MSCI

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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10/29/2026, 02:34 pm

Contents

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 decision-support tools and services for the global investment community. Our research-based data, analytics and indexes, supported by advanced technology, set standards for global investors and help clients assess climate-related risks, identify opportunities and build resilience in the energy transition. MSCI is a climate data provider to 88% of the world's 50 largest asset managers and the top climate index provider by equity ETF assets linked to indexes. We offer over 2,250 climate metrics, from GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence to Carbon Project Ratings, covering nearly 20,000 issuers. We also deliver analytics aligned with disclosure frameworks, as well as extensive climate-related datasets covering private assets. To learn more, please visit www.msci.com. Certain statements herein are forward-looking and based on current assumptions. Actual results may differ due to factors described in MSCI's SEC filings. For additional information on our use of 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.

Information Classification: GENERAL

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(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:

☑ 5 years

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

Select from:

☑ 5 years

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

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

3134459000

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US55354G1004

CUSIP number

Information Classification: GENERAL

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

55354G100

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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, we only have visibility of our Tier 1 suppliers and have mapped all known supplier tiers.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :CLIMADA

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Information Classification: GENERAL

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Heat stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Shifts in consumer preferences, Increased stakeholder concern or negative feedback, Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

MSCI maintains a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that supports the identification, assessment and management of environmental risks. Our ERM process is integrated across the organization and overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, MSCI's 2024 TCFD Report Strategy section (pp. 12–24) describes actual and potential impacts of climate related risks and opportunities on MSCI's businesses, strategy and financial planning, where such information is material. In the upstream value chain, transition risks include references to office leases and landlord relationships (p.14), data centers and cloud service providers (p.15), and the costs of purchasing sustainable equipment and materials (p.15). In the downstream value chain, climate-related risks and opportunities are driven by changes in customer behavior and preferences (p.15), growing demand for climate and sustainability data, and evolving regulatory requirements (pp. 22–23). We have used our Climate Value-at-Risk (VaR) Model to conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis that allows us to 1) quantitatively analyze both transition and physical climate-related risks we may face in the coming years and decades, and 2) respond to any significant changes in our operations, operating environment and new climate-related data. Our most recent Climate VaR analysis, from 2024, is described in detail in section 3.1. We intend to update this analysis to reflect any acquisitions and evolving climate conditions. Beyond scenario analysis, we also conduct impact and dependency assessments on our direct operations. In 2025, we conducted a geospatial LEAP assessment of our direct operations, using MSCI GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence to evaluate how MSCI's offices and key locations may be affected by environmental change. In parallel, we launched our Impact Assessment Tool, aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), to support our Double Materiality Assessment. This process examined sustainability (including environmental), impacts, risks, and opportunities not in isolation but in their systemic and interrelated context. No environmental topics were identified as material impacts in 2024. MSCI also evaluates the environmental impacts of its supply chain, particularly for Tier 1 suppliers in relation to their impact on climate. Given MSCI's Sustainability and Climate business, the firm evaluates opportunities across the business that relate to environmental matters. This comprehensive, integrated approach is designed to help ensure that material environmental matters are not only identified, assessed and mitigated, but also evaluated as opportunities to enhance our long-term value creation and support clients navigating similar challenges.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Other, please specify :MSCI GeoSpatial Analyisis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Information Classification: GENERAL

In anticipation of our inaugural Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) report, we conducted a geospatial screening of our direct operations in order to perform our LEAP assessment. Because biodiversity is inherently site-based, this type of analysis provides a clear, location-specific understanding of nature-related risks and dependencies across our operations. Process: We undertook a geospatial analysis of MSCI's global office footprint. This assessment mapped our physical assets against multiple environmental layers, including: Healthy Forest Areas, Intact Biodiversity Areas, Prime Areas for Conservation, Deforestation Fronts, Biodiversity Sensitive Areas, local biodiversity intactness, water availability and condition, water-use sensitivity, integrated with 17 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators. The assessment also considered contextual differences, recognizing that the environmental relevance of a site may differ depending on whether it is located in industrial areas or in proximity to sensitive ecosystems. Results: The analysis concluded that MSCI's current global office locations are not situated within priority nature-sensitive areas such as intact biodiversity areas, conservation frontiers, or deforestation zones. No site scored High or Very High on water availability or water condition, and no significant dependencies on land or water resources were identified for our direct operations. Dependencies on regulating ecosystem services such as air quality and local climate regulation are most pronounced in APAC, and extreme heat, poor air quality and wildfire are the main physical risks to our direct operations.
[Add row]

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

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In 2023, MSCI conducted an externally supported sustainability-related materiality assessment to identify and prioritize the topics most significant to our business and stakeholders. The assessment was guided by leading frameworks and standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Fourteen sustainability topics were identified for MSCI's consideration, with both risks and opportunities evaluated for each. Of these, three key environmental topics — Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Carbon Emissions — are highlighted alongside social and governance topics as core to MSCI's sustainability priorities. For more information, see MSCI's Materiality Assessment: https://www.msci.com/discover-msci/corporate-responsibility/materiality-assessment. As part of MSCI's 2024 Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), we evaluated the interconnected nature of environmental topics across the value chain using the MSCI Impact Assessment Tool, which is aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This process examined environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities not in isolation but in their systemic and interrelated context. No environmental topics were identified as material impacts. See 2.3 for an overview of our LEAP assessment.
[Fixed row]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Overview: MSCI has begun preparing for the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) by conducting a geospatial screening of our direct operations in order to perform our LEAP assessment. Because biodiversity is inherently site-based, this type of analysis provides a clear, location-specific understanding of nature-related risks and dependencies across our operations. Process: We undertook a geospatial analysis of MSCI's global office footprint. This assessment mapped our physical assets against multiple environmental layers, including: Healthy Forest Areas, Intact Biodiversity Areas, Prime Areas for Conservation, Deforestation Fronts, Biodiversity Sensitive Areas, local biodiversity intactness, water availability and condition, water-use sensitivity, and land-use sensitivity, integrated with 17 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators. The assessment also considered contextual differences, recognizing that the environmental relevance of a site may differ depending on whether it is located in industrial areas or in proximity to sensitive ecosystems. Results: The analysis concluded that MSCI's current global office locations are not situated within priority nature-sensitive areas such as intact biodiversity areas, conservation frontiers, or deforestation zones. No site scored High or Very High on water availability or water condition, and no significant dependencies on land or water resources were identified for our direct operations. Dependencies on regulating ecosystem services such as air quality and local climate regulation are most pronounced in APAC, and extreme heat, poor air quality and wildfire are the main physical risks to our direct operations. Next Steps: While our initial screening indicates that our direct operations do not intersect with priority nature locations, this represents the first stage of TNFD-aligned preparation. In line with our commitment as an early adopter of TNFD, we plan to expand future assessments to our value chain. This will enable us to identify and report on priority locations with greater granularity, as part of our inaugural TNFD disclosure planned for the end of 2026.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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, 2025, 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Japan

☑ Canada

☑ Singapore

☑ Taiwan, China

☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ 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. In 2024, 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. Based on this analysis, the main potential contributor to future physical climate risk for MSCI are extreme heat and extreme wind, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to approximately USD 57 million between the years 2024 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. Extreme heat and extreme wind, however, could adversely interrupt MSCI's business operations. Other physical risks assessed, including those associated with fluvial flooding and wildfire, were deemed low.

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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)

57000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2024, we have 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 Climate VaR model computed the current level of climate-related physical risk from eleven distinct hazards on our facilities, such as extreme heat, extreme wind, fluvial flooding, coastal flooding, extreme precipitation and tropical cyclones, and how their level of risk may change under different physical risk scenarios. MSCI Sustainability and Climate also translated the physical risk from these hazards into cost calculations for each of our facilities. Our Climate VaR model computed two physical risk scenarios: 1) an average scenario corresponding to the expected monetary value of the aggregated impact between 2024 and 2100 and 2) 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 contributors to future physical climate risk for MSCI are extreme heat and extreme wind, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to

Information Classification: GENERAL

approximately USD 57 million between 2024 and 2100, based on an assessment of both transition and physical risks and opportunities. Chronic hazards manifest primarily as reduction in labor productivity and availability or changes in the efficiency of production processes. For each company location, we consider the financial impact of a business interruption, using two or more thresholds for each chronic hazard and incorporating regional vulnerabilities. We set thresholds that align with industry research for each chronic hazard to capture the variability of impacts that can occur from the moderate to high extremes. MSCI Sustainability and Climate has established a matrix of vulnerability factors based on scientific publications in combination with information from media reports, that translate exceedances to a monetary value. This estimated aggregated potential impact 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1300000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

For 2025, our estimated annual cost for responding to climate-related risks, including those relating to extreme heat and extreme wind, is approximately USD 1.3 million. This is based on two key drivers: 1) 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, and 2) MSCI also 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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

(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

☑ India

☑ Japan

☑ Canada

☑ Singapore

☑ Taiwan, China

☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ 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 in 2024. This analysis, based on an assessment of both transition and physical risks, has enabled us to analyze climate-related risks and opportunities. Based on this analysis, the main potential contributor to future physical climate risk for MSCI is extreme heat and extreme wind, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to approximately USD 57 million between the years 2024 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. Extreme heat and extreme wind, however, could adversely interrupt MSCI's business operations. Other physical risks assessed, including those associated with fluvial flooding and wildfire, were deemed low.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Information Classification: GENERAL

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)

57000000

Information Classification: GENERAL

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2024, we have 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 Climate VaR model computed the current level of climate-related physical risk from eleven distinct hazards on our facilities, such as extreme heat, extreme wind, fluvial flooding, coastal flooding, extreme precipitation and tropical cyclones, and how their level of risk may change under different physical risk scenarios. MSCI Sustainability and Climate also translated the physical risk from these hazards into cost calculations for each of our facilities. Our Climate VaR model computed two physical risk scenarios: 1) an average scenario corresponding to the expected monetary value of the aggregated impact between 2024 and 2100, and 2) 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 contributors to future physical climate risk for MSCI is extreme heat and extreme wind, with an estimated aggregated potential impact of up to approximately USD 57 million between 2024 and 2100, based on an assessment of both transition and physical risks and opportunities. Chronic hazards manifest primarily as reduction in labor productivity and availability or changes in the efficiency of production processes. For each company location, we consider the financial impact of a business interruption, using two or more thresholds for each chronic hazard and incorporating regional vulnerabilities. We set thresholds that align with industry research for each chronic hazard to capture the variability of impacts that can occur from the moderate to high extremes. MSCI Sustainability and Climate has established a matrix of vulnerability factors based on scientific publications in combination with information from media reports, that translate exceedances to a monetary value. This estimated aggregated potential impact 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :Business Resiliency Planning

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1300000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our estimated annual cost for responding to climate-related risks, including those relating to extreme heat and extreme wind, is approximately USD 1.3 million. This is based on two key drivers: 1) 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, and 2) MSCI also 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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.
[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

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

1300000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

1300000

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

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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 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 extreme heat and wind, is approximately USD 1.3 million (as further outlined in Question 3.1.1, 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.
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(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 sustainability 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 solutions, climate indexes, private assets climate solutions, and real estate climate solutions can be found at MSCI.com.

(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

Sustainability and Climate solutions represent one of our key operating segments. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the revenue (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our Sustainability and Climate operating segment was approximately USD 353.9 million.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

353915000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the revenue (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our Sustainability and Climate operating segment was approximately USD 353.9 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

225438000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the adjusted EBITDA expenses (as defined in MSCI's financial statements) for our Sustainability and Climate operating segment were approximately USD 225.4 million. MSCI does not separately track the cost of realizing this opportunity apart from the overall cost of operating the Sustainability and Climate segment. We have therefore reported total segment adjusted EBITDA expenses, which include the costs of developing, maintaining and delivering our sustainability and climate products and services, as the closest available measure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

MSCI continues to develop its suite of climate-related data, tools and solutions. To meet client demand for sustainability and climate solutions, MSCI's research, tools and solutions will aim to provide the transparency our clients need to better integrate Sustainability and climate risks and opportunities into their investment processes.
[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:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Revenue

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

353915000

(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

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the firm's total revenue was USD 3,134,459,000, with Sustainability and Climate contributing USD 353,915,000.
[Add row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ 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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charters

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ 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 sustainability. Our Chief Responsibility Officer (CRO) has the mandate for the role often referred to as 'Chief Sustainability Officer'. Our CRO provides written updates to the Governance Committee in advance of each quarterly meeting on MSCI's corporate responsibility efforts. These updates regularly include our progress against our climate targets, metrics related to GHG emissions, renewable electricity usage and our suppliers' science-based target status. The MSCI Board also has access to these updates. Other Board Committees that have oversight for climate include: The Audit and Risk Committee ("Audit Committee") which 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 Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), covering an overview of risks and trends related to business continuity, including any risks that are likely to have a significant impact on the Company, for example, as a result of climate change-related extreme weather events. In addition, 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, sets compensation for these senior leaders, and oversees the evaluation of each senior leaders' performance, including, with respect to the CEO and Named Executive Officers, base salary and annual incentive compensation. This is further outlined in Question 4.5.1. Finally, the Strategy and Finance Committee ("Strategy Committee") assists the Board in its oversight of the Company's corporate strategy. This Committee also reviews strategy for each product line, including Sustainability and Climate, and advises on key opportunities that support strategic priorities, including opportunities to enhance our climate-related products and services.

Biodiversity

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charters

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(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 within its own operations, including those related to sustainability matters such as nature and biodiversity. At MSCI our Chief Responsibility Officer (CRO) has the mandate for the role often referred to as 'Chief Sustainability Officer'. Our CRO provides written updates to the

Information Classification: GENERAL

Governance Committee on MSCI's corporate responsibility efforts, which may include updates on biodiversity impacts of our own operations or other developments, such as our commitment to become an inaugural adopter of the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) and steps we are taking to prepare our inaugural disclosure on nature and biodiversity using the TNFD. The full MSCI Board also has access to these updates. MSCI also offers nature and biodiversity tools, products and insights to the market (see www.msci.com/data-and-analytics/climate-solutions/nature-and-biodiversity). The Strategy and Finance Committee ("Strategy Committee") assists the Board in its oversight of the Company's corporate strategy. This Committee also reviews strategy for each product line and advises on key partnerships that support strategic priorities, including enhancing our sustainability and nature and biodiversity-related products and services. This 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
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ 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?

Information Classification: GENERAL

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

MSCI's CEO ensures, through continuous communication, that management aligns with the MSCI Board on key sustainability 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. In Board and Committee meetings the CEO discusses environmental risks and opportunities, including related to MSCI's Sustainability and Climate Product lines. For the purposes of 4.3.1.4, we have interpreted 'reports to the board directly' as meaning delivering reports to a board committee.

Biodiversity

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Responsibility Officer (CRO) has the mandate for the role often referred to as 'Chief Sustainability Officer'. She plays a central leadership role in advancing MSCI's approach to biodiversity. She led MSCI's commitment to become an inaugural early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and is driving the integration of nature and biodiversity considerations into the firm's corporate responsibility strategy and disclosures. She also oversaw the development of geospatial analysis across MSCI's global locations, enabling the identification of potential exposure to nature-related risks. As part of her quarterly engagement with the Governance Committee, the CRO includes updates on biodiversity, where relevant, alongside other key environmental and sustainability initiatives, ensuring regular oversight and alignment with MSCI's corporate responsibility strategy.

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

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 policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Our Chief Responsibility Officer (CRO) has the mandate for the role often referred to as 'Chief Sustainability Officer'. As outlined in the role responsibilities above, the CRO engages daily on all critical sustainability issues including through policies and practices that impact our global workforce and which are designed to ensure that the firm continues to make progress towards our climate goals proactively. Leveraging inputs from stakeholders across the firm, she established our climate-related corporate targets and with them our climate transition plan to reach our targets. The CRO is actively monitoring the firm's carbon emissions and the risks and opportunities associated with climate change. As the reduction of employee travel emissions is fundamental to meeting our net-zero target, our CRO's work to educate employees about better travel options is critical. Through her work with the Travel team and administration of our Internal Carbon Price policy, she incentivizes employees to make better travel decisions, in order to lower their emissions and cost of travel wherever possible. The CRO is responsible for assessing climate-related employee incentives and as further outlined in our response to Question 4.5.1 he supports the development and evaluation of the climate goals of our Management Committee. Our CRO 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 meaning delivering reports 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Under MSCI's pay-for-performance program, monetary incentives for Management Committee members reflect both internal environmental efforts and the success of MSCI's sustainability and climate products. Incentives are delivered through the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). The AIP includes two weighted components: Financial Performance (80%) and individual key performance indicators (KPIs) (20%). The LTIP includes performance stock units (PSUs) and performance stock options (PSOs) tied to cumulative adjusted EPS and revenue, which are directly influenced by the performance of Sustainability and Climate product lines. We cannot quantify the percentage of C-suite incentives tied to environmental issues.
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Under MSCI's pay-for-performance compensation program, compensation for Management Committee members consists of a base salary, annual cash incentive bonus, and long-term equity awards. Each component reflects both firm-wide performance and individual accountability for strategic objectives, including climate-related priorities. The Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) includes two weighted components: financial performance (80%) and individual key performance indicators (KPIs) (20%). Long-term incentives include, among other elements, Performance Stock Options linked to a cumulative adjusted EPS performance metric and a cumulative revenue performance metric, among other factors. Cumulative revenue and adjusted EPS actual results are impacted by the performance and growth of our Sustainability and Climate product lines. The Compensation Committee reviews our compensation structure annually to ensure alignment with the firm's strategy and stakeholder expectations.

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

In 2025, our CEO led MSCI's strategic expansion in climate and sustainability. He oversaw the launch of MSCI GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence and MSCI Carbon Project Ratings, strengthening MSCI's role in physical risk analysis and transparency in carbon markets. He championed MSCI's early adoption of the TNFD framework and guided the expansion of climate data coverage across both public and private markets. His leadership continues to embed climate considerations into MSCI's core strategy and client solutions, reinforcing MSCI's position as a global leader in climate investing. He also advanced MSCI's corporate commitments by driving progress toward our goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions before 2040, supporting the integration of sustainability into long-term value creation, and promoting transparent disclosure and stakeholder reporting. Externally, he positioned MSCI as a thought leader on the climate transition, representing the firm at global climate forums such as the United Nations climate summits and New York Climate Week. Through these initiatives, the CEO ensured that MSCI not only

Information Classification: GENERAL

delivers innovative solutions for clients to navigate climate risks and opportunities but also takes concrete steps within its own operations to align with its climate transition plan. The CEO's incentive goals include milestones related to MSCI's emissions and to the growth and adoption of our climate and sustainability solutions by the investment community.
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 including biodiversity and nature 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

[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

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☑ 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;Climate Reference Group

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

MSCI has supported SBTI's Net Zero Standard for Financial Institutions Expert Advisory Group and is 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 recommendations as part of our data collection and product development. We have also mapped our data points to the TNFD framework. In January 2024 MSCI became an inaugural early adopter of the TNFD and intend to report our inaugural TNFD disclosure by the end of 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 Sustainability integration and performance considerations. We have contributed to its consultations. As of December 2025, MSCI supports the following PRI advisory committees and working groups: the Climate Reference Group, the PRI in Person Signatory Advisory Forum, the Hedge Funds Advisory Committee, and the Global Policy Reference Group. We have supported the UNEP FI's annual Climate Risk Landscape report and supplement. We also are supporting the UNEP FI's Climate Risk Centre'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.

Information Classification: GENERAL

[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

Yes

☑ 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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

MSCI Climate Commitments.pdf

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

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(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 Inc., registered in the United States, 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

MSCI's Global Anti-Corruption and Political Contributions Policy and Code of Conduct governs our approach to advocacy, lobbying, political contributions, and employee political activity. Any inconsistencies with these policies must be reported to and addressed by our Legal and Compliance Department. MSCI's Climate Transition Plan, aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, outlines our commitment to reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 CO2e emissions, reaching net-zero across our value chain by 2040 from a 2019 baseline. We proactively engage with clients, stakeholders, and policymakers to promote corporate and industry action and public policies that support our climate goals. Consistency across climate strategy, corporate responsibility, and public positioning is overseen by senior leadership. Sustainability and climate matters are regularly reviewed at Management Committee meetings and by the Board's Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, which receive quarterly updates from the Chief Responsibility Officer. Public policy activities are managed by the Government and Regulatory Affairs team, part of MSCI's Corporate Affairs function. This team monitors and engages on policy issues related to sustainability, climate disclosures, and sustainable finance.
[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

European Commission - Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) - carbon price paid in a third country

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Emissions trading schemes

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

MSCI supported the EU CBAM as a complement to the EU Emissions Trading System, recognizing its role in addressing carbon leakage and ensuring a level playing field between EU producers and importers. MSCI also supported the use of explicit carbon pricing mechanisms, including carbon taxes and emissions trading systems, as the basis for determining CBAM relief. MSCI recommended greater clarity on the treatment of carbon credits used to fulfil carbon pricing obligations in third countries, including whether such credits would be recognized as a carbon price paid under CBAM and the integrity criteria that would apply. MSCI noted that high-integrity carbon credits form part of regulated compliance frameworks in several jurisdictions and that their exclusion could result in the double counting of carbon costs. MSCI also encouraged greater international coordination and recognition of equivalent carbon pricing systems to promote consistency, reduce administrative burden, and support the effective implementation of CBAM.

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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 EU Commission's Call for Evidence is directly relevant to MSCI's environmental priorities, particularly as a global provider or climate data and analytics. MSCI noted the Commission's efforts to integrate climate considerations into trade policy and to address the risk of carbon leakage, while maintaining a level playing field for domestic industries undertaking decarbonization. The treatment of carbon credits under CBAM is relevant to MSCI's climate data and analytics capabilities, including its work evaluating carbon-credit integrity and prices globally. Clear rules on the recognition of carbon credits and applicable integrity standards are therefore relevant to the data and analysis MSCI provides to market participants. The Commission published a draft regulation for consultation subsequent to the reporting period, but the final measure is not yet listed among the adopted CBAM implementing regulations. The draft included provisions addressing the treatment of carbon-credit based compliance mechanisms, including eligibility criteria and limits on the recognition of certain international credits. Some of the clarifications MSCI requested have been reflected in the draft text, although the final outcome remains pending.

(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

☑ Paris Agreement

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 - Climate Action; Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

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

Department for Business and Trade (DBT) - Exposure draft of UK Sustainability Reporting Standards: UK SRS S1 and UK SRS 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

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

☑ 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 minor exceptions

Information Classification: GENERAL

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

MSCI broadly supported the UK Government’s endorsement of UK SRS S1 and S2, including the proposed amendments, as they preserve alignment with the ISSB’s global baseline while facilitating effective implementation in the UK. MSCI supported measures promoting timely disclosure, a phased transition to broader sustainability reporting, flexibility in the use of SASB materials, and transition reliefs linked to the commencement of mandatory reporting requirements. MSCI also recommended additional guidance on financed emissions disclosures and supported enhanced transparency regarding the use of carbon credits to improve the consistency, comparability, and decision-usefulness of sustainability disclosures. More broadly, MSCI advocated a phased implementation approach for private companies, beginning with entities already subject to UK TCFD requirements, and supported the consolidation of existing climate reporting obligations, including TCFD and Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), within the UK SRS framework. MSCI emphasized the importance of clear implementation guidance and continued alignment with internationally recognized sustainability reporting standards to promote consistency and reduce reporting complexity.

(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 DBT's consultation is directly relevant to MSCI's climate and disclosure priorities, particularly its support for mandatory, globally aligned reporting using IFRS S1 and S2. MSCI's submission on the consultation was largely reflected in the final standards. Several of our positions were fully adopted: removal of the first-year delayed reporting relief, so sustainability disclosures must be published alongside financial statements; retention of the climate-first transition relief with phased comparatives; linking transition relief availability to the mandatory application date; and the shift from "shall" to "may" refer to and consider SASB and industry-based guidance. A few of our positions were partially reflected: DBT did not mandate GICS, though commercial banks and insurers must select an industry classification system that supports understanding of transition risk exposure and prioritize commonly used systems; alternative-period financed emissions data is permitted where it is impracticable to reliably estimate emissions for the same reporting period, subject to explanation and a remediation plan, though no explicit percentage threshold was introduced; and the treatment of revised third-party data is addressed only through the general error and estimate correction provisions, with no bespoke clarification for financed emissions comparatives.

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 - Climate Action

Row 3

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

China Government (Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Ecology and Environment) - Notice on soliciting comments on the Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 1 - Climate (Trial)

(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

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select all that apply

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

MSCI supported the proposed Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 1 – Climate (Trial) and its alignment with globally recognized climate disclosure frameworks. MSCI recommended mandating disclosure of Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions, including all Scope 3 categories, to improve comparability and provide a comprehensive view of value-chain climate risks. MSCI also encouraged alignment of emissions and financed emissions reporting with international standards, including the GHG Protocol, IFRS S2 and PCAF. MSCI further recommended requiring the use of diverse climate scenarios, including high-temperature scenarios, and developing both cross-industry and industry-specific disclosure requirements supported by mappings to internationally recognized classification systems. MSCI also called for more granular disclosure of physical climate risks, distinguishing between acute and chronic hazards. In addition, MSCI supported enhanced transparency regarding the use of carbon credits, including disclosure of credit type, quality and purpose, and recommended adopting a standardized approach to transition plan disclosures, aligned with ISSB and Transition Plan Taskforce guidance, to improve consistency, accountability and investor decision-making.

(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 China's Ministries' consultation on Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 1 - Climate (Trial) is directly relevant to MSCI’s climate and disclosure priorities, particularly its support for mandatory, globally aligned reporting using IFRS S1 and S2. MSCI's response was substantially reflected in the final Standard. Our core recommendations on convergence with global frameworks, financed emissions, and carbon credit transparency were largely accepted: the Standard mirrors

Information Classification: GENERAL

IFRS S2's four-pillar structure and referenced the GHG Protocol for emissions accounting where domestic standards are not available, though it did not name IFRS S2 as a mandatory benchmark. It set out differentiated financing-emissions requirements for asset managers, banks and insurers under Scope 3 Category 15, broadly consistent with international practice but without explicit reference to PCAF, and imposed comprehensive disclosure where purchased emission reductions are used. Several positions were partially adopted — the Standard is voluntary during the trial phase and Scope 3 is not mandated irrespective of materiality; scenario analysis is prescriptive yet stops short of requiring NGFS or high-temperature pathways; acute and chronic physical risks are defined but need not be separately quantified; and transition plans are required without reference to Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) or a standardized structure.

(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

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 - Climate Action; ISSB 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:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative (SSE)

(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. Via the MSCI Institute, we also work with the following UN groups to support public events and research projects on climate and sustainability themes. The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) The United Nations-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) The United Nations Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative (SSE)

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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
☑ Paris Agreement
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire report

Information Classification: GENERAL

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

MSCI TCFD Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

NA

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire Report

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Information Classification: GENERAL

(4.12.1.9) Comment

NA
[Add row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[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

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :MSCI CVaR

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

2024

(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)

Information Classification: GENERAL

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to quantitatively analyze MSCI's climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI Sustainability and Climate extensively 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. This model assesses the current level of exposure to eleven climate-related physical hazards for companies' facilities and projects how this exposure may evolve under different future scenarios. This exposure is then translated into estimated monetary costs for each facility, taking into account sector- and region-specific vulnerabilities. As MSCI is a technology and data company, our primary operations and value chain activities are centered around the development, production, and distribution of software tools, analytics, and data. Based on the analysis, we believe our operations are not significantly susceptible to physical impacts from climate change, given our ability to operate from multiple geographies. Based on our physical risk assessments, extreme heat and extreme wind hazards pose the greatest risks to MSCI's operations, particularly in Taipei, Dubai, and Singapore. Relative to these physical risks, we believe transition risk is comparatively low, as our operations can adapt to emission-reduction measures with limited investment. These assessments are forward-looking statements based on current assumptions and are subject to change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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 2°C, preferably to no more than 1.5°C, 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, technology opportunities, and physical risks under the NGFS Below 2°C scenario with scenario input data provided by the Integrated Assessment Model REMIND-MAgPIE. This scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent, giving a 67% chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C. Carbon Dioxide Removal deployment is relatively low. Net-zero CO2 emissions are achieved after 2070.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 MSCI's climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI Sustainability and Climate extensively 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. This model assesses the current level of exposure to eleven climate-related physical hazards for companies' facilities and projects how this exposure may evolve under different future scenarios. This exposure is then translated into estimated monetary costs for each facility, taking into account sector- and region-specific vulnerabilities. As MSCI is a technology and data company, our primary operations and value chain activities are centered around the development, production, and distribution of software tools, analytics, and data. Based on the analysis, we believe our operations are not significantly susceptible to physical impacts from climate change, given our ability to operate from multiple geographies. Based on our physical risk assessments, extreme heat and extreme wind hazards pose the greatest risks to MSCI's operations, particularly in Taipei, Dubai, and Singapore. Relative to these physical risks, we believe transition risk is comparatively low, as our operations can adapt to emission-reduction measures with limited investment. These assessments are forward-looking statements based on current assumptions and are subject to change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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 2°C, preferably to no more than 1.5°C, above preindustrial levels. More specifically, MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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, technology opportunities, and physical risks under the NGFS Below 2°C scenario with scenario input data provided by the Integrated Assessment Model REMIND-MAgPIE. This scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent, giving a 67% chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C. Carbon Dioxide Removal deployment is relatively low. Net-zero CO2 emissions are achieved after 2070.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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 MSCI's climate-related risks and opportunities using our Climate VaR model. MSCI Sustainability and Climate extensively 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. This model assesses the current level of exposure to eleven climate-related physical hazards for companies' facilities and projects how this exposure may evolve under different future scenarios. This exposure is then translated into estimated monetary costs for each facility, taking into account sector- and region-specific vulnerabilities. As MSCI is a technology and data company, our primary operations and value chain activities are centered around the development, production, and distribution of software tools, analytics, and data. Based on the analysis, we believe our operations are not significantly susceptible to physical impacts from climate change, given our ability to operate from multiple geographies. Based on our physical risk assessments, extreme heat and extreme wind hazards pose the greatest risks to MSCI's operations, particularly in Taipei, Dubai, and Singapore. Relative to these physical risks, we believe transition risk is comparatively low, as our operations can adapt to emission-reduction measures with limited investment. These assessments are forward-looking statements based on current assumptions and are subject to change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used the Climate VaR model from MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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 2°C, preferably to no more than 1.5°C, above preindustrial levels. More specifically, MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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, technology opportunities, and physical risks under the NGFS Below 2°C scenario with scenario input data provided by the Integrated Assessment Model REMIND-MAgPIE. This scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent, giving a 67% chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C. Carbon Dioxide Removal deployment is relatively low. Net-zero CO2 emissions are achieved after 2070.

Information Classification: GENERAL

[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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

MSCI uses our Climate VaR model to assess the resilience of its business model under several climate scenarios. In addition, MSCI Sustainability and Climate 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 Sustainability and Climate. 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. and 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 -0.20%, which means that the Company's valuation could be reduced by 0.20% in an NGFS. Below 2°C scenario and aggressive physical risk cost outcome (95th percentile of the cost distribution). 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 results, we identified that the main contributor is physical risks, as -0.02% of the Climate VaR comes from policy risks, while -0.18% comes from physical risks. This analysis reports an impact on valuation that is limited and would come mainly from extreme heat and extreme wind. Taken together, the analysis suggests these impacts would lower MSCI's valuation by 0.20% in an NGFS Below 2°C scenario and an aggressive physical risk cost outcome (this outcome represents a more severe future physical climate 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 eleven different

Information Classification: GENERAL

hazards, we found that extreme heat and extreme wind present the greatest risk to our operations, particularly in Taipei, Dubai, and Singapore. Our Implied Temperature Rise analysis indicates MSCI's Implied Temperature Rise is 1.3°C indicating how much the temperature of the world would increase if the whole economy had the same carbon undershoot as MSCI. The Climate VaR and Implied Temperature Rise metrics shown for MSCI Inc. are illustrative outputs. The estimated impact amounts detailed above are based on an analysis conducted in 2024, 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

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. We are also committed to engaging with our suppliers on sustainability. Our website also provides an overview of our full sustainability offerings and solutions, including our Global Fossil Fuels Exclusion Indexes, which were launched in 2014: www.msci.com/indexes/group/global-fossil-fuels-exclusion-indexes

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) 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.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

MSCI's transition plan, published in 2022, outlines our path to reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions in line with our Net-Zero Commitment. Key assumptions and dependencies include: Science-Based Targets: The plan assumes continued applicability of the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. MSCI submitted and received validation for near- and long-term net-zero targets with SBTi in 2022. Supplier Engagement: Reductions in Scope 3 emissions, particularly purchased goods and services, depend on our suppliers measuring and managing their GHG emissions. Our assumptions include increased supplier disclosure and adoption of science-based targets. Technology and Data Availability: We assume continued advancements in Sustainability and climate data, particularly for private assets, to support our own climate analysis and product offerings. Renewable Energy Availability: Progress toward Scope 2 targets depends on access to credible, certified renewable electricity across our global operations. Market and Policy Trends: The plan anticipates sustained investor demand and regulatory momentum for climate-aligned disclosures, solutions, and investment tools—reinforcing the business case for decarbonization. Internal Resourcing: Effective delivery assumes strong cross-functional collaboration and integration of climate considerations into operational and strategic decision-making. These assumptions underpin the implementation of MSCI's transition plan and are revisited as we refine our strategy in response to stakeholder expectations and external developments.

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

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

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

MSCI-Climate-Transition-Plan-2022.pdf

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 and regulators on environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities continued to influence MSCI's business strategy in 2025. This demand has reinforced our strategic focus on developing tools and solutions that enable clients to integrate climate and sustainability considerations across asset classes, portfolios, and reporting obligations. We have observed rising expectations for climate data, physical risk analysis, and nature-related disclosures. This has shaped both product development and how we structure delivery across client types. We expanded MSCI GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence by integrating Swiss Re natural catastrophe hazard models and mapping WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators to asset locations.

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. 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. MSCI has introduced several key climate-related product enhancements. MSCI launched a dataset to support alignment with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and enhanced its SFDR solution. MSCI also partnered with Swiss Re to strengthen physical-risk analytics and collaborated with WWF to integrate biodiversity-risk metrics into its GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence solution.

Information Classification: GENERAL

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical 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 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. Our strategic and operational decision-making consider climate change, with the goal of aligning our operations with achieving net-zero emissions and encouraging our suppliers to do the same. MSCI has an Environmental Policy, reviewed and updated regularly, managed and monitored by the Global Corporate Services (GCS) team. The policy outlines the environmental, including climate and carbon, principles which guide our strategic and operational decisions. MSCI considers chronic or acute physical climate risks that have the potential to disrupt business operations in the short- and long-term as part of its new location and new office selection process. We follow a checklist (nearly 50 criteria, reviewed 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. MSCI regularly evaluates the potential for operational disruptions, including from business-critical suppliers. New business-critical suppliers are evaluated by our Information Security and Business Resiliency teams, including understanding the potential for disruption due to climate, weather-related and other physical risks. We analyze suppliers' resiliency and business continuity plans to address risks including temperature extremes, storm damage, and coastal flooding which may directly or indirectly impact our ability to deliver products and services. We identify sources of critical services to reduce the potential impact of disruptions wherever possible. MSCI operates in data centers in the U.S. and partners with Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform, both providing geographically diverse data center locations to mitigate the impact of a climate event to any specific site. We use regional and local resellers for technology hardware and software to reduce reliance on extended supply chains. MSCI also supports hybrid-work patterns, which has led GCS to reduce and/or eliminate office space in some locations.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

Information Classification: GENERAL

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical 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 Management Committee, reviews business results and trends, including incurred and projected costs associated with providing climate-related products, 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. 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. This demand has reinforced the strategic focus on developing tools and solutions that enable clients to integrate climate and sustainability considerations across asset classes, portfolios, and reporting obligations.
[Add row]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

	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 for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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 to scientific guidance
☑ 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

(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)

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

☑ Impact management

☑ Operations

(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

10.8

(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 related business decisions.
[Add row]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

	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?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :We evaluate suppliers for their greenhouse gas emissions impact on our footprint, alignment with science-based climate targets, Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) responses, and spend.

Information Classification: GENERAL

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The threshold for defining suppliers that have a substantive impact on the environment are: Impact our Scope 3.1 emissions (Purchased Goods & Services) by 100 (or more) metric tons CO2e, Do not have science based targets/commitments and/or did not agree to our supplier code of conduct, A top supplier by spend (as defined internally).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

31
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify :Strategic status of suppliers

(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 Resilience team.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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%

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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:
☑ 1-25%

(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. In 2025 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 2025 we engaged directly with 43 suppliers to discuss their climate-related plans, focusing on carbon emissions tracking, emissions reduction, and disclosure, and setting carbon reduction targets, stressing the importance of their alignment with our climate goals. Additionally, we continued providing training to these suppliers on how to set SBTs and measure GHG emissions. Our Supplier Resilience team emphasizes the critical nature of setting and achieving science-based emissions reduction targets. In addition, the team shared with our top suppliers the 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.

Information Classification: GENERAL

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Suppliers contribute to the majority of MSCI's Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, in 2025 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 2025 we engaged directly with 43 suppliers to discuss their climate-related plans, focusing on carbon emissions tracking, reduction, and disclosure, and setting carbon reduction targets, stressing the importance of their alignment with our climate goals. Additionally, we continued providing trainings to these suppliers on how to set SBTs and measure GHG emissions. Our Supplier Resilience team emphasizes the critical nature of setting and achieving science-based emissions reduction targets. In addition, the team shared with our top suppliers the 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. By the end of 2025 we were able to see that some of the engaged suppliers had set science-based targets.

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

MSCI shares solutions through MSCI.com, which provides access to product documentation, climate methodologies and regulatory resources. We engage clients through webinars, roadshows, targeted marketing, and participation in key global events, such as NYC Climate Week and COP30. Our tools help clients manage risk, seize opportunities, and meet growing climate-related expectations. Analysis by the MSCI Climate Risk Center continues to highlight the growing threat that climate change and nature-related risks pose to investment resilience. Our Climate Value-at-Risk model now covers 10,000+ companies and associated securities, over 9,000 sovereign bonds, and 1.2 million private real estate assets. We continued to enhance MSCI GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence in 2025, providing granular, location-based physical risk and nature data for 700,000+ companies and 4 million+ asset locations. This tool was strengthened through partnerships with WWF and Swiss Re, supporting analysis of nature-related risks and biodiversity impacts. Our climate index suite—including Climate Action, Low Carbon Target, and Paris-Aligned Indexes—allows investors to integrate climate objectives into regional and global equity strategies. These indexes address growing demand for net-zero alignment and low-carbon portfolio construction. For the purposes of CDP Question 5.11.9.2, we share our solutions through our marketing and our customers are able to find information on our full offering of sustainability and climate products and solutions on MSCI.com, as well as 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 Sustainability Indexes. To track customer subscriptions, we monitor the revenue run-rate, (as defined in the Company's financial statements), for these products. The run-rate for MSCI's Sustainability and Climate segment was USD 378 million in 2025 compared to USD 344 million in 2024. Our industry recognition is demonstrated by several key awards and acknowledgments: MSCI was recognized by Barron's as one of the "100 Most Sustainable Companies" for 2025. We were also named a leader in USA Today's America's Climate Leaders. For a complete overview of our awards, visit: www.msci.com/recognition.

Climate change

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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 Corporate Responsibility strategy and climate practices. As such, we offer several opportunities to provide feedback to our Board and senior management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

During our Annual Corporate Responsibility Investor Roadshow, in 2025, the team met with shareholders representing 27.1% of shares to discuss topics across corporate responsibility including our climate commitments. The team engaged with investors on a variety of topics including supply chain engagement and 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 ir.msci.com/static-files/9e3d3d3f-8407-44b0-95bf-14fed096aed5

[Add row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

MSCI continues to build and expand on its environmental sustainability program and engages across its supply chain. We encourage CDP Supply Chain members to engage with us directly.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)'s Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.

Biodiversity

(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.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Information Classification: GENERAL

In 2025 MSCI recalculated historical emissions (2019-2024) to align with the latest methodology used for calculating 2025 emissions and ensure consistency and transparency across reporting years. MSCI has excluded Scope 3.15 (Investments) on the basis that it is not considered a relevant source of emissions for our business operations. We will continue to periodically assess the relevance and materiality of Scope 3 categories in line with evolving best practices and guidance. Further details on our methodologies are located later in the disclosure.
[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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Business travel
☑ Employee commuting
☑ Upstream leased assets
☑ Purchased goods and services
☑ Waste generated in operations
☑ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1or 2)

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.1.3.4) 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).

(7.1.3.5) 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]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

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)

548.77

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from utility bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculates emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7403.19

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4165.84

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

Information Classification: GENERAL

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39915.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to CDP. Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes is removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor.

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 C1 - Purchased Goods & Services.

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2154.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate fuel- and energy- related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for organizations like MSCI. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

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 transportation is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that require shipment. 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 facilitate the 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

710.71

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11913.99

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply country-specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Taxi, Trains, Car Rental, Business Travel Meals, Public Transportation, Mileage, Parking, Acquisitions air travel and hotel data, Fuel, and Tolls), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5612.83

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

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)

6.76

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We estimate emissions from upstream leased assets in the following ways: 1) We use the same inputs as for Scope 1 and 2. 2) For some leased assets such as shared co-working spaces, we have sq-ft estimates and then generate activity based EFs for electricity and natural gas then calculate emissions based on assumed activity. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of assets that utilize electricity. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 transportation is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that require shipment. 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 facilitate the 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

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. As a provider of data, analytics, and technology-based solutions, MSCI does not sell physical products that require further processing by downstream entities

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI has excluded Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products from its emissions disclosure on the basis that it is not considered a relevant source of emissions for our business operations. As a provider of data, research, and technology-based solutions, MSCI does not produce or sell physical products that directly consume energy or emit greenhouse gases during their use phase. Our offerings primarily consist of software, analytics, and intellectual content accessed digitally by institutional clients. Based on the data we currently have, we do not believe the category materiality contributes to our overall emissions footprint. We will continue to periodically assess the relevance and materiality of this category in line with evolving best practices and guidance.

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).

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)

0

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MSCI currently does not have any downstream leased assets.

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)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

Information Classification: GENERAL

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)

499.91

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Information Classification: GENERAL

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Past year 1

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

506.75

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Information Classification: GENERAL

Past year 2

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

552.41

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Past year 3

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

603.68

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Past year 4

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

663.62

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP

Information Classification: GENERAL

from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Past year 5

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

620.74

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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)

6932.43

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

193.07

(7.7.4) Methodological details

MSCI leverages Watershed’s methodology to calculate these emissions. Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report 2025 (data through 2023) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA Electricity Emissions Factors 2025 (data through 2023) for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Past year 1

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

6053.56

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

230.25

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Past year 2

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

5691.31

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

300.24

(7.7.3) End date

Information Classification: GENERAL

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Past year 3

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

6285.75

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

620.34

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Information Classification: GENERAL

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Past year 4

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

6550.8

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

1014.55

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not

Information Classification: GENERAL

available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Past year 5

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

6632.34

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

3149.55

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022

Information Classification: GENERAL

for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).
[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)

38947.46

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Spend-based method
☑ Supplier-specific method

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

18.56

(7.8.6) Please explain

Information Classification: GENERAL

MSCI leverages Watershed's methodology to calculate these emissions. For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2023) published by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to CDP. Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes is removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. 18.56% of purchased goods and services emissions are calculated with supplier-specific data.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.8.6) 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)

Information Classification: GENERAL

1692.58

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

MSCI leverages Watershed's methodology to calculate these emissions. We estimate fuel- and energy- related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for organizations like MSCI. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Information Classification: GENERAL

Upstream transport is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that require shipment. 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 facilitate the 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)

195.44

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

MSCI leverages Watershed's methodology to calculate these emissions. 1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Business travel

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5723.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

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

82.35

(7.8.6) Please explain

MSCI leverages Watershed's methodology to calculate these emissions. We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply country-specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we estimate using hotel spend applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Taxi, Trains, Car Rental, Business Travel Meals, Public Transportation, Mileage, Parking, Fuel, and Tolls), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2023) published by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4931.96

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

858.86

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Lessor-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

MSCI leverages Watershed's methodology to calculate these emissions. We estimate emissions from upstream leased assets in the following ways: 1) We use the same inputs as for Scope 1 and 2. 2) For some leased assets such as shared co-working spaces, we have sq-ft estimates and then generate activity based EFs for electricity and natural gas then calculate emissions based on assumed activity.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Information Classification: GENERAL

Downstream transportation is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. MSCI does not provide any durable products that require shipment. 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 facilitate the 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant to MSCI's business activities. As a provider of data, analytics, and technology-based solutions, MSCI does not sell physical products that require further processing by downstream entities

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :MSCI has excluded Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products from its emissions disclosure on the basis that it is not considered a relevant source of emissions for our business operations. As a provider of data, research, and technology-based solutions, MSCI does not produce or sell physical products that directly consume energy or emit greenhouse gases during their use phase. Our offerings primarily consist of software, analytics, and intellectual content accessed digitally by institutional clients. Based on the data we currently have, we do not believe the category materially contributes to our

Information Classification: GENERAL

overall emissions footprint. We will continue to periodically assess the relevance and materiality of this category in line with evolving best practices and guidance.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) 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).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

MSCI currently does not have any downstream leased assets.

Information Classification: GENERAL

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) 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:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided
[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

12/31/2024

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

35775.51

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

1541.84

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

186.07

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

6080.22

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

4774.81

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

745.77

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

43632.93

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

1465.47

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

174.02

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

5587.13

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

4455.8

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

760.55

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

39353.1

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

1681.02

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

135.59

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

3049.81

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

3920.35

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

507

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

Information Classification: GENERAL

12/31/2021

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

33734.59

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

1674.19

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

133.41

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

688.35

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

3593.65

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

442.5

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

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

37512.84

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

1787.14

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

122.8

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

2477.26

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

3110.1

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

399.47
[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

	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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

pg 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

Row 2

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ 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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

Information Classification: GENERAL

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(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 CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

MSCI Inc CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pg. 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories 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)

916

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

124.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, we purchased renewable energy equivalent to 6,739 tCO_2e. In 2024, we purchased renewable energy equivalent to 5,823 tCO_2e. In 2024, our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were approximately 737 tCO_2e. With an increase in renewable energy consumption equivalent to 916 tCO_2e, we calculate our increase to be 124.29% = (6,739 - 5,823) / 737.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.97

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) for MSCI were 737 metric tons CO2e in 2024 and 693 mtons CO_2e in 2025. This represents an absolute decrease of 44 metric tons CO2e, or 5.97%, compared to the previous year. In 2025, MSCI consolidated several office locations and implemented lighting efficiency projects in some of our offices.

Divestment

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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 relevant changes.

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 relevant changes.

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 relevant changes.

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

There were no relevant changes.

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

There were no relevant changes.

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no relevant changes.

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

There were some changes to our physical office space as detailed above.

Unidentified

(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)

Information Classification: GENERAL

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

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

NA
[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

Information Classification: GENERAL

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

321.675

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

321.675

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

0.009

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0.242

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

0.001

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

0.329

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

177.108

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0.557
[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)

4.54

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

28.68

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.41

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

35.07

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

1.05

Information Classification: GENERAL

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.96

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

2.65

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.77

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

36.19

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

0

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.49

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

46.97

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.24

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

2.7

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

0.2

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.02

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

9.5

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

0.11

Hungary

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.92

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

44.95

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

2.32

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.36

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

670.51

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

114.12

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.58

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

5.65

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0.04

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.81

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

20.5

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

2.59

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.99

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

7.58

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

0.09

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Information Classification: GENERAL

65.72

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

381.74

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.25

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

257.69

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.47

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

15.27

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

1.49

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.38

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

149.9

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.87

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

3.03

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

2.63

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.28

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

2.66

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

0.64

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.93

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

14.96

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

7.59

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60.96

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

85.69

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

0

Information Classification: GENERAL

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184.95

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

5110.51

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

60.2
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Emissions from stationary combustion*	*322.804*
Row 2	*Emissions from mobile combustion*	*0*
Row 3	*Emissions from fugitive emissions*	*177.108*

[Add row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AE.OF.DUBAI.01

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

1.056

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

0.426

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AE.OF.DUBAI.02

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

13.907

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

7.165

Information Classification: GENERAL

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AU.OF.SYDNEY.01

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

28.682

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BG.OF.SOFIA.02

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

35.069

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

1.054

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA.OF.TORONTO.03

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

2.651

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

0.002

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CH.OF.GENEVA.02

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

1.707

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

0.388

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CH.OF.ZURICH.02

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

0.954

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

0.249

Row 8

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CN.OF.BEIJING.01

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

12.947

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CN.OF.SHANGHAI.01

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

23.244

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

DE.OF.FRANKFURT.02

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

9.504

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0.106

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

FR.OF.PARIS.01

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

2.698

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

0.198

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

HK.OF.HONGKONG.03

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

46.972

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Information Classification: GENERAL

HU.OF.BUDAPEST.01

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

44.948

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

2.322

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IN.OF.MUMBAI.01

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

670.511

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

114.122

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IT.OF.MILAN.01

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

5.645

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

0.038

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

JP.OF.TOKYO.01

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

20.504

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

2.588

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

KR.OF.SEOUL.01

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

7.584

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

0.091

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MX.OF.MONTERREY.01

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

381.741

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

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PH.OF.MANILA.01

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

257.694

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SE.OF.LULEA.02

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

0.976

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

0.855

Information Classification: GENERAL

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SE.OF.STOCKHOLM.01

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

2.056

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

1.775

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SG.OF.SINGAPORE.01

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

15.265

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

1.486

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK.OF.LONDON.01

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

85.691

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

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.DC.LASVEGAS.01

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

2097.471

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

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.DC.LASVEGAS.02

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

2435.756

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

0

Row 26

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.DC.SOMERSET.01

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

64.308

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

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.BERKELEY.01

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

22.168

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.BOSTON.02

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

8.186

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.CHICAGO.01

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

10.633

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

0

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.CHICAGO.02

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

0.411

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

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Information Classification: GENERAL

US.OF.HOBOKEN.01

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

32.977

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

0

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.NEWYORK.01

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

317.885

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

0

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.NORMAN.01

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

116.586

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

60.204

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US.OF.SANFRANCISCO.02

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

4.132

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

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZA.OF.STELLENBOSCH.01

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

149.904

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

499.91

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

6932.43

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

193.07

(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]

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
[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:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:*

Information Classification: GENERAL

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes

[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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1668.06

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1668.06

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20060.56

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

20060.56

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

63.99

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

63.99

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

983.44

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

983.44

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20060.56

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2715.49

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22776.05
[Fixed row]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

	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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Zeros added for non-activity

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

32.01

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

0

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

32.01

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Information Classification: GENERAL

Zeros added for non-activity

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

54.61

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

0

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

54.61

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

214.86

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

22.29

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

192.58

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1366.57

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

0

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

1366.57

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Zeros added for non-activity

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1668.06

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

22.29

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

1645.78
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

22.29

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

22.29

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1645.78

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

1645.78

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44.12

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13.87

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57.99

Information Classification: GENERAL

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104.66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.93

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27.4

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

141.99

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.61

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.01

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13.15

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71.77

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.11

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29.76

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90.88

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.13

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.2

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15.99

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94.32

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60.11

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.87

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.03

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

79.01

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.22

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19.83

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49.05

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

277.51

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.75

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

21.89

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

151.47

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

451.62

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

741.06

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1.24

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

651.15

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1393.45

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

21.7

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.35

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.53

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.58

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.79

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.77

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54.56

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.76

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.52

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.86

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27.14

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

905.67

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7.35

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

181.18

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1094.2

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

333.02

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1.6

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

67.39

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

402.01

Singapore

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.36

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.48

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.84

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171.03

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4.41

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

62.08

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

237.52

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.79

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.24

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72.17

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93.26

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.63

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43.07

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

139.96

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.56

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43.31

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63.87

Information Classification: GENERAL

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

484.09

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6.19

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

264.28

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

754.56

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16444.65

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.54

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

265.73

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

713.66

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17424.58
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20.56

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23.93

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

We had two sets of purchases: 11 MWh of Wind and 13 MWh of Solar.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

104.66

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Bulgarian National Guarantee of Origin (SEDA registry)

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

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

58.61

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61.11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

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

Select from:
☑ China

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

Select from:
☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6.89

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:
☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

Information Classification: GENERAL

21.34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4.63

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55.47

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78.13

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Hungary

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

277.51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

741.06

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Japan

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39.79

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16.76

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

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

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Mexico

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

905.67

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

333.02

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1991

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Information Classification: GENERAL

This was done in two purchases, one of 307 MWh and another of 27 MWh.

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3.22

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ No

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36.36

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ TIGR [International]

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

Select from:
☑ Singapore

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ No

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

228.31

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ No

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1115.45

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ No

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

171.03

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:
☑ No
[Add 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

0.0000002211

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

692.98

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3134459000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.32

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.111392315

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

692.98

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6221.08

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

Information Classification: GENERAL

8.97

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

	Metric numerator	Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Row 1	*Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]*

[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

Information Classification: GENERAL

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)

549

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4166

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4715

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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)

943

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

499.912

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193.069

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

692.981

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

106.63

(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:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(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)

39915

(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)

2155

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

711

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11914

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5613

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6.8

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60314.800

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

60314.800

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

(7.53.1.52) 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

(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)

30157.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38947.459

(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)

Information Classification: GENERAL

1692.583

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

195.445

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5723.162

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4931.963

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

858.86

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52349.472

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

52349.472

(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

26.41

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(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

SBTi Certificate_MSCI.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Information Classification: GENERAL

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 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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

MSCI believes our carbon emissions reduction path will not be linear. Progress will be shaped by a combination of our own operational improvements, supplier action, evolving technologies, and broader market and policy developments. The voluntary carbon market is one part of this portfolio of levers, complementing our other decarbonization efforts. We believe high-quality carbon projects can have a meaningful impact on our efforts to manage climate risks and capture opportunities.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

MSCI purchases carbon credits on an ongoing basis, vetting projects for quality, integrity and risks across multiple criteria. We leverage MSCI Carbon Market's research and Carbon Project Ratings as part of our review and purchase process. Please see 7.79.1 for further details on our purchases as well as our website.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

MSCI's CRO monitors progress against our emissions reduction targets. The CRO reports this progress, including GHG emissions metrics, renewable electricity usage and our suppliers' science-based target status, in regular written updates to the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board, and the full Board has access to these updates. Our base year and targets are also reassessed under our recalculation policy. Consistent with the GHG Protocol, we recalculate if there is a significant change to our data, inventory boundary or methods, such as a merger or acquisition or a data error over 5%.
[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*0*	*0*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed 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:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ 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. Our Climate Action Network 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 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 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, MSCI maintained an internal carbon fee on travel emissions. This mechanism helps embed climate considerations into business decisions and simultaneously generates a dedicated budget to support emissions reduction activities. In 2025, we used the budget to purchase renewable energy certificates (RECs) for offices that were not already fueled on cleaned energy. We also bought carbon credits are verified high-quality environmental instruments aligned with MSCI's climate commitments.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Throughout 2025, 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:
☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

TIST Program in Uganda - Reforestation of farmlands.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

Row 2

Information Classification: GENERAL

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Phlogiston Phase I - Capture and destruction of N_2O at industrial facilities.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7650

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ Climate Action Reserve (CAR)

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Refrigerant Destruction

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Tradewater - Halon Destruction - US ODS #6 - Collection and destruction of banned refrigerants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

850

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Information Classification: GENERAL

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Vichada Climate Reforestation Project in Colombia is turning former plantation areas into thriving native forests. By planting trees and restoring ecosystems, the project helps capture carbon, improve biodiversity, and create local opportunities. It has been running since 2006 and continues to grow stronger with community and environmental impact.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Information Classification: GENERAL

10000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ Gold Standard

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Wetland Restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Information Classification: GENERAL

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Delta Blue Carbon project in Pakistan restores vast areas of mangrove forests along the Indus River Delta. These forests capture and store carbon while also protecting endangered wildlife and supporting local fishing communities. The project is one of the largest of its kind and brings long-term environmental and social benefits.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

Information Classification: GENERAL

[Add row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify :Inaugural Adoption of the TNFD Framework; Preparing to Align with the TNFD Framework; LEAP Assessment Using MSCI's Geospatial Asset Intelligence Tool

[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, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Information Classification: GENERAL

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

MSCI used its GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence Tool to evaluate whether any of its office locations are situated in biodiversity-sensitive areas. The assessment mapped our physical assets against multiple environmental layers, including Healthy Forest Areas, Intact Biodiversity Areas, Prime Areas for Conservation, Deforestation Fronts, Biodiversity Sensitive Areas and local biodiversity intactness, integrated with 17 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators. Based on this analysis, MSCI confirmed that none of its offices are flagged as located in areas considered biodiversity-sensitive. This outcome reflects the company's careful consideration of environmental factors in its physical footprint and reinforces MSCI's commitment to assessing any potential adverse impacts on nature while supporting resilient and responsible business practices.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Ramsar sites

Information Classification: GENERAL

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

MSCI used its GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence Tool to evaluate whether any of its office locations are situated in biodiversity-sensitive areas. The assessment mapped our physical assets against multiple environmental layers, including Healthy Forest Areas, Intact Biodiversity Areas, Prime Areas for Conservation, Deforestation Fronts, Biodiversity Sensitive Areas and local biodiversity intactness, integrated with 17 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators. Based on this analysis, MSCI confirmed that none of its offices are flagged as located in areas considered biodiversity-sensitive. This outcome reflects the company's careful consideration of environmental factors in its physical footprint and reinforces MSCI's commitment to assessing any potential adverse impacts on nature while supporting resilient and responsible business practices.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Information Classification: GENERAL

MSCI used its GeoSpatial Asset Intelligence Tool to evaluate whether any of its office locations are situated in biodiversity-sensitive areas. The assessment mapped our physical assets against multiple environmental layers, including Healthy Forest Areas, Intact Biodiversity Areas, Prime Areas for Conservation, Deforestation Fronts, Biodiversity Sensitive Areas and local biodiversity intactness, integrated with 17 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter indicators. Based on this analysis, MSCI confirmed that none of its offices are flagged as located in areas considered biodiversity-sensitive. This outcome reflects the company's careful consideration of environmental factors in its physical footprint and reinforces MSCI's commitment to assessing any potential adverse impacts on nature while supporting resilient and responsible business practices.
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

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

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Re-baselined of 2019 and restatement of our emissions from 2019 - 2024

Information Classification: GENERAL

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Re-baselined GHG emissions for 2019-2024, re-baselined inventory was verified for Scopes 1, 2, and Scope 3 relevant categories.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

MSCI Inc CY2025 CDP Verification Statement.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 Sustainability and Climate ratings, research and data are produced by MSCI Solutions (Deutschland) GmbH and certain related entities ("collectively MSCI Sustainability and Climate"), a subsidiary of MSCI Inc. MSCI Sustainability and Climate Indexes, Analytics and Real Estate are products of MSCI Inc. that use information from MSCI Solutions (Deutschland) GmbH. MSCI Indexes are administered by MSCI Limited (UK). Affiliate Conflicts Disclosure: MSCI Sustainability and Climate has developed a 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 Sustainability and Climate 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 Sustainability and Climate. 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 CDP Climate Report (the "Report") and statements 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 and involve underlying assumptions, as well as known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, levels of activity, performance 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

Information Classification: GENERAL

results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Other factors that could materially affect actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements can be found in the MSCI 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 6, 2026 and in quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed or furnished with the SEC. If any of these risks, uncertainties or other matters 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 or any other report. Some of the statements and reports contain cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information that should be carefully considered. Greenhouse-gas estimates are subject to inherent measurement uncertainties, including supplier-reported data and evolving calculation factors. In addition, CDP's scoring methodology is periodically updated; the disclosures herein are based on the methodology in effect for this questionnaire period and may not be directly comparable with future reports. Forward-looking and other statements in this Report and other reports may include metrics and estimates, assumptions based on evolving standards, and aspirational goals that are not promises or guarantees. Forward-looking and other statements in this Report do not indicate materiality under U.S. federal securities laws, even if we use terms such as "material" or "materiality." Some disclosures are based on third-party frameworks and stakeholder expectations, but we cannot guarantee continued adherence to these frameworks, which may change due to business developments, policy changes or other factors 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. 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 Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

Information Classification: GENERAL

Information Classification: GENERAL