

Top Portfolio Changes During the Period: 07/01/2022 to 09/30/2022

	Security Name	Country	Sector
New Purchases	Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	Canada	Industrials
	Zurich Insurance Group Ag	Switzerland	Financials
	Csl Ltd	Australia	Health Care
	Contemporary Amperex Techn-A	China	Industrials
	Shenzhen Inovance Technolo-A	China	Industrials
Liquidations	Canadian Natl Railway Co	Canada	Industrials
	Chr Hansen Holding A/S	Denmark	Materials
	Eqst Ab	Sweden	Financials
	Fisher & Paykel Healthcare C	New Zealand	Health Care
	Nihon M&A Center Holdings In	Japan	Industrials

Based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Sectors. Individual securities listed in this report are for informational purposes only. Holdings are subject to change at any time. This information does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice or recommendations with respect to the securities listed. Specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended and you should not assume that investments in the securities identified were or will be profitable.

Please refer to the 'Important Disclosures' section of this document for further information.

	International Leaders Fund	MSCI AC World ex US IMI (net)	Difference
Quality			
Return on Equity (%)	18.4	16.0	15%
Cash Flow ROIC (%)	15.5	14.6	6%
Debt/Equity (%)	85.3	89.6	-5%
Growth			
Long-Term Growth (%)	16.5	12.2	35%
5-Year Historic EPS Growth (%)	9.0	8.5	5%
Reinvestment Rate (%)	14.7	10.7	38%
Earnings Trend			
EPS Revision Breadth (%)	3.4	1.0	2.4
Valuation			
P/E (next 12 months)	18.2	11.0	65%
Other			
Float Adjusted Weighted Average Market Cap (\$m)	53,820	46,125	17%
Number of Holdings	67	6,660	
Active Share (%)	88	--	

Characteristics have been calculated by William Blair.

Please refer to the 'Important Disclosures' section of this document for further information on investment risks and returns.

	Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight
Pacific Ex Japan	6.76	Europe+ME Ex UK (continued)		UK (continued)	
Australia	5.54	Ireland	2.97	United Kingdom (continued)	
Aristocrat Leisure Ltd	2.86	Icon PLC	2.18	Ashtead Group PLC	1.28
Csl Ltd	1.52	Kingspan Group PLC	0.43	Spirax-Sarco Engineering PLC	0.73
Atlassian Corp Plc-Class A	1.16	Ryanair Holdings Plc-Sp Adr	0.37	Segro PLC	0.72
Hong Kong	1.22	Luxembourg	2.17	Halma PLC	0.53
Aia Group Ltd	1.22	Tenaris SA	2.17	W Hemisphere	10.51
Japan	4.72	Netherlands	2.63	Canada	10.51
Japan	4.72	Adyen NV	1.47	Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	3.00
Keyence Corp	1.81	Asml Holding NV	1.17	Dollarama Inc	2.11
Hoya Corp	1.27	Norway	0.55	Toronto-Dominion Bank	2.02
Daikin Industries Ltd	1.18	Tomra Systems Asa	0.55	Intact Financial Corp	1.82
Asahi Intecc Co Ltd	0.45	Spain	2.44	Lululemon Athletica Inc	1.55
Europe+ME Ex UK	44.68	Amadeus It Group SA	2.44	EM Asia	9.48
Belgium	1.28	Sweden	4.03	China	1.22
Kbc Group NV	1.28	Hexagon Ab-B Shs	1.65	Shenzhen Inovance Technolo-A	0.63
Denmark	5.43	Atlas Copco Ab-A Shs	1.23	Contemporary Amperex Techn-A	0.59
Novo Nordisk A/S-B	2.20	Evolution AB	0.70	India	6.49
Orsted A/S	1.19	Indutrade AB	0.45	Reliance Industries Ltd	3.33
Dsv A/S	1.15	Switzerland	7.44	Housing Development Finance	1.66
Coloplast-B	0.89	Zurich Insurance Group AG	2.43	Infosys Ltd	1.50
Finland	1.50	Lonza Group Ag-Reg	1.70	Taiwan	1.76
Neste Oyj	1.50	Partners Group Holding AG	1.14	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufac	1.76
France	12.47	Straumann Holding Ag-Reg	1.11	Latin America	2.29
Lvmh Moet Hennessy Louis Vui	2.58	Sika Ag-Reg	1.06	Argentina	0.58
Vinci SA	2.51	UK	19.71	Globant SA	0.58
Airbus Se	1.95	United Kingdom	19.71	Brazil	1.71
L'Oreal	1.33	Compass Group PLC	2.84	Mercadolibre Inc	0.92
Safran SA	1.30	Astrazeneca PLC	2.76	B3 Sa-Brasil Bolsa Balcao	0.79
Sartorius Stedim Biotech	1.26	Bunzl PLC	2.27	Cash	1.85
Teleperformance	0.79	Diageo PLC	2.03	Total	100.00
Dassault Systemes Se	0.76	London Stock Exchange Group	1.81		
Germany	1.77	Linde PLC	1.64		
Infineon Technologies AG	1.30	Rentokil Initial PLC	1.58		
Rational AG	0.47	Experian PLC	1.52		

As of 9/30/2022. Information about the Fund's holdings should not be considered investment advice. There is no guarantee that the Fund will continue to hold any one particular security or stay in any one particular sector. Holdings are subject to change at any time. Cash includes cash equivalents and accruals.

Glossary - Terms

1 Month EPS Revision Breadth: 1-month factor representing the trend in the direction of estimate changes. Range from -100% to +100%, it is calculated as the number of positive revisions minus the number of negative revisions divided by the total number of estimates.

Active Share: A measure of the percentage of equity holdings in a portfolio that differ from the benchmark index. It is calculated by taking the sum of the absolute value of the differences of the weight of each holding in a portfolio versus the weight of each holding in the index and dividing by two.

Alpha: A measure of a portfolio's return in excess of the market return, after both have been adjusted for risk. It is a mathematical estimate of the amount of return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the market return at any point in time. For example, an alpha of 1.25 indicates that a stock is projected to rise 1.25% in price in a year over the return of the market, or the return when the market return is zero. When an investment price is low relative to its alpha, it is undervalued, and considered a good selection.

Beta: A quantitative measure of the volatility of the portfolio relative to the overall market, represented by a comparable benchmark. A beta above 1 is more volatile than the overall market, while a beta below 1 is less volatile, and could be expected to rise and fall more slowly than the market.

Cash Flow Return on Invested Capital (ROIC): A measure of how effectively a company generates cash flow based on legacy capital investment.

Developed Markets: Using the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) geographic definition, this region includes: United Kingdom, Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland), Japan, Pacific Asia (Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Singapore) and the Western Hemisphere (Canada and other Americas).

Debt to Total Capital Ratio: This figure is the percentage of each company's invested capital that consists of debt. Companies with a high Debt to Total Capital level may be considered more risky. From a portfolio perspective, the portfolio Debt to Total Capital Ratio is a weighted average of the individual holdings' Debt to Total Capital Ratio.

Emerging Markets: Using MSCI's geographic definition, this region includes: Emerging Markets Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, S Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand), Emerging Markets Europe, Mid-East and Africa (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, and S Africa), and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela).

EPS (Earnings Per Share) Growth Rate (Projected): This measure represents the weighted average of forecasted growth in earnings expected to be experienced by the stocks within the portfolio over the next 3-5 years. From a portfolio perspective, the portfolio P/E ratio and EPS Growth Rate are weighted averages of the individual holdings' P/E ratios and EPS Growth Rates. Data calculated in FactSet.

EPS Growth Rate - 5-Year Historic: The weighted average earnings per share growth for stock within the portfolio over the past 5 years.

EV/EBITDA: (Enterprise Value / Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Depreciation-Amortization): The EV/EBITDA ratio is useful for global comparisons because it ignores the distorting effects of individual countries' taxation policies. It's used to find attractive takeover candidates. Enterprise value is a better measure than market cap for takeovers because it takes into account the debt which the acquirer will have to assume. Therefore, a company with a low EV/EBITDA ratio can be viewed as a good takeover candidate.

EV/IC: (Enterprise Value / Invested Capital) Ratio: Enterprise Value (EV), which is market capitalization minus cash plus debt divided by Invested Capital (IC), which is the sum of common stock, preferred stock and long-term debt. This number will get you a simple multiple. If it is below 1.0, then it means that the company is selling below book value and theoretically below its liquidation value.

Glossary - Terms

Information Coefficient: A measure of the correlation between expected and actual returns.

Information Ratio: A measure of risk-adjusted return. The annualized excess return of the portfolio relative to a respective benchmark, divided by the annualized tracking error relative to that same benchmark. The higher the measure, the higher the risk-adjusted return.

PBV: (Price/Book Value) Ratio: The PBV Ratio measures the value of a company's common stock relative to its shareholder's equity. A price-to-book multiple above one means that the price of the company's common stock is higher than its common shareholder's equity. A price-to-book multiple below one means that the price of the company's common stock are less than its break-up value, and the shares may be undervalued.

PCF: (Price/CashFlow): Some analysts favor the price/cash flow over the price-earnings (PE) ratio as a measure of a company's value. Cash flow is a measure of a company's financial health. It equals cash receipts minus cash payments over a given period of time.

P/E: (Price/Earnings) Ratio: This is the most common measure of how expensive a stock is. Simply, it is the cost an investor in a given stock must pay per dollar of current annual earnings. A high P/E generally indicates that the market is paying more to obtain the stock because it has confidence in the company's ability to increase its earnings. Conversely, a low P/E often indicates that the market has less confidence that the company's earnings will increase rapidly or steadily, and therefore will not pay as much for its stock.

R-squared: A measurement of how closely the portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of its benchmark, such as the MSC AC World Free ex US Index. In other words, it is a measurement of what portion of a portfolio's performance can be explained by the performance of the overall market or index. Ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates no correlation and 1 indicates perfect correlation.

Risk (Standard Deviation): A measure of the portfolio's risk. A higher standard deviation represents a greater dispersion of returns, and thus a greater amount of risk. The annualized standard deviation is calculated using monthly returns.

Sharpe-Ratio: A risk-adjusted measure calculated using standard deviation and excess return (Portfolio return – Risk Free Rate) to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the portfolio's historic risk-adjusted performance.

Tracking Error: Tracking Error measures the extent to which a portfolio tracks its benchmark. The tracking error of an index portfolio should be lower than that of an active portfolio. The tracking error will always be greater than zero if the portfolio is anything other than a replication of the benchmark.

Trailing 1-Year Turnover: This figure reflects the portfolio's trading activity by calculating the amount of the portfolio's holdings bought or sold over the prior year, expressed as a percentage of the portfolio's average market value. Turnover figures may be related to the amount of trading costs experienced by the portfolio.

Weighted Average Market Capitalization: Market capitalization refers to the total market value of each company's outstanding shares. The Weighted Average Market Capitalization for a portfolio is calculated as the average market capitalization of the stocks within the portfolio, weighted by the amount of each stock owned.

Weighted Median Market Capitalization: This calculation represents the median market capitalization of the stocks in the portfolio, weighted by the amount of each stock owned.