Frontier Emerging Markets Equity

HARDING LOEVNER

Quarterly Report | Second Quarter 2023

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Composite Performance

Total Return (%) — Periods Ended June 30, 2023[1]

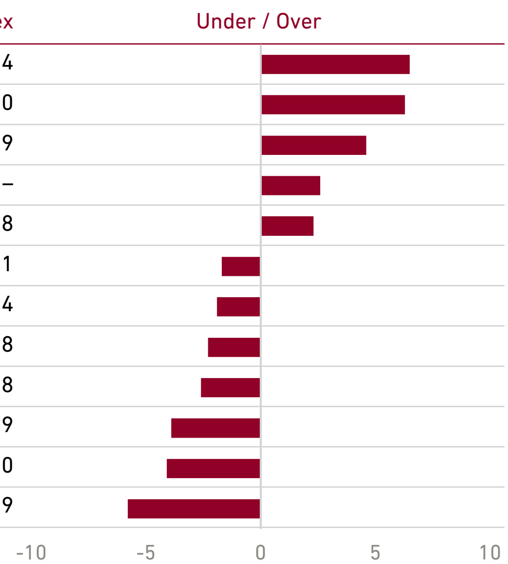
	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years[2]	5 Years[2]	10 Years[2]	Since Inception[2,3]
HL Frontier Emerging Markets Equity (Gross of Fees)	4.44	5.97	9.65	6.75	0.71	2.69	1.13
HL Frontier Emerging Markets Equity (Net of Fees)	4.09	5.26	8.17	5.31	-0.66	1.26	-0.27
MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index[4,5]	2.18	4.76	4.61	3.37	-0.99	0.78	-1.59

[1]The composite performance returns shown are preliminary. [2]Annualized returns. [3]Inception Date: May 31, 2008; [4]The benchmark index. [5]Gross of withholding taxes.

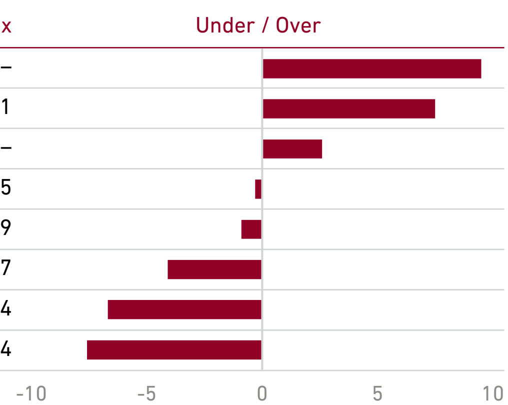
Past Performance does not guarantee future results. Invested capital is at risk of loss. Please read the above performance in conjunction with the footnotes on the last page of this report. All performance and data shown are in US dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)

Sector	HL	Index
Cons Discretionary	7.9	1.4
Info Technology	6.3	0.0
Cons Staples	11.5	6.9
Cash	2.6	–
Health Care	6.1	3.8
Financials	38.4	40.1
Comm Services	4.5	6.4
Real Estate	8.5	10.8
Energy	1.2	3.8
Utilities	0.0	3.9
Industrials	8.9	13.0
Materials	4.1	9.9



Geography	HL	Index
Dev. Market Listed[6]	9.5	–
Gulf States	10.6	3.1
Cash	2.6	–
Europe	17.2	17.5
Middle East	0.0	0.9
Africa	11.6	15.7
Asia	39.7	46.4
Latin America	8.8	16.4



[6]As companies in frontier markets or small emerging markets listed in developed markets. Current frontier markets exposure in the portfolio is 40.3% and emerging markets exposure is 47.6%.

"HL": Frontier Emerging Markets model portfolio. "Index": MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index. Sector and geographic allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets Composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets 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.

Market Review

Frontier Emerging Markets (FEMs) advanced in the second quarter, bringing the year-to-date return for the benchmark to 4.8%. Inflation continued to ease across most countries, leading investors to anticipate that the monetary-tightening cycle may be close to an end. In addition, we witnessed policy course corrections across several large FEMs, including Colombia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

Latin America led benchmark returns this quarter. In Colombia, newly appointed Finance Minister Ricardo Bonilla reaffirmed his commitment to fiscal discipline and outlined a more gradual transition from fossil fuels to green energy. This alleviated concerns that the push from leftist President Gustavo Petro to wean Colombia off fossil fuels would undermine its finances, which are heavily dependent on oil and coal for export and tax revenue. In Peru, shares of **Credicorp** rose on optimism that returning political stability in the country portends higher private investment and credit growth. Notably, Credicorp's digital payments app Yape has grown very quickly and already has about 9 million active users, more than a quarter of Peru's population. The app is central to the company's efforts to reach previously unbanked and underserved customers.

MSCI FEM Index Performance (USD %)

Sector	2Q 2023	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	-1.8	-14.6
Consumer Discretionary	5.9	13.0
Consumer Staples	-5.5	-10.0
Energy	2.6	4.7
Financials	7.7	24.0
Health Care	2.5	10.7
Industrials	-4.6	-1.0
Materials	1.1	12.7
Real Estate	-2.9	-21.9
Utilities	11.3	-5.6
Geography	**2Q 2023**	**Trailing 12 Months**
Philippines	-1.1	6.4
Vietnam	3.2	-16.4
Peru	6.5	34.0
Morocco	17.2	-2.3
Romania	9.9	12.4
Colombia	12.5	-4.2
Iceland	-10.6	-12.9
Kazakhstan	8.9	61.0
Egypt	4.0	27.2
Slovenia	8.4	36.5
MSCI FEM Index	2.2	4.6

Source: FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of June 30, 2023.

Selected countries are the 10 largest by weight, representing 85.1% of the MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets index, listed in order of their weighting.

Africa's positive performance was driven by Morocco, where investors were encouraged by falling inflation and the central bank's decision not to increase interest rates. A number of local companies, including **Attijariwafa Bank**, reported solid earnings on the back of strong interest income growth and lower loan-loss provisions that helped offset a drop in trading income.

The Nigerian market rallied as newly elected President Bola Tinubu, who assumed his post in late May, moved decisively to address economic imbalances that plagued the country for the last eight years of the Buhari administration. Scrapping oil subsidies, which cost the country $10 billion a year, was followed by eliminating the multiple-exchange-rate regime and liberalizing currency trading. Strong local currency returns were, however, offset by the sharp devaluation of the naira, which fell approximately 40% against the dollar after it was allowed to float freely.

In Asia, Vietnam was the biggest contributor to regional returns for the index. Economic growth in the country accelerated for the first time in three quarters, helped by a pickup in industry and construction that offset moderation in services. In addition, the State Bank of Vietnam cut interest rates and eased regulation, allowing banks to restructure debt repayments of troubled borrowers.

Elsewhere in Asia, Bangladesh announced plans to unify currency exchange rates for repatriation, remittances, and exports and allow the currency to float freely from July 1. Pakistan, which found itself in the midst of a currency and debt crisis, secured a last-minute $3 billion bailout package from the International Monetary Fund, which was urgently needed to avert immediate default. This nine-month stand-by facility buys the current government time and helps avoid default ahead of national elections scheduled for October. However, given the scale of Pakistan's near-term external debt maturities, concerns remain over its long-term debt sustainability.

Viewed by sector, Financials contributed the most to benchmark returns this quarter. In addition to Credicorp, shares of Kazakhstan's **Halyk Savings Bank** rallied after the company reported robust earnings growth for the first quarter supported by higher interest and fee income and lower loan loss provisions. Halyk also clarified that despite government regulation that restricts dividend payments by the recipients of state support, it would be able to pay its dividend, removing a significant overhang on the stock.

Companies held in the portfolio at the end of the quarter appear in bold type; only the first reference to a particular holding appears in bold. 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 holdings for the past year, please contact Harding Loevner. A list of our ten largest holdings at June 30, 2023 is available on page 6 of this report.

Real Estate detracted due in part to the weak performance of Ayala Land, the large Philippine developer that reported disappointing first-quarter results. Consumer Staples was dragged down by Philippine food and beverage producers, including **Universal Robina**, after local authorities decided to implement a "junk food" tax on snacks, desserts, and frozen confectioneries that exceed specified thresholds for fat, salt, and sugar content, as well as an increase in the tax on sweetened beverages.

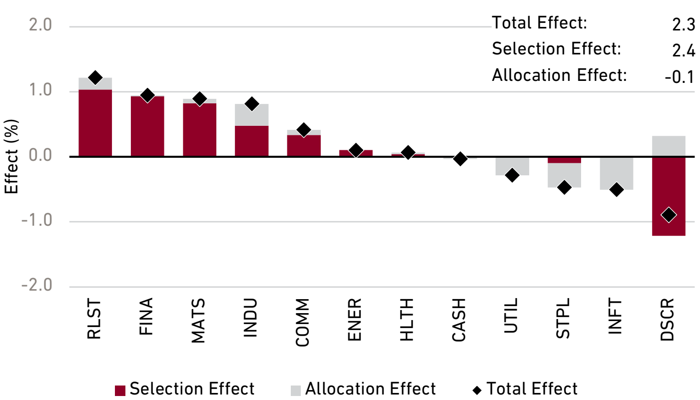
Performance and Attribution

In the second quarter, the Frontier Emerging Markets composite rose 4.4%, gross of fees, while its benchmark, the MSCI Frontier Emerging Market Index, rose 2.2%.

Second Quarter 2023 Performance Attribution

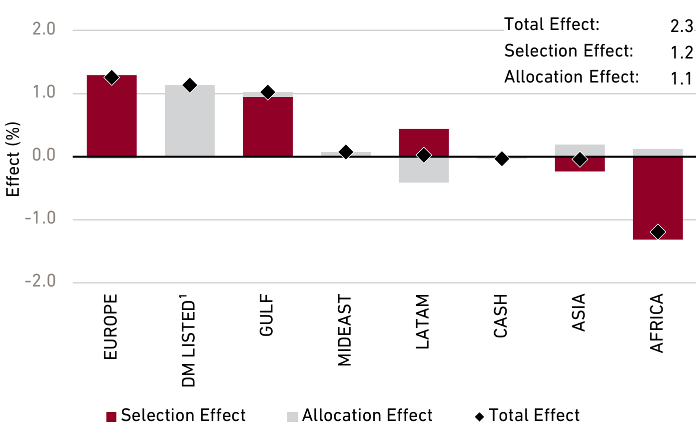
Sector

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity Composite vs. MSCI FEM Index



Geography

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity Composite vs. MSCI FEM Index



[1]Includes companies in frontier markets or small emerging markets listed in developed markets.
Source: Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Equity composite, FactSet, MSCI Inc. 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.

By sector, Real Estate contributed the most to relative performance. UAE-based real-estate development company **Emaar Properties** delivered strong results backed by high demand, especially from Russian and Chinese customers. The company enjoyed expanded operating margins as mall lease renewals are now commanding higher than pre-pandemic prices and its hospitality segment was buoyed by a high flow of tourism. Financials also helped performance, primarily due to a takeout offer for Dubai-based payment processor Network International. Canada-based Brookfield Asset Management led a consortium for the buyout that included First Abu Dhabi Bank, UAE's largest lender. Brookfield purchased a majority stake of First Abu Dhabi's own payments business, Magnati, in 2022. Conversely, poor stock picking in Consumer Discretionary holdings detracted most. **Wilcon Depot**, the Philippines' leading home improvement and construction supplies retailer, underperformed despite continued margin expansion. Inflation and high interest rates softened demand, causing sales growth for the first quarter of 2023 to come in below management guidance.

Frontier Europe contributed most to the portfolio's outperformance due to strong stock picking in Kazakhstan and the outperformance of Halyk Savings Bank.

By region, frontier Europe contributed most to the portfolio's outperformance due to strong stock picking in Kazakhstan and the outperformance of Halyk Savings Bank. Our underweight in the poorly performing Icelandic market also helped performance. Africa detracted most from relative performance primarily due to poor stock selection in Egypt. **Commercial International Bank** underperformed despite posting strong financial results. The bank remains well capitalized despite rising nonperforming loans and a challenging macro backdrop of climbing sovereign bond yields and a strained foreign exchange market, including a large devaluation of the Egyptian pound.

Perspective and Outlook

Indonesia is the world's fourth most-populous country with 275 million inhabitants, but its car market at around one million units sold annually is very small for a country of its size. Electric cars comprise a tiny sliver of that already small number. Yet some of the world's largest electric-vehicle makers are building massive plants in the Indonesian archipelago.

Hyundai opened a US$1.5 billion electric-car factory in Indonesia in 2022 to serve the Southeast Asian market. Chinese rival Wuling Motors set up a plant later that same year. Earlier this year BYD—the world's largest EV maker—reached a preliminary agreement with the Indonesian government to build a plant in the country. Toyota announced plans to invest US$1.8 billion in the next five years to produce fully electric vehicles in Indonesia.

Those moves were the result of an effort by the Indonesian government to leverage the nation's supply of nickel in a bid to encourage downstream investments in the EV supply chain and develop its domestic EV battery and EV auto industry. Indonesia has 21 million metric tons of nickel in its reserves, tied with Australia for the top spot globally. The country accounted for 48% of the world's nickel production in 2022, and its share is projected to increase to 57% by 2030. Nickel is a key ingredient in nickel manganese cobalt (NMC) batteries, which account for about two-thirds of all currently produced EV batteries. Securing reliable supplies of nickel at competitive cost is a key consideration for auto makers, since batteries account for up to 40% of the cost of an electric car.

Over the past several years, Indonesia implemented a ban on raw nickel exports and has instituted tax holidays and other incentives designed to promote the development of the domestic EV and battery industry with an eye on competing with China, which currently comprises over three-quarters of global battery-cell production capacity. The goal is ambitious: Indonesia aspires to become one of the top three producers of EV batteries by 2027, with a domestic industry that produces 600,000 electric cars and 2.5 million electric motorcycles by 2030.

The capacity to achieve those goals is being built today. Chinese battery giant **CATL** and South Korean LG Energy Solutions are among the dozens of companies that set up mining and processing operations in Indonesia's Sulawesi and Halmahera islands. Those regions are rich in laterite deposits, the lower-grade nickel that was traditionally smelted into nickel pig iron used to make stainless steel. Utilizing modern production techniques allows nickel miners to process laterite ore to reach purity levels suitable for EV batteries by using a process known as high pressure acid leaching. This high-grade nickel will be further processed into nickel sulphate and supplied to EV battery makers that should benefit from more efficient local sourcing and lower transport costs. Some of these cost savings will be passed to EV car manufacturers that are following in the footsteps of battery makers in setting up local production.

> Indonesia implemented a ban on raw nickel exports and has instituted tax holidays and other incentives designed to promote the development of the domestic EV and battery industry.

Even though a large proportion of the electric vehicles these auto makers produce in Indonesia will initially be exported, they plan to sell domestically as well. Indeed, one of the government's goals is for EVs to comprise 20% of the national fleet by 2025, helping to reduce the nation's carbon emissions.

This changing competitive landscape was one of the factors we analyzed before establishing a position in **Astra International** earlier this year. Astra is a large, diversified industrial group, with a 53% share of the Indonesian automotive market through its partnerships with Toyota, Daihatsu, and Isuzu and a 79% share of the local motorcycle market through its partnership with Honda. Given that its domestic auto business and vehicle-financing businesses account for more than half of Astra's sales and profits, we dug deeper into the Indonesian auto sector and closely examined competitive dynamics as they relate to EVs.

In Indonesia, cars are purchased primarily by affluent middle-class customers and car sales are concentrated in the greater Jakarta area, with only one million sold last year. Narrow roads connecting housing settlements in the large cities make driving a car, let alone parking it on the street, a challenge. This coupled with the lack of paved roads in the countryside explains why car ownership in Indonesia stands at just 87 cars per 1,000 people, compared with 226 in Thailand and 443 in Malaysia. Motorcycles—smaller, cheaper, and more fuel efficient—are much more common in Indonesia, with between five and six million sold annually.

> Indonesia aspires to become one of the top three producers of EV batteries by 2027.

Indonesian EV penetration is still in its infancy: about 2% of the cars sold last year—roughly 21,000—were electric. Affordability is the first constraint. The significant price premium that most EVs command today puts them even further out of reach of most Indonesian consumers. A lack of charging infrastructure is another challenge: the country has fewer than 500 charging stations, most of them located in Java and Bali. Finally, resale value is an important factor for Indonesian consumers. The resale value of a battery-powered electric vehicle is likely to be significantly lower given that the battery, which degrades significantly over time, comprises almost half of the vehicle's cost.

At this stage, hybrid vehicles represent a more realistic option for most EV-minded Indonesian consumers, which plays into the hand of Astra's brands, especially Toyota. Toyota has a strong presence in hybrids with its Corolla Cross, Corolla Altis Hybrid, Camry Hybrid, and C-HR models. It launched the upscale Zenix Hybrid last year and is gearing up to expand its offerings by launching hybrid versions of its more affordable models such as Agya, Ayla, Rocky, and Raize, which already have a strong local customer following.

The Indonesian government is promoting EV consumer adoption through subsidies and tax incentives. It recently reduced a value added tax (VAT) from 11% to 1% for battery-powered electric vehicles that meet a 40% local content requirement and implemented a Rp7 million (~US $500) subsidy for electric motorcycles. Thus far only two car models sold in Indonesia—the Wuling Air EV and Hyundai Ioniq 5—meet the VAT reduction requirement. But more EVs will eventually meet the threshold as manufacturers such as BYD and Mitsubishi have announced plans to set up local production. When it comes to motorcycles, the subsidy narrows the price premium between gas-powered and electric models, helping make the latter more price competitive. Yet the lack of widely available charging infrastructure means electric-motorcycle penetration will likely increase gradually rather than rapidly. Astra plans to launch two electric motorcycle models this year with two more planned for 2024.

Over the long term, as EV charging infrastructure and affordability improves, the growing pains constraining their adoption in Indonesia should ease. At that point EVs will present more of a challenge to traditional cars. Through that transition, we believe Astra will remain a formidable competitor given its portfolio of leading car and motorcycle brands, wide distribution network, and ability to offer financing to customers. Astra's partners Toyota and Honda have operated in Indonesia for several decades, are well known and respected by the brand-conscious local consumers for quality and reliability of their products, and are well entrenched competitively. Astra's other strength lies in its unrivaled distribution and after-sales service network, which includes more than 600 car and over 1,700 motorcycle outlets across the country. In addition, the company manufactures and distributes automotive components and spare parts that are supplied to its service stations and third parties. This further differentiates Astra from its competition and would be difficult for new entrants to replicate, at least initially.

> Over the long term, as EV charging infrastructure and affordability improves, the growing pains constraining their adoption in Indonesia should ease.

Finally, Astra provides financing to its customers for both car and motorcycle purchases through its captive financing divisions, including Astra Credit, Toyota Astra Financial Services, and FIF Group. Convenient financing is an important tool to support sales, as approximately 70% of car and motorcycle purchases in Indonesia require credit. The financing business is also a key profit driver for Astra, accounting for about a fifth of its consolidated profit. In motorcycle financing in particular, Astra faces limited competition, as banks lack nationwide networks to repossess and resell them in cases where a customer defaults on a loan.

Astra has coal and gold mining operations, too, and plans to enter the nickel market. The company recently announced its intention to acquire a 20% stake in Nickel Industries, a leading integrated nickel miner and processor with some of the lowest production costs in Indonesia. Nickel Industries plans to more than double its overall nickel output and ramp up production of high-grade nickel suitable for electric batteries. This should help Astra to diversify away from coal and gold and create another way for the company to benefit from the development of the Indonesian EV value chain.

Portfolio Highlights

Astra's distribution and after-sales service network is one of its key competitive advantages. The same can be said about **Ferreycorp**, a new holding in our portfolio.

Ferreycorp is the largest distributor of mining and construction equipment in Peru. The company works with a dozen different equipment manufacturers but derives the majority of its revenues distributing products from its flagship brand, Caterpillar. Combined with Ferreycorp's extensive distribution network and its own reputation for quality, Caterpillar has more than 50% market share across the key segments in which it competes, such as open-pit and underground mining as well as heavy and general construction equipment.

In contrast to competitors that have a limited local presence, Ferreycorp's wide network of dealerships and repair shops staffed with skilled technicians extends throughout Peru. This allows the company to not only supply spare parts for the approximately 20,000 Caterpillar machines in the field but also provide timely after-sales maintenance for the heavily used machinery, which is critical in a country where mountains and jungles make long-distance transport a challenge. Revenue from spare parts and services has grown steadily and now accounts for almost 60% of Ferreycorp's total revenue. While heavy equipment sales tend to be cyclical, recurring revenue from parts and services is more stable and carries higher margins than new machinery sales.

Despite political protests that disrupted mining operations earlier this year, Peru's copper production rose 16% during the first four months of 2023; zinc and iron output has risen as well. Peru is the second-largest producer of copper, accounting for 11% of global output; copper production is forecast to grow by an average of 6% per year till 2026. Ongoing demand by miners and spending by the Peruvian government to improve local infrastructure should continue to support new equipment sales by Ferreycorp as well as its profitable after-sales service business.

Our holding Network International—the leading payment processor in the Middle East and Africa—received two buyout offers from competing private-equity firms, ultimately accepting the higher bid. That offer valued Network 65% above where its shares closed prior to the date the offer was made public and above our estimate of fair value; hence, we chose to exit the position in full. We deployed proceeds from the sale to bolster several existing portfolio holdings, including leading Polish e-commerce portal **Allegro**.

> Ongoing demand by miners and spending by the Peruvian government to improve local infrastructure should continue to support new equipment sales by Ferreycorp.

Allegro is the top online shopping destination in Poland, visited monthly by 20 million customers, about half of Poland's population. Elevated inflation in Poland, which hit the highest level in 25 years, drove Allegro's operating costs higher, pressuring margins. This created a temporary deceleration in profit growth and weighed on the stock, opening up an attractive valuation opportunity for us to add to our holding. We were impressed with new CEO Roy Perticucci's focus on cost discipline and the steps he took to defend profitability. Allegro raised the subscription fee for its SMART loyalty program, bumped up the commission rates it charges merchants, and reduced IT and overhead costs.

Portfolio Management Team Update

We're pleased to announce that on Oct. 1, 2023, Sergey Dubin, CFA, will succeed Pradipta Chakrabortty as a co-lead portfolio manager of the Frontier Emerging Markets Equity strategy. Babatunde Ojo, CFA, will continue as the strategy's other co-lead portfolio manager, and Pradipta will continue in a supporting role managing a model, or "paper," portfolio.

Sergey has been integral to our Frontier Emerging Markets strategy for nearly a decade, both as a portfolio manager and an analyst of frontier and EM companies. Prior to joining Harding Loevner in 2015, he worked at Armor Capital Management, Consilium Investment Management, Palisade Capital Management, and Bear, Stearns & Co. He holds a BS in finance from the M.J. Whitman School of Management and a BS in economics from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, both at Syracuse University.

Frontier Emerging Markets 10 Largest Holdings (as of June 30, 2023)

Company	Market	Sector	End Wt. (%)
Emaar Properties (Real estate developer and manager)	United Arab Emirates	Real Estate	4.7
Vietcombank (Commercial bank)	Vietnam	Financials	4.6
Kaspi.kz (Banking and financial services)	Kazakhstan	Financials	4.2
Globant (Software developer)	United States	Info Technology	4.0
SM Prime Holdings (Real estate developer)	Philippines	Real Estate	3.9
Credicorp (Commercial bank)	Peru	Financials	3.8
Banca Transilvania (Commercial bank)	Romania	Financials	3.7
Halyk Savings Bank (Commercial Bank)	Kazakhstan	Financials	3.6
Wilcon Depot (Home improvement retailer)	Philippines	Cons Discretionary	3.1
Hoa Phat Group (Steel producer)	Vietnam	Materials	3.0

Model portfolio holdings are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets 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.

2Q23 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Network International	FINA	0.8	–	1.15
Halyk Savings Bank	FINA	3.5	0.7	0.95
Emaar Properties	RLST	4.5	–	0.70
Southern Copper*	MATS	–	4.2	0.30
Ayala Land*	RLST	–	2.3	0.28

Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Network International	FINA	1.8	–	1.67
Halyk Savings Bank	FINA	3.0	0.6	1.56
No Va Land Investment*	RLST	–	0.7	1.32
Kaspi.kz	FINA	4.2	2.2	1.25
Emaar Properties	RLST	4.2	–	0.91

2Q23 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Wilcon Depot	DSCR	3.4	–	-0.91
EPAM	INFT	2.3	–	-0.75
Sabeco	STPL	2.5	0.3	-0.48
Commercial International Bank	FINA	3.0	2.9	-0.42
Credicorp	FINA	3.7	6.5	-0.42

Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Airtel Africa	COMM	0.6	–	-2.41
Southern Copper*	MATS	–	3.5	-1.36
EPAM	INFT	2.8	–	-0.95
Ahli United Bank*	FINA	–	1.1	-0.84
Nestle Nigeria	STPL	1.5	0.3	-0.83

*Company was not held in the portfolio; its absence had an impact on the portfolio's return relative to the index.
"HL": Frontier Emerging Markets composite. "Index": MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index.

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index
Profit Margin[1] (%)	22.1	20.3
Return on Assets[1] (%)	6.1	4.3
Return on Equity[1] (%)	19.2	13.4
Debt/Equity Ratio[1] (%)	45.1	85.2
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE[1] (%)	3.8	4.4
Sales Growth[1,2] (%)	8.7	6.1
Earnings Growth[1,2] (%)	9.7	7.7
Cash Flow Growth[1,2] (%)	14.6	5.2
Dividend Growth[1,2] (%)	7.1	3.6
Size and Turnover	**HL**	**Index**
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	6.3	6.4
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	10.0	9.1
Turnover[3] (Annual %)	18.5	–

Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Alpha[2] (%)	1.82	–
Beta[2]	0.95	–
R-Squared[2]	0.92	–
Active Share[3] (%)	60	–
Standard Deviation[2] (%)	18.10	18.29
Sharpe Ratio[2]	-0.04	-0.14
Tracking Error[2] (%)	5.3	–
Information Ratio[2]	0.34	–
Up/Down Capture[2]	96/91	–
Price/Earnings[4]	10.8	10.9
Price/Cash Flow[4]	10.4	8.2
Price/Book[4]	1.9	1.6
Dividend Yield[5] (%)	3.7	3.9

[1]Weighted median. [2]Trailing five years, annualized. [3]Five-year average. [4]Weighted harmonic mean. [5]Weighted mean. Source: (Risk characteristics): Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets composite based on the composite returns, gross of fees, eVestment Alliance LLC, MSCI Inc. Source: (other characteristics): Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets model based on the underlying holdings, FactSet (Run Date: July 5, 2023 based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.), MSCI Inc.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Market	Sector
Ferreycorp	Peru	INDU

Positions Sold	Market	Sector
Network International	UK	FINA

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. 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 last 12 months. Past performance does not guarantee future results. 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 of contributors and detractors is net of fees, which is calculated by taking the difference between net and gross composite performance for the Frontier Emerging Markets Equity strategy prorated by asset weight in the portfolio and subtracted from each security's return. Contributors and detractors exclude cash and securities in the composite not held in the model portfolio. Quarterly data is not annualized. Portfolio attribution and characteristics are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets Composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Frontier Emerging Markets Composite Performance (as of June 30, 2023)

	HL FEM Gross (%)	HL FEM Net (%)	MSCI FEM Index[1] (%)	HL FEM 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	MSCI FEM Index 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	Internal Dispersion[3] (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets ($M)	Firm Assets ($M)
2023 YTD[4]	5.97	5.26	4.76	14.33	15.75	N.A.	1	125	46,871
2022	-17.23	-18.35	-17.84	21.87	21.74	N.M.	1	156	47,607
2021	12.18	10.67	4.61	20.37	19.75	N.M.	1	213	75,084
2020	2.66	1.27	-2.36	20.72	19.66	N.M.	1	227	74,496
2019	12.85	11.32	14.46	10.58	10.95	N.M.	1	291	64,306
2018	-13.95	-15.11	-14.37	10.79	11.42	N.M.	1	356	49,892
2017	27.33	25.62	27.19	10.84	11.87	N.M.	1	480	54,003
2016	4.89	3.34	5.41	11.22	12.43	N.M.	1	387	38,996
2015	-16.76	-18.00	-17.99	11.28	11.81	N.M.	1	432	33,296
2014	8.51	6.93	7.52	10.19	10.76	N.M.	1	537	35,005
2013	19.77	18.09	4.59	12.68	11.82	N.M.	1	317	33,142

[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 2023 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 Frontier Emerging Markets composite contains fully discretionary, fee-paying accounts investing in non-US equity and equity-equivalent securities, and cash reserves of companies domiciled predominately in frontier emerging markets and is measured against the MSCI Frontier 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 Frontier Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure equity market performance in all countries from the MSCI Frontier Markets Index and the lower size spectrum of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The index consists of 28 frontier markets and 4 emerging markets. You cannot invest directly in the 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, 2023.

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. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report. The verification report is 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.

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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 Frontier Emerging Markets accounts is 1.50% annually of the market value for the first $20 million; 1.15% above $20 million. 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 Frontier Emerging Markets composite was created on May 31, 2008 and the performance inception date is June 1, 2008.