MSCI World Quality Index (USD)

The MSCI World Quality Index is based on MSCI World, its parent index, which includes large and mid cap stocks across 23 Developed Market (DM) countries*. The index aims to capture the performance of quality growth stocks by identifying stocks with high quality scores based on three main fundamental variables: high return on equity (ROE), stable year-over-year earnings growth and low financial leverage. The MSCI Quality Indexes complement existing MSCI Factor Indexes and can provide an effective diversification role in a portfolio of factor strategies.

CUMULATIVE INDEX PERFORMANCE — GROSS RETURNS   (USD) (JUL 2005 – JUL 2020)

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE (%) (JUL 31, 2020)

INDEX PERFORMANCE — GROSS RETURNS   (%) (JUL 31, 2020)

ANNUALIZED

FUNDAMENTALS (JUL 31, 2020)

INDEX RISK AND RETURN CHARACTERISTICS (JUN 01, 1994 – JUL 31, 2020)

* Developed Market countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.

The MSCI World Quality Index was launched on Dec 18, 2012. Data prior to the launch date is back-tested data (i.e. calculations of how the index might have performed over that time period had the index existed). There are frequently material differences between back-tested performance and actual results. Past performance – whether actual or back-tested – is no indication or guarantee of future performance.
INDEX CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MSCI World Quality</th>
<th>MSCI World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Constituents</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>1,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP 10 CONSTITUENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Index Wt. (%)</th>
<th>Parent Index Wt. (%)</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLE</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>Info Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROSOFT CORP</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>Info Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISA A</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>Info Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON &amp; JOHNSON</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESTLE</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>Cons Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCHE HOLDING GENUSS</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHABET C</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Comm Svcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHABET A</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>Comm Svcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTERCARD A</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>Info Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCTER &amp; GAMBLE CO</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>Cons Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31.80</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FACTORS - KEY EXPOSURES THAT DRIVE RISK AND RETURN

MSCI FACTOR BOX

- UNDERWEIGHT
- NEUTRAL
- OVERWEIGHT

- VALUE
  - Relatively Inexpensive Stocks
- LOW SIZE
  - Smaller Companies
- MOMENTUM
  - Rising Stocks
- QUALITY
  - Sound Balance Sheet Stocks
- YIELD
  - Cash Flow Paid Out
- LOW VOLATILITY
  - Lower Risk Stocks

MSCI FaCS provides absolute factor exposures relative to a broad global index - MSCI ACWI IMI.

Neutral factor exposure (FaCS = 0) represents MSCI ACWI IMI.

SECTOR WEIGHTS

- Information Technology 35.47%
- Health Care 20.25%
- Consumer Staples 13.79%
- Industrials 9.77%
- Consumer Discretionary 8.34%
- Communication Services 5.79%
- Financials 3.97%
- Materials 2.09%
- Real Estate 0.37%
- Energy 0.15%

COUNTRY WEIGHTS

- United States 71.67%
- Switzerland 6.14%
- United Kingdom 5.49%
- Japan 3.8%
- Netherlands 2.12%
- Other 10.78%
INDEX METHODOLOGY
The MSCI Quality Indexes aim to capture the quality factor with a simple and transparent methodology that ensures reasonably high trading liquidity and investment capacity of constituent companies, as well as moderate index turnover. A quality score for each security is calculated by combining Z scores of three winsorized fundamental variables—Return on Equity, Debt to Equity and Earnings Variability. MSCI then averages the Z scores of each of the three fundamental variables to calculate a composite quality Z score for each security, and then ranks all constituents of the parent index based on their quality scores.

The MSCI Quality Indexes are constructed with a fixed number of securities approach. A fixed number of securities with the highest positive quality scores is determined for each MSCI Quality Index with the goal of achieving high exposure to the quality factor while maintaining sufficient index market capitalization and number of securities coverage. All securities eligible for inclusion in the MSCI Quality Indexes are weighted by the product of their market cap weight in the parent index and their quality score. Issuer weights are capped at 5%.

The Quality indexes are rebalanced semi-annually, as of the close of the last business day of November and May.

FACTOR BOX AND FaCS METHODOLOGY
MSCI FaCS is a standard method (MSCI FaCS Methodology) for evaluating and reporting the Factor characteristics of equity portfolios. MSCI FaCS consists of Factor Groups (e.g. Value, Size, Momentum, Quality, Yield, and Volatility) that have been extensively documented in academic literature and validated by MSCI Research as key drivers of risk and return in equity portfolios. These Factor Groups are constructed by aggregating 16 factors (e.g. Book-to-Price, Earnings/Dividend Yields, LT Reversal, Leverage, Earnings Variability/Qauality, Beta) from the latest Barra global equity factor risk model, GEMLT, designed to make fund comparisons transparent and intuitive for use. The MSCI Factor Box, which is powered by MSCI FaCS, provides a visualization designed to easily compare absolute exposures of funds/indexes and their benchmarks along 6 Factor Groups that have historically demonstrated excess market returns over the long run.