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Composite Performance

Total Return (%) – Periods Ended March 31, 2024

	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
HL Global Equity (Gross)	6.92	24.02	2.21	10.19	10.10	9.94
HL Global Equity (Net)	6.83	23.54	1.79	9.74	9.62	9.31
MSCI All Country World Index	8.32	23.81	7.45	11.44	9.21	7.68
MSCI World Index	9.01	25.72	9.12	12.62	9.97	7.89

The composite performance returns shown are preliminary. Returns are annualized for periods greater than one year. Global Equity composite inception date: November 30, 1989. MSCI All Country World Index, the benchmark index, and MSCI World Index, the supplemental index, are 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	Under / Over
Health Care	19.6	11.1	8.5
Comm Services	15.5	7.6	7.9
Industrials	16.8	10.8	6.0
Cash	2.7	–	2.7
Real Estate	1.2	2.2	-1.0
Info Technology	22.4	23.7	-1.3
Utilities	0.0	2.5	-2.5
Cons Discretionary	8.3	10.9	-2.6
Cons Staples	3.5	6.4	-2.9
Energy	1.4	4.5	-3.1
Materials	1.1	4.2	-3.1
Financials	7.5	16.1	-8.6

Geography	HL	Index	Under / Over
Europe EMU	13.2	8.0	5.2
Cash	2.7	–	2.7
Europe ex EMU	9.5	7.3	2.2
US	64.4	63.8	0.6
Frontier Markets	0.0	–	0.0
Middle East	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Japan	4.5	5.5	-1.0
Pacific ex Japan	0.6	2.5	-1.9
Canada	0.0	2.7	-2.7
Emerging Markets	5.1	10.0	-4.9

"HL": Global Equity model portfolio. "Index": MSCI All Country World Index.

"Frontier Markets": Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index. Sector and geographic allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Global Equity Composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner Global 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.

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Market Review

Stock markets gained in the quarter despite rising bond yields, due in no small part to ongoing interest in the prospects for artificial intelligence (AI). Most sectors and all regions except Pacific ex Japan finished in positive territory.

Monetary policies in global developed markets, which had previously moved together toward higher rates to curb inflation, began to diverge as central bankers addressed varied inflationary trends. In the US, the Federal Reserve kept its benchmark rate steady at 5.25–5.5% for the fifth consecutive meeting, as higher-than-expected Consumer Price Index figures largely caused by rising housing expenses dashed hopes for an early rate cut. Nevertheless, the Fed continued to signal three rate cuts this year. Longer-term interest rates in the US such as mortgage rates actually increased as investors adjusted their expectations for the timing and magnitude of future rate cuts from the Fed; expectations began the year at seven cuts of 25 basis points (bps), well ahead of guidance. Both the Bank of England and European Central Bank also kept rates unchanged, in contrast to the Swiss National Bank's unexpected reduction of 25 bps—the first cut by a major central bank since the pandemic's end—triggered by inflation there returning to the bank's target range.

MSCI ACWI Index Performance (USD %)

Sector	1Q 2024	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	11.5	31.3
Consumer Discretionary	6.0	20.5
Consumer Staples	2.8	2.1
Energy	9.7	19.6
Financials	9.4	28.8
Health Care	7.2	13.4
Industrials	9.2	24.9
Information Technology	12.1	42.3
Materials	2.0	9.2
Real Estate	-0.7	8.1
Utilities	1.7	3.6
Geography	1Q 2024	Trailing 12 Months
Canada	4.2	16.0
Emerging Markets	2.4	8.6
Europe EMU	8.0	17.2
Europe ex EMU	2.8	12.6
Japan	11.2	26.2
Middle East	12.5	24.5
Pacific ex Japan	-1.7	2.5
United States	10.4	30.2
MSCI ACWI Index	8.3	23.8

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

In a landmark move, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) raised short-term interest rates, bringing to a close the country's decade-long era of negative interest rates. The BOJ also announced an end to both its yield curve control policy, which had capped long-term Japanese government bond yields, and its asset-purchase program, which had encompassed not only government bonds but also stock ETFs and real estate investment trusts, in a sustained effort to offset negative wealth effects from deflation. As a result, yields on Japanese 10-year bonds increased, though they remain well below comparable yields in other developed markets. In contrast, the People's Bank of China continued efforts to stimulate the real estate sector and broader economic activity and introduced measures to invigorate its moribund economy, including reducing the cash-reserve requirements for banks—freeing up more funds for lending—and enhancing credit availability to eligible developers.

The Information Technology sector was once again the top performer, closing the period with a 12% increase, led by substantial gains in semiconductor stocks.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index, which tracks a broad set of commodity prices, rose modestly. Strong gains in energy prices and precious metals were partly offset by weakness in agricultural commodities, such as corn and wheat, and certain industrial metals such as nickel, which fell due to fears of weakening battery demand and increased supply from Indonesia, a key global producer. Brent crude oil, a major global benchmark, rose almost \$10 to reach nearly \$85 per barrel, largely due to OPEC+ supply cuts and disruptions in Russian refining capacity.

The US dollar appreciated against most major currencies, buoyed by flows into the US equity market and the curtailed number of expected rate cuts, a distinct reversal from the dollar's broad decline last quarter.

The Information Technology (IT) sector was once again the top performer, closing the period with a 12% increase, led by substantial gains in semiconductor stocks. Shares of AI leader NVIDIA soared, propelling its market capitalization above \$2 trillion, which accounts for more than 40% of the entire MSCI World Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Index (the market cap for Broadcom, the index's next-largest constituent, is a quarter the size of NVIDIA's). Communication Services also performed well, largely attributable to social-media behemoth **Meta Platforms**. In contrast, interest-rate-sensitive sectors such as Real Estate and Utilities lagged, pulled down by the decline in bond prices, while Consumer Staples trailed as investors favored faster-growing sectors. The Materials sector was held back by

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 complete list of holdings at March 31, 2024 is available on page 9 of this report.

declines in the shares of large mining companies such as BHP and Rio Tinto, both of which tumbled with the slump in prices for industrial metals.

The only major region that surpassed the performance of the US was Japan. Pacific ex Japan was the only region that declined, hurt by poor returns in Hong Kong, which was weighed down by ongoing economic weakness in mainland China. Emerging Markets also lagged amid poor returns for Chinese and Brazilian stocks and strong performance in India and Taiwan.

Shares of faster-growing companies trounced those of slower-growing companies this quarter: the top quintile of growth outperformed the bottom by nearly 15 percentage points, a surge led by the robust showing of mega-cap IT stocks in the US and pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly. Outside the US, the strongest sectors in the fastest-growing cohort were Health Care and IT. Higher-quality companies, characterized by lower debt levels and more consistent earnings, also performed better than those of lower quality, although the difference was not as pronounced. In Japan, last year's value rally continued, as the stocks of lower-quality companies and those in the cheapest cohorts significantly outperformed.

Performance and Attribution

The Global Equity composite rose 6.9% gross of fees in the first quarter, trailing the 8.3% gain in the MSCI All Country World Index.

Our underperformance was concentrated in a handful of stocks in the Financials, Health Care, and Industrials sectors, which was partially offset by our strong stock selection in Communication Services. In Financials, Hong Kong-based insurer **AIA Group** was hurt by negative investor sentiment surrounding China and Hong Kong, as well as disappointment that the company failed to announce more share repurchases. Brazilian stock exchange **B3** underperformed as the country's high interest rates reduced trading volume in equities, which account for 34% of the company's revenue. Shares of India's **HDFC Bank** have struggled since its merger with HDFC Limited, as tightening liquidity in the financial system prolongs the time it takes for the deal to have a positive effect on profit margins.

We sold WuXi AppTec during the quarter when political risks that had been lurking suddenly manifested in Congress introducing the Biosecure Act.

In Health Care, a sector in which the portfolio retains a large and longstanding overweight status, the primary detractors were WuXi AppTec, a Chinese provider of outsourced drug-development services, and **Vertex Pharmaceuticals**, a US maker of treatments for cystic fibrosis and other serious diseases. We sold WuXi AppTec during the quarter when political risks that had been lurking suddenly manifested in Congress introducing

the Biosecure Act. The bill seeks to ban US companies that receive federal funds from contracting with Chinese "biotechnology companies of concern" given the risk of ties to China's military. Although several companies mentioned in the proposed bill, including WuXi AppTec, have denied any ties to China's military, US customers are already looking to lower their reliance on Chinese companies. Shares of Vertex were weak, reflecting a lull in its drug-development pipeline and skepticism over a key phase 3 treatment for acute pain.

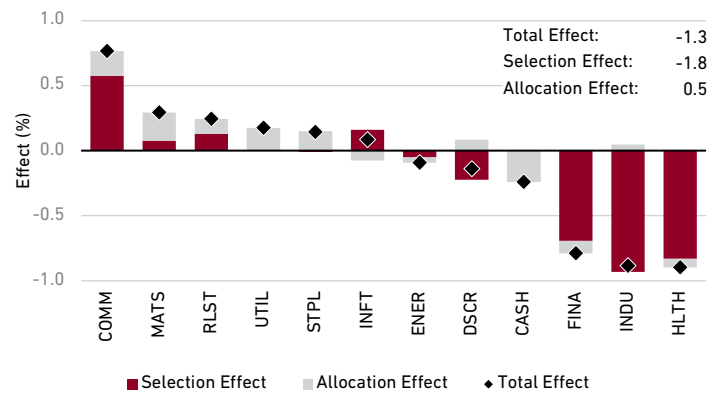
In Industrials, US-based **Rockwell Automation**, which provides automation technology to manufacturers, reported weak quarterly results, as the company's earlier efforts to clear a pandemic-related backlog left it with insufficient inventory to satisfy new orders.

In Communication Services, performance was led by Meta and **Netflix**. Meta's AI-powered Advantage+ product is winning

First Quarter 2024 Performance Attribution

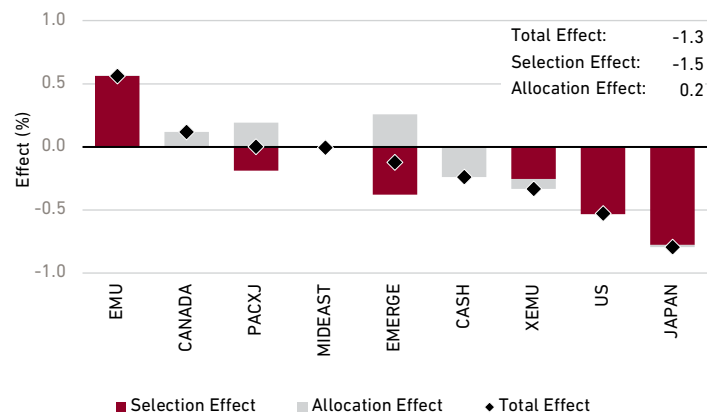
Sector

Global Equity Composite vs. MSCI ACWI Index



Geography

Global Equity Composite vs. MSCI ACWI Index



Source: Harding Loevner Global 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.

an increasing share of advertisers' budgets, supporting the company's continued dominance of the digital-advertising market. Meta's content-recommendation engine also has improved engagement and monetization for the Reels video feature, as competition from TikTok abates. Netflix reported better-than-expected subscriber growth for the fourth quarter of 2023 and improving profitability, trends that management said would continue in 2024.

By region, we had strong stocks in the European Monetary Union, offset by weak holdings in Japan and the US. France's **Schneider Electric** outperformed on a solid set of fourth-quarter results reported in February and growing expectations for its data-center business, as Schneider is one of only a handful of companies capable of providing power and cooling technology needed to support the AI data boom. In Germany, investors were positively surprised by **SAP**'s strong progress in migrating customers to new, cloud-based software solutions and management's projection that growth will accelerate next year as a result.

Meta's AI-powered Advantage+ product is winning an increasing share of advertisers' budgets, supporting the company's continued dominance of the digital-advertising market.

In Japan, shares of **Sony** tumbled after reporting a slowdown in sales of PlayStation 5 consoles that was worse than investors expected. In the US, **Adobe** management issued a disappointing forecast for its fiscal quarter that ends in May, raising concern that its plan to monetize new generative-AI solutions will take more time to contribute to growth. **UnitedHealth Group** fell after reporting higher-than-expected medical costs and news of an antitrust investigation by the Justice Department into its acquisitions of physician practices.

Perspective and Outlook

This quarter, we sold the last of our shares in NVIDIA, a company we held for more than five years. Our initial purchase came at a time when concerns over excess inventory in gaming chips had been weighing on NVIDIA's valuation, which presented an attractive buying opportunity. Since then, the stock price has skyrocketed, particularly following the November 2022 launch of OpenAI's ChatGPT tool, which introduced much of the business world to the practical applications of generative AI and put a spotlight on the key enabling technology—semiconductors.

NVIDIA's semiconductors—graphics processing unit (GPU) chips that have been adapted to become the key engine of AI computation—are the de facto standard for the training of AI models. The company has an estimated 95% share of the market. Its GPUs have been the source of a significant competitive advantage not only because of their superior performance, but also because of their integration with CUDA, NVIDIA's proprietary software-development platform and programming language.

Developers use CUDA so that their applications can take full advantage of the computational power of GPUs when processing large amounts of data. While CUDA is free to use, it only works with NVIDIA's GPUs.

So, why did we sell our investment? The share price reached a level that did not adequately reflect the risks and uncertainty. While we believe in the transformational impact of AI, we own other more attractively priced businesses that allow us to invest in its potential.

One of the challenges of investing in fast-growing companies is estimating the eventual size of the market. For NVIDIA, this means trying to estimate what other businesses will spend on AI chips. While computer scientists have been working to improve AI for decades, the revolutionary change initiated by the success of large-language models is in its infancy. There is some agreement that the world spent around \$50 billion on AI chips in 2023. There is far less agreement over how high that figure will rise over the next few years. Estimates range from about \$100 billion to more than \$400 billion. We feel comfortable that we can predict the trajectory of AI-related spending (up) but not the ultimate size of the total addressable market.

While NVIDIA is expected by many to capture the lion's share of this market for years to come, history tells us that it becomes increasingly difficult for a stock to outperform when expectations are so high. At the advent of the commercial internet, Cisco Systems, which makes the networking equipment that enables much of the internet, occupied a similarly strategic vantage point for the new era. By March 2000, it was the world's most valuable company. Cisco and its investors were right about the internet: it did change everything. The company's routers remain a key piece of infrastructure. However, Cisco's stock price tumbled 88% from its peak and took 20 years to recover. The earnings growth implied by the price investors were willing to pay took longer to arrive than the novelty of the technology took to capture their imagination.

NVIDIA is not Cisco, but its share price suggests that investors may be overestimating the durability of the company's market position. Warren Buffett once wrote that "the key to investing is not assessing how much an industry is going to affect society, or how much it will grow, but rather determining the competitive advantage of any given company and, above all, the durability of that advantage." One threat to NVIDIA's competitive advantage comes from its own client base, as some key customers begin to invest in backward integration.

NVIDIA's biggest customers are those with huge datacenters, such as **Amazon.com**, **Alphabet**, Meta, and **Microsoft**. The industry term for these companies is hyperscalers due to the massive computing power and storage capabilities of their data centers. Because each server in their data centers performs only a few specific functions that are repeated over and over, it only matters how a chip performs on those specific functions. This has motivated hyperscalers to design their own chips, called ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits), which are tailored to specific tasks,

as a substitute for GPUs and a way to save money in the long run. Among the rival chips that have been unveiled are Amazon's Trainium2, Google's Tensor Processing Units, and Microsoft's Maia. It is possible that NVIDIA will continue to exceed increasingly aggressive consensus earnings forecasts for some time. But as more contenders—some brand new and some not so new—pile into the market, they will inevitably erode NVIDIA's dominance.

Other companies in communication services, software, and IT services offer different types of durable competitive advantages that will enable them to profit from advances in AI without being priced for perfection. Meta and Alphabet, for example, have an advantage over rivals and new entrants because of both their ability to invest tremendous sums of money in AI and the reach of their existing software applications. Training an AI model also requires lots of data, but many of the large-language models on the market today have reportedly scraped their training data from millions of internet sites without permission from content owners. This has led content owners to pursue legal action, raising the specter of future restrictions on the use of third-party data for AI models. Unlike those companies, Meta and Alphabet have access to all the proprietary data they need to build their own models.

One threat to NVIDIA's competitive advantage comes from its own client base, as some key customers begin to invest in backward integration.

Leading software companies have the advantage of high switching costs and the ability to incorporate new features into products customers already use. For example, Microsoft has added its Copilot chatbot functionality to everything from search (Bing Chat, recently renamed to just Copilot) to coding (GitHub Copilot) and workplace applications (Copilot for Microsoft 365). Software sold by Microsoft and other companies such as **Salesforce**, **SAP**, and **ServiceNow** are also already deeply integrated into their customers' operations and workflow. Few users want to go through the hassle of changing or adding providers if their existing systems can offer some kind of equivalent upgrade. This effect is even more powerful if a customer can add AI capabilities to existing software and, for just a few extra dollars a month, meaningfully improve productivity. Microsoft said in January that 1.3 million subscribers are already paying the additional charge for the Copilot upgrade to GitHub. Furthermore, enterprise-software companies can make money from AI without regard for whose GPUs or ASICs are used in the future. And should the industry's AI-monetization plans disappoint, they may be more resilient than a company such as NVIDIA, whose growth is more dependent on AI investment.

The dynamics are similar for IT-service providers, which help other businesses with their tech needs. For example, **Accenture** and our new investment, **Globant** (discussed below), are poised to benefit as smaller enterprises in their customer base begin to demand AI capabilities.

As applications for AI proliferate, we see strong prospects for many of our holdings. But our excitement is tempered by knowing that not all of today's winners will be future champions. Our investment approach remains anchored in studying the durability of each company's competitive advantage, and we seek to pay reasonable prices for those companies that meet our criteria. At current valuations, the risk-return tradeoff for software businesses is more attractive, in our view, than it is for many hardware businesses such as NVIDIA. In addition to selling NVIDIA, we have been adding to our software holdings such that, as of March 31, over half the portfolio's investments in the IT sector are in software and services businesses.

Portfolio Highlights

Global IT spending will climb 6.8% this year to nearly \$5 trillion, according to Gartner. While a chunk of this money will go toward consumer-facing technology such as streaming apps and smartphones, most of the growth is coming from the business world as companies look to modernize their IT systems and boost productivity with help from digital tools. The area of IT spending that's projected to grow fastest this year is software, at a rate of 12.7%, while spending on data-center systems, which refer to the back-end IT systems that manage servers and databases, may rise 7.5%. But as businesses increasingly turn to consultants and other service providers to help with their tech needs, Gartner projects that IT services will grow 8.7% to become the largest category of IT spending. These growth rates reflect a trend among end users: they are allocating a growing portion of their budgets to adopt generative-AI software tools while still balancing other priorities, such as organizational efficiency and overall profitability.

As large enterprises search for the right balance, Salesforce's Data Cloud, a flagship offering, is designed to address a critical issue for them so they can make better use of AI tools. After a hectic buildout over the last few years of "data warehouses" and "data lakes"—two types of repositories for storing and processing data—across the various business units of large companies, many companies are left with what feels like islands of trapped data. Data Cloud solves this by creating a single platform to access and leverage all of an enterprise's data, eliminating the need to constantly duplicate large amounts of information across different platforms. Users are then able to apply generative-AI technology, such as Salesforce's Einstein tool, to a more comprehensive dataset, which enables them to better glean customers' intentions, personalize marketing messages, and automate the processing of customer-service requests. As users build these systems, Einstein's copiloting functionality helps their programmers work more efficiently so that IT departments with limited budgets and manpower can still develop the necessary tools. Salesforce's management projects that revenue and earnings will climb about 9% and 45%, respectively, in fiscal 2025, citing the company's operating leverage and cost discipline. We think these figures are achievable given the renewed focus on profitable growth, and so we added to the stock during the quarter.

When businesses adopt AI, it is a significant endeavor that requires the help of IT-consulting companies. During the quarter, we purchased Globant, a company that performs this work for customers including Disney and Google. Globant, which has 70% of its workforce in Latin America, has completed more than 500 AI-centric projects in fields such as predictive analytics, natural-language processing, and computer vision. Recent projects include a system for fraud and anomaly detection for Latin American e-commerce giant Mercado Libre, a personalized marketing campaign using Salesforce's Einstein tool to help a glucose monitoring and diabetic management device maker called LifeScan reach its targeted audience, and real-time drilling-operation management to improve efficiency and precision for the energy company Tecpetrol. As AI continues to be a thread among its clients' projects, Globant projects revenue will climb 16% this year, well ahead of Gartner's forecast for the IT-services industry. We believe that after the current wave of spending on AI infrastructure (such as chips, servers, and data centers) there will be another wave to deploy the business applications of AI. This is why the best consultants, such as Globant, that have expertise in different verticals as well as AI stand to outperform.

As AI continues to be a thread among its clients' projects, Globant projects revenue will climb 16% this year, well ahead of Gartner's forecast for the IT-services industry.

SAP shares have recently outperformed as some long-term initiatives bear fruit. SAP has been on a multi-year journey to transform its renowned but somewhat monolithic Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software—the digital brain of a large enterprise's daily operations—into a more modern and modular cloud-based architecture, called SAP S/4HANA. This transition, which started long before generative AI rose to prominence, was intended to make it easier to analyze the vast data captured by ERP, but it has also situated the platform well for the AI era. In the most recent quarter, revenue from SAP's cloud business, which grew 20% year over year, surpassed revenue from its shrinking

legacy business of software licenses. The company expects this growth to be sustained in 2024 and 2025.

This quarter, SAP announced another initiative—to invest almost 1 billion euros in AI over the next two years and an additional 2 billion euros to restructure its workforce. Because of these programs, the company is projecting free cash flow will reach 8 billion euros in 2025, up from an earlier forecast of 7.5 billion euros. ERP was long considered an immutable piece of tech due to the critical and complex nature of the software; some have compared making changes to ERP systems to performing open-heart surgery. But SAP's efforts to modernize ERP and revitalize its business seem to be working, and that work is becoming more appreciated by the market.

Portfolio Management Team Update

We are pleased to announce that on October 1, 2024, Rick Schmidt, CFA, will succeed Peter Baughan, CFA, as a co-lead portfolio manager of the Global Equity strategy. Jingyi Li will continue as the strategy's other co-lead. Portfolio managers Chris Mack, CFA, and Moon Surana, CFA, also will continue to support the Global strategy by managing "paper" model portfolios. The change is being made in anticipation of Peter's retirement from Harding Loevner at the end of 2024.

Rick brings long, broad, and deep experience to the job, having managed a paper portfolio for Global since 2014. He has particularly distinguished himself during the last several years, in which all Harding Loevner portfolios have been buffeted by both style headwinds and exogenous events. His provocative engagement with analysts and his clear communication have positively impacted investment decision making. Prior to joining Harding Loevner in 2011, Rick was chief investment officer of Oranda Capital Management and had worked for a decade as a portfolio manager at JPMorgan Asset Management and Jardine Fleming Investment Management. He graduated from Georgetown University with a BS in Foreign Service.

Harding Loevner's Quality, Growth, and Value rankings are proprietary measures determined using objective data. Quality rankings are based on the stability, trend, and level of profitability, as well as balance sheet strength. Growth rankings are based on historical growth of earnings, sales, and assets, as well as expected changes in earnings and profitability. Value rankings are based on several valuation measures, including price ratios.

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Global Equity Holdings (as of March 31, 2024)

Communication Services	Market	End Wt. (%)	Industrials	Market	End Wt. (%)
Alphabet (Internet products and services)	US	3.9	Ametek (Electronic instruments manufacturer)	US	1.0
Meta Platforms (Virtual reality and social network)	US	4.6	Atlas Copco (Industrial equipment manufacturer)	Sweden	1.2
Netflix (Entertainment provider)	US	2.7	Diploma (Specialized technical services)	UK	1.1
Pinterest (Social network)	US	1.7	Epiroc (Industrial equipment manufacturer)	Sweden	0.9
Scout24 (Real estate information services)	Germany	1.0	Honeywell (Diversified technology and product mfr.)	US	0.9
Tencent (Internet and IT services)	China	1.6	John Deere (Industrial equipment manufacturer)	US	2.5
Consumer Discretionary			MISUMI Group (Machinery-parts supplier)	Japan	0.3
Amazon.com (E-commerce retailer)	US	3.8	Northrop Grumman (Aerospace and defense mfr.)	US	0.9
Booking Holdings (Online travel services)	US	1.1	Rockwell Automation (Manufacturing IT provider)	US	1.7
Kering (Luxury goods manufacturer)	France	1.0	Schneider Electric (Energy management products)	France	4.5
Nike (Athletic footwear and apparel retailer)	US	0.7	SGS (Quality assurance services)	Switzerland	1.0
Sony (Japanese conglomerate)	Japan	1.8	Spirax-Sarco (Industrial components manufacturer)	UK	0.8
Consumer Staples			Information Technology		
Costco (Membership warehouse store operator)	US	1.0	Accenture (Professional services consultant)	US	1.8
Haleon (Consumer health products manufacturer)	UK	0.8	Adobe (Software developer)	US	1.4
L'Oréal (Cosmetics manufacturer)	France	1.7	Apple (Consumer electronics and software developer)	US	1.2
Energy			Applied Materials (Semiconductor & display eqpt. mfr.)	US	1.6
SLB (Oilfield services)	US	1.4	ASML (Semiconductor equipment manufacturer)	Netherlands	0.9
Financials			Broadcom (Semiconductor manufacturer)	US	1.4
Adyen (Payment processing services)	Netherlands	1.1	Globant (Software developer)	US	1.0
AIA Group (Insurance provider)	Hong Kong	0.6	Keyence (Sensor and measurement eqpt. mfr.)	Japan	0.9
B3 (Clearing house and exchange)	Brazil	0.7	Microsoft (Consumer electronics & software developer)	US	4.7
Bank Central Asia (Commercial bank)	Indonesia	0.9	Salesforce (Customer relationship mgmt. software)	US	2.0
CME Group (Derivatives exchange and trading services)	US	1.9	SAP (Enterprise software developer)	Germany	1.8
HDFC Bank (Commercial bank)	India	0.7	ServiceNow (Enterprise resource planning software)	US	1.5
Tradeweb (Electronic financial trading services)	US	1.5	Synopsys (Chip-design software developer)	US	1.2
Health Care			TSMC (Semiconductor manufacturer)	Taiwan	1.1
AbbVie (Biopharmaceutical manufacturer)	US	1.2	Materials		
Alcon (Eye care products manufacturer)	Switzerland	2.2	Symrise (Fragrances and flavors manufacturer)	Germany	1.1
Chugai Pharmaceutical (Pharma manufacturer)	Japan	1.5	Real Estate		
Danaher (Diversified science and tech. products and svcs.)	US	2.1	CoStar (Real estate information services)	US	1.2
Genmab (Oncology drug manufacturer)	Denmark	1.0	Utilities		
Intuitive Surgical (Medical equipment manufacturer)	US	1.4	No Holdings		
Repligen (Biopharma equipment supplier)	US	0.9	Cash		2.7
Roche (Pharma and diagnostic equipment manufacturer)	Switzerland	0.7			
Thermo Fisher Scientific (Health care products & svcs.)	US	2.7			
UnitedHealth Group (Health care support services)	US	1.8			
Vertex Pharmaceuticals (Pharma manufacturer)	US	4.0			

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

1Q24 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Meta Platforms	COMM	4.3	1.4	0.68
Apple	INFT	1.4	4.0	0.56
Tesla*	DSCR	–	0.8	0.40
Netflix	COMM	2.5	0.4	0.32
ASML	INFT	1.5	0.5	0.24

1Q24 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
NVIDIA	INFT	0.7	2.6	-0.79
Sony	DSCR	2.0	0.2	-0.35
WuXi AppTec	HLTH	0.3	<0.1	-0.34
Adobe	INFT	1.6	0.4	-0.31
Pinterest	COMM	1.8	<0.1	-0.28

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

"HL": Global Equity composite. "Index": MSCI All Country World Index.

Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Meta Platforms	COMM	3.5	1.1	1.74
Abcam	HLTH	0.5	–	0.80
Netflix	COMM	1.9	0.3	0.72
Broadcom	INFT	1.6	0.6	0.70
Schneider Electric	INDU	4.1	0.2	0.55

Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Kering	DSCR	1.3	0.1	-1.09
NVIDIA	INFT	1.2	1.9	-1.04
John Deere	INDU	2.8	0.2	-0.70
Genmab	HLTH	1.3	<0.1	-0.64
Hexagon	INFT	0.7	<0.1	-0.62

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index
Profit Margin ¹ (%)	16.6	14.9
Return on Assets ¹ (%)	10.1	8.5
Return on Equity ¹ (%)	22.0	18.6
Debt/Equity Ratio ¹ (%)	36.5	64.7
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE ¹ (%)	4.6	5.8
Sales Growth ^{1,2} (%)	11.3	8.2
Earnings Growth ^{1,2} (%)	14.4	12.5
Cash Flow Growth ^{1,2} (%)	14.5	12.4
Dividend Growth ^{1,2} (%)	10.4	7.3
Size and Turnover	HL	Index
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	141.5	115.6
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	520.6	525.9
Turnover ³ (Annual %)	32.6	–

Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Alpha ² (%)	-1.15	–
Beta ²	1.02	–
R-Squared ²	0.91	–
Active Share ³ (%)	81	–
Standard Deviation ² (%)	18.69	17.59
Sharpe Ratio ²	0.44	0.53
Tracking Error ² (%)	5.5	–
Information Ratio ²	-0.23	–
Up/Down Capture ²	99/103	–
Price/Earnings ⁴	32.2	20.8
Price/Cash Flow ⁴	22.7	14.3
Price/Book ⁴	5.6	3.0
Dividend Yield ⁵ (%)	0.9	1.9

¹Weighted median. ²Trailing five years, annualized. ³Five-year average. ⁴Weighted harmonic mean. ⁵Weighted mean. Source: (Risk characteristics): Harding Loevner Global Equity composite based on the composite returns, gross of fees, eVestment Alliance LLC, MSCI Inc. Source: (other characteristics): Harding Loevner Global Equity model based on the underlying holdings, FactSet (Run Date: April 3, 2024) based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.), MSCI Inc.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Market	Sector
Booking Holdings	US	DSCR
Globant	US	INFT

Positions Sold	Market	Sector
Edwards Lifesciences	US	HLTH
NVIDIA	US	INFT
Veralto*	US	INDU
WuXi AppTec	China	HLTH

*Shares of Veralto received as part of a spin-off from portfolio holding Danaher

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 Global 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 Global Equity Composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Global Equity Composite Performance (as of March 31, 2024)

	HL Global Equity Gross (%)	HL Global Equity Net (%)	MSCI ACWI ¹ (%)	MSCI World ² (%)	HL Global Equity 3-yr. Std. Deviation ³ (%)	MSCI ACWI 3-yr. Std. Deviation ³ (%)	MSCI World 3-yr. Std. Deviation ³ (%)	Internal Dispersion ⁴ (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets (\$M)	Firm Assets (\$M)
2024 YTD ⁵	6.92	6.83	8.32	9.01	18.69	16.39	16.80	N.A.	17	10,438	42,941
2023	23.35	22.87	22.81	24.42	18.54	16.27	16.75	0.2	18	10,282	43,924
2022	-29.13	-29.43	-17.96	-17.73	21.13	19.86	20.43	0.2	26	12,189	47,607
2021	16.14	15.68	19.04	22.35	16.42	16.83	17.05	0.4	29	20,188	75,084
2020	31.22	30.68	16.82	16.50	18.17	18.12	18.26	0.3	30	18,897	74,496
2019	30.17	29.64	27.30	28.40	12.56	11.21	11.13	0.2	29	14,139	64,306
2018	-9.35	-9.75	-8.93	-8.20	11.85	10.48	10.39	0.2	30	10,752	49,892
2017	33.26	32.66	24.62	23.07	11.16	10.37	10.24	0.2	27	8,946	54,003
2016	7.13	6.62	8.48	8.15	11.37	11.07	10.94	0.1	29	7,976	38,996
2015	2.65	2.18	-1.84	-0.32	11.16	10.78	10.80	0.5	28	7,927	33,296
2014	6.91	6.43	4.71	5.50	10.82	10.48	10.21	0.3	31	9,961	35,005

¹Benchmark index. ²Supplemental index. ³Variability of the composite, gross of fees, and the index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized. ⁴Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees). ⁵The 2024 YTD performance returns and assets shown are preliminary. N.A.—Internal dispersion less than a 12-month period.

The Global Equity composite contains fully discretionary, fee-paying accounts investing in US and non-US equity and equity-equivalent securities and cash reserves, and is measured against the MSCI All Country World 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 All Country World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets. The index consists of 47 developed and emerging market countries. The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure global developed market equity performance. The index consists of 23 developed market countries. You cannot invest directly in these indexes.

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 December 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. The Global Equity composite has been examined for the periods December 1, 1989 through December 31, 2023. 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 Affiliated Managers Group, Inc. (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 Global Equity accounts is 1.00% annually of the market value for the first \$20 million; 0.50% for the next \$80 million; 0.45% for the next \$150 million; 0.40% for the next \$250 million; above \$500 million upon request. The management fee schedule and total expense ratio for the Global Equity Collective Investment Fund, which is included in the composite, are 0.70% on all assets and 0.75%, 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 Global Equity composite was created on November 30, 1989 and the performance inception date is December 1, 1989.

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