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### Composite Performance

Total Return (%) — Periods Ending June 30, 2021<sup>1</sup>

	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>2,3</sup>
HL Global Small Companies Equity (Gross of Fees)	7.05	6.83	38.43	26.76
HL Global Small Companies Equity (Net of Fees)	6.82	6.36	37.19	25.63
MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index <sup>4,5</sup>	5.79	15.65	54.67	23.43

<sup>1</sup>The Composite performance returns shown are preliminary; <sup>2</sup>Annualized Returns; <sup>3</sup>Inception Date: December 31, 2018; <sup>4</sup>The Benchmark Index; <sup>5</sup>Gross of withholding taxes.

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

### Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)

Sector	HL GSC	ACW SC	(Under) / Over
Info Technology	22.4	13.5	8.9
Industrials	22.4	17.8	4.6
Comm Services	6.6	3.5	3.1
Health Care	13.7	11.7	2.0
Cons Staples	5.7	4.4	1.3
Cash	1.0	–	1.0
Financials	13.4	12.5	0.9
Utilities	0.8	2.6	-1.8
Energy	0.4	3.4	-3.0
Cons Discretionary	10.2	13.6	-3.4
Materials	3.4	7.7	-4.3
Real Estate	0.0	9.3	-9.3

Geography	HL GSC	ACW SC	(Under) / Over
Europe EMU	16.4	6.8	9.6
Europe ex-EMU	19.8	11.1	8.7
Japan	14.1	9.1	5.0
Frontier Markets <sup>5</sup>	2.8	–	2.8
Cash	1.0	–	1.0
Middle East	1.2	0.9	0.3
Canada	1.1	3.1	-2.0
Emerging Markets	9.2	11.9	-2.7
Pacific ex-Japan	1.7	4.6	-2.9
United States	32.7	52.5	-19.8

<sup>5</sup>Includes countries with less developed markets outside the index.

Sector and geographic allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Global Small Companies Equity Composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Equity Model; MSCI Inc. and S&P. 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

Stock markets continued to rise this quarter in response to the progress in vaccination rollouts around the world. Expectations for much-higher inflation in the US diminished as the Biden administration struck a bipartisan deal that could end up trimming the tab for its multi-trillion-dollar infrastructure and social investment plans and the Federal Reserve signaled it might be willing to increase interest rates if higher prices persisted. The emergence of a new COVID-19 variant caused the UK to pause its reopening and precipitated lockdowns in Australia, underscoring how irregular the social and economic recovery from the pandemic remains. With risk sentiment (somewhat) less “on,” small cap stocks trailed large caps in the quarter, especially in the US, where they had led since November.

The US wasn’t the only place where policy took center stage. The EU approved an €800 billion (US\$957 billion) recovery fund aimed at infrastructure investment and support for businesses. Some Emerging Markets (EMs), despite more limited fiscal wiggle room, are following suit, with India, for instance, unveiling its own US\$84 billion package at the end of June.

The resumption of more normal consumer and business activity has caused shortages and sharp price rises for many goods due

## MSCI ACW Small Cap Index Performance (USD %)

Geography	2Q 2021	Trailing 12 Months
Canada	10.0	57.8
Emerging Markets	11.4	64.4
Europe EMU	6.5	50.9
Europe ex -EMU	6.6	52.6
Japan	-0.9	21.6
Middle East	13.0	62.7
Pacific ex -Japan	5.6	43.4
United States	5.2	61.5
MSCI ACW Small Cap Index	5.8	54.7

Sector	2Q 2021	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	9.4	55.1
Consumer Discretionary	4.6	72.0
Consumer Staples	1.7	32.1
Energy	16.1	91.3
Financials	2.9	57.7
Health Care	5.3	39.1
Industrials	6.0	62.5
Information Technology	6.8	55.3
Materials	5.9	59.9
Real Estate	8.2	37.5
Utilities	2.6	30.1

Source: FactSet (as of June 30, 2021), MSCI Inc. and S&P.

to inventory liquidations last year. Corporate capital spending is also expected to underpin the global economy; economists project a rebound in global real investment that should vastly outpace the lethargic multi-year capex recovery following the global financial crisis. Much of this new investment is expected to come from spending on information technology (IT). *The Economist* projects 42% greater global IT spending in 2021 compared to 2019. Semiconductor makers like Taiwan-based TSMC are investing hundreds of billions of dollars both to meet new demand and to avoid a repeat of the current global microchip shortage that has rippled across many different supply chains.

The Fed’s (slight) wavering aside, central banks in the developed world have yet to begin to reverse easy monetary policies, despite a spike in inflation and rising economic growth forecasts, maintaining a belief that current price rises are a temporary phenomenon that can easily be addressed later if it persists. Global fixed income markets rallied as bond yields fell on the dual message of watchful guardian tomorrow and easy money today. Meanwhile, the boom in some commodities such as copper and lumber waned in June. Out of step with the rest (or one step ahead), the People’s Bank of China did, delicately, begin the process of unwinding some of its pandemic-driven stimulus.

Amid continued robust equity returns, some of the more frenzied and speculative areas of the market began to cool. In the first quarter, IPOs of special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) were the poster child for market excess. But activity in the space almost ground to a halt this quarter following comments by the SEC suggesting that heightened SPAC regulation is an agency priority. Even crypto-currency and other digital asset prices, which had soared over the last twelve months, fell sharply.

In contrast to the uniform rally in value and cyclical stocks that characterized markets since early November, market performance was more even across sectors, regions, and style factors. After their outperformance earlier in the year, the least-expensive, slowest-growing, and lowest-quality stocks started underperforming midway into the quarter, so that by the end of the period, style factors were a wash. Energy was once again the best-performing sector due to strengthening oil demand, as developed economies recovered from the pandemic and demand for airline travel improved. Information Technology (IT) shares were among the other top performers, led by software & services companies, a generally more expensive, less cyclical, fast-growing group that had badly underperformed for the previous two quarters. Consumer Staples and Utilities continued to trail the returns of other sectors better positioned for near-term growth.

From a geographic perspective, EMs were among the strongest segments, supported by commodity-driven economies like Brazil, as well as the chip shortage which benefitted companies based

Companies held in the portfolio during 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 June 30, 2021 is available on page 6 of this report.

in Taiwan. Japan was the sole region that declined in the quarter after the country reimposed a state of emergency following a steep rise in COVID-19 infections from its low base, likely delaying its own economic recovery.

## Performance and Attribution

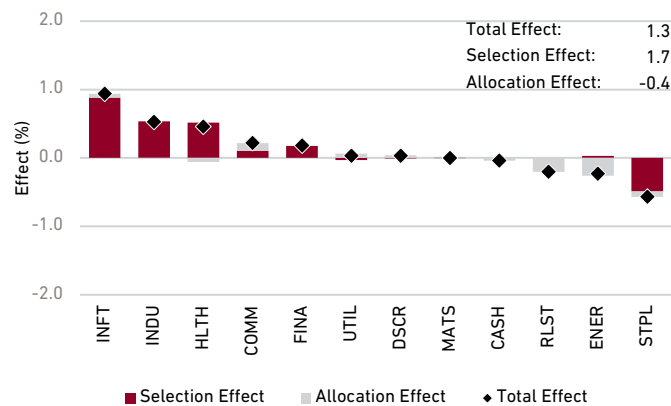
The Global Small Companies Composite's 7.1% rise bettered the 5.8% rise of the MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index in the second quarter.

Strong gains in IT and Industrials holdings, especially in Europe and Frontier Emerging Markets (FEMs), drove the portfolio's outperformance. **Reply**, an Italian IT services provider, was a

### Second Quarter 2021 Performance Attribution

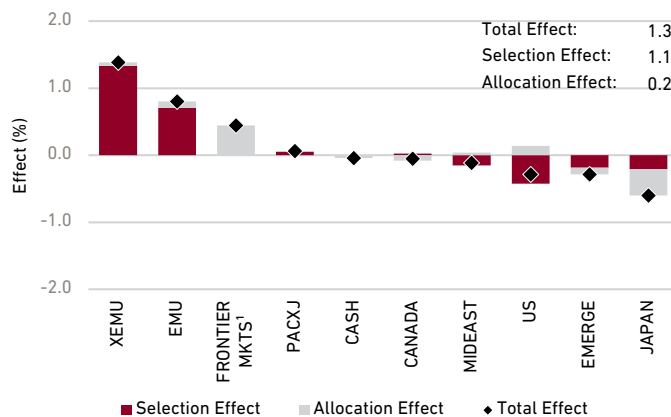
#### Sector

Global Small Cos. Composite vs. MSCI ACW ex-US Small Cap Index



#### Geography

Global Small Cos. Composite vs. MSCI ACW ex-US Small Cap Index



<sup>1</sup>Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index. Source: FactSet; Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Equity Composite; MSCI Inc. and S&P. 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.

strong contributor. For months, the company's strengths in cloud computing and mobile payments have offset pandemic headwinds buffeting its manufacturing and tourism clients, setting up the company for an eventual recovery in the latter segments. Another strong performer in IT was **Silergy**, a specialty designer of power management integrated circuits (PMIC). The company has taken advantage of the chip shortage to win orders from Chinese and South Korean automakers struggling to secure supply from rivals with a more established presence in the car industry. This should bode well for long-term revenue growth given carmakers' lengthy (five- to seven-year) design cycle and what appears to be shaping up as a supercycle for automotive chips as the move toward electric vehicles (EVs) accelerates. At present, every EV requires an average of up to 10x more chips than a gas-powered one. In Europe outside of the monetary union, British aerospace technology supplier Senior was a major contributor following a private equity firm's cash offer to purchase the company, which Senior's board rejected as too low. Senior's strength in fluid conveyance and thermal management technology should drive its revenue growth in a rebounding aerospace market. Within FEMs, Vietnamese steelmaker **Hoa Phat Group** led the way as demand for steel in Vietnam remained high, while the company's new production complex has helped it grow its export sales to China.

The portfolio's overweight to Japan, which continues to struggle with the pandemic, detracted from returns in the quarter. **UT Group**, an outsourced staffing company for the semiconductor industry, suffered from higher recruiting costs as it scrambled to meet clients' surging demand for technical staff. **Pigeon**, which manufactures and sells baby bottles, bottle nipples, and skincare products, reported disappointing first-quarter results. Demand for baby products was weak due to an ongoing decline in births within many of its markets, especially its biggest—China.

## Perspective and Outlook

Bank stocks, leveraged to the economy and interest rates, have been the stars of the value rally that has characterized much of the first half of 2021. Banks are now the third-largest industry in our portfolio, after software and capital goods. Well before bank share prices recovered from the headwinds related to the pandemic, we had identified banks as a sustainable growth opportunity.

In saturated markets like the US, banks are generally not considered a growth investment. The industry is dominated by big players and beset by the rise of digital innovation ("fintech"). Most banks struggle to find incremental revenue opportunities. But when every company is offering the same products, one way a company can pull away from the pack is by cultivating personal client relationships.

"Relationships" is a term much bandied about in banking, but more as a buzzword than a strategy for value creation. However, good client relationships are, in our opinion, the common factor that affects all the key measures of a bank's financial success,

including high returns on equity, superior operational efficiency, and low credit losses. A relationship manager can develop insight into that client's creditworthiness that goes well beyond a FICO score. A client with whom a bank has a personal relationship is also likely to use more of the company's products and services, from mortgages to wealth management. Cross-selling increases the profitability of the relationship and decreases the likelihood that the client will change banks for better interest rates or lower fees. Clients who value personal attention tend to be the most satisfied with their bank. They are more likely to share their experiences with friends and family, which results in referrals and new client growth. This helps banks with strong client relationships retain their clients in good markets and bad.

While a bank's relationships do not appear in its financial statements, client satisfaction can be measured by Net Promoter Scores (NPS). NPS represent the difference between customers who would recommend the bank and those who do not. First Republic Bank, which was founded on a relationship-based approach aimed at high-net-worth individuals, has an NPS higher than Apple, one of the most admired brands in the world.

First Republic is a large cap company now, but it was a small cap less than ten years ago. Our challenge for the Global Small Companies strategy is to find the *next* First Republic. **Signature Bank**, which operates primarily in the large and highly penetrated New York City metro market, is a contender. Many of its clients are small- and medium-sized businesses, with a significant number in commercial real estate and apartment buildings. Rather than 1-800 numbers and phone trees, each Signature client has a single point of contact with a relationship manager and his or her team, who service all of the client's needs. Signature's relationship managers have lending authority, and their compensation is linked to their own results. This structure served Signature and its clients well during the pandemic, which was expected to be a disaster for the bank's commercial real estate portfolio. Its loan deferrals, which peaked at 26% of loans in July 2020, fell to 1.9% by March of this year as the bank worked individually with clients to return them to regular payment status.

Signature's client relationships also led them to new growth opportunities in cryptocurrency. Three years ago, the bank began offering a digital system to meet its clients' need for round-the-clock payments. This eventually led the bank to offer crypto-based payments, services also useful to cryptocurrency exchanges and other players in the digital currency space, which are now using the Signature system and making substantial deposits into the bank.

If Signature, which currently sits around our market cap ceiling, could be the next First Republic, then the Louisville-based bank **Stock Yards** could be the next Signature. Stock Yards operates in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, smaller markets where local bankers develop knowledge of their communities not easily replicated by national competitors. Stock Yards' 60 relationship managers live in the neighborhoods where they do business and have spent decades getting to know local companies and their owners,

serving them with a high level of personal attention. The result is a bank that has grown at twice the pace of the industry, while earning higher returns.

Like Signature, Stock Yards was able to grow its market share during last year's pandemic-driven downturn. Working closely within their local communities, its bankers understood how urgently businesses needed the federally funded small business loans offered under the 2020 Payroll Protection Program Flexibility Act. Many banks struggled to process the loans, which, among other things, required close coordination with the federal Small Business Administration. Stock Yards learned the procedures quickly and was able to provide loans when other banks could not. In addition to helping its existing clients during a difficult time, it was able to attract a large number of new clients by agreeing to write the loans on condition that they move their deposit accounts from their old banks to Stock Yards.

We have found that an emphasis on client relationships helps us identify quality companies globally as well as in the US. Spain's **Bankinter** is not the biggest bank in Spain, but it is the most profitable, which it has accomplished by focusing on private banking to the affluent and distinguishing itself through good customer service. Bankinter has been a pioneer in banking technology, being the first to introduce telephone banking, internet banking, mobile banking, and online brokerage accounts in Spain. During the country's very restrictive COVID-19 lockdown, they were able to help small- and medium-sized businesses get access to government guaranteed loans, and to restructure client loans on a case-by-case basis. The bank's NPS rose to its highest level in several years, which resulted in a measurable positive impact on customer retention rates in 2020.

Lithuania has a very concentrated banking market, in which the country's top four banks have about 90% of loans and deposits. The three largest banks follow a stereotypical strategy: winning low-cost deposits, making simple, safe loans, and cutting costs through branch closings and employee reductions. **Siauliu Bankas**, the fourth-largest bank, has been able to take market share from its rivals, due in part to its differentiated strategy of providing better customer service and focusing on more profitable niche areas. Senior management's compensation is tied directly to customer satisfaction scores, resulting in a NPS of 65 (not far from First Republic's 73) and consistently high customer service ratings from independent agencies in the Baltics.

Siauliu's relationship-building focus arose because, historically, it had a higher cost of funds than the larger banks, which forced the company to look for customers in places where borrowers had fewer options, like outside major cities, and for more complicated borrowers, like small business owners. The company has the most branches of any bank in the country, recently refurbishing them to make them more inviting, on the theory that the more often customers visit a branch, the stronger their connection to the bank will be. The branches also play a significant part in Siauliu's traditional cash deposit operations, another industry niche it was able to fill. Many Lithuanians still pay for goods and

services in cash and small businesses need support securing and depositing it, a task Siauliu's larger counterparts view today as too labor intensive.

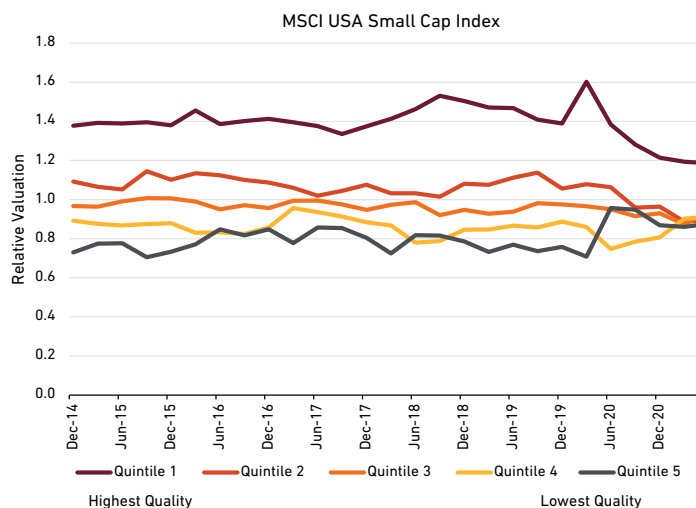
## Portfolio Highlights

Our focus on financially strong companies has hurt us since November, as the market has since then generally favored stocks of lower-quality businesses. This quarter we added to several lagging holdings, especially in the US, where the price premium demanded for the highest quality of stocks has narrowed considerably.

In response to share price underperformance and an improving economic environment, the portfolio has increased its exposure to traditional brick-and-mortar retailers, a highly competitive industry long considered to be mature, with too many stores at risk of destruction from e-commerce. In these killing fields, we've been seeking resilient retailers (not always an oxymoron!), smaller gems that have been able to sustain profitable growth through the pandemic's acceleration of the shift of consumer spending to online channels.

Both US-based **Ollie's Bargain Outlet** and **Five Below** managed to maintain their profitability while continuing to grow sales and stores in 2020, a testament to their differentiated value proposition. Ollie's, a discount retailer, benefitted from increased available closeout inventory and its ability to keep its physical doors open, which it achieved by pivoting toward more essential supplies. The company took advantage of the challenging environment to acquire new customers, growing members of its loyalty program (Ollie's Army) to 13.6 million. Five Below, a specialty discount retailer focused on selling tweens and teens items unique to its stores (think: hedgehog headphones or DIY crystal bath fizzies), endured a brief complete store closure, but then quickly resumed same-store sales growth upon reopening, as stir-crazy adolescents sought out the simple pleasures of browsing its aisles. The company grew its store count by

## The Narrowing of the US Quality Premium



Source: Bloomberg; FactSet, Data as of May 31, 2021.

Average of each quintile's price to earnings, price to book, and price to cash flow, each relative to the index.

approximately 18% over the course of the year, mostly during the second half, falling just shy of its original annual target.

And we continued to own a resilient retailer in Japan, a market known for its discerning consumers. **ABC-Mart** sells footwear, products which, though long available for purchase online (e.g. Zappos), have not experienced explosive online growth since many find it difficult to choose shoes without trying them on or having to ship back an armful of boxes of ill-fitting or unwanted shoes. Despite experiencing a significant sales decline as Japan has continued to wrestle with its infection rates, ABC-Mart has remained profitable, and continued to gain share on loss-making rivals by opening new stores. Some of this expansion has taken place in South Korea, where same-store sales improved significantly as the pandemic receded there, boding well for eventual improvement in the company's home market.

### Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL GSC	ACW SC
Profit Margin <sup>1</sup> (%)	9.2	5.5
Return on Assets <sup>1</sup> (%)	7.2	3.2
Return on Equity <sup>1</sup> (%)	13.9	7.2
Debt/Equity Ratio <sup>1</sup> (%)	23.8	61.2
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE <sup>1</sup> (%)	4.0	5.8
Sales Growth <sup>1,2</sup> (%)	8.5	5.4
Earnings Growth <sup>1,2</sup> (%)	7.1	6.7
Cash Flow Growth <sup>1,2</sup> (%)	13.0	8.5
Dividend Growth <sup>1,2</sup> (%)	7.8	5.3

Risk and Valuation	HL GSC	ACW SC
Price/Earnings <sup>3</sup>	29.3	18.6
Price/Cash Flow <sup>3</sup>	22.4	11.8
Price/Book <sup>3</sup>	3.7	2.0
Dividend Yield <sup>4</sup> (%)	0.9	1.4
<b>Size</b>	<b>HL GSC</b>	<b>HL GSC</b>
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	5.1	3.6
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	6.2	4.4

<sup>1</sup>Weighted median; <sup>2</sup>Trailing three years, annualized; <sup>3</sup>Weighted harmonic mean; <sup>4</sup>Weighted mean. Source: FactSet (Run Date: July 5, 2021, based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.); Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Model, based on the underlying holdings; MSCI Inc.

## Global Small Companies Holdings (as of June 30, 2021)

Communication Services	Country	End Wt. (%)
<b>Bengo4.com</b> (Lawyer and accountant listings services)	Japan	0.4
<b>Cable One</b> (Cable operator)	US	0.4
<b>Cheil Worldwide</b> (Marketing and advertising services)	South Korea	0.3
<b>Domain</b> (Online property listings operator)	Australia	1.1
<b>Kakaku.com</b> (E-commerce retailer)	Japan	0.4
<b>Megacable</b> (Cable operator)	Mexico	0.4
<b>Paradox Interactive</b> (Video game publisher)	Sweden	0.4
<b>Rightmove</b> (Online property listings operator)	UK	0.6
<b>Sarana Menara Nusantara</b> (Telecom tower operator)	Indonesia	0.6
<b>TIME dotCom Berhad</b> (Telecom services)	Malaysia	0.6
<b>YouGov</b> (Market research and data analytics services)	UK	1.4
<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>		
<b>ABC-Mart</b> (Footwear retailer)	Japan	1.0
<b>BorgWarner</b> (Automotive parts manufacturer)	US	2.0
<b>Eclat Textile</b> (Technology-based textile manufacturer)	Taiwan	0.6
<b>Five Below</b> (Discount consumer products retailer)	US	0.8
<b>Ollie's Bargain Outlet</b> (Discount consumer products retailer)	US	2.0
<b>Planet Fitness</b> (Fitness centers operator)	US	1.4
<b>Rinnai</b> (Consumer appliances manufacturer)	Japan	0.5
<b>Stanley Electric</b> (Automotive lighting manufacturer)	Japan	0.3
<b>Thule Group</b> (Lifestyle consumer products manufacturer)	Sweden	1.5
<b>Consumer Staples</b>		
<b>Agthia</b> (Foods and beverages manufacturer)	UAE	0.2
<b>Ariake</b> (Natural seasonings manufacturer)	Japan	1.1
<b>Cosmos Pharmaceutical</b> (Drugstores operator)	Japan	1.3
<b>Kernel</b> (Foods and agricultural products manufacturer)	Ukraine	0.4
<b>Pigeon</b> (Consumer products manufacturer)	Japan	0.4
<b>Robinsons Retail</b> (Foods and consumer products retailer)	Philippines	0.5
<b>Sugi Holdings</b> (Drugstores operator)	Japan	1.0
<b>Ülker</b> (Processed foods manufacturer)	Turkey	0.1
<b>Vitasoy</b> (Foods and beverages manufacturer)	Hong Kong	0.6
<b>Energy</b>		
<b>Helmerich &amp; Payne</b> (Oil driller)	US	0.4
<b>Financials</b>		
<b>Bank of Georgia</b> (Commercial bank)	UK	0.7
<b>Bankinter</b> (Commercial Bank)	Spain	0.9
<b>BTPN Syariah</b> (Commercial bank)	Indonesia	0.4
<b>Discovery Holdings</b> (Insurance provider)	South Africa	0.7
<b>FinecoBank</b> (Banking and financial services)	Italy	0.9
<b>Lazard</b> (Financial advisory)	US	0.6
<b>Linea Directa</b> (Insurance provider)	Spain	0.4
<b>Max Financial</b> (Financial services and insurance provider)	India	1.8
<b>Rathbone Bros</b> (Wealth manager)	UK	0.5
<b>RGA</b> (Reinsurance provider)	US	0.8
<b>Siauliu Bankas</b> (Commercial bank)	Lithuania	1.0
<b>Signature Bank</b> (Commercial bank)	US	2.3
<b>Stock Yards</b> (Commercial Bank)	US	2.4

Health Care	Country	End Wt. (%)
<b>Abcam</b> (Life science services)	UK	1.5
<b>Abiomed</b> (Medical device manufacturer)	US	1.2
<b>Ambu</b> (Medical device manufacturer)	Denmark	0.5
<b>Carl Zeiss Meditec</b> (Medical technology provider)	Germany	0.8
<b>Dechra</b> (Veterinary pharma manufacturer)	UK	1.8
<b>Diasorin</b> (Reagent kits developer)	Italy	1.0
<b>Elanco</b> (Animal health care products)	US	0.4
<b>EMIS Group</b> (Health care software developer)	UK	1.0
<b>LeMaitre Vascular</b> (Medical device manufacturer)	US	1.2
<b>Neurocrine Biosciences</b> (Biopharmaceutical mfr.)	US	0.7
<b>Repligen</b> (Biopharma equipment supplier)	US	0.9
<b>Santen Pharmaceutical</b> (Pharma manufacturer)	Japan	1.0
<b>Square Pharmaceuticals</b> (Pharma manufacturer)	Bangladesh	0.6
<b>STRATEC</b> (Life science products manufacturer)	Germany	1.1
<b>Industrials</b>		
<b>Alfa Laval</b> (Industrial equipment manufacturer)	Sweden	0.4
<b>Allegion</b> (Security equipment manufacturer)	US	0.5
<b>Bossard</b> (Industrial components supplier)	Switzerland	0.9
<b>Clarkson</b> (Shipping services)	UK	0.3
<b>Diploma</b> (Specialized technical services)	UK	1.5
<b>EnerSys</b> (Industrial-battery manufacturer)	US	2.4
<b>Exponent</b> (Engineering and scientific consultant)	US	1.2
<b>Haitian International</b> (Injection-molding machines mfr.)	China	0.5
<b>Healthcare Services</b> (Housekeeping and dining services)	US	2.2
<b>HEICO</b> (Aerospace parts manufacturer)	US	1.1
<b>LISI</b> (Industrial components manufacturer)	France	0.8
<b>MISUMI Group</b> (Machinery-parts supplier)	Japan	1.0
<b>MonotaRO</b> (Factory materials supplier)	Japan	0.5
<b>Nihon M&amp;A Center Inc.</b> (Financial advisory)	Japan	0.6
<b>Protolabs</b> (Prototype manufacturing services)	US	1.8
<b>Rational</b> (Commercial kitchen equipment manufacturer)	Germany	1.0
<b>Senior</b> (Aerospace and auto parts manufacturer)	UK	1.8
<b>Sensata Technologies</b> (Industrial sensors manufacturer)	US	0.4
<b>SMS</b> (Health care employment services)	Japan	0.6
<b>Spirax-Sarco</b> (Industrial components manufacturer)	UK	0.6
<b>TOMRA</b> (Industrial sensors manufacturer)	Norway	1.3
<b>UT Group</b> (Manufacturing staffing services)	Japan	1.1
<b>Information Technology</b>		
<b>Advantech</b> (Industrial PCs manufacturer)	Taiwan	0.8
<b>Altair Engineering</b> (Industrial design software developer)	US	2.3
<b>Alten</b> (Technology consultant and engineer)	France	1.8
<b>Bechtle</b> (IT services and IT products reseller)	Germany	1.3
<b>Cognex</b> (Machine vision systems manufacturer)	US	1.1
<b>Cyberark</b> (Cybersecurity software developer)	Israel	1.2
<b>Globant</b> (Software developer)	Argentina	0.6
<b>Guidewire Software</b> (Insurance software developer)	US	1.0

Continued on following page.

Model Portfolio holdings are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Global Small Companies 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.

## Global Small Companies Holdings (as of June 30, 2021)

### Information Technology

<b>Infomart</b> (Restaurant supply chain operator)	Japan	0.5
<b>IPG Photonics</b> (Lasers and amplifiers manufacturer)	US	1.3
<b>Kinaxis</b> (Supply chain software developer)	Canada	1.1
<b>LEM Holdings</b> (Electrical components manufacturer)	Switzerland	1.2
<b>Nemetschek</b> (Engineering software developer)	Germany	0.7
<b>Nomura Research Institute</b> (IT consultant)	Japan	0.8
<b>Rakus</b> (IT employment and cloud services )	Japan	0.8
<b>Reply</b> (IT consultant)	Italy	1.8
<b>Silergy</b> (Electronics chips manufacturer)	Taiwan	1.0
<b>SimCorp</b> (Asset management software provider)	Denmark	1.3
<b>TeamViewer</b> (Remote connectivity software developer)	Germany	0.3
<b>Temenos Group</b> (Banking software developer)	Switzerland	0.5
<b>Vaisala</b> (Atmospheric measuring devicesmfr.)	Finland	1.1

### 2Q21 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL GSC	ACW SC	
Senior	INDU	1.5	<0.1	0.41
Silergy	INFT	0.8	0.0	0.38
Eclat Textile	DSCR	1.2	0.0	0.36
Reply	INFT	1.6	<0.1	0.34
Dechra	HLTH	1.7	0.1	0.32

### 2Q21 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL GSC	ACW SC	
Protolabs	INDU	1.3	<0.1	-0.44
JCU	MATS	1.1	<0.1	-0.24
UT Group	INDU	1.3	<0.1	-0.23
Exponent	INDU	1.4	0.1	-0.19
Pigeon	STPL	0.5	0.0	-0.18

### Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Country	Sector
Linea Directa*	Spain	FINA

Positions Sold	Country	Sector
51job	China	INDU
Alicorp	Peru	STPL
EPAM	US	INFT

\*Spinoff from Bankinter.

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### Materials

<b>Fuchs Petrolub</b> (Lubricants manufacturer)	Germany	1.0
<b>Hoa Phat Group</b> (Steel producer)	Vietnam	0.8
<b>JCU</b> (Industrial coating manufacturer)	Japan	0.9
<b>Symrise</b> (Fragrances and flavors manufacturer)	Germany	0.7

### Real Estate

### No Holdings

### Utilities

<b>Rubis</b> (Liquid chemical storage and distribution)	France	0.8
<b>Cash</b>		1.0

### Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL GSC	ACW SC	
Signature Bank	FINA	1.8	0.1	0.91
Senior	INDU	1.1	<0.1	0.63
SVB Financial Group	FINA	0.6	0.0	0.62
Hoa Phat Group	MATS	0.5	-	0.44
Thule Group	DSCR	2.2	0.1	0.42

### Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL GSC	ACW SC	
Protolabs	INDU	1.8	<0.1	-0.97
Cosmos Pharmaceutical	STPL	1.9	0.0	-0.92
Kinaxis	INFT	1.3	<0.1	-0.74
Neurocrine Biosciences	HLTH	0.8	0.0	-0.73
Ariake	STPL	1.3	<0.1	-0.69

## Global Small Companies Composite Performance (as of June 30, 2021)

	HL Global Small Cos Gross (%)	HL Global Small Cos Net (%)	MSCI ACW Small Cap Index <sup>1</sup> (%)	HL Global Small Cos 3-yr Std Deviation <sup>2</sup> (%)	MSCI ACW Small Cap Index 3-yr Std Deviation <sup>2</sup> (%)	Internal Dispersion <sup>3</sup> (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets (\$M)	Firm Assets (M)
2021 YTD <sup>4</sup>	6.83	6.36	15.65	+	+	N.A. <sup>5</sup>	1	2	77,154
2020	29.24	28.09	16.83	+	+	N.M. <sup>6</sup>	1	2	74,496
2019	30.99	29.82	25.23	+	+	N.M.	1	1	64,306

<sup>1</sup>Benchmark Index; <sup>2</sup>Variability of the Composite, gross of fees, and the Index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized; <sup>3</sup>Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees); <sup>4</sup>The 2021 YTD performance returns and assets shown are preliminary; <sup>5</sup>N.A.—Internal dispersion less than a 12-month period; <sup>6</sup>N.M.—Information is not statistically significant due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year; +Less than 36 months of return data.

The Global Small Companies Composite contains fully discretionary, fee-paying accounts investing primarily in US and non-US equity and equity-equivalent securities of companies with market capitalizations that fall within the range of the Composite's benchmark index and cash reserves, and is measured against the MSCI All Country World Small Cap 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 Small Cap Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure small cap developed and emerging market equity performance. The Index consists of 50 developed and emerging market countries, and is comprised of companies that fall within a market capitalization range of USD 3-28,441 million (as of June 30, 2021). You cannot invest directly in this Index.

Harding Loevner LP claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Harding Loevner has been independently verified for the period November 1, 1989 through March 31, 2021. 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.

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.

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. 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 Small Companies Equity accounts is 1.00% annually of the market value up to \$20 million; 0.80% of amounts 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 Global Small Companies Composite was created on December 31, 2018 and the performance inception date is January 1, 2019.