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Performance

Total Return (%) Periods Ended September 30, 2025

	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
HL Global Equity (Gross)	2.62	10.95	10.00	19.25	8.06	11.87	10.04
HL Global Equity (Net)	2.52	10.61	9.55	18.77	7.63	11.40	9.42
MSCI All Country World Index	7.74	18.86	17.80	23.68	14.06	12.46	8.12
MSCI World Index	7.36	17.83	17.75	24.27	14.93	12.99	8.31

Performance returns are of the composite. 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 disclosures on the last page of this report. All performance and data shown are in US dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

What's on Our Minds

The past six months were one of the strongest periods for momentum investing in more than 70 years. Since the start of the year, high-momentum stocks have outperformed low-momentum stocks by an extraordinary 45 percentage points.

The surge has been fueled in large part by artificial intelligence (AI), a powerful technological innovation responsible for significant divergences in equity performance, especially in the US. Enthusiasm for a narrow set of perceived AI winners has propelled indexes higher, while other stocks have generally languished. The S&P 500's returns are now more concentrated than they were during the dotcom bubble. US retail investors are also active again and piling into expensive stocks (echoing a trend observed during the "memestock" mania of 2021). Concentrated markets heighten investor attention on a limited set of companies, which can fuel momentum and amplify the fear of missing out.

These are challenging dynamics for our portfolio, which is designed to emphasize diversification and underpriced securities of high-quality, growing businesses—not thematic investment. Diverse sources of growth reduce the risk of any individual bet, and history shows that market leadership rarely persists across regimes. The Nifty Fifty stocks of the 1970s ceded their market-leading returns to the global oil majors in the 1980s, which soon lost ground to

Japanese Financials, and so on. Even technology as revolutionary as the internet didn't deliver lasting gains for shareholders of Cisco, Intel, and Lucent, some of the world's most valuable companies during the technology-led rally of the late 1990s.

Does the portfolio's performance shortfall indicate that this time is different, that it's time to concentrate the portfolio in hot stocks? Not only would that run counter to our insistence on diversification, which is grounded in market history, but also, as we discussed in our [letter for the third quarter of 2024](#), we have deliberately resisted incorporating simple price momentum as a factor in our investment process. One reason is that serial correlation of share-price changes bears only a weak connection to company fundamentals. Chasing stocks that have already outperformed, or selling those that have already underperformed, also carries real-world costs—both the actual trading costs and in increased turnover of a portfolio—and runs the risk of sharp reversals.

In the past, buying weak stocks of strong companies was an approach that worked well for the portfolio. Much of its alpha from 2010 to 2020 came from shares of companies with modestly negative momentum. However, in the past three years, the tendency for share prices to continue in their recent trading patterns has become unusually strong.

AI, in our view, is a real secular change that is going to reshape industries. But it also represents a broad source of uncertainty in today's markets. Its impact could be incremental or profoundly disruptive, and that breadth of possibilities leaves historical company fundamentals as a less reliable guide to long-term future value. Markets have instead leaned on narratives, rewarding companies perceived as central to the buildout of AI and penalizing those that don't fit the story. Oracle, a stock we don't hold, and The Trade Desk, one that we do, highlight the divergence.

Oracle is a mature enterprise-software and cloud-services provider whose shares were lagging this year, until a detail in its most recent earnings report instantly shifted the market's perception of the business. Remaining performance obligations, or the company's order backlog, grew nearly 360% from a year ago to US\$455 billion, as customers look to secure access to cloud-computing services to support their AI needs. Oracle's stock surged 36% on September 10, its largest single-day gain since 1992 (when its market capitalization was a fraction of the size that it is today). News reports later revealed that a US\$300

billion commitment from OpenAI represents the majority of the order backlog. OpenAI's products may be at the center of the AI transition, but it's still a private startup that is projected to generate only US\$13 billion in revenues this year and has ongoing losses. Therefore, fulfilling its commitment to Oracle (and others with which it has struck similar agreements) likely hinges on its ability to raise a substantial portion of the money, a risk that oddly didn't seem to faze markets.

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Now take The Trade Desk. Companies use its digital platform to purchase advertising space on websites, streaming-TV apps,

Market Snapshot

- Global equity markets rose 7.7%, led by AI-related stocks in the Information Technology (IT) and Communications Services sectors.
- China was the best-performing major market, overcoming fears about high tariff rates and trade uncertainty. Renewed enthusiasm for stocks such as Alibaba and Tencent, which received government encouragement to keep investing in local AI capabilities, also buoyed the Chinese market.

Index Performance (USD %)

MSCI ACWI Index

Sector	3Q 2025	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	11.8	34.4
Consumer Discretionary	9.8	16.8
Consumer Staples	-1.6	0.4
Energy	5.7	7.4
Financials	4.9	26.7
Health Care	3.4	-7.1
Industrials	4.8	17.9
Information Technology	12.8	28.4
Materials	11.3	5.6
Real Estate	2.8	0.2
Utilities	5.0	11.1

- The Materials sector was helped by M&A activity and mine closures that increased commodity stock valuations.
- Consumer Staples and Health Care, sectors that are overrepresented in quality indexes, underperformed as part of a broader trend in which the stocks of high-quality companies underperformed those of low-quality companies.
- Developed Markets were hurt by weak returns in Europe, primarily Germany, which gave back some of its gains from earlier in the year, when the German government announced its historic fiscal stimulus plan.

Region

Region	3Q 2025	Trailing 12 Months
Canada	9.9	25.3
Emerging Markets	10.9	18.2
Europe EMU	4.4	22.4
Europe ex EMU	2.8	9.0
Japan	8.2	16.8
Middle East	4.3	42.9
Pacific ex Japan	5.3	9.8
United States	8.1	18.2
MSCI ACWI Index	7.7	17.8

Source: FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of September 30, 2025.

digital billboards, and more. The company projected 14% revenue growth for the third quarter, modestly below the market's expectations. Even though 14% is still a robust growth rate by most standards, the muted forecast caused the stock to fall sharply. Some of the concerns are valid. The Trade Desk faces rising competition from Amazon.com, and there's the possibility that banner ads on the open internet are eventually overtaken by AI chatbots, which could increasingly become the gatekeepers to websites and lace ads into their own text responses. However, we think the company is well positioned to benefit from the secular growth in digital advertising. Its platform is differentiated, not just in the underlying technology, but also because it is independent, unlike large media companies such as Alphabet or Meta Platforms, which funnel ad dollars to their own apps and services. The Trade Desk's reach is also strong with streaming-TV services, and so as more viewers cut the cord, the roughly US\$150 billion that advertisers spend on traditional TV will likely continue making its way into The Trade Desk's coffers.

The contrast is instructive. Oracle was rewarded for suddenly having an AI story to tell. The Trade Desk may have been punished to an excessive degree because it doesn't have one, even though its core business is growing healthily and there's a reasonably compelling case for that to continue. In both instances, speculation and momentum seemed to contribute to outsize price moves.

We are alert to signs that some of the market's AI-related momentum could lose steam. The industry is engaging in circular funding, in which large data-center operators and chipmakers have taken equity stakes in their customers, the developers of AI models, so that those customers can afford to keep purchasing computing power. This seems to be an unsustainable source of cash flow for the model developers. NVIDIA's plan to invest in OpenAI is a recent example of what has become an industry-wide phenomenon: Microsoft has a stake in OpenAI, while Alphabet and Amazon have each taken stakes in Anthropic. Meanwhile, OpenAI, in addition to its unfunded commitment to Oracle, has made sizeable commitments to AMD, CoreWeave, NVIDIA, and Microsoft, raising questions about its ability to remain a prime source of revenue for the biggest enablers of its technology.

There is a massive amount of capital pouring into AI infrastructure, not just from the large, highly profitable data-center operators—whose capex is expected to climb 45% from last year's already elevated levels—but also from more speculative sources of

funding, including private-credit and venture-capital markets. Similar to what happens after large acquisitions, aggressive increases in organic investment tend to be followed by stock-price underperformance in the years that follow. That's because the returns on investment for extravagant products often disappoint, a tendency perhaps partly attributable to overconfident management teams. The risk is amplified when valuations are expensive, capex is externally financed, and there is a lot of controversy around a stock, as measured by volatility. Research also shows that growth stocks have an asymmetric return profile: since they tend to be pricier, they have further to fall when there's a negative earnings surprise. When this happens, it's called an "earnings torpedo," a term coined by Douglas Skinner and Richard Sloan in 1999. The aggressive capital spending on AI and heavy outside funding, if combined with high enough stock prices, could set the stage for a market-wide torpedo.

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• *venture-capital markets.*

One important difference between the dotcom bubble and what we're seeing today is that the main spenders this time have stupendous financial strength. Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, and Microsoft together are expected to spend more than US\$350 billion this year while boasting an aggregate free-cash-flow margin of 13%, roughly two times greater than the average margin for non-tech companies in the US.

For now, so long as market returns remain overwhelmingly concentrated in a few momentum stocks, the portfolio will likely lag. However, history shows that diversification and valuation discipline are vital to long-term outperformance. Market leadership goes through cycles, stories evolve, and extravagant capital-intensive pursuits, on average, destroy value. A portfolio characterized by fundamental business strength and prudent diversification offers resiliency against such risks and therefore should deliver superior returns over the long run.

Portfolio in Focus

Although the market appears to be almost singularly focused on “AI winners,” the companies anointed with the label continues to change. Bank of America’s US AI Beneficiaries Index already has had 70% turnover this year. For example, a few months ago, markets feared that Alphabet’s search business would be made obsolete by AI chatbots such as ChatGPT, and the company did appear to be a step behind when it clumsily rolled out Bard, a consumer-facing chatbot, in 2023. However, Alphabet’s AI offering for businesses is rapidly gaining traction. Its Gemini models now have an enterprise user base that’s triple the size of ChatGPT’s. Thanks to that progress and a strong technical offering, Alphabet has moved back into the winners’ ranks, for now.

Even as AI reshapes industries, it may not disrupt the strong, very entrenched market leaders to the degree some people fear. Some companies appear to be positioned well enough that the idea of them being distracted and unable to profit from the AI trend themselves is an overly pessimistic view. Alphabet may be one example.

Markets have now pinpointed various software and IT-services companies as likely victims of AI. The portfolio holds Accenture, the leading global provider of IT services, with almost 800,000 employees and annual revenues of US\$70 billion. There is debate over whether technological change will commoditize its business, reduce barriers to entry, and lower the margins of incumbents, or instead allow Accenture to capture new revenue streams. Management seems to recognize the significance of generative

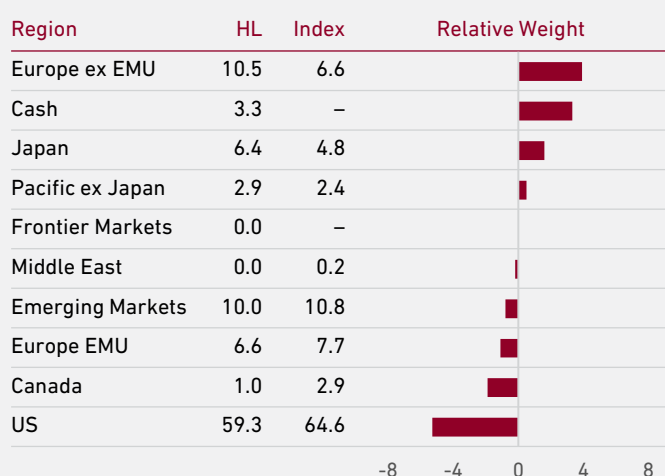
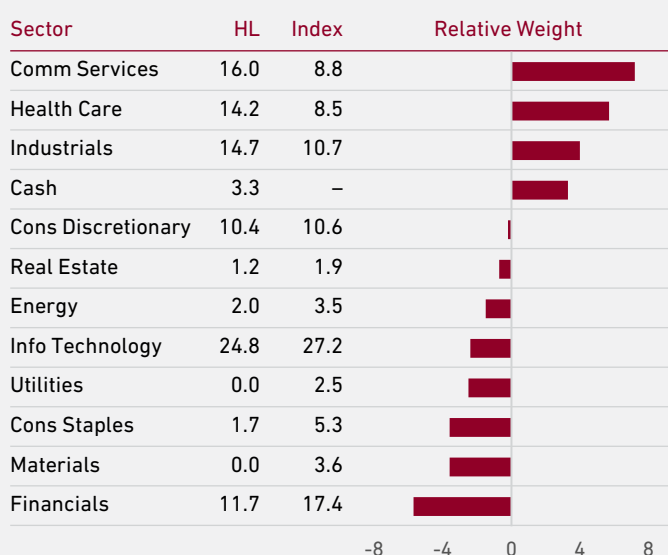
AI for its industry (dinosaurs saw the meteor, bears will say). Therefore, it’s racing to modernize the business with the goal of delivering, and eventually profiting from, AI functionality across product lines. The question is whether Accenture can evolve fast enough; its progress so far is encouraging.

Even as AI reshapes industries, it may not disrupt the strong, very entrenched market leaders to the degree some people fear.

Accenture’s AI bookings doubled to US\$5.9 billion in its fiscal year that ended in August. Accenture also remains the number one consultant for Google, Microsoft, Amazon Web Services, Oracle, and NVIDIA, and business with its key partners grew 9% in fiscal 2025. The company’s competitive advantage stems from these key relationships and the breadth of its domain expertise rather than just having armies of computer programmers. It has a uniquely skilled workforce, with 77,000 AI and data specialists, and the capacity to invest further in its people and technological capabilities to stay competitive.

Despite the market’s fixation on AI, the AI industry doesn’t have a monopoly on earnings growth. The portfolio holds many companies supported by an array of non-AI-dependent secular growth themes. The Health Care sector, for example, despite

Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)



"HL": Global Equity model portfolio. "Index": MSCI All Country World Index. "Frontier Markets": Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index.

Sector and region 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. Data as of September 30, 2025.

meaningfully detracting from relative returns this year, features a number of businesses that offer durable growth and high returns on investment.

The portfolio's Health Care holdings benefit from several long-term trends that support a multi-year earnings growth runway. In the US, growth in national health expenditures is projected to outpace that of GDP over the next decade, lifting the sector's share of the economy above 20% by 2033. Globally, populations are aging rapidly; by 2030, one in six people will be 60 or older, with those over 80 set to triple by 2050. Innovation also remains robust and broadly diversified. After a post-pandemic lull, the Food and Drug Administration approved 50 novel drugs in 2024, and biosimilars are being approved at a record pace, all of which improves visibility for new products in oncology, metabolic disease, neurology, and rare disorders. Technologies geared to improve health procedures—from robotics to minimally invasive devices—along with data-driven diagnostics continue to expand addressable markets and companies' growth prospects.

There has been pressure on the Health Care sector for the last couple of years, amid higher interest rates and shifting US policy under the Trump administration that has weighed on funding and sentiment. Some of those concerns lifted after the end of the quarter, with the announcement of an agreement with Pfizer over most-favored-nation (MFN) drug pricing and the sale of drugs through a TrumpRx website that will have a limited impact on Pfizer's profitability. However, the shutdown of the federal government in October centered on a dispute over the extension of some Affordable Care Act insurance-plan subsidies. All of this has left valuations at unusually attractive levels.

Health Care is the portfolio's fourth-largest sector holding and one of its largest overweights. Our 11 Health Care companies span pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, life sciences, and equipment and services. They include Vertex Pharmaceuticals, a US company that has a near-monopoly position in cystic-fibrosis treatments and a research-and-development engine that offers optionality on future drugs; Vertex's earnings should compound about 15% annually over the next five years. We also added a new US holding this quarter, Elevance Health, a major medical-care organization. Readers may remember that we exited industry leader UnitedHealthcare in May amid a criminal investigation into

its Medicare Advantage business. Like UnitedHealthcare, Elevance enjoys a favorable industry structure—with an entrenched position in consolidated, regulated markets—but at a much more palatable valuation and with less legal risk.

In the US, growth in national health expenditures is projected to outpace that of GDP over the next decade, lifting the sector's share of the economy above 20% by 2033.

While the market has mistaken the Health Care sector's sales declines from pandemic-inflated levels as evidence of structural decline, there are now signs that a recovery is underway—in companies' sales and in their share prices. Operating fundamentals in key end markets are stabilizing from pandemic dislocations. Hospital finances improved in early 2025 from the year before as volumes normalized and revenue growth outpaced expenses, although the recovery in the US could still be rocky due to policy uncertainty. Medical technology and services companies whose products are tied to medical procedures are likely to see better pricing power and a more favorable sales mix if patient utilization of the health-care system continues to stabilize. Life sciences tools should also benefit from healing capital budgets. Finally, the capital cycle is turning more supportive. Dealmaking has returned to the sector amid increasing clarity on new US drug pricing implementation timelines. Thermo Fisher Scientific, the world's largest provider of life-sciences tools, offers an early sign of a shift: although its results for the second quarter (reported in July) only modestly exceeded expectations, management forecast 3–6% organic revenue growth next year, and 7% beyond 2027—an outlook that was better than investors feared. The stock surged in response, and it was a solid performer for the quarter.

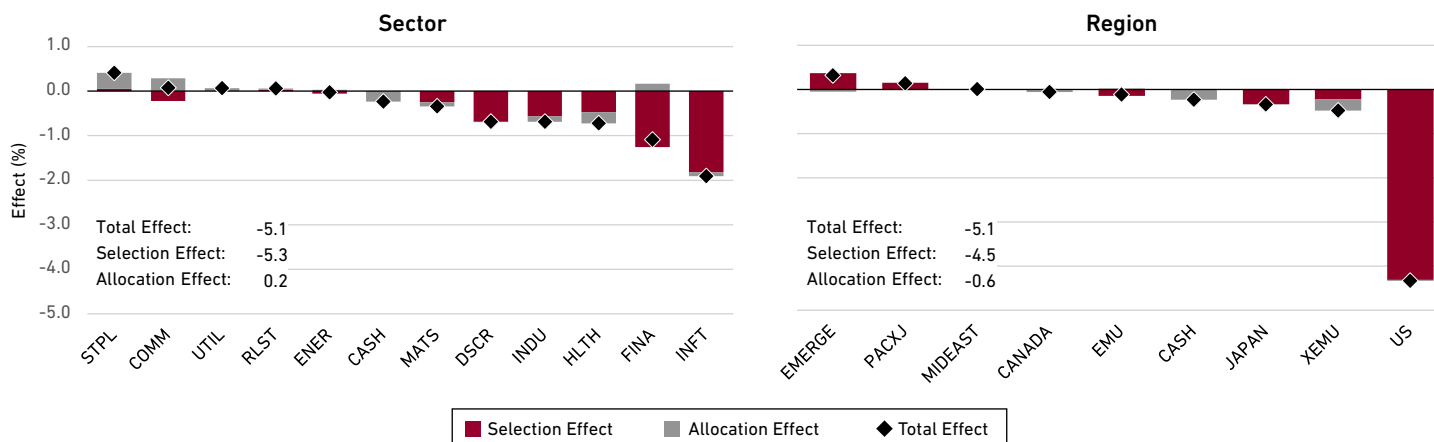
On several measures, the sector's forward price-to-earnings ratio is at one of its widest discounts to the broader market in more than a decade, indicating profound pessimism about future profitable growth. That doesn't square with the outlook for the portfolio's Health Care holdings, whose revenues appear to be on the cusp of a cyclical recovery.

Performance and Attribution

The Global Equity composite rose 2.6% gross of fees in the third quarter, lagging the 7.7% gain in the MSCI ACWI Index. Year to date, the composite rose 10.95% gross of fees, compared with an index gain of 18.86%.

Third Quarter 2025 Performance Attribution

Global Equity Composite vs. MSCI ACWI Index



Source: Harding Loevner Global Equity composite, FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of September 30, 2025. The total effect shown here may differ from the variance of the composite performance and benchmark performance shown on the first page of this report due to the way in which FactSet calculates performance attribution. This information is supplemental to the composite GIPS Presentation.

Portfolio Attribution by Sector

Stock selection was weak in several sectors, especially IT and Financials, while allocation provided only a modest benefit. Communication Services contained some bright spots.

Top contributors to relative performance:

- In **Communication Services**, Alphabet's stock gained after a favorable ruling in the Justice Department's antitrust case, which spared the company from the worst outcome, a forced sale of its Android operating system or Chrome browser. Instead, remedies such as ending search-exclusivity agreements (e.g., its arrangement with Apple) and providing third parties access to its search index appear manageable.
- Tencent, another **Communication Services** holding, reported strong quarterly results, including a 15% jump in revenue, year over year, as well as improved margins. Advertising remained a key source of growth, with AI-powered tools improving click-through rates and enabling the company to charge higher prices. Gaming revenue was also robust, reflecting healthy demand for new titles and continued interest in existing franchises.
- In **IT**, our overweight in semiconductor and semiconductor-equipment holdings ASML and Broadcom were helpful. The latter raised its outlook for next year, predicting that AI revenue growth will accelerate from this year's rate of 50–60%. Management didn't disclose its underlying revenue estimates but indicated a "fairly material" increase.

Top detractors from relative performance:

- IT** was a tale of two industries: while semiconductor and semiconductor-equipment stocks continued to perform well due to AI-related demand, software and services lagged amid fear of potential disruption by AI.
- Accenture, an IT-services holding, delivered good results; however, its outlook was disappointing due to slower growth in the IT budgets of large companies, which are proceeding more cautiously with some projects due to macroeconomic concerns while also redirecting capital toward AI-focused work. The reduced guidance added to concerns that AI disruption may become a net negative for Accenture.
- Shares of Globant have also struggled. Growth has slowed significantly over the past year, and while recent results met consensus expectations, they were accompanied by another downward revision to management's forecasts. Even as the company's pipeline remains strong, with aggregate estimated contract values up 25% year over year, customers have postponed implementations due to macroeconomic uncertainty.
- In **Financials**, electronic-trading platform Tradeweb said revenue climbed 25% but that electronic trading lost some market share to traditional "voice" trading, in which traders negotiate by the phone. This often occurs during periods of heightened volatility and is unlikely to signal that the digitalization of fixed-income markets in the US has reached its limit.

Relative Returns (%)

Third Quarter 2025					Trailing 12 Months				
Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Index	Effect	Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Index	Effect
Tencent	COMM	3.1	0.5	0.56	Netflix	COMM	3.7	0.5	1.40
Alphabet	COMM	4.5	2.6	0.56	Tencent	COMM	2.5	0.5	0.68
Amphenol	INFT	1.7	0.2	0.24	Sony	DSCR	2.3	0.2	0.65
Sony	DSCR	2.7	0.2	0.22	Amphenol	INFT	0.9	0.1	0.60
Genmab	HLTH	0.6	<0.1	0.21	Alphabet	COMM	4.3	2.5	0.55
Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Index	Effect	Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL	Index	Effect
Tradeweb	FINA	2.2	<0.1	-0.81	UnitedHealth Group	HLTH	1.7	0.5	-1.32
Netflix	COMM	3.6	0.6	-0.60	Globant	INFT	0.9	–	-1.13
Apple*	INFT	–	3.9	-0.58	Vertex Pharmaceuticals	HLTH	3.2	0.1	-1.03
Vertex Pharmaceuticals	HLTH	2.6	0.1	-0.49	NVIDIA	INFT	1.1	4.3	-1.02
The Trade Desk	COMM	1.1	<0.1	-0.48	Accenture	INFT	2.1	0.2	-0.89

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

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

Portfolio Attribution by Region

The US was responsible for 85% of the portfolio's relative shortfall. The weakness in US holdings was only slightly offset by strong picks in Emerging Markets (EMs).

Top contributors to relative performance:

- In **EMs**, aside from Tencent, **Taiwan**-based Delta Electronics was a positive contributor. The manufacturer of power-management components beat earnings expectations by 15–20%, with particular strength in its power business and surging demand for liquid-cooling systems amid the construction of new AI data centers.
- **Taiwan**'s TSMC also reported strong results and projected full-year revenue growth of 30%, up from a previous forecast in the low-20% range, as the chipmaker benefits from robust demand for high-performance computing needed for AI. The competitive landscape in leading-edge chip technology remains favorable, with ongoing challenges at Intel and Samsung further strengthening TSMC's pricing power with customers.
- While **Japan** detracted overall, Sony was a strong contributor. Shares of the electronics and media company surged ahead of the spin-off of its financials businesses. Sony also posted strong quarterly results in its core businesses, including healthy demand for PlayStation hardware and content and continued traction for image sensors used in smartphones and automobiles.

Top detractors from relative performance:

- Along with Tradeweb, Netflix and The Trade Desk dragged down returns in the **US**. Netflix's subscriber growth and other signs of strength in its latest earnings report weren't enough to satisfy the market's high expectations, and so the stock pared back some of the strong gains achieved earlier in the year. Netflix's revenue also has been surprisingly resilient in the face of slower consumer spending, likely due to the low cost, high usage, and perceived value of its product, which can lend its stock a safe-haven-like quality. Therefore, easing macroeconomic concerns, including around tariffs, may have played a part in directing investors away from Netflix.
- Shares of The Trade Desk tumbled as softer-than-expected guidance added to fears over increased competition for digital-advertising budgets from Amazon Prime (which announced a partnership with Netflix) and new AI-based ad models.

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

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Portfolio Holdings

Communication Services		Market	End Wt. (%)
Alphabet	Internet products and services	US	4.7
Meta Platforms	Virtual reality and social network	US	3.4
Netflix	Entertainment provider	US	3.4
Tencent	Internet and IT services	China	3.7
The Trade Desk	Digital advertising mgmt. svcs.	US	0.8
Consumer Discretionary			
Amazon.com	E-commerce retailer	US	3.8
Booking Holdings	Online travel services	US	2.8
Compass Group	Contract food services	UK	1.2
Sony	Japanese conglomerate	Japan	2.6
Consumer Staples			
Couche-Tard	Convenience stores operator	Canada	1.0
Walmart de México	Foods and cons. products retailer	Mexico	0.8
Energy			
Shell	Oil and gas producer	UK	1.0
SLB	Oilfield services	US	1.0
Financials			
AIA Group	Insurance provider	Hong Kong	1.6
CME Group	Derivatives exchange and trading services	US	2.4
DBS Group	Commercial bank	Singapore	1.3
HDFC Bank	Commercial bank	India	1.2
Progressive	Insurance provider	US	2.2
Sony Financial	Insurance and financial services	Japan	0.1*
Tradeweb	Electronic financial trading services	US	1.9
Visa	Global payment services	US	0.9
Health Care			
AbbVie	Biopharmaceutical manufacturer	US	1.3
Alcon	Eye care products manufacturer	Switzerland	0.2
Chugai Pharmaceutical	Pharma manufacturer	Japan	1.4
Danaher	Diversified science and tech. products and svcs.	US	1.1
Elevance Health	Insurance provider	US	1.1
Genmab	Oncology drug manufacturer	Denmark	0.8
Haleon	Consumer health products manufacturer	UK	1.4
Johnson & Johnson	Pharma and medical device mfr.	US	1.0
Mindray	Medical equipment manufacturer	China	1.5
Roche	Pharma and diagnostic equipment manufacturer	Switzerland	1.1
Thermo Fisher Scientific	Health care products & svcs.	US	1.1
Vertex Pharmaceuticals	Pharma manufacturer	US	2.3
Industrials		Market	End Wt. (%)
Alfa Laval	Industrial equipment manufacturer	Sweden	1.0
Ametek	Electronic instruments manufacturer	US	0.9
Atkore	Electrical conduit manufacturer	US	0.7
Atlas Copco	Industrial equipment manufacturer	Sweden	0.8
Diploma	Specialized technical services	UK	1.4
Epiroc	Industrial equipment manufacturer	Sweden	0.8
HEICO	Aerospace parts manufacturer	US	1.3
Honeywell	Diversified technology and product mfr.	US	0.8
John Deere	Industrial equipment manufacturer	US	1.8
Northrop Grumman	Aerospace and defense mfr.	US	1.0
Schneider Electric	Energy management products	France	3.4
SGS	Quality assurance services	Switzerland	0.9
Information Technology			
Accenture	Professional services consultant	US	1.5
Adobe	Software developer	US	1.4
Amphenol	Electrical components and connectors supplier	US	1.7
ASML	Semiconductor equipment manufacturer	Netherlands	1.9
Broadcom	Semiconductor manufacturer	US	1.9
Delta Electronics	Power management products	Taiwan	1.3
Disco Corp	Precision tool manufacturer	Japan	1.3
Globant	IT services provider	US	0.3
Keyence	Sensor and measurement eqpt. mfr.	Japan	0.9
Microsoft	Consumer electronics & software developer	US	4.6
NVIDIA	Semiconductor chip designer	US	2.4
SAP	Enterprise software developer	Germany	1.3
ServiceNow	Enterprise resource planning software	US	1.1
Synopsys	Chip-design software developer	US	1.5
TSMC	Semiconductor manufacturer	Taiwan	1.5
Materials			
No Holdings			
Real Estate			
CoStar	Real estate information services	US	1.2
Utilities			
No Holdings			
Cash			3.3

*On September 29, 2025, shares of Sony Financial were received as a spin-off from a portfolio holding in Sony.

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.

Portfolio Facts

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index	Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Profit Margin ¹ (%)	16.1	15.3	Alpha ² (%)	-5.64	–
Return on Assets ¹ (%)	9.9	8.4	Beta ²	1.04	–
Return on Equity ¹ (%)	22.0	20.1	R-Squared ²	0.90	–
Debt/Equity Ratio ¹ (%)	37.0	60.5	Active Share ³ (%)	80	–
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE ¹ (%)	5.1	5.8	Standard Deviation ² (%)	16.29	14.89
Sales Growth ^{1,2} (%)	13.1	9.5	Sharpe Ratio ²	0.30	0.74
Earnings Growth ^{1,2} (%)	15.2	14.0	Tracking Error ² (%)	5.1	–
Cash Flow Growth ^{1,2} (%)	16.9	12.5	Information Ratio ²	-1.17	–
Dividend Growth ^{1,2} (%)	10.2	9.3	Up/Down Capture ²	87/112	–
Size and Turnover	HL	Index	Price/Earnings ⁴	28.1	23.3
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	161.1	163.2	Price/Cash Flow ⁴	20.3	16.0
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	781.4	906.5	Price/Book ⁴	4.8	3.5
Turnover ³ (Annual %)	30.7	–	Dividend Yield ⁵ (%)	1.2	1.7

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: October 3, 2025, based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date), MSCI Inc.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Market	Sector	Positions Sold	Market	Sector
Delta Electronics	Taiwan	INFT	Alcon	Switzerland	HLTH
Elevance Health	US	HLTH	Applied Materials	US	INFT
			Bank Central Asia	Indonesia	FINA
			Symrise	Germany	MATS

On September 29, 2025, shares of Sony Financial were received as a spin-off from a portfolio holding in Sony.

The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings identified above do not represent all of the securities held in the portfolio and holdings may not be current. It should not be assumed that investment in the securities identified has been or will be profitable. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Portfolio 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.

Composite Performance

as of September 30, 2025

	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)
2025 YTD ⁵	10.95	10.61	18.86	17.83	12.99	12.36	12.59	N.A.	14	6,088	34,548
2024	14.94	14.50	18.02	19.19	18.31	16.21	16.65	0.3	19	8,361	35,471
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

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 2025 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 June 30, 2025.

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 had a performance examination for the periods December 1, 1989 through June 30, 2025. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

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

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

The US dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented both gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net returns are calculated using actual fees. Actual returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. The standard fee schedule generally applied to separate 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 0.65% 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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