Frontier Emerging Markets Equity

HARDING LOEVNER

Quarterly Report | Year End 2024

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Frontier emerging markets fell in the fourth quarter, as Donald Trump's victory in the US presidential election scrambled views on the direction of global trade and pushed the dollar up significantly against FEM currencies.

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Political tensions flared up in Romania after a little-known ultra-nationalist politician emerged as the front-runner in the first round of presidential elections. Yet we expect Romania to continue on the market-oriented, pro-European development path it has pursued since joining the European Union in 2007.

Portfolio Highlights →

Century Pacific Foods, the leading producer in the Philippines of shelf-stable foods, has built a leading position since its founding 45 years ago. Its canned and nonperishable foods are very popular in a country where only 55% of households have refrigeration, and we expect it will continue to enjoy stable growth even as Philippine consumers' incomes gradually rise.

Portfolio Holdings →
Information about the companies held in the portfolio.

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Composite Performance

Total Return (%) — Periods Ended December 31, 2024

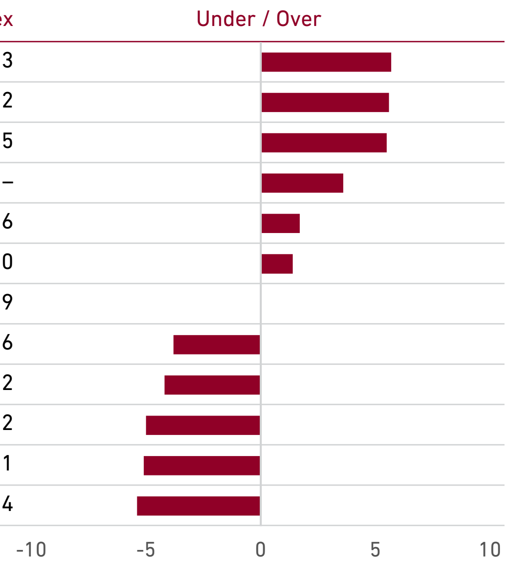
	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
HL Frontier Emerging Markets Equity (Gross)	-4.13	10.91	1.20	3.60	2.56	2.05
HL Frontier Emerging Markets Equity (Net)	-4.41	9.53	-0.13	2.22	1.17	0.65
MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index	-5.04	6.80	-0.43	0.16	0.83	-0.63

The composite performance returns shown are preliminary. Returns are annualized for periods greater than one year. Frontier Emerging Markets Equity composite inception date: May 31, 2008. MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index, the benchmark index, is shown gross of withholding taxes.

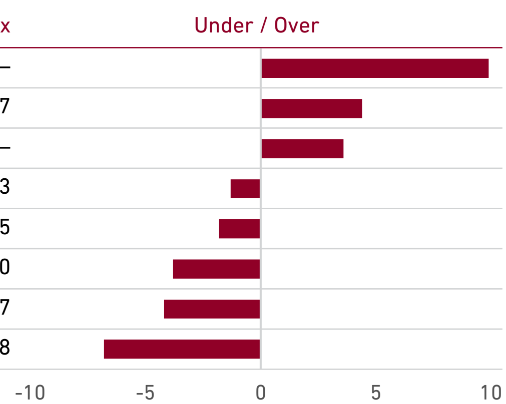
Past performance does not guarantee future results. Invested capital is at risk of loss. Please read the above performance in conjunction with the footnotes on the last page of this report. All performance and data shown are in US dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)

Sector	HL	Index
Cons Discretionary	8.0	2.3
Info Technology	5.8	0.2
Cons Staples	11.0	5.5
Cash	3.6	–
Health Care	5.3	3.6
Comm Services	6.4	5.0
Industrials	10.9	10.9
Real Estate	5.8	9.6
Financials	37.0	41.2
Energy	1.2	6.2
Utilities	0.0	5.1
Materials	5.0	10.4



Geography	HL	Index
Dev. Market Listed	9.9	–
Gulf States	9.1	4.7
Cash	3.6	–
Middle East	0.0	1.3
Asia	39.7	41.5
Latin America	11.2	15.0
Africa	10.5	14.7
Europe	16.0	22.8



"HL": Frontier Emerging Markets Equity model portfolio. "Index": MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index. "Dev. Market Listed": Includes companies in frontier markets or small emerging markets listed in developed markets. Current frontier markets exposure in the portfolio is 38.9% and emerging markets exposure is 47.6%.

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 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.

Market Review

Frontier Emerging Markets (FEMs) fell 5% in the fourth quarter, with currency effects accounting for a significant portion of the benchmark's losses. The dollar strengthened against FEM currencies after Donald Trump's victory in the US presidential elections, on expectations that tariff hikes on a broad range of imports to the US will lead to inflationary pressure, prompting the US Federal Reserve to turn more hawkish and moderate the pace of interest-rate cuts.

Asia detracted the most from the benchmark, weighed down by the Philippines and Vietnam. The US is the largest export destination for both countries and their economies are viewed as vulnerable to the more protectionist trade policy expected under the Trump administration. In contrast, the smaller markets of Pakistan and Sri Lanka rallied, fueled by optimism over recent policy actions to right their respective economies. In Pakistan, the IMF's US$7 billion support package, approved in September, should alleviate the pressure on balance of payments, while declining inflation provides the central bank with some room for interest-rate cuts. Sri Lanka successfully completed a restructuring of US$12.5 billion of sovereign bonds, reducing debt-service costs and paving the way for its fragile economic recovery to continue.

MSCI FEM Index Performance (USD %)

Sector	4Q 2024	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	-4.1	8.7
Consumer Discretionary	0.4	18.8
Consumer Staples	-6.8	-8.3
Energy	1.4	12.4
Financials	-2.7	13.4
Health Care	-2.5	17.5
Industrials	-5.9	6.5
Information Technology	10.8	16.9
Materials	-8.8	5.8
Real Estate	-14.8	-14.4
Utilities	-3.2	6.4
Geography	**4Q 2024**	**Trailing 12 Months**
Philippines	-13.8	0.0
Vietnam	-8.0	-6.0
Peru	-9.1	15.8
Romania	-10.3	11.4
Morocco	-2.8	19.8
Kazakhstan	-3.0	11.5
Iceland	11.9	16.3
Colombia	0.3	9.8
Slovenia	-2.5	32.8
Pakistan	40.6	91.9
MSCI FEM Index	-5.0	6.8

Source: FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of December 31, 2024.

Selected countries are the 10 largest by weight, representing 81.8% of the MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets index, listed in order of their weighting.

By sector, Real Estate performed the worst due to Philippine real-estate developers, whose shares sold off due to softer property sales amid weaker demand. Energy fared best, except for the tiny Information Technology (IT) sector (less than 0.5% benchmark weight). Energy was buoyed by shares of Pakistani oil companies, which rallied on the news of substantial oil and gas discovery in the country's territorial waters.

> Pakistan and Sri Lanka rallied, fueled by optimism over recent policy actions to right their respective economies.

For the full year, FEMs rose 6.8% as equity markets responded positively to declining inflation and the resultant interest-rate cuts across most countries. All regions except Africa gained for the year, with Europe contributing the most returns. Slovenia stood out as a top performer. Generic drug maker **Krka** grew revenue ahead of expectations in the third quarter, helped by growth in eastern Europe, its largest market, and increased its guidance for the full year. Kazakhstan and Romania—the two largest European weights in the benchmark—also recorded solid gains. Shares of Kazakh **Halyk Savings Bank** and Romanian **Banca Transilvania** rose as both banks delivered solid earnings growth.

Returns in Africa were dragged down by Nigeria and Egypt. Both countries adopted market-based floating exchange-rate policies after years of managing unsustainable currency pegs, leading to significant devaluation of their currencies against the US dollar. Nigeria was eliminated from the benchmark by index provider MSCI in February 2024 due to concerns over currency repatriation.

Viewed by sector, Financials led index returns for the year. Shares of the Peruvian bank **Credicorp**, the Financials sector heavy-weight, rallied strongly as it saw improved profitability on the back of higher net interest margin and strong fee income, while loan loss provisions remained contained. Shares of Pakistani and Sri Lankan banks also advanced as investors reacted to improved macro-economic prospects for both countries. Real Estate underperformed due to weakness among Philippine real-estate developers.

Viewed by style, valuation effects were the most pronounced for the year—stocks in the cheapest valuation quintile outperformed those in the most expensive ones by 38 percentage points. Stocks in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which rallied from depressed valuations due to policy course correction, drove the former while stocks in the Philippines, which sold off on tariff concerns noted above, contributed to the latter.

Companies held in the portfolio at the end of the year 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 December 31, 2024 is available on page 6 of this report.

Performance and Attribution

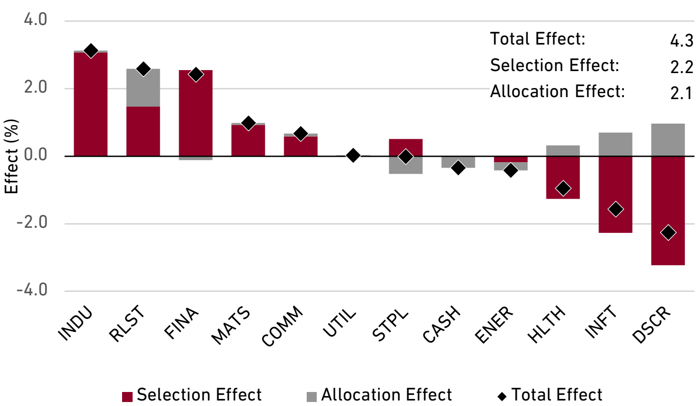
In the fourth quarter, the Frontier Emerging Markets Equity composite fell 4.1% gross of fees, outperforming the 5% decline for its benchmark, the MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index.

By sector, investments in Real Estate were the largest component of the portfolio's outperformance in the quarter. Dubai-based **Emaar Properties** was buoyed by sustained demand for Dubai real estate, strong project execution capability, and continued growth in tourism and retail sales. The expansion of the Dubai Mall, which focuses on high-end fashion brands that can pay higher rental rates, and the opening of the Expo Living residential development in second half of 2025 will increase the company's sales opportunities. Holdings in Consumer Discretionary detracted from performance, especially Poland-based **Allegro**. Competition in its core Polish business is increasing, with expansion from China's Temu and Ali Express. While Allegro remains the dominant player, it will have to increase its marketing spending to defend its market share, constraining profit margins.

Trailing 12 Months Performance Attribution

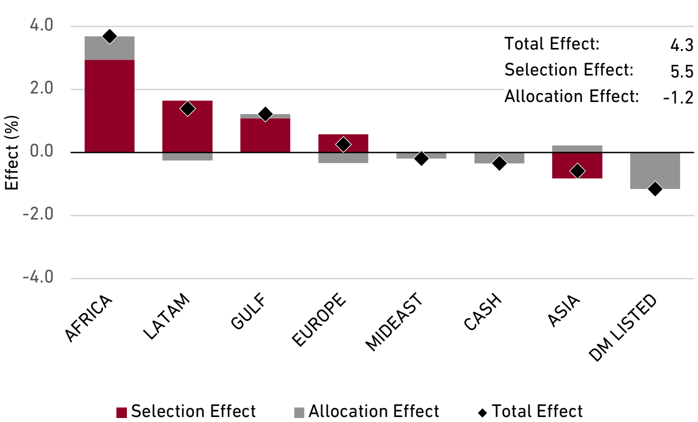
Sector

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity Composite vs. MSCI FEM Index



Geography

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity Composite vs. MSCI FEM Index



"DM LISTED": Includes companies in frontier markets or emerging markets listed in developed markets.

Source: Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Equity composite, FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of December 31 2024. 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 region, Latin America contributed the most, particularly **Cementos Argos**. The Colombian cement maker benefited from a buyout offer for its minority stake in US-based Summit Materials. Asia detracted from performance, primarily through the portfolio's lack of investment in the strongly rebounding Pakistani market.

For the year, the portfolio rose 10.9% gross of fees, ahead of the benchmark's 6.8% gain.

By region, African stocks contributed the most to relative performance, particularly strong stock selection in Egypt. **Commercial International Bank** experienced very strong profit growth due to rising net interest margins, while loan loss provisions remained contained, a reflection of the bank's conservative risk culture.

> Investments in Real Estate were the largest component of the portfolio's outperformance in the quarter.

Medical-test provider **Integrated Diagnostics**, based in Egypt, posted strong growth on the back of rising test and patient volumes coupled with higher average revenue per test. Improved operational efficiencies also boosted margins.

FEM companies listed in developed markets detracted from performance, especially two US-listed IT services companies: Argentina-based **Globant** and eastern-European **EPAM**. Both companies experienced a slowdown in growth as some of their clients reduced their IT budgets while expectations of a ramp up in artificial intelligence (AI)-related spending have so far proved premature.

By sector, ITand Consumer Discretionary holdings hurt performance the most, especially Philippines-based home-improvement retailer **Wilcon Depot**. Amid tepid demand, the company undertook sales promotions and discounting to protect market share, hurting profit margins.

Perspective and Outlook

Romania was thrown into political turmoil in late November when Calin Georgescu, a little-known ultra-nationalist politician, was the leading vote-getter in the first round of presidential elections. Subsequently, the Romanian Constitutional Court took the unprecedented step of annulling the results, after determining that Russia meddled in the country's elections and engineered Georgescu's victory. Klaus Iohannis, the current president, agreed to remain in office until new presidential elections are held in May.

Romania is a semi-presidential republic, where the president's role is relegated largely to foreign policy matters while the prime minister runs the government. Encouragingly, incumbent Prime Minister Marcel Ciolacu from the ruling PSD party became the head of the newly formed government, after he secured the support of the collation of centrist parties, which won a parliamentary majority in December elections. Political tensions may flare up again, depending on the outcome of the May presidential election. Yet, with a centrist prime minister and government in place, we expect Romania to continue on the market-oriented, pro-European development path it has pursued since joining the European Union (EU) in 2007.

EU membership was a significant milestone for the country. It helped accelerate economic reforms, institutionalized the rule of law, and provided stability and oversight that stimulated economic growth. A series of structural reforms, centered around downsizing and privatizing state-owned enterprises and deregulating key industries such as energy, telecommunications, and transportation, leveled the playing field for smaller, private firms to enter and compete. Trade restrictions were lifted and tariffs and other trade barriers were abolished, opening up the county's economy. Foreign direct investment doubled to US$125 billion between 2007 and 2023. EU development programs poured in 55 billion euros between 2007 and 2022, with another 32 billion euros slated for between 2021 and 2027.

This investment helped modernize Romania's industrial base and boost its manufacturing sector. Today, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and appliances make up the bulk of the country's exports and have continued to steadily increase over the years. New-economy sectors such as IT are taking off as well. There are nearly 192,000 developers in Romania and its digital economy could be worth 52 billion euros by 2030, accounting for almost 10% of the country's GDP.

Foreign investment, trade, and EU funds powered Romania's economic growth. Real GDP grew at nearly 3% per year between 2007 and 2023, compared with the EU average of just 1%. Today the Romanian economy, with a population of 19 million, is the second largest in central and eastern Europe, behind Poland. That growth also created better living standards for its citizens: income per capita more than doubled to US$18,500, putting Romania firmly within the middle-income category. Yet, there is still a considerable "catch-up" potential with GDP per capita at about 52% of the EU average.

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Romania's current economic outlook is not without challenges–it needs to cut spending and increase taxes to tackle a widening fiscal deficit. The Ciolacu government has already taken steps to address that by passing a new fiscal plan which calls for tax increases, subsidies reduction, and capping public sector wage and pension hikes. These measures could drag down consumption and dent corporate profits in the near term. Yet they would not alter competitive positioning and long-term growth prospects of our portfolio holdings Banca Transilvania and **Romgaz**.

Banca Transilvania (BT) is the largest bank in Romania with 20% market share. The Romanian banking industry is quite consolidated. The top five banks control nearly 65% of the country's banking assets, which reduces competitive intensity and leads to better profitability. BT's extensive reach–it has the largest retail footprint in Romania with more than 500 branches across the country—is an important competitive advantage. Coupled with its leadership in digital banking, it allows BT to serve 4.5 million customers and mobilize cheap current and savings account (CASA) deposits, which lowers its funding cost.

BT was founded in 1994 by a group of businessmen from the city of Cluj in the Transylvania region. Since its early days, management committed to lend to retail and small business borrowers, overlooked and underserved by the subsidiaries of European banks competing for large corporate clients. BT's decentralized structure, with decision-making authority delegated to loan officers in local branches rather than centralized in its Bucharest headquarters, helped it profitably underwrite loans other banks deemed too risky and win many small business customers, who stayed loyal even as they grew bigger. In the process, BT gained expertise in traditionally underbanked sectors such as healthcare and agriculture. It now enjoys 40% market share in healthcare financing and is the top bank in Romania for dedicated agriculture financing with 22% market share.

> Banca Transilvania is well-positioned as the Romanian economy continues to expand and mature.

Banca Transilvania's conservative credit culture and robust risk management allowed it to withstand the foreign-currency (euro and Swiss franc) loan crisis that afflicted its peers after the 2008 financial crisis. At that time, the Romanian banking sector was dominated by subsidiaries of European banks. Their funding came from the parent banks, and they issued euro-denominated loans to Romanians who earned income in the local currency, the leu. A downturn in the real-estate market and depreciation of the leu left these borrowers with foreign-currency debts they couldn't pay. From 2011 through 2013 problem loans rose to more than 20% across the banking industry. Banca Transilvania's financial strength allowed it to use the dislocations created by the crisis to its advantage. It acquired Volksbank Romania (subsidiary of an Austrian bank) in 2014, BancPost Romania (subsidiary of a Greek bank) in 2018, and most recently OTP Romania (subsidiary of a Hungarian bank) in 2024. These acquisitions, which were priced at a steep discount to book value, propelled BT's market share from under 10% in 2014 to over 20% today, helping solidify its scale and funding-cost advantages.

Banca Transilvania is well-positioned as the Romanian economy continues to expand and mature. Romanian credit penetration stands at just 40% of GDP—much lower than the EU average of 125% (and in some segments like mortgages Romania lags even further behind, with just 7% penetration against the EU average of 36%). That means there is plenty of room for growth for Banca Transilvania in its core segments of corporate, small business, and retail lending as well as adjacent niches, such as leasing and microfinance.

Romgaz is the largest gas producer in Romania, accounting for more than 50% of all natural gas produced in the country. The company is also one of the largest gas producers in central and eastern Europe, with total production of 4.8 billion cubic meters in 2023. Romgaz has operated in Romania for more than a century and possess deep expertise in developing natural gas fields in mature geological formations at mid to high depth. Today, the company operates 121 onshore fields with 46 billion cubic meters of proven gas reserves. Its reserve replacement ratio (which measures how well an energy company replaces its oil and gas reserves with new reserves) stands at 97%, having increased from 70% in 2021 as a result of improving recovery rates and development of new discoveries.

In addition to its top position in gas production, Romgaz controls more than 90% of underground gas storage capacity in Romania. Underground gas storage plays an extremely important role in the gas supply chain since it ensures security of supply and balances consumption by covering demand peaks caused by seasonal temperature variations. Other Romanian gas producers rely on Romgaz to store their gas; gas storage fees contribute 7% of its total revenue.

Romania's gas output has been gradually declining over the last decade due to natural reserve depletion in its mature onshore fields. This trend, however, is set to reverse when Neptun Deep—an offshore deepwater gas field in the Romanian Black Sea—comes on stream in 2027. Neptun Deep is, without exaggeration, a game changer for Romania's energy sector and broader economy. With total gas reserves estimated at 100 billion cubic meters, it will not only make Romania entirely self-sufficient in gas but will also turn it into the largest natural gas producer and exporter in the EU, surpassing the Netherlands. It is estimated to contribute €42 billion to Romania's GDP and €22 billion to the state budget between 2023 and 2044.

Romgaz is very well positioned for continued solid growth as both Romania and Europe seek to reduce their carbon footprints by replacing coal-powered electric generation plants with gas and renewables and bolster their energy security by lessening their dependance on Russian gas.

Romgaz holds 50% participation interest in Neptun Deep together with its partner OMV Petrom, another Romanian energy company. Neptun Deep is projected to more than double Romgaz gas reserves to 96 billion cubic meters while the company's annual production should increase by more than 80% to 8.8 billion cubic meters. This should translate into significant growth in revenues and improving profitability due to higher volumes and lower production costs. Neptun Deep is a capital-intensive project, requiring €4 billion to develop, of which Romgaz's share is €2 billion. Yet due to its strong cash generation, this sizable capital expenditure did not strain Romgaz's balance sheet, which remains in net cash position.

Portfolio Highlights

Shelf-stable food is a retail-food industry term that refers to foods that are canned, boxed, or freeze dried and nonperishable. They are popular everywhere, but they are especially important in countries such as the Philippines, where only 55% of households own a refrigerator, one of the lowest levels among ASEAN countries. Sold in both modern retail grocery retailers and neighborhood sari-sari stores, these products provide affordable nutrition in a country where the majority of consumers are still earning low to middle incomes. Therefore, it's not surprising that these products are especially popular among Filipinos, which led us to invest this quarter in **Century Pacific Foods**, the leading producer of shelf-stable foods in the Philippines.

Since its founding more than 45 years ago, Century Pacific has built very strong brand recognition among Philippine consumers, a key competitive advantage. Its flagship brands, such as Century and 555 canned tuna, Argentina canned meat, and Birch Tree milk, have become household staples. The company's products are present in 9 out of 10 Filipino households and each Filipino consumed an average of 16 Century Pacific products in 2023. Roughly 80% of revenue is derived from the branded products sold in the Philippines while the remaining 20% is derived from "white label" exports to overseas food manufacturers and retailers.

The Philippines is a nation of more than 7,000 islands with relatively underdeveloped infrastructure in some parts of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao provinces. Thus, Century Pacific's robust production and distribution network is another important advantage. The company's tuna-processing facilities are located in General Santos in Mindanao, next to tuna-fishing grounds in the western Pacific Ocean. Proximity to suppliers ensures product freshness and helps lower logistics costs. Through direct sales to modern and traditional outlets, Century Pacific reaches 144,000 retail outlets and more than 23,000 food-service establishments across the country. The company also utilizes third-party distributors to reach 600,000 other outlets, representing more than 60% of all points of sales in the country.

Century Pacific enjoyed consistent growth over the last decade, which has been resilient through economic cycles. This growth was led by its core canned-tuna and corned-meat segments as well as its powdered milk brand, Birch Tree. Since Century Pacific acquired and re-launched Birch Tree in 2002, it achieved 28% market share, an impressive accomplishment considering it competed against well recognized and deep pocketed global rivals such as Friesland Campina and Nestlé. Encouraged by its success with Birch Tree, management is venturing into new product categories, including coconut water and pet foods.

Century Pacific has a solid balance sheet with low levels of debt, which allows it to fund its growth internally. It is led by an experienced management team, with senior executives from the founding family, which still owns 65% of the stock.

> Since its founding more than 45 years ago, Century Pacific has built very strong brand recognition among Philippine consumers, a key competitive advantage.

Also in the Philippines, we sold Security Bank due to lingering asset-quality issues. The bank, which continues to aggressively expand its consumer lending book, saw loan loss provision expenses almost double in the first nine months of 2024. We also reduced portfolio weight in the country's leading home improvement chain, Wilcon Depot. Inventory over-stocking amid supply chain disruptions in the aftermath of the pandemic left Wilcon with excess inventory it was forced to discount ahead of the Christmas shopping season, hurting profitability. We redeployed proceeds from Security Bank and Wilcon into Century Pacific.

Additionally, we trimmed Colombia-based cement maker Cementos Argos and Philippine based port operator **ICTSI** as shares of both companies performed exceptionally well this year, leaving less room for upside after a strong run. We have also added to our position in Peruvian mining and construction machinery distributor **Ferreycorp**. Having recently met with management we were re-assured about its growth prospects and took advantage of attractive valuation to increase our position. Ferreycorp is anticipating an increase in demand for heavy mining equipment on the back of increased activity by metal miners while higher infrastructure investment in Peru is supporting growth in construction equipment. Meanwhile, its spare parts and services business continues to grow and now accounts for almost 60% of Ferreycorp's revenue.

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity 10 Largest Holdings (as of December 31, 2024)

Company	Market	Sector	End Wt. (%)
Credicorp (Commercial bank)	Peru	Financials	4.6
Halyk Savings Bank (Commercial bank)	Kazakhstan	Financials	4.3
Banca Transilvania (Commercial bank)	Romania	Financials	4.1
Globant (Software developer)	United States	Info Technology	3.8
Vietcombank (Commercial bank)	Vietnam	Financials	3.7
ICTSI (Container-terminal operator)	Philippines	Industrials	3.4
Emaar Properties (Real estate developer and manager)	United Arab Emirates	Real Estate	3.3
Kaspi.kz (Banking and financial services)	Kazakhstan	Financials	3.2
Marsa Maroc (Marine port services)	Morocco	Industrials	2.9
Hoa Phat Group (Steel producer)	Vietnam	Materials	2.6

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

4Q24 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Emaar Properties	RLST	2.4	–	1.13
Southern Copper*	MATS	–	4.5	0.72
Cementos Argos	MATS	2.1	–	0.64
Halyk Savings Bank	FINA	4.0	0.8	0.58
Ayala Land*	RLST	–	1.7	0.51

Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Commercial International Bank	FINA	2.5	2.2	1.45
Emaar Properties	RLST	2.2	–	1.38
Halyk Savings Bank	FINA	4.0	0.7	1.19
Marsa Maroc	INDU	2.1	0.4	1.15
Cementos Argos	MATS	3.4	–	1.04

4Q24 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Allegro	DSCR	2.1	–	-0.54
Wilcon Depot	DSCR	1.5	–	-0.40
Universal Robina	STPL	1.8	0.6	-0.30
Bumrungrad Hospital	HLTH	1.0	–	-0.30
Agthia	STPL	1.7	–	-0.21

Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Avg. Weight Index	Effect
Wilcon Depot	DSCR	1.9	–	-0.97
Globant	INFT	3.6	–	-0.83
Allegro	DSCR	2.4	–	-0.79
EPAM	INFT	1.9	–	-0.77
Universal Robina	STPL	1.9	0.8	-0.57

*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 Equity composite. "Index": MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index.

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index
Profit Margin[1] (%)	19.0	19.0
Return on Assets[1] (%)	5.5	5.1
Return on Equity[1] (%)	16.8	15.3
Debt/Equity Ratio[1] (%)	48.7	79.7
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE[1] (%)	3.9	4.5
Sales Growth[1,2] (%)	9.0	7.5
Earnings Growth[1,2] (%)	12.0	9.9
Cash Flow Growth[1,2] (%)	11.1	9.9
Dividend Growth[1,2] (%)	7.7	7.4
Size and Turnover	**HL**	**Index**
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	5.3	5.2
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	10.8	9.1
Turnover[3] (Annual %)	14.7	–

Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Alpha[2] (%)	3.54	–
Beta[2]	0.95	–
R-Squared[2]	0.91	–
Active Share[3] (%)	62	–
Standard Deviation[2] (%)	18.49	18.55
Sharpe Ratio[2]	0.06	-0.13
Tracking Error[2] (%)	5.5	–
Information Ratio[2]	0.63	–
Up/Down Capture[2]	101/89	–
Price/Earnings[4]	11.2	10.2
Price/Cash Flow[4]	10.0	8.1
Price/Book[4]	2.0	1.5
Dividend Yield[5] (%)	3.9	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 Equity composite based on the composite returns, gross of fees, eVestment Alliance LLC, MSCI Inc. Source: (other characteristics): Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Equity model based on the underlying holdings, FactSet (Run Date: January 6, 2025) based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.), MSCI Inc.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Market	Sector
Century Pacific Food	Philippines	STPL

Positions Sold	Market	Sector
Security Bank	Philippines	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 Equity Composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Frontier Emerging Markets Equity Composite Performance (as of December 31, 2024)

	HL FEM Gross (%)	HL FEM Net (%)	MSCI FEM[1] (%)	HL FEM 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	MSCI FEM 3-yr. Std. Deviation[2] (%)	Internal Dispersion[3] (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets ($M)	Firm Assets ($M)
2024[4]	10.91	9.53	6.80	13.89	15.09	N.M.	1	125	35,471
2023	12.91	11.40	12.48	14.35	16.21	N.M.	1	129	43,924
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

[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 2024 performance returns and assets shown are preliminary. 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 27 frontier markets and 4 emerging markets. 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 September 30, 2024. The verification report is available upon request.

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. 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.