International Quality Dividend Dynamic Index

May 31, 2015 Equity Index

NORTHERN TRUST INTERNATIONAL QUALITY DIVIDEND DYNAMIC INDEX

PARENT INDEX

Northern Trust International Large Cap

INDEX IDENTIFIER

Bloomberg: NTIQDDY (Price Return) / NTIQDDYT (Total Return) /

NTIQDDYN (Net Total Return)

FactSet: NTIQDDY (Price Return) / NTIQDDYTR (Total Return) /

NTIQDDYNTR (Net Total Return)

Reuters: NTIQDDY (Price Return) / NTIQDDYT (Total Return) /

NTIQDDYNTR (Net Total Return)

INDEX OVERVIEW

The Northern Trust International Quality Dividend Dynamic Index is designed to provide exposure to a high-quality income-oriented universe of long-only international securities issued by non-U.S.-based companies, with an emphasis on long-term capital growth and a targeted overall beta¹ that is generally between 1.0 to 1.5 times that of the Northern Trust International Large Cap Index (the parent index). Companies that are included in the index are selected based on expected dividend payment and fundamental factors such as profitability, management expertise, and cash flow.

INDEX METHODOLOGY

Index construction begins with a universe of eligible securities². Securities ranking in the lowest quintile of quality³ based on our proprietary scoring model⁴, as well as those which do not pay a dividend, are removed prior to optimization⁵. All remaining eligible securities are then optimized based on their exposure to quantitative factors such as:

- · Quality, as defined by our proprietary scoring model
- · Dividend yield
- Beta

The objectives of optimization are to maximize the index's exposure to the quality factor, realize a dividend yield above the benchmark index, and achieve the desired beta target while minimizing the overall risk of the portfolio versus its benchmark as measured by standard risk models⁶.

For more details on this methodology, please visit the Northern Trust Index Services $\underline{\text{webpage}}$

INDEX CHARACTERISTICS

	Index	NT INTL LARGE CAP INDEX	
Number of Holdings	191	2,160	
Anticipated Annual Turnover	40-75%	N/A	
P/E	14.92x	16.91x	
P/B	1.76x	1.78x	
P/CF	8.95x	9.69x 2.79% 8.90 0.98	
Annualized Dividend Yield	4.34x		
ROE	10.39		
5yr Beta ¹	1.08		
Wtd Avg Mkt Cap (\$ millions)	\$43,160	\$45,365	

*Rounded to nearest hundreth

SECTOR WEIGHTINGS

	% Index	% NT INTL LARGE CAP INDEX	
Consumer Discretionary	9.98	11.90	
Consumer Staples	7.86	9.92 6.87	
Energy	8.40		
Financials	30.37	27.40	
Health Care	7.82	9.12	
Industrials	11.76	11.03	
Information Technology	5.60	7.63	
Materials	7.57	7.58	
Telecommunication Services	6.95	5.07	
Utilities	3.69	3.47	
Total	100.00%	100.00%	

*Sector weights may not add to 100% due to rounding

TOP TEN CONSTITUENTS (BY WEIGHT)

TOT TEN CONSTITUENTS (BT WEIGHT)				
	% Index	Sector		
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	2.74	Financials		
British American Tobacco p.l.c.	2.68	Consumer Staples		
GlaxoSmithKline plc	2.30	Health Care		
Vodafone Group PLC	2.03	Telecomm. Services		
Allianz SE	1.87	Financials		
China Construction Bank Corporation Cla	1.82	Financials		
Royal Dutch Shell Plc Class A	1.73	Energy		
Total SA	1.41	Energy		
Banco Santander S.A.	1.30	Financials		
BASF SE	1.20	Materials		
Total	19.10%			

TOP TEN COUNTRIES (BY WEIGHT)

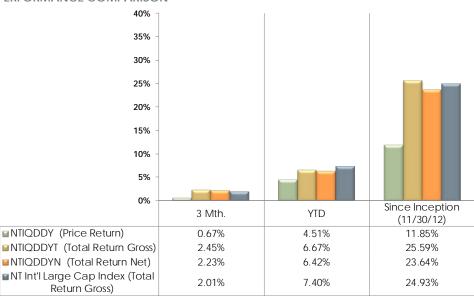
	% Index	% NT INTL LARGE CAP INDEX		
United Kingdom	17.32	15.10		
Japan	17.30	15.14		
Germany	7.44	6.33		
France	7.31	6.58		
Australia	6.53	4.75		
China	5.41	5.45		
Switzerland	4.62	6.73		
Canada	4.40	6.48		
Spain	3.82	2.43		
Finland	3.38	0.64		
Total	77.53%	69.63%		

The index holdings, characteristics and sector allocations are for illustrative purposes only and are shown post all rebalancing activity at quarter end. Source: FactSet



International Quality Dividend Dynamic Index

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE COMPARISON



CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS AND ASSETS

3 MONTH RETURNS (GROSS)			YEAR-TO-DATE		SINCE INCEPTION				
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Int'l Quality Dvd. Dynamic Index	NT Int'l Large Cap Index		NT Int'l Large Cap Index
	2015	-0.21	2.45			6.67	7.40	25.59	24.93

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Periods greater than one year are annualized except where indicated. Returns reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings and are shown before the deduction of investment management fees, unless indicated otherwise. Returns of the indexes also do not typically reflect the deduction of investment management fees, trading costs or other expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Indexes are the property of their respective owners, all rights reserved.



¹ Beta is the coefficient term of the regression of a security versus the market, and is also a measure of the systematic, non-diversifiable risk of a security or basket of securities. Beta represents the market sensitivity, relative to a given market index and time period. For example, a security exhibiting a beta of 1.0 indicates that the security has the same sensitivity as the market index it is being compared to, while a security with a beta of 1.5 would indicate that the security has 1.5 times the sensitivity of the market index.

² In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Northern Trust Quality Dividend Indices, a security must be a constituent of the Northern Trust International Large Cap Index.

³ This factor seeks to identify companies that exhibit stable returns relative to the market, a characteristic which we define as quality.

⁴ The core components of the proprietary quality scoring model are based on quantitative ranking of various metrics obtained from company filings. These scores have three components: Management Rankings (e.g. corporate finance activities), Profitability Rankings (e.g. assess the reliability and the sustainability of financial performance), and Cash Factors (e.g. cash flow generation).

⁵ An optimization is an algorithmic approach to minimize or maximize an objective function. An algorithm is able to achieve its objective by changing input variables sets until an optimal set has been found. For example, we may want to find index weights that minimize a quantitative measure of total risk but meet certain requirements or constraints. The optimization being performed during our index construction utilizes a multi-dimensional mean variance approach, which seeks to find the best available outcome given the constraint hierarchy set provided.

⁶ Risk models are a statistical application which helps provide predictive risk estimates, by quantitatively de-constructing individual equity price movements and attributing those movements to common factors (e.g. Sector, industry, style, etc). The use of standard risk models in our process provides an additional layer of constraints on our optimization outcome, and assists in reducing the index's overall active risk exposure to any one single factor.