also subject to change as new data, methodologies, and climate models evolve, reflecting the inherent uncertainties in long-term climate risk assessments.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland

☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We offer products and services that help institutional investors understand how sustainability considerations can impact the long-term risk and return of their portfolios and individual security-level investments. We provide data, ratings, research and tools to help investors navigate increasing regulation, meet new client demands and better integrate ESG and climate elements into their investment processes. Clients include global asset managers, leading asset owners, consultants, advisers, corporates and academics. Full details of our climate and net-zero solutions, climate indexes, private assets climate solutions, and real estate climate solutions can be found at MSCI.com In 2023, we launched MSCI Corporate Sustainability Insights, a solution that gives clients the ability to track, measure and compare their ESG and climate data versus peers, while also identifying potential disclosure gaps, through intuitive charts, graphs and maps. Additionally, in 2023 we completed the acquisition of Trove Research Ltd, a carbon markets intelligence provider, which accelerates our ability to provide data and analysis on voluntary carbon markets. Products and services in our Sustainability and Climate operating segment are provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MSCI Inc. that is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an Investment Adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

ESG and Climate solutions represent one of our key operating segments. As of Dec. 31, 2023, the run rate (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our ESG and Climate operating segment was approximately USD 319.3 million,

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

319324000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As of Dec. 31, 2023, the run rate (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our ESG and Climate operating segment was approximately USD 319.3 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

195890000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As of Dec. 31, 2023, the adjusted EBITDA expenses (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our ESG and Climate operating segment was approximately USD 195.9 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

MSCI continues to develop its suite of climate-related data, tools and solutions. As demand from our clients for ESG and climate solutions increases, MSCI's research, tools and solutions will aim to provide the transparency our clients need to better integrate ESG and climate risks and opportunities into their investment processes. Case Study: Situation: Investors wish to capitalize on the financial opportunities presented by companies participating in the evolution toward a sustainable economy and actively engaged in building a resilient future. Task: Create a framework to assess and identify companies associated with the development of products or the provision of services focused on environmental-opportunity subthemes such as clean energy, sustainable water, pollution prevention, biodiversity

and ecosystem. Action: In 2024 MSCI launched the MSCI Resilient Future index. Result: A new index that can be used as benchmark for financial products aimed at capturing opportunities linked to sustainable development.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Run Rate

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

319324000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The firm's total Run Rate was 2,686,161,000 as of December 31 2023, with ESG & Climate contributing 319,324,000.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

MSCI's Board of Directors has established a set of Corporate Governance Policies designed to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Board and excellence in the execution of the Board's duties. The Board outlines its approach to diversity in its ranks in the Corporate Governance Policies. The Board is committed to actively seeking out new members such that the Board, as a whole, possesses the mix of experiences, skills, expertise and qualifications necessary to support the current and future success of the Company. Due to the complex nature of MSCI's business, the Board believes that its membership should reflect a diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds and experiences. In identifying nominees, the Board will consider a number of factors including professional qualifications, perspectives, age, gender identity, national origin, race, ethnicity, cultural background, sexual orientation, geography and other demographics. In the Board's selection of director

nominees, the Board also abides by MSCI's commitment to managing its business in an environment free from discrimination, consistent with the MSCI Global Human Rights Policy.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

MSCI_Corporate Governance Policies_2024_v5.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We have recently committed to becoming an inaugural adopter of the TNFD framework and will be working on further developing our approach to nature and biodiversity over the next two years, including our Board-level oversight.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Among its other responsibilities, the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee ("Governance Committee") is responsible for overseeing MSCI's policies and initiatives related to corporate responsibility matters, including those related to environmental and sustainability matters. At MSCI, we refer to our Chief Sustainability Officer in a functional role of Chief Responsibility and Diversity Officer (CRDO). Our CRDO provides written updates to the Governance Committee in advance of each quarterly meeting on MSCI's corporate responsibility efforts. These updates include dashboards that illustrate our progress against our climate targets and include metrics related to GHG emissions, renewable electricity usage and our suppliers' science-based target status. The MSCI Board also has access to these updates. For the purposes of Question 4.1.2.4, CR matters including climate are standing agenda items for regular quarterly agenda for the Governance Committee, however there may also be ad hoc additional meetings of this committee where climate may not be an agenda item. Other Board Committees that have accountability on climate include: The Audit and Risk Committee ("Audit Committee") receives a quarterly update from the Enterprise Risk Management Officer on the work of MSCI's Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee, which includes reporting on climate-related risks. On a quarterly basis, the Audit Committee is also updated on the Company's IT risk program by MSCI's CISO, covering an overview of risks and trends related to business continuity, including any risks that are likely to have a significant impact, for example, as result of climate change-related extreme weather events. The Compensation, Talent and Culture Committee ("Compensation Committee") identifies, reviews and approves corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Company's executive officers and other members of the Company's Management Committee, including pay-for-performance alignment; sets compensation for these senior leaders, and evaluates each senior leaders' performance. The Compensation Committee reviews and approves the compensation of the Company's CEO and each of the Company's other Executives, including: base salary; annual incentive compensation; and as outlined in further detail in Question 4.5.1, this includes monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues. The Strategy and Finance Committee ("Strategy Committee") assists the Board in its oversight of the Company's corporate strategy. The Committee also reviews strategy for each product line, including ESG and Climate, at annual Board strategy meeting and advises on key partnership and acquisition opportunities that support strategic priorities, including to enhance our climate-related products and services. The Committee meets with MSCI's senior management and Strategy and Corporate Development Team on a quarterly basis to discuss partnership and acquisition opportunities.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We have recently committed to becoming an inaugural adopter of the TNFD framework and will be working on further developing our approach to nature and biodiversity over the next two years, including our management-level oversight.
[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President, who also serves as the COO, reports to the CEO and to the Board on climate-related issues as important matters arise. MSCI's Chief Sustainability Officer who serves in a functional role of Chief Responsibility and Diversity Officer (CRDO) regularly briefs the President on important climate matters, especially with regards to our external commitments and progress toward them. The President is also a member of our Corporate Responsibility Advisory Council where all critical climate-related matters are discussed before approval and implementation. The COO in quarterly Audit & Strategy Committee meetings, discusses financial results including those related to environmental opportunities (MSCI's Sustainability and Climate Product lines). For the purposes of 4.3.1.4, we have interpreted 'reports to the board directly' as reporting directly to a board committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At MSCI, we refer to our Chief Sustainability Officer in a functional role of Chief Responsibility and Diversity Officer (CRDO). As outlined in the role responsibilities above, the CRDO engages daily on all critical sustainability issues. She has the ability to take a view across the organization and apply a unified approach to ensure the firm continues to proactively manage our climate strategy. Leveraging inputs from across the firm, she established our climate-related corporate targets and with it our climate transition plan to hit our targets. The CRDO is actively monitoring the firm's carbon emissions and the risks and opportunities associated with them. She is responsible for providing climate-related employee incentives and as further outlined in Question 4.5.1 she supports the development and evaluation of the climate goals of our management committee. Our CRDO reports quarterly to the Governance Committee of the Board on climate-related issues. For the purposes of 4.3.1.4, we have interpreted 'reports to the board directly' as reporting directly to a board committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The MSCI Board Chairman and CEO ensures, through continuous communication, that management aligns with the MSCI Board on key ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities. He leads MSCI's pursuit of climate goals, such as our commitment to achieve net-zero carbon emissions throughout our value chain by 2040 and MSCI becoming an NZFSPA founding member in 2021. The CEO in quarterly Audit & Strategy Committee meetings, discusses financial results including those related to environmental opportunities including MSCI's Sustainability and Climate Product lines. For the purposes of 4.3.1.4, we have interpreted 'reports to the board directly' as reporting directly to a board committee.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) closely aligns the interests of our NEOs with those of our shareholders by emphasizing a formulaic approach to determine annual cash incentive awards, which are based on the achievement of specified annual financial criteria aligned with our Board-approved Operating Plan (70% of the target annual cash bonus under the AIP), individual key performance indicators (KPIs) (20% of the target annual cash bonus under the AIP) and specific DE&I goals (DE&I Goals) (10% of the target annual cash bonus under the AIP). We believe that our most senior leaders should contribute to our climate commitments by setting related goals. In 2023, based on shareholder feedback, we required each Management Committee member to have a meaningful climate goal as part of the KPI component of the AIP, and we expanded our Executive Accountability Framework, which establishes the philosophy and process for assessment of DE&I Goals in our AIP program, to now also cover climate goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Under MSCI's pay-for-performance compensation program, the compensation paid to each Executive Committee member consists of a base salary, long-term equity awards and annual incentive cash bonus. These three components are determined by MSCI's overall financial performance during the year and the executive's individual performance. Individual performance is linked to the goals these individuals set during our annual goal setting process. The Annual Incentive Plan Cash Bonus is devised by 3 components, financial performance, key performance indicators and DE&I Goals. We require each Management Committee member to have a meaningful climate goal as part of the KPI component of the AIP, and expanded our Executive Accountability Framework to include our philosophy for setting climate goals. MSCI's CEO's compensation is linked to, among other areas, the management and development of ESG and Climate-related products and services. The CEO is incentivized based on the financial performance of MSCI, including the achievement of sales targets for products and services in the ESG and Climate, Index and Real Estate product lines.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, our CEO and Chairman's goals included growth of climate solutions across all product lines. He also advanced MSCI's thought leadership in climate through publication and speaking opportunities across multiple channels and high-profile events, such as the Conference of Parties (COP28) in Dubai. He also supported initiatives to establish MSCI as a leader in climate with clients and supported corporate actions that reinforced MSCI's commitment to climate action by guiding the strategy to establish internal carbon pricing across business travel to increase engagement with employees to embed sustainability into their own actions and decisions.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ President

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

MSCI's President's compensation is linked to, among other areas, the management and development of ESG and Climate-related products and services. The President is incentivized based on the financial performance of MSCI, including the achievement of sales targets for products and services in the ESG and Climate, Index and Real Estate product lines. Under MSCI's pay-for-performance compensation program, the compensation paid to each Management Committee member consists of a base salary, long-term equity awards and annual incentive cash bonus. These three components are determined by MSCI's overall financial performance during the year and the executive's individual performance. Individual performance is linked to the goals these individuals set during our annual goal

setting process. The Annual Incentive Plan Cash Bonus is devised by 3 components, financial performance, key performance indicators and DE&I Goals. We require each Executive Committee member to have a meaningful climate goal as part of the KPI component of the AIP, and expanded our Executive Accountability Framework to include our philosophy for setting climate goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, our President accelerated integration of Sustainability and Climate solutions across MSCI products and solutions and effectively communicated our suite of Sustainability and Climate offerings to clients. He provided leadership and guidance to identify opportunities for MSCI to meet its stated 2030/2040 targets as well as 2025 milestones. He launched internal carbon pricing across business operations to increase engagement with employees to embed sustainability into their own actions and decisions. He invested into the quality and controls of our sustainability and climate reporting so that our decisions in the future can be more data driven and strategic. He highlighted the use of MSCI's own products when developing CR reports in a MSCI case study.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CHRO

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CHRO, who is also a member of the Management Committee, is incentivized through compensation around multiple climate-related actions. Under MSCI's pay-for-performance compensation program, the compensation paid to each Management Committee member consists of a base salary, long-term equity awards and an annual cash bonus. These three components are determined by MSCI's overall financial performance during the year and the executive's individual performance. Individual performance is linked to the goals these individuals set during our annual goal setting process. In addition, Management Committee members may also include climate-specific goals for individual evaluation set during our annual goal-setting process.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, our CHRO oversaw the development of supplier engagement strategy for alignment on climate goals. This included implementing new onboarding process for tracking suppliers' alignment to climate commitments. He also increased transparency of our climate disclosures by expanding current reporting frameworks and exploring additional disclosures regarding progress on achieving climate milestones and targets. He launched MSCI's first externally supported Materiality Assessment to validate our sustainability strategy. He guided the development of a comprehensive communications plan to position MSCI as a leader in corporate responsibility both internally and externally including by engaging senior leaders in a CR Town Hall, increasing updates to community on CR activities through myMSCI articles and LinkedIn engagement, engagement with industry groups dedicated to sustainability, and participation in NY Climate Week. Finally, our CHRO prioritized increasing engagement with employees to embed sustainability into their own actions and decisions through the launch of internal carbon pricing as well as continued engagement with the Employee Resource Groups (ERGs).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Under MSCI's pay-for-performance compensation program, the compensation paid to the CRDO consists of a base salary, long-term equity awards and an annual cash bonus. These three components are determined by MSCI's overall financial performance during the year and the executive's individual performance. Individual performance is linked to the goals these individuals set during our annual goal setting process. A part of MSCI's overall financial performance is determined by the extent to which MSCI is successful in launching Sustainability and Climate solutions and expanding existing ones.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

At MSCI, we refer to our CSO as the Chief Responsibility and Diversity Officer (CRDO). The CRDO's goals are incentivized through our compensation structure related to championing a strong corporate responsibility platform. In 2023, our CRDO successfully managed our external sustainability and climate disclosures, launched our internal carbon price, and other initiatives to manage our emissions.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Management group

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Head of Corporate Services (HCS), who reports to the CHRO, is incentivized through compensation for implementing environmental and sustainability initiatives that help us minimize our environmental impact and made progress on our carbon reduction efforts. In 2023, he incorporated operational efficiencies through office redesigns involving energy efficient designs. He also led the development of a supplier engagement strategy for alignment on climate goals in partnership with the CSO. This included implementing new onboarding process for tracking suppliers' alignment to climate commitments. He also contributed to the implementation of internal carbon pricing policy related to business travel.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

When selecting new office space, the HCS and facility managers use a comprehensive multi-factor checklist including environmental and other criteria to evaluate a property's environmental sustainability. These criteria include the availability of renewable energy, accessibility to public transportation, use of energy efficient building systems, protection of biodiversity and the location's overall vulnerability to extreme weather events and natural disasters. The HCS and members of the global strategic sourcing and procurement team are evaluated and incentivized for ensuring suppliers are made aware of MSCI's environmental, climate and carbon objectives, as outlined in MSCI's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) as well as our Environmental Policy (EP). To ensure the appropriate level of engagement with the supply chain, the HCS has continued to develop the Supplier Sustainability and Diversity (SS&D) team within the global strategic sourcing and procurement team. [Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental Policy outlines the environmental commitments that guide our company's strategic, product and operational business decisions. It also underscores our commitment to limiting our environmental impact throughout our operations over time and covers how we engage employees, engage suppliers, and provide environmental solutions for investors.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

MSCI_Environmental_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Other, please specify **:Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials; Principle for Responsible Investment; United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative; Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change; Network for Greening the Financial System; GFANZ, NZFPA**

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

MSCI is a Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign member. We have supported SBTI's Net Zero Standard for Financial Institutions Expert Advisory Group and are a member of SBTI's Technical Advisory Group, having contributed to its consultations. We are a Forum member of TNFD and are considering the TNFD draft recommendations as part of our data collection and model and product development. We have also mapped our data points to the TNFD draft framework. In January 2024 MSCI became an inaugural early adopter of the TNFD and intend to report our inaugural TNFD disclosure in 2026. We contribute to their consultations. MSCI utilizes the PCAF standard to support the development of products, models and data collection, and provides PCAF quality scores for our emissions data. In addition, MSCI climate data and metrics are designed to help banks and other financial institutions report consistently and in alignment with global, region- and country-specific voluntary or compliance frameworks. For example, our Total Portfolio Footprinting solution, which measures the financed emissions associated with lending and investment activities, was designed to support clients seeking alignment with PCAF and other frameworks. We have contributed to its consultations. MSCI has been a PRI signatory since 2010. We have made our commitments aligning with its principles by supporting events as a supporter of its working groups, sharing data and research to support its activities, and involvement in the PRI Academy as course literature, and co-producing research papers on ESG integration and performance considerations. We have contributed to its consultations. We have supported the UNEP FI's annual Climate Risk Landscape report and supplement. We also aim to support the UNEPFI TCFD group's wider collaborations program with banks. We contribute to their consultations/surveys. We are a member and support IIGCC's working group and research programs. We also map and look to align our products and services with the recommendations outlined in the NZIF guidelines. We align the transition and physical risk scenarios used in our MSCI Climate Value-at-Risk (VaR) model with the recommendations of the NGFS. Clients can use our analytical tools to compare companies' Climate VaR using different NGFS policy scenarios. We contribute to their consultations. As part of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) via our founding membership of the Net Zero Financial Service Providers Alliance (NZFSPA), MSCI has committed to being net-zero before 2040 and to work the alliance of financial service providers to supply market infrastructure that supports sustainability. We have supported GFANZ events and promotion initiatives and GFANZ workstreams.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

NZFSPA _ Commitment.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

MSCI Limited, registered in the United Kingdom is registered on the EU's Transparency Register and the relevant ID number is TR ID 012146830944-03.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Ensuring consistency is ultimately the responsibility of supervisors and Executive Committee members. Under the MSCI Code of Conduct, employees are required to disclose and obtain pre-approval from the applicable member of MSCI's Executive Committee and the Compliance Department to serve as a representative of MSCI on a board or committee or in another position constituting a leadership role in industry associations or groups. To ensure all communications are consistent, public announcements and press releases are subject to review by MSCI Legal and PR/Marketing teams. The Head of Global Communications and the Head of Investor Relations are members of the Corporate Responsibility Committee and are involved in developing the messaging around MSCI's ESG and Climate practices for both internal and external purposes. Additionally, the Government and Regulatory Affairs team reviews consultation responses/comment letters for consistency with the firm's position.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ESG disclosures, ESG ratings and investing.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Verification and audits

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The engagement was to align the policy with the international disclosure framework such as the draft standards of the ISSB for better comparability of data with its international peers, that assurance of sustainability data should not be treated at par with the assurance of financial data and that making Scope 3 disclosures mandatory would provide a more comprehensive picture of an entity's exposure to transition-related risks.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**ISSB Disclosure Framework

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Monetary Authority of Singapore's (MAS) draft guidelines on transition planning for insurers.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Singapore

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Transition planning for insurers refers to the internal strategic planning and risk management processes undertaken to prepare for both risks and potential changes in business models associated with the transition. Insurers play a key role in enabling their customers and investees to transition in an orderly manner and this should be reflected in their transition planning processes. Environmental risk beyond climate-related risks should be proactively and holistically considered as part of

insurers' transition planning process given the interdependencies between climate and nature. We have been supportive of the guidelines and the publication of the final guidelines are awaited.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Call for Evidence: UK endorsement of ISSB's - IFRS S1 and S2.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Call for Evidence helped inform the proposed endorsement of the IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards in the UK. MSCI has collected ESG Disclosures and Climate-related Disclosures from thousands of companies globally. With the growing importance of climate, sustainability and wider ESG risks, the reporting of good quality and standardized information by companies is necessary. As a user of this information, we believe that such data is critical in allowing investors to better assess how a wide range of sustainability factors may affect a company’s performance now and in the future. The success of our engagement cannot be currently gauged because the final endorsement of the IFRS S1 and S2 are yet to happen.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :ISSB Disclosure Framework
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :UN Agency

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI).

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We support UNEP FI's efforts to develop good practices to identify, measure, disclose, and manage climate risk in the financial sector. Activities include but not limited to: contributing to the Technical Climate Risk Landscape Report; supporting the UNEP FI Risk Centre's Risk Assessment and Tools Working Group; collaborating with UNEP FI Risk Centre on a research paper to review climate scenario landscape and use of scenarios to help understand how changes in climate policy, technological advances, and the physical risks of a warming planet could affect financial markets and actors; contributing to a discussion paper to understand the drivers of investment portfolio decarbonization; and contributing to a discussion paper to examining Scope 3 reporting, disclosure and measurement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**ESG Disclosures and Climate-related Disclosures, Transparency and due diligence: Corporate Environmental Reporting

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 10, 47-49

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 MSCI Proxy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2024 MSCI Proxy Statement

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MSCI_Emissions_2019-2023 Final (For website).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This document, which is available on the MSCI website, shows the emissions figures for MSCI's 2023 Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :MSCI CVaR

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to quantitatively analyze the climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI ESG Research comprehensively assesses future climate-change risks and opportunities, which include transition risks and opportunities related to GHG emissions limitations and physical risks and opportunities from climate change. Climate VaR aims to provide a quantitative and forward-looking analysis on how climate change may affect a company's market valuation. Costs are calculated out to the end of the century. The model sets the current level of climate-related physical risk from ten hazards to companies' facilities and how that may change under different future scenarios. The physical risk from these hazards is converted into costs or opportunities for each company facility. Based on the physical risk assessments, tropical cyclones pose the greatest risk to MSCI's office locations, particularly in Manila and Tokyo, and extreme heat and coastal flooding risk exposure may slightly increase at some office locations. An example of how the Climate VaR results directly influenced MSCI's business objectives and strategy is our choice of a second office location in Pune, India, which is roughly 100 miles inland from Mumbai and sits at a higher elevation. We considered other locations such as Hyderabad and Bangalore but decided on Pune for several reasons, including those related to longer-term climate risks. In addition, MSCI developed the Implied Temperature Rise metric, which is aligned with recommendations published by the TCFD Portfolio Alignment Team. Implied Temperature Rise indicates how much the world's temperature would increase if the whole economy had the same carbon overshoot or undershoot as the company in question.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2020, we have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI ESG Research to conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis that allows us to quantitatively analyze transition and physical climate-related risks we may face in the coming years. The Climate VaR model is designed to provide a forward-looking and return-based assessment to measure climate-related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio. For example, extreme weather could damage assets at a company facility while new climate change regulation could require technological change. Both scenarios could impact a company's operations and financial results. By calculating the financial risks from climate change per security and per scenario, our Climate VaR model provides a framework that helps investors identify these risks and proactively optimize their portfolio performance, risk management and regulatory reporting. The approach follows TCFD recommendations by assessing both transition and physical risks and opportunities. The Climate VaR metric provides insight into the climate-stressed valuation of assets based on specific scenarios such as those established by the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the rise in average temperatures to well below 2C, preferably to no more than 1.5C, above preindustrial levels. More specifically, MSCI ESG Research calculates an aggregate Climate VaR that consists of the Transition Climate VaR and the Physical Climate VaR. The Transition Climate VaR captures both risks and opportunities using the downside Policy Climate VaR and the upside Technology Opportunities Climate VaR. The analysis examines policy risks and technology opportunities under five different scenarios (Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment 2C, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways; Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment Model/Computable General Equilibrium 1.5 (AIM/CGE 1.5C); AIM/CGE 2C: Early action 2C scenario: AIM/CGE 2C Late: Late action 2C scenario: and AIM/CGE 3C: Limited policy action with emissions). Further detail can be found in our 2022 TCFD Report https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/32918722/MSCITCFDReport%2722.pdf/12ed312d-7204-118b-e601-3e6adc3a0192 at pages 18-27 and 44-45.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify **:**MSCI CVaR

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to quantitatively analyze the climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI ESG Research comprehensively assesses future climate-change risks and opportunities, which include transition risks and opportunities related to GHG emissions limitations and physical risks and opportunities from climate change. Climate VaR aims to provide a quantitative and forward-looking analysis on how climate change may affect a company's market valuation. Costs are calculated out to the end of the century. The model sets the current level of climate-related physical risk from ten hazards to companies' facilities and how that may change under different future scenarios. The physical risk from these hazards is converted into costs or opportunities for each company facility. Based on the physical risk assessments, tropical cyclones pose the greatest risk to MSCI's office locations, particularly in Manila and Tokyo, and extreme heat and coastal flooding risk exposure may slightly increase at some office locations. An example of how the Climate VaR results directly influenced MSCI's business objectives and strategy is our choice of a second office location in Pune, India, which is roughly 100 miles inland from Mumbai and sits at a higher elevation. We considered other locations such as Hyderabad and Bangalore but decided on Pune for several reasons, including those related to longer-term climate risks. In addition, MSCI developed the Implied Temperature Rise metric, which is aligned with recommendations published by the TCFD Portfolio Alignment Team. Implied Temperature Rise indicates how much the world's temperature would increase if the whole economy had the same carbon overshoot or undershoot as the company in question.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2020, we have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI ESG Research to conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis that allows us to quantitatively analyze transition and physical climate-related risks we may face in the coming years. The Climate VaR model is designed to provide a forward-looking and return-based assessment to measure climate-related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio. For example, extreme weather could damage assets at a company facility while new climate change regulation could require technological change. Both scenarios could impact a company's operations and financial results. By calculating the financial risks from climate change per security and per scenario, our Climate VaR model provides a framework that helps investors identify these risks and proactively optimize their portfolio performance, risk management and regulatory reporting. The approach follows TCFD recommendations by assessing both transition and physical risks and opportunities. The Climate VaR metric provides insight into the climate-stressed valuation of assets based on specific scenarios such as those established by the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the rise in average temperatures to well below 2C, preferably to no more than 1.5C, above pre-industrial levels. More specifically, MSCI ESG Research calculates an aggregate Climate VaR that consists of the Transition Climate VaR and the Physical Climate VaR. The Transition Climate VaR captures both risks and opportunities using the downside Policy Climate VaR and the upside Technology Opportunities Climate VaR. The analysis examines policy risks and technology opportunities under five different scenarios (Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment 2C, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways; Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment Model/Computable General Equilibrium 1.5 (AIM/CGE 1.5C); AIM/CGE 2C: Early action 2C scenario: AIM/CGE 2C Late: Late action 2C scenario: and AIM/CGE 3C: Limited policy action with emissions). Further detail can be found in our 2022 TCFD Report https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/32918722/MSCITCFDReport%2722.pdf/12ed312d-7204-118b-e601-3e6adc3a0192 at pages 18-27 and 44-45.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :MSCI CVaR

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to quantitatively analyze the climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI ESG Research comprehensively assesses future climate-change risks and opportunities, which include transition risks and opportunities related to GHG emissions limitations and physical risks and opportunities from climate change. Climate VaR aims to provide a quantitative and forward-looking analysis on how climate change may affect a company's market valuation. Costs are calculated out to the end of the century. The model sets the current level of climate-related physical risk from ten hazards to companies' facilities and how that may change under different future scenarios. The physical risk from these hazards is converted into costs or opportunities for each company facility. Based on the physical risk assessments, tropical cyclones pose the greatest risk to MSCI's office locations, particularly in Manila and Tokyo, and extreme heat and coastal flooding risk exposure may slightly increase at some office locations. An example of how the Climate VaR results directly influenced MSCI's business objectives and strategy is our choice of a second office location in Pune, India, which is roughly 100 miles inland from Mumbai and sits at a higher elevation. We considered other locations such as Hyderabad and Bangalore but decided on Pune for several reasons, including those related to longer-term climate risks. In addition, MSCI developed the Implied Temperature Rise metric, which is aligned with recommendations published by the TCFD Portfolio Alignment Team. Implied Temperature Rise indicates how much the world's temperature would increase if the whole economy had the same carbon overshoot or undershoot as the company in question.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2020, we have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI ESG Research to conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis that allows us to quantitatively analyze both transition and physical climate-related risks we may face in the coming years. The Climate VaR model is designed to provide a forward-looking and return-based assessment to measure climate-related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio. For example, extreme weather could damage assets at a company facility while new climate change regulation could require technological change. Both scenarios could impact a company's operations and financial results. By calculating the financial risks from climate change per security and per scenario, our Climate VaR model provides a framework that helps investors identify these risks and proactively optimize their portfolio performance, risk management and regulatory reporting. The approach follows TCFD recommendations by assessing both transition and physical risks and opportunities. The Climate VaR metric provides insight into the climate-stressed valuation of assets based on specific scenarios

such as those established by the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the rise in average temperatures to well below 2C, preferably to no more than 1.5C, above pre-industrial levels. More specifically, MSCI ESG Research calculates an aggregate Climate VaR that consists of the Transition Climate VaR and the Physical Climate VaR. The Transition Climate VaR captures both risks and opportunities using the downside Policy Climate VaR and the upside Technology Opportunities Climate VaR. The analysis examines policy risks and technology opportunities under five different scenarios (Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment 2C, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways; Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment Model/Computable General Equilibrium 1.5 (AIM/CGE 1.5C); AIM/CGE 2C: Early action 2C scenario: AIM/CGE 2C Late: Late action 2C scenario: and AIM/CGE 3C: Limited policy action with emissions). Further detail can be found in our 2022 TCFD Report https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/32918722/MSCITCFDReport%2722.pdf/12ed312d-7204-118b-e601-3e6adc3a0192 at pages 18-27 and 44-45.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

MSCI uses our Climate VaR model to assess the resilience of its business model under several climate scenarios and answer its focal questions. In addition, MSCI ESG Research developed Implied Temperature Rise, a metric designed to show the temperature alignment of companies, portfolios and funds with global climate targets. MSCI Inc. is the ultimate parent company of MSCI ESG Research. The disclosure of the Climate VaR model and Implied Temperature Rise analysis included herein for MSCI Inc. were conducted in the same manner and based on the same information available for other companies that are not affiliated with MSCI Inc. but have not been independently reviewed or audited. Due to the affiliate relationship and the potential for a conflict of interest, this report should not be relied upon as an independent analysis of MSCI Inc. with respect to the use of Climate VaR or Implied Temperature Rise. Overall, we found that the MSCI aggregate Climate VaR is -1.32%, which means that the Company's valuation can be reduced by -1.32% in a 2 mid-range and aggressive physical risks scenario. We believe that the nature of MSCI's business as a service provider of tools and solutions to the investment industry helps limit many common physical risks of climate change in even aggressive scenarios. Looking more closely at the Climate VaR result, we identified that the main contributor is physical risks, as -0.05% of the Climate VaR comes from policy risks, while -1.27% comes from physical risks. This analysis reports an impact on valuation that is limited and would come mainly from tropical cyclones, extreme heat and coastal flooding. Taken together, the analysis suggests these impacts would lower MSCI's valuation by 1.27% in an aggressive scenario (this scenario

represents a more severe future physical climate and is derived from the 95th percentile of the cost distribution and explores the most serious downside risk). While focusing on physical risks and assessing MSCI's exposure to 10 different hazards, we found that tropical cyclones present the greatest risk to our facilities. The analysis at the facility level revealed that our office in Manila, Philippines, has the largest exposure to tropical cyclones. While assessing all hazards, we specifically identified the offices with the greatest exposure to physical risks to help inform office location and expansion/contraction decisions. Our Implied Temperature Rise analysis indicates MSCI's Implied Temperature Rise is 1.3C, indicating how much the temperature of the world would increase if the whole economy had the same carbon undershoot as MSCI. This estimated impact amounts detailed above are based on an analysis conducted in 2021, are estimates that are subject to modification and are also subject to change as new data, methodologies, and climate models evolve, reflecting the inherent uncertainties in long-term climate risk assessments.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We do not plan to do so as it is not relevant to our business model. Our Climate Transition Plan outlines our targets on renewable energy and cross-references our CDP questionnaire and TCFD Report for further detail on our sustainable products and services. Our website also outlines our full sustainability offerings and

solutions, including our Global Fossil Fuels Exclusions Indexes which were launched in 2014 https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/indexes/index-categories/esg-indexes/global-fossil-fuels-exclusion-indexes

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We engage with our major stakeholders regularly on climate-related topics through one-on-one meetings as well as during our annual Corporate Responsibility Investor Roadshow.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

NA

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Our Climate Transition Plan outlines our commitments, including our targets emissions reductions and initiatives to reduce our overall environmental impact. We report our progress on our Environmental Sustainability site our website. This includes milestones on our journey to net-zero reached in 2022 and 2023 such as receiving SBTi validation of our science-based near-term, long-term and net-zero targets and the adoption an internal carbon pricing (ICP) policy.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Climate-Transition-Plan-2022.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The growing focus by investors on taking climate change into account has led to a strategic focus on climate in our product development. We offer climate solutions across our product lines and asset classes, and to support a growing number of client types and use cases. Since launching our climate product, the MSCI Low Carbon indexes in 2014, we have observed a growing interest from investors in climate-related issues. This demand, which influences MSCI's short- and long-term business strategy, has resulted in the diversification and expansion of our offerings. The emergence of climate-disclosure frameworks and climate-related financial and transparency regulation has also increased demand for climate-related stress testing and scenario analysis. Our Climate Risk Center, which we established following MSCI's acquisition of Carbon Delta in 2019, comprises of specialists who are dedicated to the development of intuitive, forward-looking tools designed to help investors measure and manage risks associated with climate change, to identify climate-related opportunities for innovation and positive impact and to make environmental sustainability part of their long-term investment strategy. In 2023, we launched MSCI Corporate Sustainability Insights, a solution that gives clients the ability to track, measure and compare their sustainability and climate data versus peers, while also identifying potential disclosure gaps, through intuitive charts, graphs and maps. In 2023, we also completed the acquisition of Trove Research Ltd, a carbon markets intelligence provider, which accelerates our ability to provide data and analysis on voluntary carbon markets. We anticipate continuing to expand and enhance our climate- and sustainability-related products and services. MSCI's climate indexes, metrics, data and analytical tools, together with our ESG research and ratings, are some of our most strategically important and highest-growth offerings. They address growing demand from investors, companies and financial intermediaries for making climate change part of their investment decision. We are focused on being an influential thought leader on climate-related considerations for the global investment community and other market participants.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

MSCI regularly evaluates the potential for disruptions to our supply chain. New business-critical suppliers are evaluated by MSCI's Information Security, Business Resiliency and Sustainable Supplier Management teams to ensure they pass rigorous onboarding requirements. This review includes understanding the potential for disruption in the short- and long-term due to various factors, including climate, weather-related and other physical risks. We analyze our suppliers' resiliency and business continuity plans to deal with various risks, including temperature extremes, storm damage, coastal flooding and other physical climate risks which may disrupt their operations and in turn may directly or indirectly impact our operations or ability to deliver our products and services. We identify sources of critical services to reduce the potential impact of supply chain disruptions wherever possible. For example, MSCI operates in data centers in the U.S. to enhance our ability

to maintain continuity in the event extreme weather or other climate-related risks were to impact one of the locations. Notably, MSCI also partners with Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform as strategic cloud services providers. Both provide MSCI geographically diverse data center locations, allowing us to mitigate the potential impact of a climate event to any specific site. We work to reduce our reliance on extended supply chains with the goal of improving resilience and lowering costs. For example, we use regional and local re-distributers for technology hardware and software. We also consider the office location when evaluating the decision to leverage consultants and contingent workers in support of any business-critical operations as well as emphasize local and regional sourcing for furniture, fixtures and office supplies for our offices around the world. When selecting new office space, we follow a checklist which considers nearly 50 criteria and is reviewed and updated at least annually to account for a building's vulnerability to extreme weather events and natural disasters, the availability of renewable electricity, proximity to public transportation, energy-efficient core building systems, and controls to reduce electricity consumption. We also purchase energy-efficient and sustainable products for our offices.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

MSCI continues to invest in climate solutions to enhance MSCI's product line due to increasing demand for better data on the impacts of climate change on organizations and investment portfolios globally. The demand for disclosure of timely, accurate and reasonable data on climate change has influenced MSCI's strategy for investment in R&D. MSCI continues to strive to serve as a leader providing valuable insights pertaining to sustainability and climate change impacts to the institutional investor community. Examples of our climate-related R&D investments include: Firstly, Implied Temperature Rise, a forward-looking metric, designed to show the temperature alignment of companies, portfolios and funds with global climate targets. Investors can use Implied Temperature Rise to set decarbonization targets and support engagement on climate risk. Our Implied Temperature Rise data on over 2,900 companies is publicly available via an open search tool on MSCI.com. We have since expanded the public availability of the metric to include MSCI indexes and thousands of funds. The metric is also designed to support TCFD reporting; Secondly, Climate Lab Enterprise, which combines a comprehensive set of climate data and analytics with powerful forecasting tools to help investors measure, manage and monitor climate risk and the shift to sustainable growth consistently across companies, portfolios and enterprises; and Finally, MSCI Net-Zero Tracker, a quarterly report on progress by the world's listed companies in curbing climate risk. The Net-Zero Knowledge Hub is an open educational resource provided by MSCI. We also completed the acquisition of Trove Research Ltd, a carbon markets intelligence provider, which accelerates our ability to provide data and analysis on voluntary carbon markets.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

To reduce climate risks related to our own operations, MSCI aims to align our business operations with the goal of limiting the rise in average temperatures to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. Our strategic and operational decision-making considers climate change with the goal of aligning our operations with achieving net-zero emissions and we encourage our suppliers to do the same. MSCI developed an Environmental Policy which is reviewed annually and updated when required — more frequently as priorities and/or relevant regulations change. The implementation of the policy is managed and monitored by the Global Corporate Services Department (GCSD). The policy outlines the environmental, including climate and carbon, principles which guide our strategic and operational decisions. Climate and carbon factors weigh into decisions taken in support of the policy. MSCI supports and enables its employees to adopt hybrid-work patterns. Our support of this approach has led the GCSD to reduce and/or eliminate the need for office space in some locations. This reduction trend continued during 2023, as demonstrated by reducing the size of offices, including in Manila, Budapest and Beijing. We continuously evaluate additional opportunities to implement further office-size reductions. MSCI also considers chronic or acute physical climate risks that have the potential to disrupt business operations for the short- and long-term as part of its new location and new office selection process. We investigate the availability of renewable energy options, apply our Climate VaR quantitative tools, and conduct a comprehensive site selection checklist of nearly 50 criteria are considered to evaluate all potential new locations and/or select physical buildings for proposed MSCI offices.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

As part of MSCI's short-, medium- and long-term strategic and financial processes and quarterly business reviews, senior management, including the Executive Committee, reviews business results and trends, including incurred and projected costs associated with providing climate-related products, as well as creating more sustainable operations. As part of this planning, MSCI evaluates the impact of climate change on MSCI's direct costs. Examples of how climate-related costs have impacted these processes include: Direct costs of investing in technology to reduce MSCI's Scope 3 GHG emissions by strengthening tools to support increased use of virtual meetings to reduce business travel related emissions while maintaining high levels of client engagement; and Direct costs of developing policies and practices to promote environmental sustainability and efficiencies, including prioritizing office space certified by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) when entering into new leases. A similar process exists to review opportunities for acquisitions and divestment. For example, in 2023 MSCI acquired Trove Research which accelerates our ability to provide data and analysis on voluntary carbon markets. We also consider any climate-related impacts through our business resilience process and insurance coverage, including the cost of premiums. MSCI's financial planning process includes an evaluation of changes in client demand for climate-related solutions.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
☑ Set a carbon offset budget

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

MSCI considered multiple factors when establishing a carbon pricing fee, ultimately choosing a price that would position us as a leader in the industry.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Travel

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Business Travel

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

7.99

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Pricing impact is monitored and evaluated through the analysis of travel trends over time. We will continue to monitor the impact of the carbon price on travel and business decisions.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritizing engagement with suppliers that have the highest CO2 footprint and have not yet publicly disclosed a plan or target to reduce their footprint allows MSCI to focus on areas of greatest impact and drive action towards carbon emissions reduction.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

MSCI's Supplier Code of Conduct highlights the environmental expectations we have of our suppliers. To address non-compliance, top suppliers by spend who do not meet MSCI's environmental expectations are engaged by the Supplier Sustainability and Diversity team.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ First-party verification
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Note that for all the metrics provided in 5.11.6, we refer to our requirement that all suppliers set science-based targets. Based on a detailed analysis, we identified top suppliers (by spend and emissions) which did not have science-based emissions reduction targets. During 2023 we engaged directly with 15 suppliers to understand their plans and to encourage them to implement emissions-reduction initiatives. We have instituted a process to engage and meet with suppliers to discuss their climate-related plans, focusing on carbon emissions tracking and disclosure, and setting carbon reduction targets, stressing the importance of their alignment with our climate goals. In addition to members of our Supplier Sustainability and Diversity team, senior management stakeholders from across the company join these discussions to emphasize the critical nature of setting and achieving science-based emissions reduction targets. Additionally, our CEO emailed top suppliers to

emphasize MSCI's commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2040 and shared our Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets out MSCI's values and expectations for our suppliers, including environmental and climate commitments we expect them to adhere to.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify **:**MSCI directed them to SBTi and the GHG protocol to find additional information around how to set SBTs and measure GHG emissions.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers contribute to the majority of MSCI's Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, in 2023 we conducted online research using various sources including SBTi.org, CDP, and company-specific websites to identify whether our top suppliers either have set or have committed to setting science-based targets. The information collected was used to identify top suppliers by spend and emissions that had not committed or set science-based targets. During 2023 we engaged directly with these top suppliers to understand their plans and to encourage them to implement emissions-reduction initiatives. We have instituted a process to engage and meet with suppliers to discuss their climate-related plans, focusing on carbon emissions tracking and disclosure, and setting carbon reduction targets, stressing the importance of their alignment with our climate goals. In addition to members of our Supplier Sustainability and Diversity team, senior management stakeholders from across the company joined these discussions to emphasize the critical nature of setting and achieving science-based emissions reduction targets. By the end of 2023 we were able to see that some suppliers that had been engaged, which did not have science-based targets nor a commitment to setting science-based targets at the beginning of the year, committed to setting science-based carbon reduction targets line with SBTi.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Setting a science-based emissions reduction target, Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3), Purchasing of low-carbon or renewable energy, and Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Analysis by the MSCI Climate Risk Center has shown the increasingly significant threat climate change poses to the long-term resilience of investment portfolios. Our aim is to equip investors with the tools to benchmark, measure and manage exposure to climate risk while identifying sustainable investment opportunities. MSCI's position at the intersection of capital markets enables us to analyze data as it emerges, discover previously hidden or undervalued opportunities and risks, and anticipate future needs. Our end-to-end solutions and data help investors integrate climate change throughout their investment processes. Whether they are in the process of defining their objectives, making climate considerations part of portfolio construction and risk management, engaging with companies and external stakeholders or reporting on progress, we can help them find the right solution at every stage. Through our analysis, we can help clients extract value from large amounts of climate and biodiversity data. MSCI Climate Value-at-Risk (CvaR) covers more than 10,000 companies, assessing all of their associated equities and corporate bonds, more than 9,000 sovereign bonds and over 1 million private real estate assets. The launch of our Climate Action Indexes enable investors to integrate climate considerations into global and regional equity market portfolios. Investors can select our Climate Action Indexes which aim to help drive the transition in the real economy our Low Carbon Target Indexes which aim to reduce portfolio emissions, and our Climate Paris Aligned Indexes which aim to align with a 1.5C scenario for net-zero strategies. Additionally, GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence delivers continuously expanding, location-based data for 70,000 public and private companies, covering more than one million sites worldwide. This tool offers granular insights into physical risks, nature and their financial impacts from entire portfolios or loan books to individual locations For the purposes of CDP Question 5.11.9.2, we share our solutions through our marketing and our customer are able to find information on our full offering of sustainability and climate products and solutions on MSCI.com, as well as sharing our offering in more targeted marketing material.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MSCI measures success by the number of customers subscribing to our climate-related products and services, and by industry sources identifying us as experts for ESG Indexes. Our sustainability and climate offering, which include ratings, screening tools, ESG-related indexes and climate-focused products, are some of our most strategically important and highest-growth segments. To track customer subscriptions, we monitor the revenue run-rate for these products. The run-rate for MSCI's ESG and Climate segment was USD 319 million in 2023 compared to USD 267 million in 2022, a 20% increase year-over-year (as defined in the Company's financial statements). Our industry recognition is demonstrated by several key awards and acknowledgments: MSCI was named as one of Barron's '100 Most Sustainable Companies 2024.' Newsweek recognized MSCI as one of 'America's Greenest Companies 2024.' Since 2016, MSCI ESG Research has been recognized as a "Gold Standard Data Provider" by the Deep Data Delivery Standard. Our Implied Temperature Rise tool won 'Most Innovative Product' at the ESG Investing Awards 2023. MSCI won "Best Index Provider — ESG ETFs" at the ETF Express European Awards in 2021, 2023 and 2024. The Bloomberg MSCI Green Bond Index won "Best Green Bond Index" in every year from 2017 to 2023 at the Environmental Finance Green Bond Awards. For a complete overview of our awards, visit: https://www.msci.com/recognition

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We believe that engaging with our shareholders and prospective shareholders is the best way to address the issues that matter most to them. Dialogue with these constituencies helps us understand their perspectives on the Company's goals and expectations for performance and helps us identify issues that might affect our long-term CR strategy and climate practices. As such, we offer several opportunities to provide feedback to our Board and senior management, including inviting certain shareholders to address the Board to present their views on the Company.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

During our Annual Corporate Responsibility Investor Roadshow, the team met with shareholders representing 35.5% of shares to discuss topics across corporate responsibility including our climate commitments. The team engaged with investors on our new internal carbon pricing, supply chain engagement as well as our carbon reduction targets. We gained constructive feedback during these meetings, which was shared with our Board and management to drive continuing improvements in our corporate responsibility policies and practices. The presentation is available publicly at https://ir.msci.com/static-files/c0c1827b-d044-4359-b0d0-54d2a02324e8
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*MSCI continues to build and expand on its environmental sustainability program and engages across its supply chain.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For the purposes of setting inventory organizational boundaries, MSCI is utilizing the operational control approach. These boundaries include facilities where MSCI has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by MSCI. In cases where MSCI has operational control but does not wholly own facilities, these facilities will be included in the inventory. This approach is consistent with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

In 2023, MSCI completed the acquisition of The Burgiss Group, LLC, and Trove Research.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

MSCI previously owned a 33% stake in The Burgiss Group ('Burgiss') since January 2020 and completed the acquisition of the remaining 66% in August 2023. Burgiss is a Hoboken, New Jersey-based market-leading provider of data, analytics, and technology solutions for investors in private assets. MSCI also completed its acquisition of Trove Research ('Trove'), a firm specializing in data and analytics on the voluntary carbon markets. The acquisition of Trove was completed in November 2023.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Consistent with the GHG Protocol, a recalculation shall be performed if any significant qualitative or quantitative change is made to the data, inventory boundary and/or methods; 'Significant' is defined as a structural change such as merger or acquisition or a data error over 5% (GHG Protocol, 2004).

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*MSCI calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions in alignment with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRIWBSCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7721

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Regional emission factors for electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; USA - US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and Non-USA - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (IEA). The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practices as followed by WRIWBSCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4426

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRIWBSCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37706

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services emissions were calculated using a hybrid model, leveraging MSCI's spend with suppliers and applying either industry-specific emissions factors or supplier-specific emissions factors. Industry-specific emissions factors used were pulled from Watershed's CEDA Global 5 model. Supplier spend was adjusted by Watershed to account for inflation using the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Chain-Type Price Indexes for Gross Output by Industry and then multiplied by the corresponding emissions factor. Supplier-specific emissions factors are calculated by Watershed using information from suppliers that report to CDP. The calculation was (supplier's Scope 1, 2, and upstream categories of Scope 3) / revenue. Supplier spend was multiplied by the corresponding supplier specific emissions factor when this information was available.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI's internal databases do not differentiate between capital goods and purchased goods & services. As such, per guidance from the GHG Protocol, all emissions associated with purchases are accounted for in the Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services category.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2847

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated using Defra's Well-to-tank (WTT) and IEA's transmission & distribution (T&D) emission factors for fuels and electric power applied to MSCI's Scope 1 and 2 consumption.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transport is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that requirements shipment. All of MSCI's products are either digital or service based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products are captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category. Emissions from the transportation of employees on their way to provide services are captured in the Business Travel Scope 3 category. Emissions from shipments of goods that facility that delivery of MSCI's services (e.g. office equipment) are captured in the Purchased Goods and Services category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

677

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Using location data, waste was calculated each month by the appropriate emissions factors (EF), USEPA, for landfill and recycling. Commuting data used to derive the number of “in-office” days per employee, given the assumption is working from home generates no waste. Waste produced by each employee was estimated with CalRecycle benchmarks, and all building types were assumed "Public Administration". Where disposal methods weren't reported, the percent of waste disposed by pathway was calculated using EPA data for US and Defra Waste from Households data from non-US countries. For non-employees: generated waste, emissions were calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste - type produced by the material-specific EF (for this, EFs are the same as those for employee generated waste.)

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9052

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes air travel, hotel stays, rail and car rentals. Air travel data is based on internal tracking of flights taken by origin and destination, and Defra air travel emission factors. EFs vary based on distance and passenger class, with components such as combustion emissions, radiative forcing emissions, and well-to-

tank emissions influencing the emissions factor. Hotel emissions are calculated based on the total room nights per country multiplied by Defra emission factors for hotel stays specified for each country. Car rental is calculated by taking total miles per vehicle type, using Defra emission factors for passenger vehicles. Total rail passenger miles were multiplied by the appropriate EF. EFs differ for U.S. and non-U.S. rail modes.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5453

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes employees commuting to the office and employee homeworking estimates. Work categorizated as remote (0x per week in office), hybrid (2x per week in office) and onsite (4x per week in office) and average regional employee commuting patterns were used to derive commutes for each employee. The estimated mixed miles commuted were multiplied by the EFs of each commute type. For cars, the EPA Emissions factor for "Passenger Car" was used, unless more regional specific data was available. For public transit, use of varying transit types was averaged and each type was multiplied by the EF Hub emissions factor. Walking and biking were assumed to emit no emissions. Employee home energy consumption for each month was multiplied by the percentage of days an employee was working remotely, then multiplied by the local electricity EF, natural gas EF, or other relevant fuel EFs.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI utilized total square footage of upstream leased assets (not included in Scope 1 & 2) multiplied by an average assumed energy consumption per square footage (CBECs) intensity figure to derive total energy use. Emissions were estimated using total energy usage multiplied by the regional emission factor (eGRID).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream transport is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that requirements shipment. All of MSCI's products are either digital or service based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category. Emissions from the transportation of employees on their way to provide services are captured in the Business Travel Scope 3 category. Emissions from shipments of goods that facility that delivery of MSCI's services (e.g. office equipment) are captured in the Purchased Goods and Services category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI does not sell products that require further processing downstream. All of MSCI's products are either digital or services based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2026

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI evaluated user login statistics for all file transfers and webpage engagement. Data center usage is accounted for in Scope 1 & 2; this category evaluates the computer energy usage (and resulting emissions) from clients using desktop or laptop computers when using MSCI's web-based tools. Energy usage was calculated using an average assumed engagement time per login (and average file transfer time). Emissions were calculated based on total energy multiplied by the assumed client location, assuming only electric power usage.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities (i.e., no physical goods are sold that result in an end-of-life emission). All of MSCI's products are either digital or services based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI utilized total square footage of downstream leased assets (not included in Scope 1 & 2) multiplied by an average assumed energy consumption per square footage (CBECs) intensity figure to derive total energy use. Emissions were estimated using total energy usage multiplied by the regional emission factor (eGRID).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities - MSCI does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI chose to include additional disclosure of financed emissions. Stakes in acquired companies were multipled by their emissions. Calculations were done according to the SBTi's standards.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream Scope 3 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

(7.6.3) Methodological details Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Scope 1 equivalent emission factors for CO2, CH4, N2O by fuel type are used for all MSCI sites worldwide according to figures published by the United States Mandatory Reporting Rule MRR The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7048

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

513

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7051

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

673

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6707

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1193

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7586

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

3743

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7721

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

4426

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all leased facilities where MSCI has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013). Emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to MSCI facilities are defined by the following methods in each relative geography where MSCI operates; Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable; USA - US EPA Emissions Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Europe - European Residual Mix (REDISS); Rest of World - International Energy Agency CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion. The quantification methodologies are in accordance with best practice as followed by WRI/WBCSD GHG Reporting Protocol Scope 2 Standard. [Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44051

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

13

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased goods and services emissions were calculated using a hybrid model, leveraging MSCI's spend with suppliers and applying either industry specific emissions factors or supplier-specific emissions factors. Industry specific emissions factors used were pulled from Watershed's CEDA Global 5 model. Supplier spend was adjusted by Watershed to account for inflation using the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Chain-Type Price Indexes for Gross Output by Industry and then multiplied by the corresponding emissions factor. Supplier specific emissions factors are calculated by Watershed using information from suppliers that report to CDP.

The calculation was (supplier's Scope 1, 2, and upstream categories of Scope 3) / revenue. Supplier spend was multiplied by the corresponding supplier specific emissions factor when this information was available.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI's internal databases do not differentiate between capital goods and purchased goods & services. As such, per guidance from the GHG Protocol, all emissions associated with purchases are accounted for in C1 - Purchased Goods & Services.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using Defra’s Well-to-tank (WTT) and IEA's transmission & distribution (T&D) emission factors for fuels and electric power applied to MSCI's Scope 1 and 2 consumption.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transport is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that requirements shipment. All of MSCI's products are either digital or service based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category. Emissions from the transportation of employees on their way to provide services are captured in the Business Travel Scope 3 category. Emissions from shipments of goods that facility that delivery of MSCI's services (e.g. office equipment) are captured in the Purchased Goods and Services category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using location data, waste was calculated each month by the appropriate EF (USEPA) for landfill and recycling. Commuting data used to derive the number of "in-office" days per employee, given the assumption is working from home generates no waste. Waste produced by each employee was estimated with CalRecycle benchmarks, and all building types were assumed "Public Administration". Where disposal methods weren't reported, the percent of waste disposed by pathway was calculated using EPA data for US countries and DEFRA Waste from Households data from non-US countries. For non employee - generated waste, emissions were calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste - type produced by the material-specific EF (for this, EFs are the same as those for employee generated waste.)

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4733

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes air travel, hotel stays, rail and car rentals. Air travel data is based on internal tracking of flights taken by origin and destination, and Defra air travel emission factors. EFs vary based on distance and passenger class, with components such as combustion emissions, radiative forcing emissions, and well-to-

tank emissions influencing the emissions factor. Hotel emissions are calculated based on the total room nights per country multiplied by Defra emission factors for hotel stays specified for each country. Car rental is calculated by taking total miles per vehicle type, using Defra emission factors for passenger vehicles. Total rail passenger miles were multiplied by the appropriate EF. EFs differ for U.S. and non-U.S. rail modes.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4404

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes employees commuting to the office and employee homeworking estimates. Work categorizated as remote (0x per week in office), hybrid (2x per week in office) and onsite (4x per week in office) and average regional employee commuting patterns were used to derive commutes for each employee. The estimated mixed miles commuted were multiplied by the EFs of each commute type. For cars, the EPA Emissions factor for "Passenger Car" was used, unless more regional specific data was available. For public transit, use of varying transit types was averaged and each type was multiplied by the EF Hub emissions factor. Walking and biking were assumed to emit no emissions. Employee home energy consumption for each month was multiplied by the percentage of days an employee was working remotely, then multiplied by the local electricity EF, natural gas EF, or other relevant fuel EFs.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI utilized total square footage of upstream leased assets (not included in Scope 1 & 2) multiplied by an average assumed energy consumption per square footage (CBECs) intensity figure to derive total energy use. Emissions were estimated using total energy usage multiplied by the regional emission factor (eGRID).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream transport is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that requirements shipment. All of MSCI's products are either digital or service based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category. Emissions from the transportation of employees on their way to provide services are captured in the Business Travel Scope 3 category. Emissions from shipments of goods that facility that delivery of MSCI's services (e.g. office equipment) are captured in the Purchased Goods and Services category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI does not sell products that require further processing downstream. All of MSCI's products are either digital or services based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2270

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Involves breaking down the use phase, measuring emissions per product, and aggregating emissions

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI evaluated user login statistics for all file transfers and webpage engagement. Data center usage is accounted for in Scope 1 & 2; this category evaluates the computer energy usage (and resulting emissions) from clients using desktop or laptop computers when using MSCI's web-based tools. Energy usage was calculated

using an average assumed engagement time per login (and average file transfer time). Emissions were calculated based on total energy multiplied by the assumed client location, assuming only electric power usage.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities (i.e., no physical goods are sold that result in an end of life emission). All of MSCI's products are either digital or services based. Emissions from the utilization of digital products is captured in the Use of Sold Goods Scope 3 category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

357

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI utilized total square footage of downstream leased assets (not included in Scope 1 & 2) multiplied by an average assumed energy consumption per square footage (CBECs) intensity figure to derive total energy use. Emissions were estimated using total energy usage multiplied by the regional emission factor (eGRID).

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities - MSCI does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

MSCI chose to include additional disclosure of financed emissions. Stakes in acquired companies were multiplied by their emissions. Calculations were done according to the SBTi's standards.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream Scope 3 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

35361.72

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2640

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

136

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2441

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3833

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2883

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

316

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2023, MSCI completed the acquisition of The Burgiss Group, LLC, and Trove Research. Emissions were rebaselined to incorporate these acquisitions.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30519.93

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2188

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

950

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3446

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3044

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

413

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2023, MSCI completed the acquisition of The Burgiss Group, LLC, and Trove Research. Emissions were rebaselined to incorporate these acquisitions.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

33083.55

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2807

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

117

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1798

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3064

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2026

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

413

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2023, MSCI completed the acquisition of The Burgiss Group, LLC, and Trove Research. Emissions were rebaselined to incorporate these acquisitions.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

37705.86

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2847

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

677

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9052

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5453

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2026

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

417

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2023, MSCI completed the acquisition of The Burgiss Group, LLC, and Trove Research. Emissions were rebaselined to incorporate these acquisitions. [Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20241010rev1.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

pages 3 & 11

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20241010rev1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pages 3 & 11

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20241010rev1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pages 3 & 11

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2023 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20241010rev1.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

pages 3 & 11

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.89

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

20.92

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (S12) for MSCI are 649 mtons CO2e in 2023, and 827 in 2022. This means that there was an absolute change in emissions of 177 mtons CO2e, equal to a 21% decrease (177 / 827) * 100 21% Change in renewable energy consumption purchases from 2022 - 2023 aided in MSCI's overall emissions*

*reduction, with a reduction of 172.89 mtons CO2e from increased EAC purchases. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above: (172.89 / 827) * 100 20.92% reduction.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.66

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (S12) for MSCI are 649 mtons CO2e in 2023, and 827 in 2022. This means that there was an absolute change in emissions of 177 mtons CO2e, equal to a 21% decrease (177 / 827) * 100 21% MSCI had one emissions reduction initiative in 2023 that helped to further reduce MSCI's overall emissions footprint. The calculated emissions reduction from this project was 49.66 mtons CO2e due downsizing the Manila office in December 2023. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described above: (49.66/ 827) * 100 6.01% reduction*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change due to divestments in 2023

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes due to acquisitions in 2023. Both MSCI acquisitions were rebaselined back to MSCI's 2019 base year.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no output changes in 2023

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in methodology in 2023

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary in 2023

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Insignificant change in physical operating conditions in 2023

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.19

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.47

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (S12) for MSCI are 649 mtons CO2e in 2023, and 827 in 2022. This means that there was an absolute change in emissions of 177 mtons CO2e, equal to a 21% decrease (177 / 827) * 100 21% After calculating the change in emissions from renewable energy and emissions reduction projects, an increase of 45.19 mtons CO2e is left unidentified. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described above: (45.19/ 827) * 100 5.47% increase.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes to note in 2023
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

136.08

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.11

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.22

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

806

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

163

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

319

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

502

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

108

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

293

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

177

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

124

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4457

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas*	*88.52*
Row 2	*APAC*	*46.55*
Row 3	*EMEA*	*1.37*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Berkeley

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.09

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.8707

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.2709

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Budapest

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.5206

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.0644

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Coimbatore

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.04

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

11.0046

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.9616

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

London

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.5198

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.0773

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Monterrey

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.6477

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.3529

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mumbai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.51

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.1618

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.8576

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norman

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.1837

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-97.4383

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Toronto - First Canadian Place

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.6493

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.3808
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas*	*4780.2*	*17.29*
Row 2	*APAC*	*1539.49*	*235.19*

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	*EMEA*	*728.35*	*260.33*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.874

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berkeley

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.96

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Boston

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.919

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Budapest

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

70.96

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Caissa (Burgiss)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.368

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chicago

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.394

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Coimbatore

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.948

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dubai

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

292.824

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

176.892

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Frankfurt

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.814

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.148

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Geneva

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.594

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Geneva DC1 - Safehost

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.231

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Geneva DC2 - GTT

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.339

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hoboken (Burgiss)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.46

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hong Kong - Three Pacific

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.025

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Las Vegas DC1 - Switch NAP4

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1731.072

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Las Vegas DC2 - Switch NAP8

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1849.149

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

London

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

124.036

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69.294

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lulea (RCA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.044

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Manila

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

502.087

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Milan

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.437

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Monterrey

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

319.07

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mumbai

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

610.873

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

163.476

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New York

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

444.85

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New York (RCA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89.052

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Norman

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

148.404

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.292

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Paris

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.443

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pune

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

154.778

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Francisco

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.448

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Jose (RCA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.78

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Seoul

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.071

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.227

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.179

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.512

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sofia (Burgiss)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.716

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stellenbosch (Burgiss)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107.658

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stockholm (RCA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.421

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sydney

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.888

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taipei

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.746

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.798

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.203

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Toronto - First Canadian Place

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.275

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zurich - Prime Tower

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.837

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7048

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions are reported for all MSCI operations that are captured in our consolidated financial group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

MSCI does not report emissions for any entities outside of our consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We face no challenges when calculating client specific emissions
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Based on MSCI's industry, none of our product lines materially vary in emissions generated.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

676.13

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

676.13

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18710.14

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

18710.14

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

35.19

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

35.19

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2817.55

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2817.55

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18710.14

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3528.87

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

22239.01
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass is consumed

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass is consumed

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other renewable fuels are consumed

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Coal is consumed

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

191.72

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

191.72

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes diesel fuel consumption for backup generators

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

484.41

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

484.41

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes natural gas consumption for heating

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels are consumed

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

676.13

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

191.72

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

484.41

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total MSCI Scope 1 consumption
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42.82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96.81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36.14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

148.76

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

370.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

896.38

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Indian REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26.32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42.15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

782.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

706.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119.61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22.02

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2325.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

244.28

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12426.87

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.82

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.81

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.14

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

148.76

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.97

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

78.74

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100.71

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

370.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

370.23

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

896.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

909.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1805.74

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.32

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

357.17

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

399.32

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

782.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

782.47

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

706.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

706.50

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22.02

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41.78

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69.61

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

119.61

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.83

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2325.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2325.50

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.31

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

244.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

984

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1228.28

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

265.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

385.47

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

650.85

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12426.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

96.21

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12523.08
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

2.567e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

649

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2528920000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

30.16

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

Last year's (2022) Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions totaled 827 mtCO2e. Therefore 827 /2,248,598,000 0.00000037. This year's (2023) Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions totaled 649 mtCO2e. Therefore, 649 /2,528,920,000 0.0000002567. The reason for the change was primarily attributed to MSCI's increase in renewable energy procurement (achieving 100% renewable electricity from REC purchases in 2023), as well as increased revenue, which helped drive a 30.16% decrease in total Scope 1&2 emissions per total unit revenue from 2022 - 2023.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

22239.01

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total energy use (in MWh)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.33

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

MSCI has increased our total energy consumption across all of our sites by approximately.33% from 2022 to 2023. Despite the small increase in consumption, we have still managed to reduce our Scope 1&2 market-based emissions footprint from 2022 to 2023 by approximately 21% by investing in renewable energy opportunities.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Certificate_MSCI.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/03/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

272

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4426

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4698.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

939.600

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

136.43

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

512.82

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

649.250

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

107.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of our Scope 1 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

MSCI commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 80% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve reductions we plan to reduce our operational footprint, continue improving our operational energy efficiency and will continue to increase our sourcing of renewable electricity. The progress curve is likely to incremental over time.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Certificate_MSCI.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/03/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37706

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2847

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

677

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9052

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5453

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2026

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

417

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58208.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

58208.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

29104.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44051

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2585

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4733

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4404

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2270

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

357

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58621.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

58621.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of our Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

MSCI also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to drive emissions reductions in our supply chain through supplier engagement and procuring low-carbon products. We are pursuing remote working opportunities where possible for our office staff. We are also minimizing business travel and shifting to lower carbon modes of business travel where possible. We also plan to incentivize the procurement of renewable energy at our downstream leased offices. The progress curve is likely to be incremental over time.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/03/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter_MSCI.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both our Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

MSCI commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2040 from a 2019 base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

MSCI has not yet finalized plans to invest in neutralization activities. We are currently evaluating different carbon removal / offset options.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

MSCI is working on developing a process for target review.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*49.66*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

49.66

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

435097

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

170415

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 floors of the Manila office were given back (26F and 34F) from 1st December 2023. Size of the 2 floors together is 10.638 sq m and that helped to reduce space with 34%. Electricity consumption decreased by almost 50% comparing the period of June 2024 and June 2023.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In addition to taking steps to lower Scope 3 emissions we also believe that climate education and employee engagement on local climate action can help integrate a carbon reduction focus across MSCI. As of December 31, 2023, there were 28 Climate Action Network (CAN) groups and 85% of our employee base had the opportunity to participate in a CAN. The groups work across our global offices to increase awareness engagement and management of local and global environmental issues These groups lead discussions on local and at home climate aware practices such as increasing energy efficiency renewable energy usage and water conservation. Employees are also required to conduct business travel by the guidelines outlined in MSCIs travel policy guideline, which include: Guidelines encouraging virtual meetings instead of traveling; Requirement to use electric or hybrid vehicles if available whenever it is necessary to rent a car; Requirement to use preapproved hotels with strong sustainability practices; Requirement to book economy instead of business for most air travel; Guidelines that prioritize use of rail instead of air travel we proactively identify for travelers the city combinations where rail options are available; Guidelines that prioritize use of public transportation in lieu of cars or ride taxi services; Options for booking flight and rail presented to travelers via our online travel booking tool prioritized by level of emissions; Travel details including emissions are noted in pretravel approval and regularly reviewed with senior managers; and Tips for sustainable travel through a travel website and webinars aimed to educate travelers. Our hybrid work policies also potentially lower emissions by decreasing employee commuting.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Throughout 2023, we continued to explore many opportunities related to resource efficiency and continually seek to do more, including by selecting office space in buildings certified by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) — with highly efficient design, construction and operations.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:** ESG & Climate index equity and fixed income indexes

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

MSCI's suite of climate equity and fixed income indexes offer investors a range of options to align with their climate objectives. The MSCI Low Carbon indexes, for example, help investors focus on the potential risks of the low-carbon transition while still representing the performance of the broad equity market. The MSCI Paris Aligned and Climate Change indexes, which integrate criteria laid out by the EU, help investors stay on a decarbonization trajectory. For investors seeking to actively drive the transition to a low-carbon economy, MSCI has created the Climate Action Index and framework. This approach combines sector balance with a bottom-up company assessment to identify those companies best prepared for the transition. These indexes enable investors to incorporate climate considerations into their core portfolios. In addition, an increasing number of investors are eager to capitalize on the financial opportunities offered by companies participating in the evolution toward a sustainable economy and actively engaged in building a resilient future. The MSCI Resilient Future Indexes, launched in 2024, select constituents associated with the development of products or the provision of services focused on eight environmental-opportunity themes. All of these indexes also serve as the basis for customization for clients who have specific objectives.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Re-baselined GHG emissions for the 2019/2020/2021/2022 re-baselined inventory was verified for Scopes 1, 2 and Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

MSCI Inc 2019-2022 CDP Verification Report Final issued 20240926.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

MSCI ESG and climate ratings, research and data are produced by MSCI ESG Research LLC ("MSCI ESG Research"), a subsidiary of MSCI Inc. MSCI ESG Indexes, Analytics and Real Estate are products of MSCI Inc. that use information from MSCI ESG Research LLC. MSCI Indexes are administered by MSCI Limited (UK). Affiliate Conflicts Disclosure: MSCI ESG Research has developed a fully automated and forward-looking financial climate risk model called Climate Value-at-Risk ("Climate VaR") that was used to quantitatively analyze certain climate-related risks and opportunities included in this report for MSCI Inc. In addition, MSCI ESG Research has developed Implied Temperature Rise, a metric designed to show the temperature alignment of companies, portfolios and funds with global climate targets. MSCI Inc. is the ultimate parent company of MSCI ESG Research. The disclosure of the Climate VaR model and Implied Temperature Rise score included herein for MSCI Inc. were conducted in the same manner and based on the same information available for other companies not affiliated with MSCI Inc. but have not been independently reviewed or audited. Due to the affiliate relationship and the potential for a conflict of interest, this report should not be relied upon as an independent analysis of MSCI Inc. with respect to the use of the Climate VaR or Implied Temperature Rise. This report and reports that are referenced in this report contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements relate to future events involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, objectives or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, objectives or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "may," "could," "expect," "intend," "plan," "seek," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are, in some cases, beyond MSCI's control and that could materially affect our actual results, levels of activity, performance, objectives or achievements. Other factors that could materially affect actual results, levels of activity, performance, objectives or achievements can be found in the MSCI 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 9, 2024 and in quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission. If any of these risks or uncertainties

materialize, or if MSCI's underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary significantly from what MSCI projected. Statements and reports on our website or other websites that we refer to in this report will not be deemed a part of, or otherwise incorporated by reference in, this report. Some of the statements and reports contain cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information that should be carefully considered. Our statements and reports about our objectives may include statistics or metrics that are estimates, make assumptions based on developing standards that may change, and provide aspirational goals that are not intended to be promises or guarantees. Forward-looking and other statements in this report and other reports may also address our corporate responsibility and sustainability progress, plans and goals, and the inclusion of such statements is not an indication that these matters are necessarily material for the purposes of complying with or reporting pursuant to the U.S. federal securities laws and regulations, even if we use the word "material" or "materiality" in this report. In particular, inclusion of metrics in such reports or in this report is not intended to imply that such information is material to MSCI. Certain of our disclosures are informed by various third-party frameworks, in addition to stakeholder expectations. However, we cannot guarantee strict adherence to framework recommendations, and our disclosures based on these frameworks may change due to revisions in framework requirements, availability of information, changes in our business or applicable governmental policy, or other factors, some of which may be beyond our control. Any forward-looking statement in this report and statements and reports that are referenced in this report reflect MSCI's current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to MSCI's operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. The forward-looking statements in this report speak only as of the time they are made and do not necessarily reflect our outlook at any other point in time. MSCI assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Responsibility and Diversity Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]