FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING

A case study ON THE FINANCIAL RELEVANCE OF ESG FACTORS in Emerging Markets INVESTING

Mohdi Jeroudi Vice President, Index and ESG Research Sales Specialist, MSCI



AGENDA

- 'Foundations of ESG Investing' Research Series
- Case Study: Financial Relevance of ESG in Emerging Markets
- What's Next?



INTRODUCING MSCI ESG RESEARCH





CURRENT STATUS OF ESG INVESTING

Key findings from industry surveys* on ESG investing:

Key drivers for adoption of ESG	Pressure from asset owner and beneficiariesWish to lengthen investment horizon
Key benefits of ESG adoption	 Survey participants expect better risk adjusted returns and Improve brand and reputation
Most popular methods	 Negative screening ESG integration into portfolio management
Key barriers to ESG investing	 Lack of industry standards for ESG disclosure and ESG rating Lack of experienced staff Lack of suitable investment solutions
Status quo of ESG investing	 Currently most AOs are only partially integrating ESG Approaches are fragmented across allocations AO lack consistent framework for ESG integration



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTMENT



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 1

How ESG Affects Equity Valuation, Risk and Performance



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 2

Integrating ESG into Benchmarks



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 3

Integrating ESG into Passive Institutional Portfolios



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 4

Integrating ESG into Factor Strategies and Active



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Step 1: Fundamental research	 Establish fundamental channels from ESG to financial values Elaborate what dependencies we can expect Mitigate risk of 'correlation mining'
Step 2: Empirical validation	 Validate dependencies using empirical analysis for each channel Differentiate between correlation and causality
Step 3: Conclusions for investors	 Highlight areas of asset management where ESG integration can add value Derive methodology recommendations for ESG integration



INTEGRATING ESG INTO PASSIVE INSTITUTIONAL PORTFOLIOS

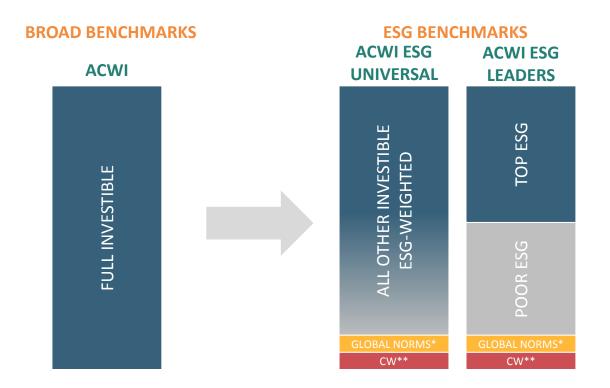
Passive ESG mandates

- May be built by tracking ESG indexes
- May follow the same regional break-down as standard benchmarks:





ESG BENCHMARK DESIGN





^{*}Global Norms = Exclusion of companies involved in very serious violations of international norms represented in numerous widely accepted global conventions, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the UN Global Compact

^{**} CW = Exclusion of companies involved in Controversial Weapons

INTEGRATING ESG INTO PASSIVE INSTITUTIONAL PORTFOLIOS GLOBAL AND REGIONAL MANDATES

Historical Regional performance comparison: World ex USA, USA and Emerging Markets

	MSCI EM	MSCI EM ESG Leaders	MSCI World ex USA	MSCI World ex USA ESG Leaders	MSCI USA	MSCI USA ESG Leaders		
Total Return (%)	5.3	9.3	8.2	8.8	16.0	14.8		Reduced risks
Total Risk (%)	17.2	16.1	14.1	13.7	11.1	11.0		 Outperformance
Return/Risk	0.31	0.58	0.58	0.64	1.44	1.35		except in USA
Sharpe Ratio	0.29	0.56	0.56	0.62	1.41	1.32		
Active Return (%)	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-1.2		
Tracking Error (%)	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.5		
Information Ratio	NaN	1.37	NaN	0.59	NaN	-0.78		
Historical Beta	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.98		
No of Stocks	825	338	1020	472	612	332		
Turnover(%)	4.6	6.2	1.7	6.9	1.8	8.1		Higher valuations
Price To Book	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.8		Higher turn-over
Price to Earnings	13.1	14.8	16.3	16.3	18.0	18.9	L	0 :
Dividend Yield (%)	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.0	2.0		

Period: August 31, 2010 to December 31, 2017.

Historical data for example purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results, which may differ materially.



POLLING QUESTION #1

QUESTION:

Do you think ESG considerations should be MORE RELEVANT or LESS RELEVANT for investing in Emerging Market equities?

RESPONSE CHOICES:

- MORE RELEVANT
- LESS RELEVANT



"DO YOU THINK ESG CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE MORE RELEVANT OR LESS RELEVANT FOR INVESTING IN EMERGING MARKET EQUITIES?"

LESS RELEVANT

MORE RELEVANT

No disclosure, not enough DATA

GOVERNANCE matters more

No awareness, POOR PERFORMANCE

'BLOW UPS' happen more

Can you make any meaningful DIFFERENTIATION?

Can ESG provide DOWNSIDE PROTECTION?

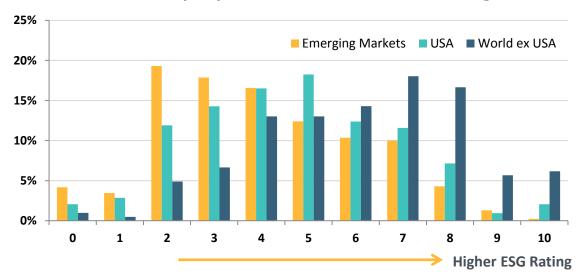


ESG RATINGS BY REGION

ESG characteristics differ significantly across regions:

- Europe is leading
- Emerging Markets are lagging

Distribution of Industry-Adjusted ESG Scores for Three Sub-regions





MSCI ACWI As of Dec. 31, 2017.

MSCI ESG RATING METHODOLOGY



Analysis begins with a deep governance assessment

Ownership, Board, Pay, Accounting, Corporate Behavior Focus on most relevant ESG factors by industry

Quantitative Approach + Annual Consultation Focus on **risk exposure** not just
disclosure

Scoring Models Assess Risk Exposure + Risk Management ldentify leaders and laggards, not business type exclusion

Industry-Relative ESG Ratings (AAA-CCC)





Sources: MSCI ESG Research

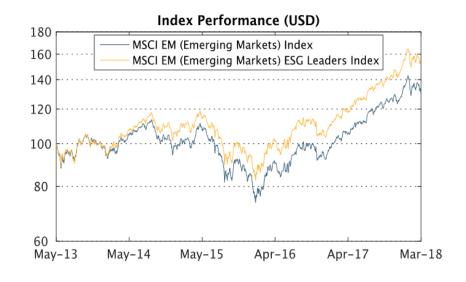
PERFORMANCE IN LIVETRACK (MAY 2013 – MARCH 2018)

Key	M	etri	CS

key wiethts		
	MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index	MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) ESG Leaders Index
Total Return* (%)	5.9	9.0
Total Risk (%)	15.2	14.5
Return/Risk	0.39	0.62
Sharpe Ratio	0.36	0.59
Active Return (%)	0.0	3.1
Tracking Error (%)	0.0	2.8
Information Ratio	NaN	1.10
Historical Beta	1.00	0.94
No of Stocks***	833	3 7 3
Turnover** (%)	4.9	7.1
Price To Book***	1.5	1.9
Price to Earnings***	13.6	15.5
Dividend Yield*** (%)	2.6	2.5

Period: 31-May-2013 to 30-Mar-2018

The definitions of all statistical parameters are available in the Appendix



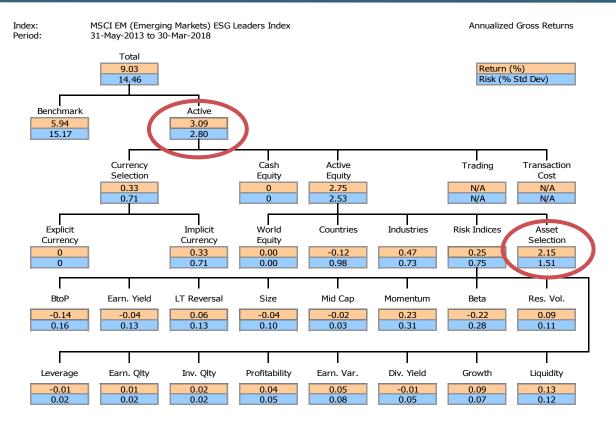


^{*} Gross returns annualized in USD

^{**} Annualized one-way index turnover over index reviews

^{***} Monthly averages

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION





Source: MSCI

POLLING QUESTION #2

QUESTION:

Has the outperformance of the MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index come mostly from...

RESPONSE CHOICES:

- > Avoiding the 'bad' stocks
- > Selecting the 'good' stocks



CONTRIBUTION FROM UNDERWEIGHTS V OVERWEIGHTS

Both Overweights and Underweights Aided Performance of MSCI EM ESG Leaders Index





TOP CONTRIBUTORS ALWAYS EXCLUDED OR ALWAYS INCLUDED IN MSCI EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX SINCE INCEPTION

ALWAYS IN

COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	COMPANY	Avg Active Weight	Annualized Net Specific Contribution
China	Software & Svc	TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	3.01%	0.71%
Taiwan	Semiconductors	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	3.19%	0.33%
Brazil	Banks	ITAU UNIBANCO HOLDING SA	0.92%	0.13%
Indonesia	Banks	BANK CENTRAL ASIA TBK PT	0.34%	0.07%
Indonesia	Banks	BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (PERSERO) TBK PT	0.26%	0.05%
South Africa	Di Financials	FIRSTRAND LTD	0.32%	0.05%
Brazil	Banks	BANCO BRADESCO SA	0.70%	0.05%
Russia	Oil & Gas E&P	NOVATEK PAO	0.27%	0.04%

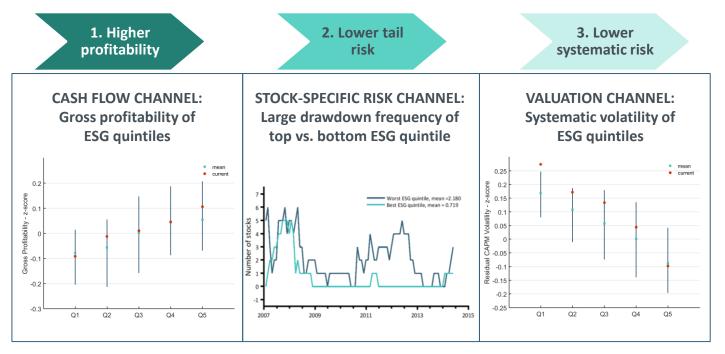
NEVER IN

COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	COMPANY	Average Active Weight	Annualized Net Specific Contribution
China	Integ Oil & Gas	PETROCHINA CO	-0.49%	0.06%
Russia	Integ Oil & Gas	GAZPROM PAO	-0.82%	0.06%
China	Oil & Gas E& P	CNOOC LTD	-0.64%	0.06%
China	Software & Svc	BAIDU INC	-0.50%	0.06%
South Korea	Automobiles	HYUNDAI MOTOR CO	-0.62%	0.05%
Russia	Retail - Food & Staples	MAGNIT PAO	-0.32%	0.05%



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING PART 1: MSCI WORLD JANUARY 2007 – MAY 2017

We identified three fundamental channels from ESG to financial value. Higher ESG profile was associated with:





CASH FLOW CHANNEL

Cash-flow channel

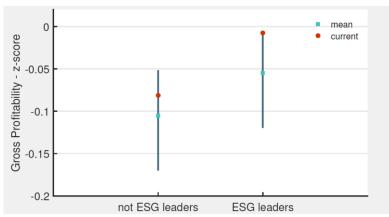
Strong ESG profile

▶ 1. More competitive

2. Higher profitability

3. Higher dividends

Gross Profitability (z-score) Comparison*



Profitability of MSCI EM ESG Leaders

v Rest of MSCI ACWI

(MSCI Emerging Markets Index May 2013 – March 2018)



TOP CONTRIBUTORS ALWAYS OR NEVER INCLUDED IN MSCI EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX SINCE INCEPTION

Top Contributors (always included) vs Industry Returns %



Top Contributors (always excluded) vs Industry Returns %





STOCK-SPECIFIC RISK CHANNEL

Stock-specific risk channel



1. Better Risk

2. Lower risk of severe incidents

3. Lower tail risk

Incident Frequency of MSCI EM ESG Leaders v. Rest of MSCI EM Index constituents (MSCI Emerging Markets Index constituents May 2013 – March 2018)



SYSTEMATIC RISK CHANNEL

Valuation channel

Strong ESG profile

1. Low systematic risk

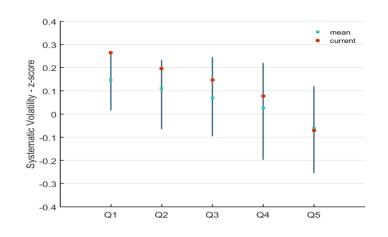
2. Low cost of capital

3. High valuation

Economic rationale:

- High ESG rating companies are less vulnerable to systematic market risks such as commodity prices or changes in regulation.
- 2. Lower systematic risk means investors demand a lower required rate of return = cost of capital.
- 3. Lower cost of capital leads to higher valuation.

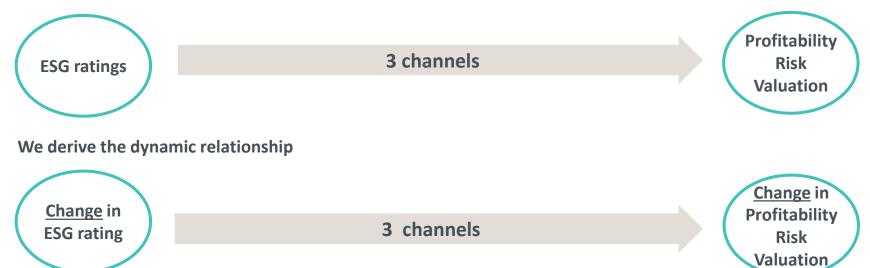
Systematic volatility of ESG quintiles





DERIVED CHANNEL: ESG MOMENTUM

From the static relationship



ESG Momentum (= change in ESG rating)

- Was verified by empirical analysis
- Is an indication for causality in the three transmission channels
- Was found to be a performance driver in empirical analysis



DERIVED CHANNEL: ESG MOMENTUM

Financial performance of ESG momentum: Top versus bottom quintile





THIRD STEP: CONCLUSIONS FOR INVESTORS

- 1. **MSCI ESG Ratings** have shown a **financially material impact** on valuation, profitability and risk and therefore need to be reflected in financial analysis as well as portfolio construction.
- 2. MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG ratings trend (ESG momentum) have both been financially material indicators and can be used for portfolio or index construction.
- 3. **ESG integration** into portfolio management requires a **long-term horizon**
- 4. Financial materiality of ESG ratings may be be used for validating and comparing ESG rating models



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTMENT



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 1

How ESG Affects Equity Valuation, Risk and Performance



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 2

Integrating ESG into Benchmarks



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 3

Integrating ESG into Passive Institutional Portfolios



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING – PART 4

Integrating ESG into Factor Strategies and Active



FOUNDATIONS OF ESG INVESTING - CONCLUSIONS

- **ESG ratings** have shown to be effective in reducing portfolio risk
- **ESG Momentum** has shown positive performance contribution

• Best-in-class selection

• **ESG-weight** tilt

Combining ESG and ESG Momentum

Methods that have been

effective for integrating ESG:

- Financial analysis and stock selection
- Risk management & early warning processes
- Risk reporting
- Active ownership

Additional areas of ESG integration

ESG Signal

Challenges & **Trade-offs**

Portfolio

Construction Methods

> Manage **ESG-factor trade**off by

- Using optimization
- Factor-Neutralizing ESG scores
- Use of ESG Momentum



APPENDIX



CURRENT STATUS OF ESG IN ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

Key findings from assessing holdings data of active funds:

Fund universe	 Global active funds in MSCI Peer Analytics platform Minimum of 10 years track record Excludes ETFs and index trackers Total: Over 1'100 funds
Status of ESG integration	 Fairly small differences in average level of ESG across funds No up or down trend in ESG integration over past 10 years Slightly higher levels of ESG in funds labelled ESG or SI No visible integration of ESG momentum
Financial findings	 No visible link between level of ESG and risk and performance Most funds use active factor allocations to generate alpha Significant differences in track record (alpha) across funds



ESG INTEGRATION INTO ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

Challenges:

• ESG integration should not impair effectiveness of active portfolio construction processes:

Factor allocation Factor timing Financial analysis Portfolio Construction Risk and tracking error optimization

Opportunities:

- Integration into financial analysis
 improve stock selection
- Integration into stock selection
 mitigate tail risks
- Use ESG momentum as allocation signal
 additional outperformance

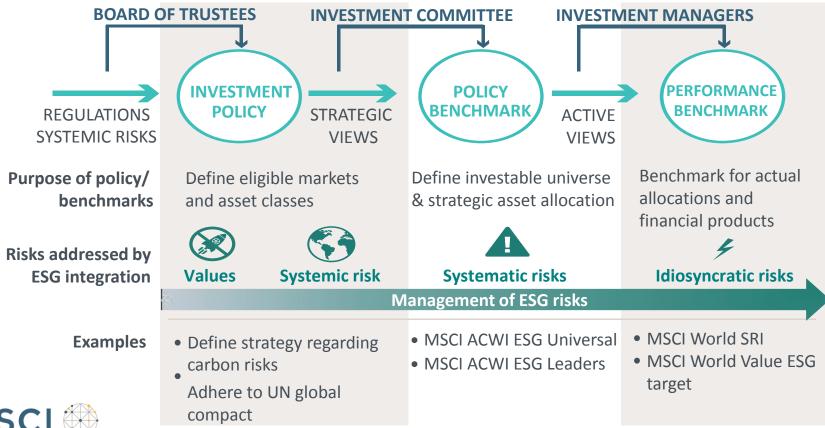


ESG INTEGRATION INTO ACTIVE FUNDS - CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Overlay approach shows visible improvement in risk adjusted returns
- 2. Improvements are independent of how active managers are
- 3. Overlay approach is simple, transparent and straight-forward
- 4. However, full integration of ESG may go well beyond an overlay approach:
 - Use optimization approach to manage factor-ESG trade-offs
 - Integrate ESG into financial analysis and stock selection
 - Integrate ESG into risk management and early warning processes
 - Use active ownership as additional risk and performance management approach
- 5. Note these are simulated results using past performance over a specified period and are not indicative of live or future results.

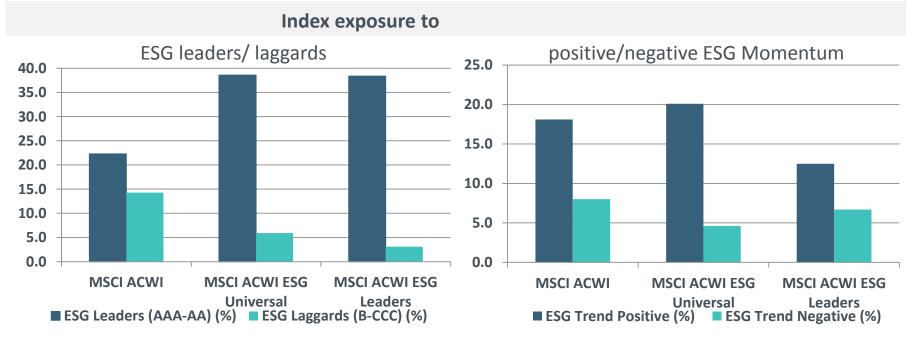


TYPICAL ESG INTEGRATION INTO BENCHMARKS





ESG RISK EXPOSURE: STOCK SPECIFIC RISKS

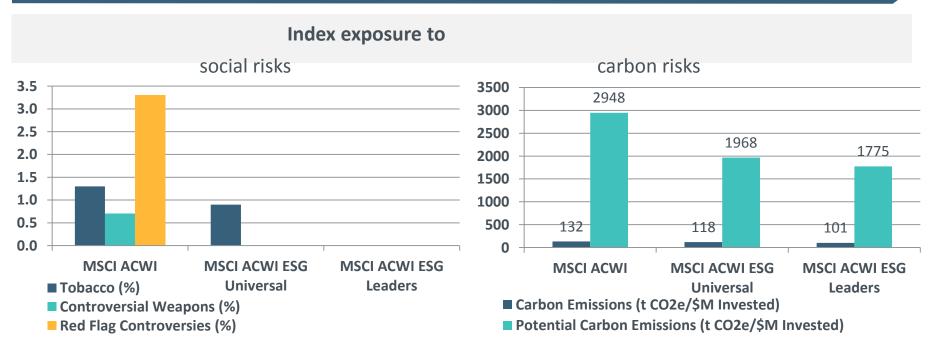


As of Dec. 31, 2017. Historical data for example purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results, which may differ materially.

ESG indexes have historically reduced exposure to ESG laggards and ESG downgrades



ESG RISK EXPOSURE: SYSTEMIC AND SOCIAL RISKS



As of Dec. 31, 2017. Historical data for example purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results, which may differ materially.

ESG indexes have historically reduced exposure to social risks and carbon emissions



ESG POLICY BENCHMARKS - CONCLUSIONS

- 1. When integrating ESG into a policy benchmark, investors may wish to consider a potential **trade-off** between the level of ESG integration on one hand and the level of diversification and opportunity set on the other hand
- MSCI ACWI ESG Leaders and MSCI ACWI ESG Universal represent two different options on this tradeoff line – the former showed a stronger ESG integration, the latter a higher level of diversification and opportunity set
- 3. Both MSCI ACWI ESG Leaders and MSCI ACWI ESG Universal are designed to be **replicable** in terms of number of components, liquidity and turn-over
- 4. Both indexes have historically captured the **opportunity set** of the respective market and have maintained the sector, size and style opportunities of the parent benchmark
- 5. Both indexes **address ESG risks** in the selection / weighting of index constituents



INSTITUTIONAL ADOPTION OF ESG BENCHMARKS

2014 2015

2016

2017

UK EAPF \$400m

MSCI World Low Carbon Target

CalSTRS

\$2.5bn

committed to MSCI ACWI Low Carbon Target Index

Taiwan

BLF \$2.4bn

allocation to MSCI ACWI ESG Factor Mix

GPIF

use of ESG benchmarks for domestic equity allocations

MSCI ACWI ESG global equity policy benchmark

AMF

AP4

Targets
allocating
entire equity
portfolio to
low carbon
benchmarks
by 2020

Illmarinen

\$5.9 bn allocated to benchmark using MSCI ESG Ratings

Swiss Re

for **\$130bn** in active listed equity + credit

NZ Super

40% of passive equity portfolio now 'low carbon'

EPF of Malaysia

MSCI Custom Ethical Index

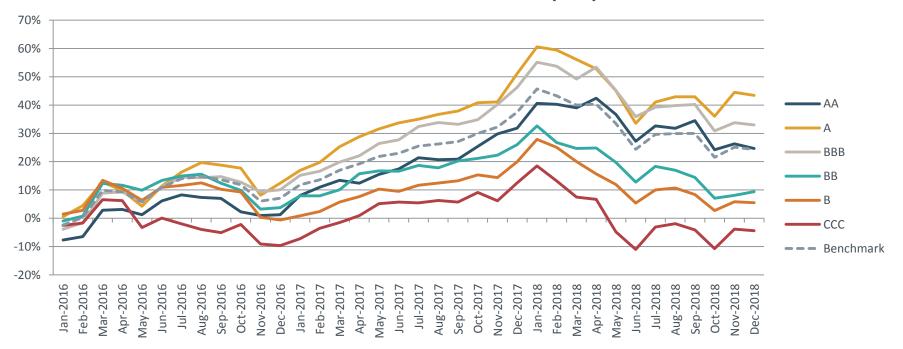


APPENDIX 2 – ASEAN MARKETS



ASEAN – CUMULATIVE RETURN BY RATING

Cumulative Total Return (CW)





NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

This document and all of the information contained in it, including without limitation all text, data, graphs, charts (collectively, the "Information") is the property of MSCI Inc. or its subsidiaries (collectively, "MSCI"), or MSCI's licensors, direct or indirect suppliers or any third party involved in making or compiling any Information (collectively, with MSCI, the "Information Providers") and is provided for informational purposes only. The Information may not be modified, reverse-engineered, reproduced or redisseminated in whole or in part without prior written permission from MSCI.

The Information may not be used to create derivative works or to verify or correct other data or information. For example (but without limitation), the Information may not be used to create indexes, databases, risk models, analytics, software, or in connection with the issuing, offering, sponsoring, managing or marketing of any securities, portfolios, financial products or other investment vehicles utilizing or based on, linked to, tracking or otherwise derived from the Information or any other MSCI data, information, products or services.

The user of the Information assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information. NONE OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDERS MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION (OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE USE THEREOF), AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, EACH INFORMATION PROVIDER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ORIGINALITY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, NON-INFRINGEMENT, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE) WITH RESPECT TO ANY OF THE INFORMATION.

Without limiting any of the foregoing and to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall any Information Provider have any liability regarding any of the Information for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential (including lost profits) or any other damages even if notified of the possibility of such damages. The foregoing shall not exclude or limit any liability that may not by applicable law be excluded or limited, including without limitation (as applicable), any liability for death or personal injury to the extent that such injury results from the negligence or willful default of itself. its servants, agents or sub-contractors.

Information containing any historical information, data or analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance, analysis, forecast or prediction. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

The Information should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. All Information is impersonal and not tailored to the needs of any person, entity or group of persons.

None of the Information constitutes an offer to sell (or a solicitation of an offer to buy), any security, financial product or other investment vehicle or any trading strategy.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Exposure to an asset class or trading strategy or other category represented by an index is only available through third party investable instruments (if any) based on that index. MSCI does not issue, sponsor, endorse, market, offer, review or otherwise express any opinion regarding any fund, ETF, derivative or other security, investment, financial product or trading strategy that is based on, linked to or seeks to provide an investment return related to the performance of any MSCI index (collectively, "Index Linked Investments"). MSCI makes no assurance that any Index Linked Investments will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. MSCI Inc. is not an investment adviser or fiduciary and MSCI makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in any Index Linked Investments.

Index returns do not represent the results of actual trading of investible assets/securities. MSCI maintains and calculates indexes, but does not manage actual assets. Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor may pay to purchase the securities underlying the index or Index Linked Investments. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause the performance of an Index Linked Investment to be different than the MSCI index performance.

The Information may contain back tested data. Back-tested performance is not actual performance, but is hypothetical. There are frequently material differences between back tested performance results and actual results subsequently achieved by any investment strategy.

Constituents of MSCI equity indexes are listed companies, which are included in or excluded from the indexes according to the application of the relevant index methodologies. Accordingly, constituents in MSCI equity indexes may include MSCI Inc., clients of MSCI or suppliers to MSCI. Inclusion of a security within an MSCI index is not a recommendation by MSCI to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

Data and information produced by various affiliates of MSCI Inc., including MSCI ESG Research LLC and Barra LLC, may be used in calculating certain MSCI indexes. More information can be found in the relevant index methodologies on www.msci.com.

MSCI receives compensation in connection with licensing its indexes to third parties. MSCI Inc.'s revenue includes fees based on assets in Index Linked Investments. Information can be found in MSCI Inc.'s company filings on the Investor Relations section of www.msci.com.

MSCI ESG Research LLC is a Registered Investment Adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and a subsidiary of MSCI Inc. Except with respect to any applicable products or services from MSCI ESG Research, neither MSCI nor any of its products or services recommends, endorses, approves or otherwise expresses any opinion regarding any issuer, securities, financial products or instruments or trading strategies and MSCI's products or services are not intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. Issuers mentioned or included in any MSCI ESG Research materials may include MSCI Inc., clients of MSCI, and may also purchase research or other products or services from MSCI ESG Research. MSCI ESG Research materials, including materials utilized in any MSCI ESG Indexes or other products, have not been submitted to, nor received approval from, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body.

Any use of or access to products, services or information of MSCI requires a license from MSCI. MSCI, Barra, RiskMetrics, IPD, FEA, InvestorForce, and other MSCI brands and product names are the trademarks, service marks, or registered trademarks of MSCI or its subsidiaries in the United States and other jurisdictions. The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by and is the exclusive property of MSCI and Standard & Poor's. "Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)" is a service mark of MSCI and Standard & Poor's.

