

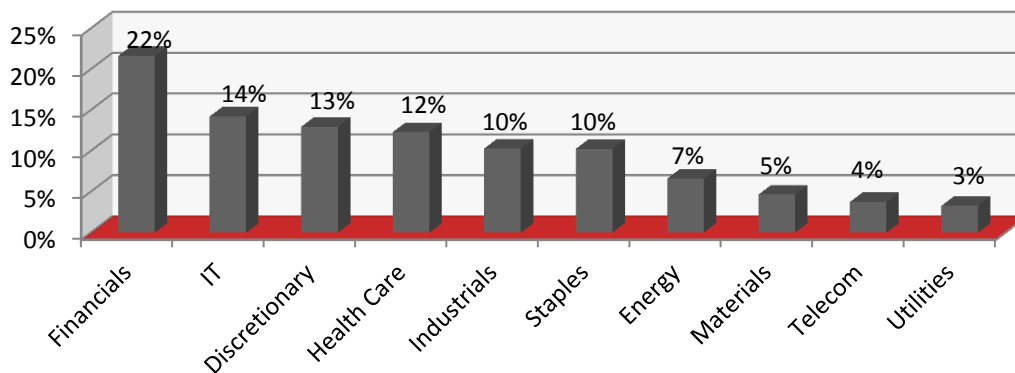
Appendix II

A. Data Description

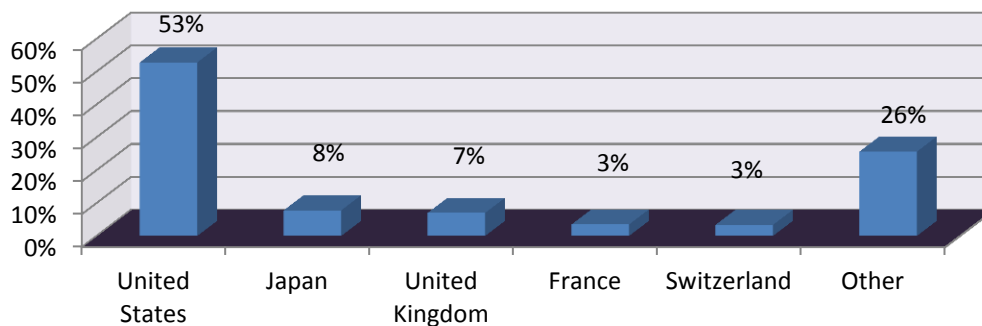
Below you can find a description for each of the MSCI Indices according to their respective MSCI factsheet as at September 2015 along with some details of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as at October 2015.

The **MSCI All-Country World Index** is a well-known and accepted gauge of global stock market activity as it covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set. It captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets and 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

Sector Weights

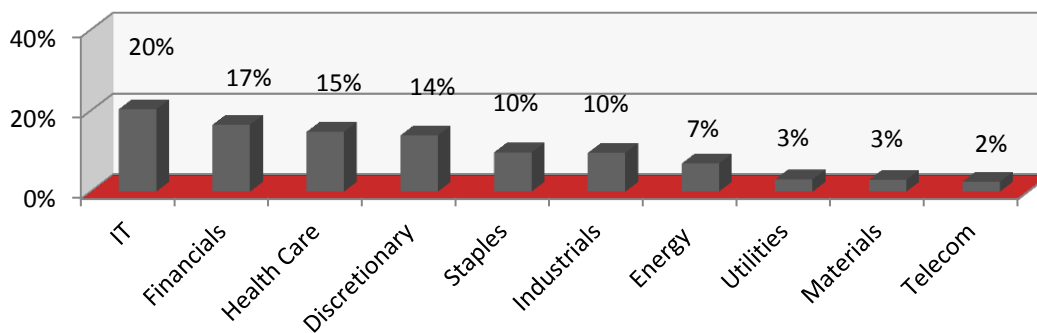


Country Weights



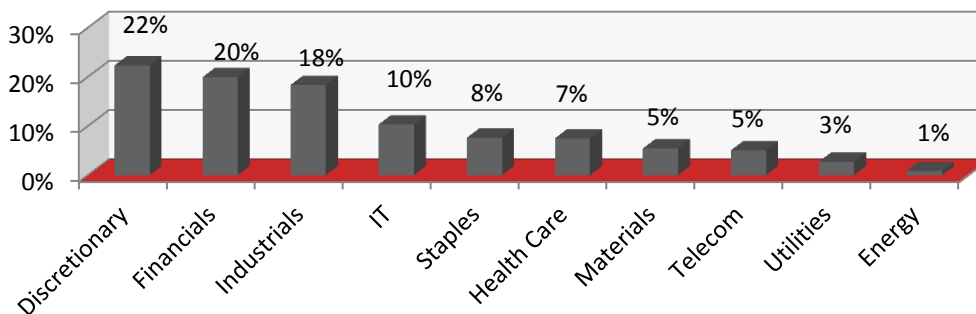
The **MSCI USA Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the US market. With 637 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US.

Sector Weights



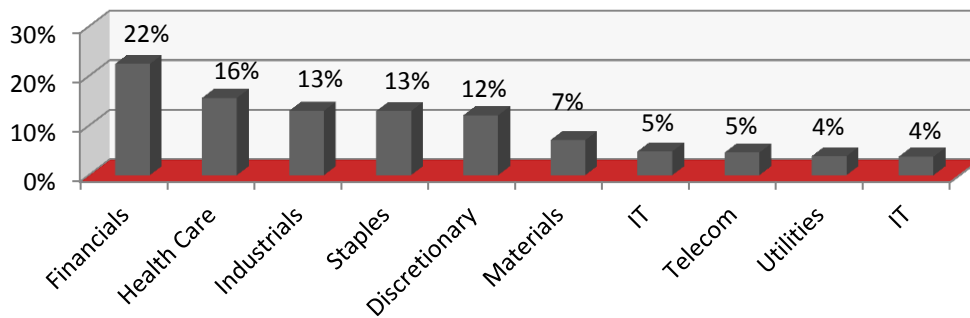
The **MSCI Japan Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 316 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

Sector Weights

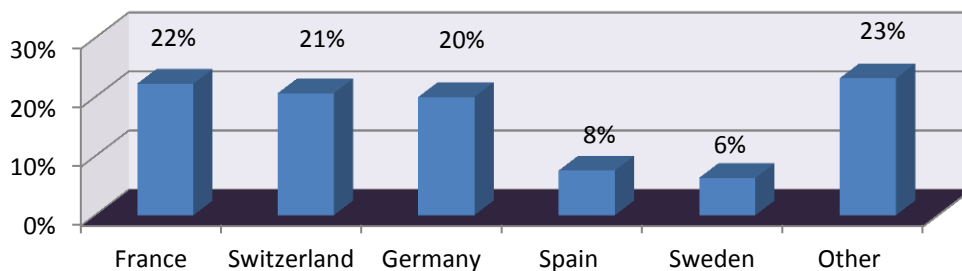


The **MSCI Europe excluding UK Index** captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 329 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across European Developed Markets excluding the UK. DM countries in Europe (excluding the UK) include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Sector Weights

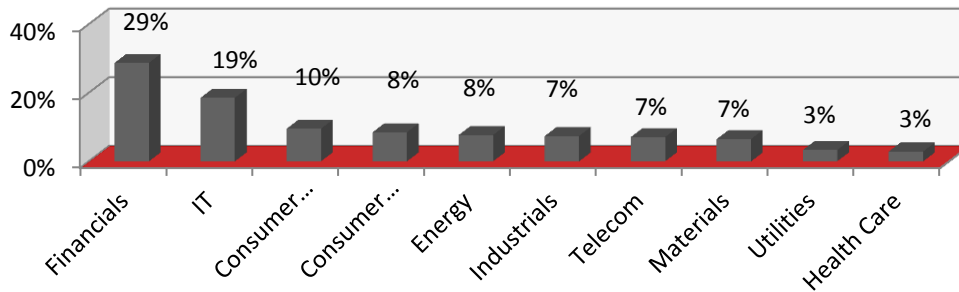


Country Weights

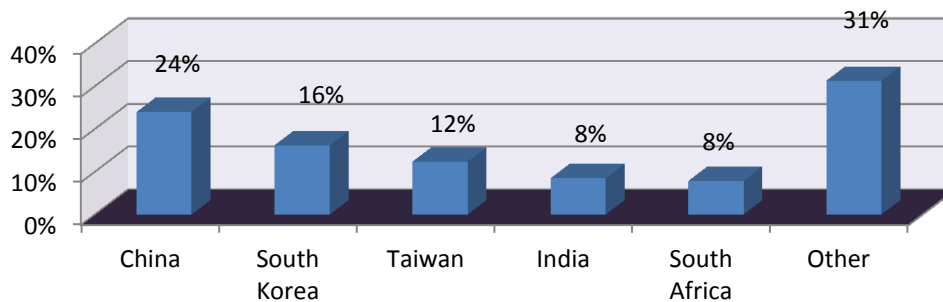


The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 834 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. EM countries include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

Sector Weights

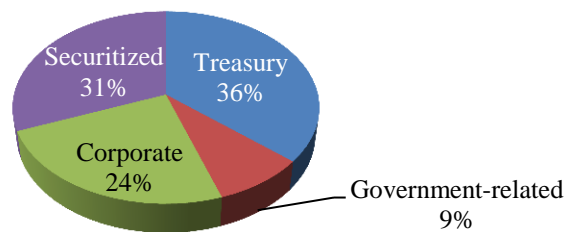


Country Weights

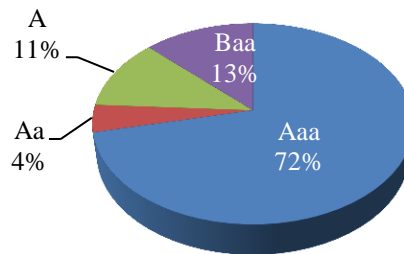


The **Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** measures the SEC-registered, investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

Composition by Sector



Composition by Quality



B. Risk-Adjusted Performance Ratios

There are several varieties of risk-adjusted performance ratios. A brief explanation of the three risk-reward ratios used to evaluate the strategies' performance is presented below:

The **Sharpe ratio** measures the consistency of the performance of the strategy in excess of the risk-free rate in risk-adjusted terms. It is calculated as the result of the annualized total return of the strategy minus the annual risk-free rate divided by the annualized volatility of the strategy's returns. In this paper, the yield on the one-month T-bill is used as a proxy for the risk-free rate.

The **Sortino ratio** evaluates whether the strategy's return in excess of the one-month T-bill is sufficient to cover the downside risk in the investment. It takes the difference between the annualized returns of the strategy and the one-month T-bill, and divides it by the downside risk as measured by the volatility of the strategy's negative returns. Thus, this indicator does not penalize the strategy's performance for volatility when returns are positive.

Lastly, the **Information ratio (IR)** is used to assess the performance of the strategy in relation to the benchmark, in risk-adjusted terms. The excess return here is usually referred to as the active return, and is then divided by the volatility of the difference between the strategy and the benchmark returns (tracking error). The IR represents the ability of the strategy to consistently outperform the benchmark. In this paper, the pre-defined benchmark is the MSCI ACWI.