MSCI MINIMUM VOLATILITY ESG TARGET INDEXES METHODOLOGY

September 2017
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1 INTRODUCTION

The MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes are designed to represent the performance of a strategy that seeks systematic integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) norms in minimum volatility investing by seeking to minimize risk along with the improvement in the ESG profile of the index. In other words, the index methodology aims to achieve lowest risk while improving the ESG score relative to the underlying parent index.

MSCI categorizes the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes as part of the family of MSCI Factor Indexes, which are designed to reflect the systematic elements of particular investment styles or strategies. While capitalization weighted indexes aim to represent the broad market beta, additional sources of systematic return associated with particular investment styles and strategies, such as value, quality, volatility, etc. or their combination could be represented through alternatively weighted indexes.

This index methodology aims to incorporate ESG-based constraint in a bottom-up factor index construction approach with a focus on low volatility factor indexes (Minimum Volatility)\(^1\).

The MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes are calculated by optimizing a parent MSCI Index by using an estimated co-variance matrix to produce an index that has the lowest absolute volatility for a given set of constraints. This includes specific constraints for improving the ESG profile for the index relative to that of the underlying parent index.

The starting universe to determine a Minimum Volatility Index is an MSCI Equity Index and the estimated co-variance matrix is based on the relevant Barra multi-factor equity model. Details about the Barra multi-factor risk models are available at [https://www.msci.com/portfolio-management](https://www.msci.com/portfolio-management)

This methodology book describes a generic methodology that can be applied to create Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes from any of the existing MSCI equity indexes (herein, “Parent Indexes”). Some of the optimization constraints applied to determine the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index may vary based on the Parent Index on which the optimization is performed.

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\(^1\) For the methodology for other MSCI Factor ESG Target indexes please see MSCI Factor ESG Target Indexes Methodology
2 ESG RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

MSCI ESG Research provides in-depth research, ratings and analysis of the environmental, social and governance-related business practices of thousands of companies worldwide. It consists of an integrated suite of tools and products to efficiently manage research, analysis and compliance tasks across the spectrum of ESG factors.

The MSCI Factor ESG Target Indexes including MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes use company ratings and research provided by MSCI ESG Research. In particular, these indexes use the following three MSCI ESG Research products: MSCI ESG Ratings Score, MSCI ESG Controversies Score, and MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research.

For details on MSCI ESG Research’s full suite of ESG products, please refer to: http://www.msci.com/products/esg/about_msci_esg_research.html
3 INDEX CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

Constructing the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes involves the following steps:

- Defining the Parent Index and the base currency for optimization
- Defining the optimization constraints
- Determining the optimized portfolio

Each step is described below.

3.1 DEFINING THE PARENT INDEX AND THE BASE CURRENCY FOR OPTIMIZATION

Constructing the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index (herein, “the Index”) begins with selecting the Parent Index and eligible universe to perform total risk minimizing optimization. The optimization is performed from a base currency perspective and does not allow short selling of securities. The default currency is the US Dollar.

The optimization relies on the factor exposures for all the securities in the Parent Index and the factor co-variance matrix of the relevant Barra Equity Model.

3.1.1 ELIGIBLE UNIVERSE

The eligible universe is the universe of all the securities in the Parent Index that are not involved in very severe ESG controversies (“Red flags”) or in the business of controversial weapons. More detailed information about the ESG-based exclusions is provided in Appendix III.

3.2 DEFINING THE OPTIMIZATION CONSTRAINTS

At each Semi-Annual Index Review (SAIR), the following optimization constraints are employed, which aim to ensure replicability and investability while achieving lowest volatility and improving the ESG profile.

- The maximum weight of an index constituent will be restricted to the lower of 1.5% and 20 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index.
- The minimum weight of an index constituent will be 0.05%.
- For countries with weight greater than 2.5% in the Parent Index, the weight in the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index will not deviate more than +/-5% from the country weight in the Parent Index.
For countries with weight less than 2.5% in the Parent Index, the weight in the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index will be capped at 3 times their weight in the Parent Index.

- The sector weights of the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index will not deviate more than +/-5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index.

- No constraint will be applied on the exposure of the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index to the Barra Volatility risk factors (BETA and RESVOL). Exposure to all other Barra risk factors will be restricted to +/-0.25 standard deviations relative to the Parent Index.

- The weighted-average industry-adjusted ESG score of the Index portfolio will be at least 20% more than the weighted-average industry-adjusted ESG score of the Parent Index portfolio at the time of rebalancing.

- The one-way turnover of the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index is constrained to a maximum of 10% at each SAIR.

### 3.3 DETERMINING THE OPTIMIZED INDEX

The MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index is constructed using the Barra Open Optimizer in combination with the relevant Barra Equity Model. The optimization uses the eligible universe as the universe of eligible securities and the specified optimization objective and constraints to determine the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index. Infeasible optimizations are handled as explained in Appendix I.

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2 Please refer to Appendix II for the detailed information on model usage.
4 MAINTAINING THE INDEXES

4.1 SEMI-ANNUAL INDEX REVIEWS
The MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes are rebalanced on a semi-annual basis, usually as of the close of the last business day of May and November, coinciding with the May and November Semi-Annual Index Reviews (SAIRs) of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes. Barra Equity Model data as of the end of April and October are used respectively. This approach aims to capture timely updates to the risk characteristics of the companies and coincide with the rebalancing frequency of the relevant Parent Index. Similarly, the ESG data used for the Semi-annual Index Reviews will be taken as of the end of the month preceding the Index Review i.e., April and October. For some securities, ESG data may not be published by MSCI ESG Research by the end of the month preceding the Index Review. For such securities, MSCI will use ESG data published after the end of month, when available, for the rebalancing of MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes. This approach aims to capture timely updates to ESG data of the constituents and coincides with the rebalancing of the relevant MSCI Parent Indexes.

The pro forma MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes are in general announced nine business days before the effective date.

4.2 QUARTERLY INDEX REVIEWS
In addition to the SAIR, the ESG-based exclusions are applied on a quarterly basis at the time of regular Quarterly Index Reviews (QIR) of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes, usually as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At the quarterly index reviews, the Indexes are not be re-constituted, but existing constituents are deleted from the Indexes if they do not satisfy the eligibility criteria as described in section 3.1 above. The ESG data used for the QIR will be taken as of the end of the month preceding the Index Review i.e., January and July. For some securities, this data may not be published by MSCI ESG Research by the end of the month preceding the Index Review. For such securities, MSCI will use ESG data published after the end of month, when available, for the rebalancing of MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes.

4.3 ONGOING EVENT RELATED CHANGES
The general treatment of corporate events in the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes aims to minimize turnover outside of Index Reviews. The methodology aims to appropriately represent an investor’s participation in an event based on relevant deal terms and pre-event weighting of the index constituents that are involved. Further, changes in
index market capitalization that occur as a result of corporate event implementation will be offset by a corresponding change in the Variable Weighting Factor (VWF) of the constituent.

Additionally, if the frequency of Index Reviews in the Parent Index is greater than the frequency of Index Reviews in the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index, the changes made to the Parent Index during intermediate Index Reviews will be neutralized in the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index.

The following section briefly describes the treatment of common corporate events within the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Indexes.

No new securities will be added (except where noted below) to the Index between Index Reviews. Parent Index deletions will be reflected simultaneously.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT TYPE</th>
<th>EVENT DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New additions to the Parent Index</td>
<td>A new security added to the parent index (such as IPO and other early inclusions) will not be added to the index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spin-Offs</td>
<td>All securities created as a result of the spin-off of an existing Index constituent will be added to the Index at the time of event implementation. Reevaluation for continued inclusion in the Index will occur at the subsequent Index Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merger/Acquisition</td>
<td>For Mergers and Acquisitions, the acquirer’s post event weight will account for the proportionate amount of shares involved in deal consideration, while cash proceeds will be invested across the Index. If an existing Index constituent is acquired by a non-Index constituent, the existing constituent will be deleted from the Index and the acquiring non-constituent will not be added to the Index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Security Characteristics</td>
<td>A security will continue to be an Index constituent if there are changes in characteristics (country, sector, size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further detail and illustration regarding specific treatment of corporate events relevant to this Index can be found in the MSCI Corporate Events Methodology book under the sections detailing the treatment of events in Capped Weighted and Non-Market Capitalization Weighted indexes.

The MSCI Corporate Events methodology book is available at: https://www.msci.com/index-methodology
APPENDIX I: HANDLING INFEASIBLE OPTIMIZATIONS

During the Semi-Annual Index Review, in the event that there is no optimal solution that satisfies all the optimization constraints defined in Section 3.2, the following constraints are relaxed, until an optimal solution is found:

- Relax the turnover constraint in steps of 5%, up to a maximum of 30%
- Relax the minimum weight constraint in steps of 0.01% up to a minimum of 0.01%.

For MSCI Regional/Country Indexes which have relatively lower number of stocks, the standard optimization parameters may lead to an infeasible solution. MSCI may apply relaxed constraints relative to the standard set of constraints based on the following guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order of Relaxation</th>
<th>Maximum Asset Weight</th>
<th>Sector Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lower of 3% or 20 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index</td>
<td>+/-5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower of 3% or 20 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index</td>
<td>+/-7.5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lower of 5% or 20 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index</td>
<td>+/-5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lower of 5% or 20 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index</td>
<td>+/-7.5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the event that no optimal solution is found after the above constraints have been relaxed, the MSCI Minimum Volatility ESG Target Index will not be rebalanced for that semi-annual index review.
APPENDIX II: NEW RELEASE OF BARRA® EQUITY MODEL OR BARRA® OPTIMIZER

The methodology presently uses MSCI Barra Global Equity Model for Long-Term Investors (“GEMLTL”) for the optimization. A new release of the relevant Barra Equity Model or Barra Optimizer may replace the former version within a suitable timeframe.
APPENDIX III: CONTROVERSY SCORE AND CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- **ESG Controversy Score (“Red Flags”)**
Securities of companies having faced very severe controversies pertaining to ESG issues are not eligible for inclusion in the Index. This is implemented by excluding constituents of Parent Index with MSCI ESG Controversy Score = 0 (“Red Flag” companies). For more details on MSCI ESG Controversies Score, please refer to [https://www.msci.com/esg-integration](https://www.msci.com/esg-integration)

- **Controversial Weapons Involvement**
For details please refer to MSCI Global ex Controversial Weapons Indexes Methodology at [https://www.msci.com/index-methodology](https://www.msci.com/index-methodology).
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