Emerging Markets Equity

Second Quarter 2026 Report

HARDING LOEVNER

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Performance

Total Return (%) Periods Ended June 30, 2026

	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
HL Emerging Markets Equity (Gross)	19.17	18.82	38.24	17.61	2.91	7.85	11.00
HL Emerging Markets Equity (Net)	18.92	18.34	37.10	16.59	2.02	6.90	10.08
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	24.15	24.02	44.18	23.59	7.68	10.51	9.36

Performance returns are of the composite. The composite performance returns shown are preliminary. Returns are annualized for periods greater than one year. Emerging Markets Equity composite inception date: November 30, 1998. MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the benchmark index, is shown gross of withholding taxes.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Invested capital is at risk of loss. Please read the above performance in conjunction with the disclosures on the last page of this report. All performance and data shown are in US dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

What's on Our Minds

Not long ago AI development seemed a phenomenon concentrated in the US. In 2022, San Francisco-based OpenAI's release of ChatGPT ignited the generative AI boom. Nvidia, headquartered just 40 miles south in Santa Clara, became the dominant supplier of the graphics processing units (GPUs) used to train advanced AI models. From the start, however, EM companies—particularly hardware manufacturers in north Asia—have been crucial in supplying the building blocks of AI systems. Equities markets have reflected their importance: In the first half of the year, the contribution to the MSCI EM Index return from the semiconductor and technology hardware industries surpassed the overall index return. Semiconductor giants TSMC in Taiwan and Samsung Electronics and SK hynix in South Korea have all exceeded trillion-dollar market capitalizations, while Information Technology (IT) has grown to nearly half of the index.

Yet the concentration of EM stock returns within the IT sector can mask the breadth of AI-related innovation occurring among EM companies. In the realm of hardware beyond semiconductors, EM businesses (including many of our holdings) are at the leading edge of the electric power, cooling, batteries, and optical communications equipment that are critical for ramping up the computing power needed for advanced AI models. Moreover, EM companies in diverse businesses are developing their own creative uses of AI to strengthen their competitive advantages, accelerate growth, and generate higher earnings.

A key development helping EM companies integrate AI into their business processes is that the economics of AI have changed dramatically. Since DeepSeek's breakthroughs last year, intense competition among EM developers has produced a plethora of highly efficient AI models that deliver more than enough capability for most commercial applications at a fraction of the cost of the best-known frontier models. The reality is that most companies don't need cutting-edge AI to replace all human intelligence; they need affordable AI that solves practical business problems.

The concentration of EM stock returns within the IT sector can mask the breadth of AI-related innovation occurring among EM companies.

Internet company Naver, social media and game giant Tencent, and industrial laser control systems maker Bochu exemplify the AI innovation occurring among high-quality EM companies. We invested in these well-managed companies (in the case of Tencent and Naver, well before the recent years' rapid rise of AI) in part because of their long-standing competitive advantages. Today, AI is helping them better serve customers, pursue new growth opportunities, and strengthen their competitive positions, all of which should ultimately enhance shareholder returns.

South Korea's Naver spent less than $1 billion on capital expenditures last year—compared with Alphabet's $91 billion—yet it has successfully deployed its own AI foundation model to improve advertising targeting and defend its leading position in Korea against its much larger global rival. Now, Naver is leveraging its expertise in scaling AI infrastructure quickly and affordably into a new business, building what it calls "global AI factories" across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, beginning with Morocco. These facilities provide "sovereign AI" infrastructure for governments and businesses seeking greater control over their data instead of relying entirely on US or Chinese hyperscalers. Naver will focus on operating the facilities while letting financial investors own the capital-intensive physical infrastructure, allowing the company to expand its addressable market while maintaining attractive cash returns.

As AI models become more efficient, even small ones can work well enough for many uses, allowing them to run on local devices rather than exclusively inside massive data centers. In March,

Market Snapshot

- Emerging markets posted the strongest quarterly return since 2009. The period was shaped by two major forces: the continued acceleration of the global AI infrastructure boom and the US–Iran conflict, which caused volatility in energy markets.
- Market performance diverged significantly. Taiwan and South Korea stood out, rising 49% and 88% respectively, due to the surging revenues and profitability of their companies in the AI supply chain. South Korea's Samsung Electronics and SK hynix announced a combined $518 billion investment to expand chipmaking capacity to meet surging AI-driven demand.
- Higher energy costs and weaker currencies hurt several markets, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Turkey. Indonesia's 26% decline was exacerbated by investor worries over government policy uncertainty and fiscal profligacy. China also lagged, with soft domestic demand and intensifying competition among its internet platform companies weighing on sentiment.
- IT dominated performance by sector (up 73%), led by companies across the AI infrastructure supply chain.
- Communication Services and Consumer Discretionary underperformed amid concerns about the disruptive impact of AI on internet platform businesses. Energy stocks fell, reflecting the nearly 40% oil price decline that began in late April.

Index Performance (USD %)

MSCI EM Index

Sector	2Q 2026	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	-3.8	-9.0
Consumer Discretionary	-10.0	-14.1
Consumer Staples	-1.9	-6.3
Energy	-9.6	7.4
Financials	6.8	10.7
Health Care	1.1	0.0
Industrials	18.3	33.2
Information Technology	73.3	163.4
Materials	-5.5	32.8
Real Estate	7.7	-5.2
Utilities	-0.7	8.2

Region	2Q 2026	Trailing 12 Months
Africa	-1.2	31.7
South Africa	-1.7	30.9
Asia	30.3	49.4
China	-6.6	-4.8
India	10.2	-11.6
South Korea	87.6	214.6
Taiwan	48.9	105.9
Europe	13.3	31.3
Latin America	-3.4	32.4
Brazil	-8.1	27.3
Mexico	3.1	32.9
Middle East	0.0	2.9
Saudi Arabia	-3.9	3.4
MSCI EM Index	24.1	44.2

Source: FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of June 30, 2026.

China's Tencent launched the AI agent platform WorkBuddy to take advantage of this innovation. WorkBuddy has rapidly become one of the most widely used agent platforms outside the US. It can perform a variety of tasks, including assisting with office work, with the option of using models locally, even on laptop computers, instead of sending data to the cloud. This is appealing for businesses concerned about not only privacy but also cost, now that the largest global AI model providers have begun raising prices for their advanced services. For Tencent, WorkBuddy opens up a potential new growth area in the enterprise computing market, where the company historically hasn't had a strong presence.

EM companies are using lower-cost AI to improve products, expand into adjacent markets, and reinforce competitive advantages, while funding these investments entirely from their healthy operating cash flows.

Bochu has long been China's local leader in laser control systems for cutting materials in industrial manufacturing. Now the company is using AI to expand into welding, a technically more difficult area of factory automation with a notoriously steep learning curve, especially in heavier industries like structural steel production and shipbuilding. The company's new "teach-free" welding systems use AI to recognize weld seams and generate tool paths without manual programming, enabling manufacturers more easily to start using welding robots. That ultimately lowers operating costs and enhances worker safety in what can be a dangerous job. By helping Bochu enter a new market and improve returns for its customers, AI should enhance the company's returns as well.

These examples share an important characteristic: unlike leading US AI companies and hyperscalers, whose enormous capital spending reflects a furious pursuit of increasingly powerful frontier models and artificial general intelligence capable of equaling the human intellect, most EM companies view AI primarily as a tool for shortening the timeline required to strengthen their businesses and returns. They are using lower-cost AI to improve products, expand into adjacent markets, and reinforce competitive advantages, while funding these investments entirely from their healthy operating cash flows. Naver, Tencent, and Bochu, even with their increasing spending on AI, have continued to repurchase shares or raise dividends without issuing equity. This approach to innovation in AI enhances their return potential while offering a favorable balance of risks.

Portfolio in Focus

This quarter we made one of our infrequent adjustments to our strategy's risk-control guidelines. Our approach to risk management focuses both on ensuring portfolio diversification through absolute weight limits in sectors, industries, and markets and managing tracking error (i.e., the volatility of our returns relative to the benchmark index). Absolute weight limits serve as pre-commitments to a reasonable risk level and help preserve clients' capital by limiting the portfolio's exposure to correlated sources of (downside) risk. When stocks within a particular market segment—be it country, industry, or style—are soaring in unison, there is a powerful human inclination to push the boundaries of reasonable risk management due to FOMO (fear of missing out). These risk limits, by forcing us to resist this urge to follow the herd and stay diversified, have helped limit the negative impact of past market reversals associated with powerful, yet temporary, market bubbles.

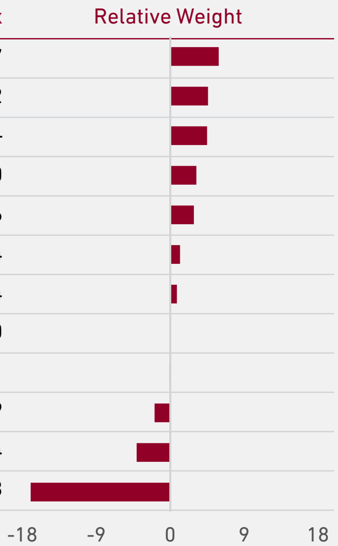
When it comes to tracking error, risk management has been complicated by the increasing concentration of the MSCI EM Index. The index's three largest stocks, TSMC, Samsung Electronics, and SK hynix, comprise 30% of the index by weight and contribute nearly 60% of forecast index volatility. This acute concentration in benchmark risk has created a more challenging environment for active managers who seek to generate excess returns from a relatively diverse set of stock-specific insights and are inclined to avoid highly concentrated (and relatively speculative) single-stock or factor bets. With the index now so concentrated, our risk limits have contributed to a significant increase in our portfolio's tracking error, primarily due to our significant underweight in semiconductor and semi-related stocks.

Surges in stock prices and the resulting index concentration are not always entirely due to FOMO-caused behavioral excesses; they can also reflect a step change in fundamentals. It is possible that this is one of those rare moments. Given the technological and industry transformations occurring from AI development, share prices within IT are not necessarily unreasonable or unmoored from fundamentals. The massive capital investment plans to build out vast AI data centers are supporting elevated demand for GPUs, CPUs, memory chips, cooling systems, power management—the list goes on—and this demand may be sustained for some time. As a consequence, there have been huge leaps in earnings growth as well as growth expectations for many EM companies in the IT sector.

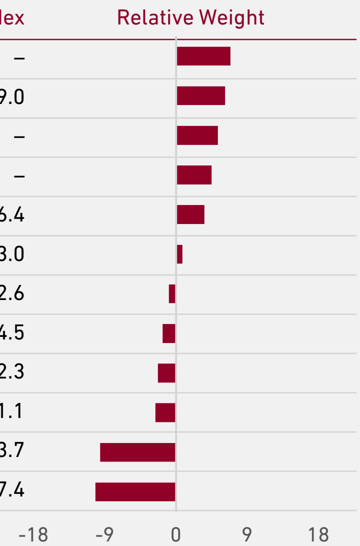
To address the market concentration in the IT sector, and the strong prospect that the IT sector will continue to be a rich source of high-quality, durable-growth companies in the future, we raised the IT sector limit from 30% to the *higher* of 35% or the index sector weight. Additionally, we raised our strategy's single stock limit from 6% to 8% (with any portfolio holdings above 5% capped at index weight plus 400 basis points) to provide greater flexibility when investing in the few globally dominant companies with vast profit pools that have become large index constituents.

Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)

Sector	HL	Index
Industrials	12.6	6.7
Cons Discretionary	11.8	7.2
Cash	4.5	–
Comm Services	9.2	6.0
Cons Staples	5.5	2.6
Financials	19.6	18.4
Health Care	3.2	2.4
Real Estate	1.0	1.0
Energy	3.0	3.1
Utilities	0.0	1.9
Materials	1.3	5.4
Info Technology	28.3	45.3



Region	HL	Index
Frontier Markets	6.9	–
China + Hong Kong	25.2	19.0
Dev. Market Listed	5.3	–
Cash	4.5	–
Latin America	10.0	6.4
Africa	3.8	3.0
Rest of Asia	1.7	2.6
Middle East	2.8	4.5
Europe	0.0	2.3
India	8.5	11.1
South Korea	14.1	23.7
Taiwan	17.2	27.4



"HL": Emerging Markets model portfolio. "Index": MSCI Emerging Markets Index. "China + Hong Kong": The Harding Loevner Emerging Markets Equity model portfolio's end weight in China is 24.1% and Hong Kong is 3.6%. The benchmark does not include Hong Kong. "Dev. Market Listed": Emerging markets or frontier markets companies listed in developed markets, excluding Hong Kong. "Frontier Markets": Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index.

Sector and region allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Emerging Markets Equity composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner Emerging Markets Equity model, FactSet, MSCI Inc. MSCI Inc. and S&P do not make any express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any GICS data contained herein. Data as of June 30, 2026.

There is potential timing risk in providing additional flexibility to invest more in technology stocks following a period of outstanding performance. However, we believe this adjustment is justified by the long-term investment opportunities the sector could provide. This added flexibility will also afford portfolio managers greater discretion to actively manage tracking error risk in the context of more concentrated index weights.

The new guidelines have not changed our fundamental process of building a diverse portfolio of compelling investments across a range of industries. Our purchases this quarter demonstrate this pursuit: a Taiwan-listed power semiconductor maker in IT, a leading South Korean social media business in Communication Services, and a Vietnamese steel manufacturer in Materials.

Acute concentration in benchmark risk has created a more challenging environment for active managers who seek to generate excess returns from a relatively diverse set of stock-specific insights and are inclined to avoid highly concentrated (and relatively speculative) single-stock or factor bets.

Silergy is a leading manufacturer of power management integrated circuits (PMICs), components that ensure sensitive semiconductor chips in electronic devices receive stable and reliable power. The company's low-cost modular designs and responsive customer service have helped it steadily gain market share from incumbent global competitors in increasingly sophisticated end markets, including industrials, electric vehicles, and now data centers.

We previously owned the company but sold in mid-2023 when key competitor Texas Instruments announced plans to increase its PMIC manufacturing capacity by a whopping 40%. Our concerns that this would trigger a sustained period of pricing pressure proved well founded, as TI aggressively cut prices in a bid to recoup market share. However, rapidly escalating demand from AI data centers for the highest-end PMICs absorbed industry capacity, prompting a supportive pricing environment. The prospect of stronger and more profitable growth imply substantial upside in Silergy's shares.

Kakao is the dominant social platform in South Korea, with nearly 50 million users in its home market. Its principal messaging app, KakaoTalk, serves as a critical gateway for digital communication, commerce, and advertising. This classic network effect, combined with rich first-party user data, creates a strong competitive advantage, enabling the company to offer more personalized content and advertising than global peers.

The company has suffered a prolonged period of weak execution, however. A large portion of user activity today remains under-monetized, particularly within chat, providing scope to increase advertising penetration and introduce new transaction-based revenue streams. Management has begun to refocus the business on Kakao's core platform and improve operational discipline, including streamlining non-core assets and prioritizing monetization of the KakaoTalk ecosystem. Early results are encouraging; advertising growth has been recovering, supported by increased ad inventory and improved product functionality.

Looking ahead, Kakao is also investing to enhance user engagement through AI-enabled services embedded within its platform. The company is pursuing a pragmatic strategy of partnering with leading AI providers, including OpenAI and Google, while also developing its own models to deliver personalized, agent-based functionality across messaging, commerce, and payments. Over time, this should deepen engagement by expanding use cases within KakaoTalk and supporting the company's ambition to evolve it into a "super app" ecosystem. We think Kakao's medium-term prospects for stronger revenue growth and margin expansion due to these efforts are not fully reflected in the share price.

Hoa Phat Group is Vietnam's largest domestic steel producer with over 35% market share in construction steel. The company's core competitive advantage is its fully integrated steel production model and modern asset base, featuring more efficient blast furnaces, which allow it to be the lowest cost producer in the country. This structural cost advantage is reinforced by favorable plant locations near the largest sources of demand and a dense distribution network, which together enable consistent market share gains at the expense of smaller, higher-cost competitors.

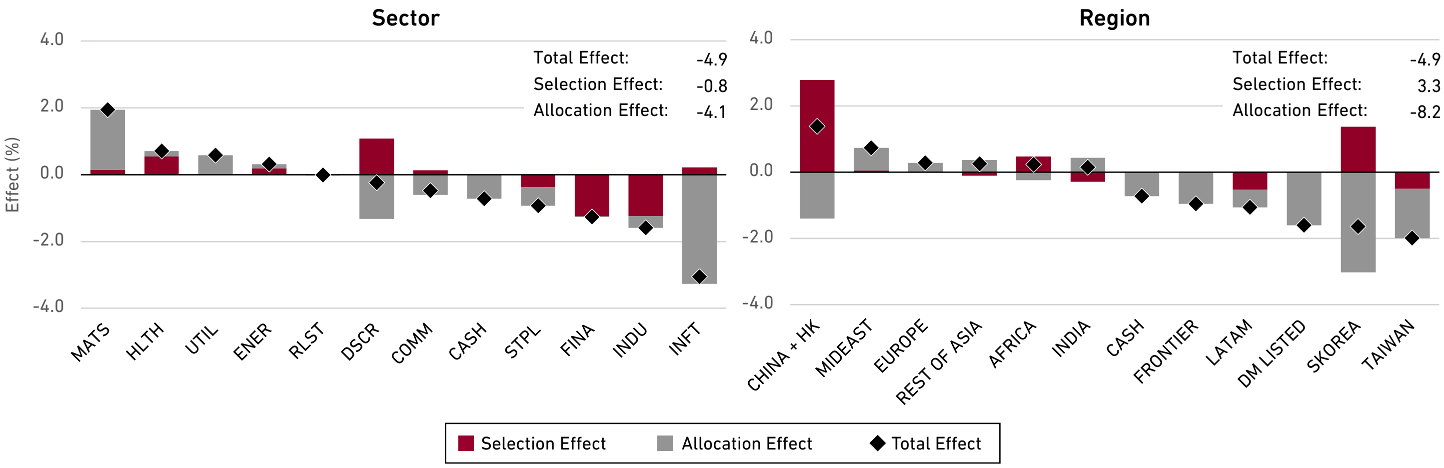
Hoa Phat's growth is underpinned by the ramp-up of its Dung Quat 2 complex completed in late 2025 to meet demand from rising domestic infrastructure spending—the new complex has expanded Hoa Phat's production capacity by roughly 60%. The Vietnamese government's recently imposed tariffs on Chinese steel imports should also lead to better pricing and margins for Hoa Phat as a domestic producer. Given such attractive fundamental growth prospects, valuations look appealing. The addition of a rare quality growth business in the cyclical steel industry also enhances portfolio diversification.

Performance and Attribution

The Emerging Markets Equity composite rose 19.2% in the second quarter gross of fees, trailing the MSCI Emerging Markets Index's 24.2% rise.

Second Quarter 2026 Performance Attribution

Emerging Markets Equity Composite vs. MSCI EM Index



"DM LISTED": Emerging markets or frontier markets companies listed in developed markets, excluding Hong Kong. "FRONTIER": Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index.

Source: Harding Loevner Emerging Markets Equity composite, FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of June 30, 2026. The total effect shown here may differ from the variance of the composite performance and benchmark performance shown on the first page of this report due to the way in which FactSet calculates performance attribution. This information is supplemental to the composite GIPS Presentation.

Portfolio Attribution by Sector

The portfolio's underweight in IT (particularly the semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry) was the primary cause of underperformance. Lagging stocks in Financials and Industrials also hurt. Good stock selection in Health Care and underweights in Materials and Utilities helped.

Top contributors to relative performance:

- In **Health Care**, China's WuXi AppTec, a leading provider of outsourced drug-development services, reported strong first-quarter 2026 earnings growth. Its growth outlook continues to look favorable, backed by a strong pipeline of products that benefit from global demand for GLP-1 peptides.
- In **IT**, Taiwan's Aspeed and Delta Electronics were large contributors. Aspeed continued to report strong earnings growth backed by good demand for its baseboard management controller (BMC) chips used in servers, including higher-margin BMCs that are optimized for complex AI servers. Delta Electronics also enjoyed strong earnings growth due to its position as an important supplier of AI infrastructure, including server power and liquid cooling products.

Top detractors from relative performance:

- In **Financials**, Chinese insurance companies AIA Group and Ping An Insurance both reported resilient new business growth. However, AIA's shares fell due to concerns over regulators enforcing outbound capital controls against purchases of insurance by mainland visitors in Hong Kong, while weak macroeconomic conditions in China and fears that sliding equity markets would dampen investment income hurt Ping An.
- In **Industrials** Brazilian industrial equipment manufacturer WEG reported disappointing earnings due to weak growth in its domestic market and margin pressure from higher copper prices and US tariffs. Shares of Chinese delivery services business SF Holding were pressured by concerns over the effect of higher oil prices and other rising costs on margins.
- In **Consumer Discretionary**, Chinese athletic apparel company Li Ning's earnings have been soft amid weak consumer demand and widening of retail discounts.

Relative Returns (%)

Second Quarter 2026

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Aspeed	INFT	3.4	0.1	1.47
ASM Pacific Technology	INFT	0.9	–	0.82
Delta Electronics	INFT	3.3	1.0	0.80
Xiaomi*	INFT	–	0.5	0.38
SK hynix	INFT	5.1	5.3	0.34

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
MediaTek*	INFT	–	1.2	-1.12
Samsung Electronics	INFT	5.6	7.8	-1.08
Raia Drogasil	STPL	1.6	<0.1	-1.06
TSMC	INFT	5.6	14.3	-1.01
AIA Group	FINA	1.6	–	-0.73

Trailing 12 Months

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Aspeed	INFT	3.3	0.1	4.27
Delta Electronics	INFT	3.3	0.7	4.26
Xiaomi*	INFT	–	0.9	1.61
ASM Pacific Technology	INFT	0.8	–	1.32
Meituan*	DSCR	–	0.6	0.81

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
TSMC	INFT	5.7	12.3	-3.82
HDFC Bank	FINA	3.5	1.1	-2.43
Tata Consultancy Services	INFT	1.4	0.3	-1.43
MediaTek*	INFT	–	0.9	-1.27
MakeMyTrip	DSCR	0.6	–	-1.12

"HL": Emerging Markets Equity composite. "Index": MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

*Company was not held in the portfolio; it's absence had an impact on the portfoio's return relative to the index.

Portfolio Attribution by Region

Stock selection was strong in South Korea, while our underweight in this market and Taiwan were large detractors. Poor stock selection in Brazil and our investments in Developed Market-listed EM holdings also hurt. Strong stock selection in China and our underweight position in the turbulent Middle East region boosted relative returns.

Top contributors to relative performance:

- In **China**, WuXi AppTec and electric equipment manufacturer ASM Pacific Technology (ASMPT) were key contributors. ASMPT has benefited from its leadership position in advanced packaging technologies for semiconductor chips, specifically thermo compression bonding for high bandwidth memory (HBM) chips that are in high demand for AI applications, including optical communications.
- Aspeed and Delta Electronics were the top contributors in **Taiwan**.
- In **South Korea**, SK hynix continued to benefit from the surge in demand for HBM chips. Market sentiment was also bolstered by SK hynix's plans for a US ADR listing, which is expected to boost the stock's liquidity.

Top detractors from relative performance:

- **Brazil**'s WEG and drugstore operator Raia Drogasil detracted as higher inflation expectations in the country are expected to result in higher-for-longer interest rates. Nevertheless, Raia Drogasil reported strong earnings powered by growth in its GLP-1 category and the expanding footprint of its pharmacies.
- **Developed Market-listed** Energy holding Tenaris detracted due to fears that the closure of the Strait of Hormuz could delay delivery of its steel-pipe products and inflate logistics costs. IT services business EPAM lowered full-year organic revenue guidance as clients impacted by transportation disruptions due to the Middle East conflict are likely to delay discretionary IT spending.
- In **Frontier Markets**, the stock of Vietnamese electronics retailer Mobile World was pressured by concerns over the Middle East conflict's effect on prices and consumer demand in the country.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings identified above do not represent all of the securities held in the portfolio and holdings may not be current. It should not be assumed that investment in the securities identified has been or will be profitable. Contributors and Detractors are shown as supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Emerging Markets Equity composite GIPS Presentation. The following information is available upon request: (1) information describing the methodology of the contribution data in the tables above; and (2) a list showing the weight and relative contribution of all holdings during the quarter and the trailing 12 months. In the tables above, "weight" is the average percentage weight of the holding during the period, and "contribution" is the contribution to overall relative performance over the period. Performance attribution and performance of contributors and detractors is gross of fees and expenses. Contributors and detractors exclude cash and securities in the composite not held in the model portfolio. Quarterly data is not annualized.

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Portfolio Holdings

Communication Services	Market	End Wt. (%)
Cheil Worldwide Marketing and advertising services	South Korea	0.5
Kakao Internet services	South Korea	0.9
Naver Internet services	South Korea	0.6
NetEase Gaming and internet services	China	2.2
Safaricom Mobile network operator	Kenya	1.2
Tencent Internet and IT services	China	3.8
Consumer Discretionary		
Alibaba E-commerce retailer	China	1.8
Bajaj Auto Automotive manufacturer	India	0.5
Coway Consumer appliances manufacturer	South Korea	1.4
Eclat Textile Technology-based textile manufacturer	Taiwan	0.4
Li-Ning Athletic footwear and apparel retailer	China	0.8
Lojas Renner Department stores operator	Brazil	0.3
Maruti Suzuki Automobile manufacturer	India	1.7
MercadoLibre E-commerce retailer	US	1.2
Midea Group Consumer appliances manufacturer	China	1.0
Mobile World Grocer and electronics retailer	Vietnam	1.6
Sea Limited E-commerce retailer	Singapore	0.7
Shenzhou International Textile manufacturer	China	0.5
Consumer Staples		
Clicks Group Drugstores operator	South Africa	0.6
Coca-Cola HBC Coca-Cola bottler	UK	1.0
FEMSA Beverages manufacturer and retail operator	Mexico	1.6
Raia Drogasil Drugstores operator	Brazil	1.8
Walmart de México Foods and cons. products retailer	Mexico	0.4
Energy		
Kazatomprom Uranium supplier	Kazakhstan	0.8
Tenaris Steel-pipe manufacturer	Italy	2.1
Financials		
AIA Group Insurance provider	Hong Kong	1.3
Al Rajhi Bank Commercial bank	Saudi Arabia	0.8
B3 Clearing house and exchange	Brazil	1.0
Bank Central Asia Commercial bank	Indonesia	0.9
Bank Rakyat Commercial bank	Indonesia	0.4
Bupa Arabia Insurance provider	Saudi Arabia	0.9
Commercial International Bank Commercial bank	Egypt	1.5
Discovery Holdings Insurance provider	South Africa	0.8
GF Banorte Commercial bank	Mexico	1.6
Grupo Cibest Diversified financial services	Colombia	0.6
HDFC Bank Commercial bank	India	2.7
HDFC Life Insurance provider	India	0.8

Financials	Market	End Wt. (%)
ICICI Bank Commercial bank	India	1.7
Itaú Unibanco Commercial bank	Brazil	1.1
Kaspi.kz Banking and financial services	Kazakhstan	0.8
Ping An Insurance Insurance provider	China	1.8
Sberbank Commercial bank	Russia	0.0*
Standard Bank Commercial bank	South Africa	0.9
Health Care		
Bumrungrad Hospital Hospital operator	Thailand	0.4
Mindray Medical equipment manufacturer	China	0.5
WuXi AppTec Biopharma manufacturer	China	2.3
Industrials		
AirTAC Pneumatic-equipment manufacturer	Taiwan	2.0
CATL Battery systems manufacturer	China	2.7
Copa Holdings Airline operator	Panama	1.1
Hengli Hydraulic Hydraulic components manufacturer	China	1.5
Meyer Optoelectronic Optical machine manufacturer	China	0.4
Sany Heavy Construction equipment manufacturer	China	0.6
SF Holding Delivery services	China	0.8
Supreme Industries Plastics manufacturer	India	0.4
Techtronic Industries Power tools manufacturer	Hong Kong	1.7
WEG Industrial equipment manufacturer	Brazil	1.5
Information Technology		
ASM Pacific Technology Semiconductor eqpt. mfr.	Hong Kong	0.7
Aspeed Electronic chip designer and manufacturer	Taiwan	2.4
Bochu Laser control system manufacturer	China	1.0
Delta Electronics Power management products	Taiwan	2.5
EPAM IT consultant	US	0.3
Hon Hai Precision Electronics manufacturer	Taiwan	2.9
Samsung Electronics Electronics manufacturer	South Korea	5.4
Silergy Electronics chips manufacturer	Taiwan	1.2
SK hynix Semiconductor manufacturer	South Korea	5.3
Tata Consultancy Services IT consultant	India	0.8
TSMC Semiconductor manufacturer	Taiwan	5.8
Materials		
Hoa Phat Group Steel producer	Vietnam	1.3
Real Estate		
Emaar Properties Real estate developer and manager	UAE	1.0
Utilities		
No Holdings		
Cash		4.5

*Since March 7, 2022, we have fair valued our Russian holdings at effectively zero because we cannot trade the securities on their respective markets and we have not identified a reliable alternative fair value.

Model portfolio holdings are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Emerging Markets Equity composite GIPS Presentation. The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings shown may not be current. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security. It should not be assumed that investment in the security identified has been or will be profitable. To request a complete list of portfolio holdings for the past year contact Harding Loevner.

Portfolio Facts

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index
Profit Margin[1] (%)	16.1	17.4
Return on Assets[1] (%)	9.5	8.3
Return on Equity[1] (%)	20.0	18.4
Debt/Equity Ratio[1] (%)	25.1	24.8
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE[1] (%)	4.1	5.3
Sales Growth[1,2] (%)	12.9	12.8
Earnings Growth[1,2] (%)	14.2	18.8
Cash Flow Growth[1,2] (%)	10.8	12.7
Dividend Growth[1,2] (%)	15.8	11.4
Size and Turnover	**HL**	**Index**
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	51.3	94.7
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	329.1	573.0
Turnover[3] (Annual %)	21.4	–

Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Alpha[2] (%)	-3.87	–
Beta[2]	0.92	–
R-Squared[2]	0.90	–
Active Share[3] (%)	73	–
Standard Deviation[2] (%)	18.04	18.52
Sharpe Ratio[2]	-0.04	0.22
Tracking Error[2] (%)	5.9	–
Information Ratio[2]	-0.81	–
Up/Down Capture[2]	87/105	–
Price/Earnings[4]	17.6	17.9
Price/Cash Flow[4]	14.5	13.8
Price/Book[4]	3.2	3.0
Dividend Yield[5] (%)	2.3	1.9

[1]Weighted median. [2]Trailing five years, annualized. [3]Five-year average. [4]Weighted harmonic mean. [5]Weighted mean. Source: (Risk characteristics) Harding Loevner Emerging Markets Equity composite based on the composite returns, gross of fees, eVestment Alliance LLC, MSCI Inc. Source: (other characteristics) Harding Loevner Emerging Markets Equity model based on the underlying holdings, FactSet (Run Date: July 6, 2026) based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date), MSCI Inc.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Holdings Established	Market	Sector
Hoa Phat Group	Vietnam	MATS
Kakao	South Korea	COMM
Silergy	Taiwan	INFT

Holdings Sold	Market	Sector
MakeMyTrip	India	DSCR
Telkom Indonesia	Indonesia	COMM

The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings identified above do not represent all of the securities held in the portfolio and holdings may not be current. It should not be assumed that investment in the securities identified has been or will be profitable. Past perforance does not guarantee future results. Portfolio characteristics are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Emerging Markets Equity composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Composite Performance

as of June 30, 2026

	HL EM Gross (%)	HL EM Net (%)	MSCI EM[1] (%)	HL EM 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	MSCI EM 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	Internal Dispersion[3] (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets ($M)	Firm Assets ($M)
2026 YTD[4]	18.82	18.34	24.02	16.54	17.68	N.A.	4	692	30,836
2025	30.32	29.22	34.36	13.66	13.43	N.M.	4	691	32,260
2024	3.31	2.38	8.05	18.11	17.50	N.M.	5	1,087	35,471
2023	7.82	6.86	10.27	17.36	17.14	0.5	6	3,769	43,924
2022	-26.47	-27.10	-19.74	22.07	20.26	0.4	10	7,234	47,607
2021	-2.34	-3.19	-2.22	20.48	18.35	1.1	13	15,537	75,084
2020	15.43	14.37	18.69	21.65	19.62	0.8	15	19,162	74,496
2019	26.90	25.78	18.88	14.64	14.17	0.4	17	19,045	64,306
2018	-17.29	-18.03	-14.25	13.94	14.62	0.4	21	15,114	49,892
2017	36.81	35.64	37.75	13.90	15.36	0.3	23	19,177	54,003
2016	14.84	13.85	11.60	15.00	16.07	0.4	22	13,629	38,996

[1]Benchmark index. [2]Variability of the composite, gross of fees, and the index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized. [3]Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees). [4]The 2026 YTD performance returns and assets shown are preliminary. N.A.–Internal dispersion less than a 12-month period. N.M.–Information is not statistically significant due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.

The Emerging Markets Equity composite contains fully discretionary, fee-paying accounts investing in non-US equity and equity-equivalent securities of companies domiciled predominately in emerging markets and cash reserves, and is measured against the MSCI Emerging Markets Total Return Index (Gross) for comparison purposes. Returns include the effect of foreign currency exchange rates. The exchange rate source of the benchmark is Reuters. The exchange rate source of the composite is Bloomberg. Additional information about the benchmark, including the percentage of composite assets invested in countries or regions not included in the benchmark, is available upon request.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The index consists of 24 emerging market countries. You cannot invest directly in this index.

Harding Loevner LP claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Harding Loevner has been independently verified for the period November 1, 1989 through March 31, 2026.

A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Emerging Markets Equity composite has had a performance examination for the periods December 1, 1998 through March 31, 2026. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

Harding Loevner LP is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Harding Loevner is an affiliate of AMG (NYSE: AMG), an investment holding company with stakes in a diverse group of boutique firms. A list of composite descriptions, a list of limited distribution pooled fund descriptions, and a list of broad distribution pooled funds are available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Composite performance is presented gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends, interest income and capital gains. Additional information is available upon request. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

The US dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented both gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net returns are calculated using actual fees. Actual returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. The standard fee schedule generally applied to separate Emerging Markets Equity accounts is 1.05% annually of the market value for the first $20 million; 0.75% for the next $80 million; 0.70% for the next $100 million; 0.55% above $200 million. The management fee schedule and total expense ratio for the Emerging Markets Equity Collective Investment Fund, which is included in the composite, are 0.85% on all assets and 0.95%, respectively. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year.

The Emerging Markets Equity composite was created on November 30, 1998 and the performance inception date is December 1, 1998.

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