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Global small caps rose in 2024, despite finishing on a down note. Financials and Information Technology did relatively well during the quarter, while Europe continued to be weak, and quality failed to provide a tailwind.

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Composite Performance

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

	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HL Global Small Companies Equity (Gross)	-6.98	-2.56	-3.89	5.24	9.14
HL Global Small Companies Equity (Net)	-7.15	-3.33	-4.69	4.33	8.20
MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index	-3.17	8.15	1.24	7.15	9.97

The composite performance returns shown are preliminary. Returns are annualized for periods greater than one year. Global Small Companies Equity composite inception date: December 31, 2018. MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index, the benchmark index, is shown gross of withholding taxes.

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

Portfolio Positioning (% Weight)

Sector	HL	Index	Under / Over
Comm Services	8.5	3.3	5.2
Health Care	14.1	9.4	4.7
Industrials	22.6	19.5	3.1
Cash	2.1	-	2.1
Cons Staples	5.0	4.8	0.2
Financials	15.8	15.6	0.2
Info Technology	12.3	12.3	0.0
Utilities	2.3	2.7	-0.4
Energy	2.8	4.0	-1.2
Cons Discretionary	11.4	13.1	-1.7
Materials	3.1	7.7	-4.6
Real Estate	0.0	7.6	-7.6

Geography	HL	Index	Under / Over
Europe ex EMU	19.9	8.2	11.7
Europe EMU	14.9	4.9	10.0
Frontier Markets	4.8	-	4.8
Cash	2.1	-	2.1
Japan	10.7	10.4	0.3
Middle East	0.8	1.0	-0.2
Canada	0.6	3.2	-2.6
Emerging Markets	10.8	14.1	-3.3
Pacific ex Japan	0.0	4.0	-4.0
US	35.4	54.2	-18.8

"HL": Global Small Companies Equity model portfolio. "Index": MSCI All Country World Small Cap 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 Small Companies Equity composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner Global Small Companies 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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What Happened

Global stock markets finished the final quarter of 2024 on a down note, while US stocks significantly outpaced the rest of the world, in both the quarter and the year, boosted by strong returns from growth-oriented index heavyweights and continued enthusiasm for artificial intelligence (AI). The MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index was down 3.2% for the quarter, although it gained 8.2% for the year.

Donald Trump's victory in the US presidential election gave US equities an extra bump, as investors looked forward to some business-friendly policies, such as tax cuts and deregulation, while perhaps overlooking the consequences to US companies of some potentially less business-friendly ones. International equity markets took a more cautious view of the incoming administration, as did US bond investors, who sent bond prices lower presumably anticipating further fiscal largesse. The ICE US Treasury Core Bond Index, which maintains exposure to Treasuries ranging from one- to thirty-year maturities, fell 4% after peaking in mid-September.

European yields also rose but to a lesser degree than those in the US, even with significant political upheaval, including loss of confidence votes for the ruling coalitions in Germany and France.

MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index Performance (USD %)

Sector	4Q 2024	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	-1.6	7.5
Consumer Discretionary	-3.8	5.9
Consumer Staples	-4.1	8.7
Energy	-0.6	2.2
Financials	3.5	21.3
Health Care	-6.7	2.8
Industrials	-3.2	11.2
Information Technology	2.1	8.5
Materials	-10.3	-2.1
Real Estate	-10.5	0.3
Utilities	-6.7	7.5
Geography	4Q 2024	Trailing 12 Months
Canada	-3.1	11.9
Emerging Markets	-7.2	5.1
Europe EMU	-9.9	-5.2
Europe ex EMU	-11.0	2.4
Japan	-5.9	4.8
Middle East	16.4	28.3
Pacific ex Japan	-11.7	-0.5
United States	0.9	12.1
MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index	-3.2	8.2

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

Asian bond markets shrugged off political uncertainty as well, as the impeachment of South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol and election of Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba had minimal effect on long-term bond yields.

With subdued inflation providing room for action, the Federal Reserve cut interest rates in both November and December. However, Chairman Powell's language after the December meeting hinted at a potential pause in the current rate cut cycle as inflation stubbornly remains above the Fed's target. This cautious tone spooked bond markets, driving yields higher as investors recalibrated expectations for future monetary policy.

In December, the European Central Bank cut its key lending rate for the fourth time in the year as domestic inflation edged down; in contrast, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan both kept rates unchanged. China continued to grapple with worsening deflationary pressures, as ongoing fiscal and monetary stimulus efforts struggled to counteract the drag from the ailing real estate sector.

Meanwhile, commodities such as oil and gold showed little change in the quarter, while industrial metals such as copper fell as doubts persisted about a Chinese manufacturing recovery and concerns over the potential impact of heightened trade frictions with the US.

Major currencies in both developed and emerging markets broadly weakened against the US dollar. Currency weakness accounted for almost all the decline in global small caps during the quarter, while it also dragged down returns for the full year from 11.8% in local-currency terms to 8.2% in dollar terms.

Within the MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index, Financials and Information Technology (IT) did relatively well during the quarter and the year. For the year, Financials were up 21%, as higher interest rates helped net interest margins at banks. Small caps in the Industrials sector, especially capital-goods stocks, also performed well for the year.

Persistent concerns over China's subdued demand for key commodities, such as iron ore—the price of which dropped 15% during the year—continued to weigh on the Materials sector, both for the quarter and year. Higher borrowing rates also hurt Real Estate stocks, particularly small-cap real estate investment trusts, for the quarter and year.

By region, and accounting for the currency weakness, European small caps did poorly throughout the year, as several important economies—Germany, France, and Switzerland—experienced anemic to no growth.

Companies held in the portfolio at the end of the year appear in bold type; only the first reference to a particular holding appears in bold. The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings shown may not be current. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security. It should not be assumed that investment in the security identified has been or will be profitable. To request a complete list of holdings for the past year, please contact Harding Loevner. A complete list of holdings at December 31, 2024 is available on page 8 and 9 of this report.

How We Did

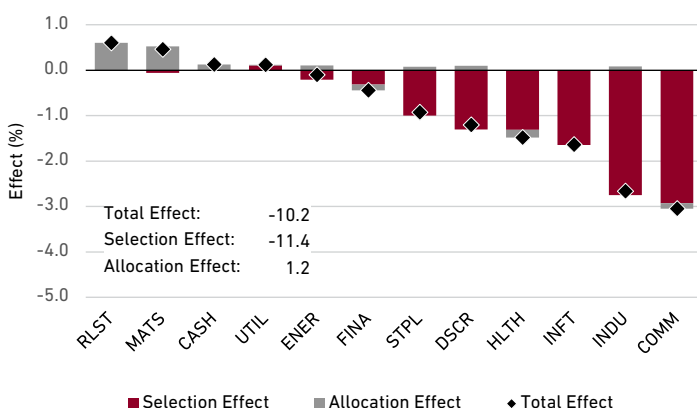
The Global Small Companies Equity composite fell 7.0% gross of fees in the fourth quarter, compared with a 3.2% decline in the MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index. For the full year, the composite fell 2.6% gross of fees, compared with the index's 8.2% gain.

The portfolio's underperformance during the quarter was primarily due to weak stocks in two sectors—Industrials and IT—as well as weak US holdings. Two significant detractors were **Exponent** in Industrials and **LEM Holdings** in IT.

Exponent, based in the US, is a science and engineering consulting firm focused on failure analysis, such as recalls, industrial

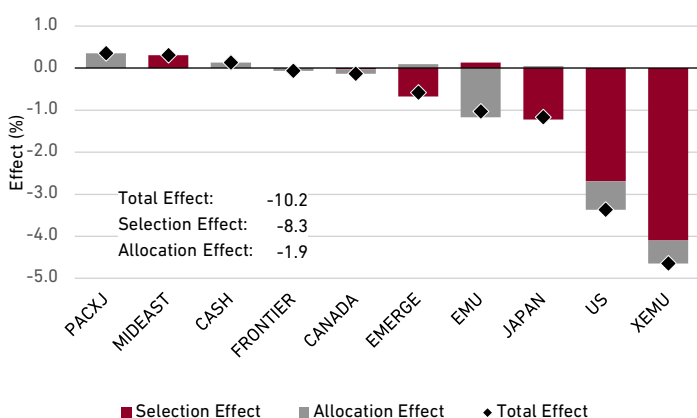
Trailing 12 Months Performance Attribution Sector

Global Small Cos. Equity Composite vs. MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index



Geography

Global Small Cos. Equity Composite vs. MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index



"FRONTIER": Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the index.

Source: Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Equity composite, FactSet, MSCI Inc. Data as of December 31, 2024. The total effect shown here may differ from the variance of the composite performance and benchmark performance shown on the first page of this report due to the way in which FactSet calculates performance attribution. This information is supplemental to the Composite GIPS Presentation.

accidents, disasters, and litigation. Growth in the third quarter was weaker than expected, primarily due to a slowdown in its chemicals end market, resulting in lower utilization rates for its engineers, which impacted margins.

LEM Holdings is a Swiss company whose main products are transducers, which are used for measuring electrical parameters such as current and voltage and have a wide range of applications, including in the electric vehicle (EV), smart grid, automation, renewable energy, and industrial markets. Its shares have fallen mainly due to weaker-than-expected demand in the EV market, as well as in China, a key geographical market.

MGP Ingredients, a provider of distilled spirits and food ingredients, was our biggest US detractor. Sales declined sharply across its businesses, especially brown liquors, which management blamed in part on softening whiskey consumption and the industry's elevated barrel inventories.

EMs were also weak, especially Communications Services holding **Sarana Menara Nusantara** of Indonesia. Investors were concerned that expected further consolidation among Indonesia's wireless-service providers would lead to capacity sharing and diminish future demand for space on the company's cell towers.

For the full year, relative returns were mainly hurt by a handful of poor stocks in the Health Care, Communication Services, Industrials, and IT sectors. **Evotec**, a German company in the life-sciences tools and services industry within Health Care, reported weak demand from for its contract-research services, which aid customers in the discovery of new drug candidates. Revenue growth and profitability have taken a hit due to slow spending by pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms. Within Communication Services, **YouGov**, a UK-based provider of market research, lowered its outlook for both revenue and earnings growth, amid slower sales in its data-products division as well as the company's increased investment in its products and services, including higher sales and marketing expenses.

Shockwave Medical, a US maker of devices for minimally invasive cardiovascular procedures, posted strong results at the start of the year and was subsequently acquired by **Johnson & Johnson** in May.

Within Industrials, **Atkore**, a leading manufacturer of electrical conduit, had to revise its outlook during the year as demand slowed, leading to increased rivalry, which hurt pricing and profitability. **Alten**, an IT-services company based in France, suffered from weak demand for its engineering services from European customers in end markets such as automotive, aerospace, retail, and banking, as well as the public sector. Margins also shrank due to Alten not being able to put its engineers to work at client sites.

By region, stock selection was weak in Europe ex EMU, which accounted for almost half our underperformance for the year. The major detractors were YouGov and Endava. Endava, a UK-based provider of IT consulting and services, was hurt by weak demand for its payments services as customer spending slowed from more robust levels in previous years.

Our holdings in Japan also performed poorly in 2024, especially Infomart Corporation, the operator of the country's leading business-to-business platform for connecting restaurants, wholesalers, and food manufacturers so that they can manage orders, invoices, contracts, traceability information, and more. While recent legislation had spurred demand for Infomart's invoicing services, the tailwind was temporary, and the company's sales fell short of expectations in 2024.

Some of this weakness was offset by strong holdings elsewhere. Shockwave Medical, a US maker of devices for minimally invasive cardiovascular procedures, posted strong results at the start of the year and was subsequently acquired by Johnson & Johnson in May. Keywords Studios, a UK-based provider of IT services to the video-game software industry, was another positive contributor, after receiving a buyout offer from the private-equity firm EQT. **CyberArk**, a cybersecurity company based in Israel and Boston, enjoyed robust demand for its privileged-access and identity-management products, which have become a major defense for enterprises in their efforts to ward off cyberattacks.

What's On Our Minds

For investors in quality growth small companies, the market environment of the past few years has been challenging. There has been a protracted divergence between the performance of large and small caps, with the MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index lagging its large-cap counterpart since the beginning of 2021. More importantly, the stocks of quality-growth small companies have underperformed throughout that period. At a high level, part of what seems to be happening is that markets are being influenced more by the fear of missing out (FOMO) than company fundamentals. Look no further than the remarkable concentration of global equity returns in a handful of large US stocks, as investors clamor for exposure to fast-growing technologies such as AI, even though the AI supply chain includes many other companies around the world, such as the German small cap we **highlighted in the first quarter of 2024**, Pfeiffer Vacuum.

Another challenge was the relative richness of quality-growth stocks in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. It's to be expected that investing in the most competitively advantaged, financially strong, growing businesses will often mean having to be tolerant of higher prices, as other investors value these characteristics, too. However, after economic fears in 2020 spurred a flight to the stocks of high-quality companies, virtually the entire quality-growth cohort seemed to be left with valuations that were higher than the fundamentals could justify. Therefore, we sold many of our most expensive holdings. Nevertheless, when central

banks around the world began aggressively raising interest rates in 2022, it was hard for us to avoid the impact of the sweeping market shift away from expensive quality-growth stocks.

Since late 2023, the headwinds against our quality-growth style have been particularly prevalent in Japan, largest-weighted country in our benchmark after the US. There, stocks of poor-quality companies have rallied on vague hopes that new policies and regulations will suddenly turn them into high-quality businesses. The pressure to improve corporate governance and shareholder returns may eventually work in some cases, and we welcome the chance to expand our opportunity set if it does, but in the meantime, the junk rally has been concentrated in low-quality Financials, where we don't invest. In addition to the boost those stocks have received from new policies and regulations, many Japanese regional banks that have historically traded well below book value are starting to benefit from the country's return to a world of interest rates.

The strong US dollar has also played a role in the poor performance of international stocks relative to US stocks more broadly by hindering the returns of dollar-denominated investors in international markets, especially some EMs.

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The portfolio's underperformance isn't entirely explained by these high-level challenges, and so we have looked more deeply at companies whose shares have performed poorly for disconfirming evidence of our investment thesis. In 2024, 10 holdings accounted for all of our underperformance. Of these companies, we exited two: Endava and MGP Ingredients. Our research led us to keep the other eight holdings, and in some cases, we've added to our shares because we believe that the companies' growth prospects and our investment thesis remain intact.

The main reasons for selling Endava were that its revenue and earnings growth have become heavily reliant on acquisitions, and free cash flow has been weak. We sold MGP Ingredients due to a deteriorating outlook for craft whiskey as demand has coalesced around the products of larger competitors; increased competition has also limited MGP's pricing power.

The other companies that detracted from our portfolio performance in 2024 continue to exhibit the characteristics we expect of quality growth businesses, as do all our holdings. The average sales and cash-flow growth rates of the companies in our portfolio exceed those of the benchmark over the trailing one- and five-year periods. The portfolio's average profit margin, return on equity, and return on assets are also superior, and our holdings have healthier balance sheets on average.

The fundamental outlooks are strong as well. Even among the year's biggest relative detractors, our analysts project that over the next five years, their revenue and earnings will grow by an average of 8% and 13%, respectively.

Alten and LEM Holdings are examples of companies for which the fundamental outlook is stronger than their recent stock performance implies. Alten has a durable competitive position in the technology consulting and engineering market as well as longstanding relationships with its customers. The business has a history of delivering high-single-digit to low-double-digit growth in revenue and earnings, along with healthy returns on invested capital, which we expect to continue. The shares are attractively valued relative to both historical and projected figures.

The average sales and cash-flow growth rates of the companies in our portfolio exceed those of the benchmark over the trailing one- and five-year periods. The portfolio's average profit margin, return on equity, and return on assets are also superior, and our holdings have healthier balance sheets on average.

The same is true for LEM Holdings after its latest round of share-price weakness. We added to our holding partly because of the evidence that LEM Holdings is expanding its addressable market in EVs, where it sells products for motor control, battery management, and charging systems. It also has a strong presence in the traditional industrial market, providing everything from drives sensors—used in machinery such as forklifts and escalators—to sensors for welding, traction, high-precision equipment, and renewable-energy applications. LEM Holdings designs and makes its own chips, called application-specific integrated circuits, or ASICs, which not only provides the company a better cost structure than competitors, but also gives it greater ability to differentiate its products.

While we continue to emphasize the highest-quality, fastest-growing companies in our portfolio, the valuation premium for such companies has substantially narrowed over the past year, hurting past performance, but creating better future return opportunities. We took advantage of the more reasonable valuations to add two strong companies to the portfolio in 2024—most recently, **Carl Zeiss Meditec**, which is based in Germany, and earlier in

the year, **Shift**, which is based in Japan. Both have consistently generated good revenue and earnings growth over long periods, as well as returns on invested capital that are two or three times their cost of capital. They also have capable management teams and remain leaders in structurally growing end markets.

Carl Zeiss specializes in medical devices for ophthalmology, such as intraocular lenses, microsurgery equipment, and digital tools that help surgeons and researchers analyze and visualize data. Its share price had taken a significant hit, primarily due to concerns over its exposure to China, which is the source of about 25% of the company's revenue. But its valuation had fallen to a level that not only sufficiently reflects those risks but also implied much lower growth than our analyst's estimates.

Shift is Japan's leading provider of outsourced software testing, which is one of the most labor-intensive parts of the software-development process, as it entails the time-consuming work of manually looking for bugs within code and making sure an application works as intended. Shift is poised to benefit from the massive shortage of IT engineers in its home country, as it poaches workers from other industries and trains them in how to do software testing, and as companies scramble to adopt tech capabilities that will enable them to increase productivity and keep up with global competitors.

While we continue to emphasize the highest-quality, fastest-growing companies in our portfolio, the valuation premium for such companies has substantially narrowed over the past year, hurting past performance, but creating better future return opportunities.

Stepping back, the global economy of the past few years has been defined by persistently high inflation and rising interest rates, which have hurt the performance of long-duration growth assets, including small caps. It has also been a period of macroeconomic uncertainty and geopolitical tension, and small caps appear to have been punished more harshly than large caps. This has left high-quality, growing companies trading at attractive prices, as their underlying businesses have been resilient in a challenging economic environment. Carl Zeiss and Shift are examples of the opportunity this has created to scoop up strong businesses.

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Global Small Companies Equity Holdings (as of December 31, 2024)

Communication Services	Market	End Wt. (%)	Financials	Market	End Wt. (%)
Airtel Africa (Telecom services)	UK	0.5	Max Financial (Financial services & insurance provider)	India	1.7
Baltic Classifieds (Online classifieds portal operator)	UK	1.3	Open Lending (Financial services technology provider)	US	1.1
Bengo4.com (Lawyer and accountant listings services)	Japan	0.4	Rathbones (Wealth manager)	UK	0.5
Cheil Worldwide (Marketing and advertising services)	South Korea	0.5	RGA (Reinsurance provider)	US	3.1
Kakaku.com (E-commerce retailer)	Japan	1.2	Siauliu Bankas (Commercial bank)	Lithuania	1.9
Megacable (Cable operator)	Mexico	0.5	Health Care		
Rightmove (Online property listings operator)	UK	0.6	Align Technology (Orthodontics products manufacturer)	US	0.7
Sarana Menara Nusantara (Telecom tower operator)	Indonesia	0.8	Ambu (Medical device manufacturer)	Denmark	0.2
Scout24 (Real estate information services)	Germany	1.5	Asahi Intecc (Medical device manufacturer)	Japan	0.7
TIME dotCom Berhad (Telecom services)	Malaysia	0.6	Carl Zeiss Meditec (Medical technology provider)	Germany	0.7
YouGov (Market research and data analytics services)	UK	0.6	CellaVision (Medical device manufacturer)	Sweden	0.7
Consumer Discretionary			DiaSorin (Reagent kits developer)	Italy	1.3
BorgWarner (Automotive parts manufacturer)	US	1.7	Elanco (Animal health care products)	US	0.9
Domino's (Restaurant chain operator)	US	1.9	Evotec (Drug discovery and developer)	Germany	0.9
Eclat Textile (Technology-based textile manufacturer)	Taiwan	0.4	Neurocrine Biosciences (Biopharmaceutical mfr.)	US	3.5
Five Below (Discount consumer products retailer)	US	1.2	Penumbra (Medical device manufacturer)	US	0.9
Ollie's Bargain Outlet (Discount cons. products retailer)	US	2.1	Santen Pharmaceutical (Pharma manufacturer)	Japan	1.4
Stanley Electric (Automotive lighting manufacturer)	Japan	1.1	Square Pharmaceuticals (Pharma manufacturer)	Bangladesh	1.0
Thule Group (Lifestyle consumer products manufacturer)	Sweden	1.5	Tecan (Life science products and services)	Switzerland	1.1
TravelSky (Aviation IT services)	China	0.9	Industrials		
XPEL (Auto detailing services)	US	0.5	Alfa Laval (Industrial equipment manufacturer)	Sweden	0.5
Consumer Staples			Allegion (Security equipment manufacturer)	US	1.7
Ariake (Natural seasonings manufacturer)	Japan	0.8	Atkore (Electrical conduit manufacturer)	US	1.8
Clicks Group (Drugstores operator)	South Africa	0.6	Bossard (Industrial components supplier)	Switzerland	0.7
Cranswick (Foods manufacturer)	UK	1.5	Brenntag (Chemical distribution services)	Germany	1.3
Milbon (Hair care products manufacturer)	Japan	1.1	Burckhardt Compression (Compressor manufacturer)	Switzerland	1.5
Raia Drogasil (Drugstores operator)	Brazil	0.5	Clarkson (Shipping services)	UK	2.4
Robinsons Retail (Foods & consumer products retailer)	Philippines	0.6	Copa Holdings (Airline operator)	Panama	0.6
Energy			Daifuku (Material-handling equipment manufacturer)	Japan	0.6
Dialog Group Berhad (Petrochemical services)	Malaysia	0.7	Diploma (Specialized technical services)	UK	1.7
Helmerich & Payne (Oil driller)	US	1.0	EnerSys (Industrial-battery manufacturer)	US	3.0
TechnipFMC	UK	1.1	Exponent (Engineering and scientific consultant)	US	0.8
Financials			Haitian International (Injection-molding machines mfr.)	China	0.5
B3 (Clearing house and exchange)	Brazil	0.7	MISUMI Group (Machinery-parts supplier)	Japan	1.0
Banca Transilvania (Commercial bank)	Romania	0.7	Pfeiffer Vacuum (Vacuum pump manufacturer)	Germany	0.7
Commerce Bank (Commercial bank)	US	1.8	Rational (Commercial kitchen equipment manufacturer)	Germany	0.4
Discovery Holdings (Insurance provider)	South Africa	0.6	Senior (Aerospace and auto parts manufacturer)	UK	1.6
Lazard (Financial advisory)	US	1.5	SMS (Health care employment services)	Japan	0.2
Linea Directa (Insurance provider)	Spain	0.4	TOMRA (Industrial sensors manufacturer)	Norway	0.5
Live Oak Bank (Commercial bank)	US	1.9	Watts (Water technology products and services)	US	1.1

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 Equity Holdings (as of December 31, 2024)

Information Technology	Market	End Wt. (%)
Alten (Technology consultant and engineer)	France	1.5
AppFolio (Real estate information services)	US	0.5
CyberArk (Cybersecurity software developer)	Israel	0.8
Globant (Software developer)	US	1.2
Kinaxis (Supply chain software developer)	Canada	0.6
LEM Holdings (Electrical components manufacturer)	Switzerland	1.3
Nemetschek (Engineering software developer)	Germany	1.2
Rakus (IT employment and cloud services)	Japan	0.5
Reply (IT consultant)	Italy	1.1
Shift (Software assurance provider)	Japan	0.9
Alten (Technology consultant and engineer)	France	1.5
SPS Commerce	US	1.4
Vaisala (Atmospheric measuring devices manufacturer)	Finland	1.4
Materials		
Fuchs Petrolub (Lubricants manufacturer)	Germany	0.9
Hoa Phat Group (Steel producer)	Vietnam	0.6
JCU (Industrial coating manufacturer)	Japan	1.0
Keva (Fragrances and flavors manufacturer)	India	0.5
Real Estate		
No Holdings		
Utilities		
ENN Energy (Gas pipeline operator)	China	0.7
Rubis (Liquid chemical storage and distribution)	France	1.6
Cash		2.1

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4Q24 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Neurocrine Biosciences	HLTH	3.1	-	0.60
Ollie's Bargain Outlet	DSCR	1.9	0.1	0.27
Five Below	DSCR	1.1	0.1	0.21
Commerce Bank	FINA	1.7	0.1	0.19
Lazard	FINA	2.1	0.1	0.19

Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Shockwave Medical	HLTH	0.5	<0.1	0.90
Lazard	FINA	2.1	<0.1	0.79
Guidewire Software	INFT	1.0	0.1	0.55
RGA	FINA	2.5	0.1	0.47
CyberArk	INFT	1.1	-	0.45

4Q24 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
Tecan	HLTH	1.2	<0.1	-0.44
MGP Ingredients	STPL	0.5	<0.1	-0.44
LEM Holdings	INFT	0.9	<0.1	-0.37
Bechtile	INFT	0.7	-	-0.36
Exponent	INDU	1.2	0.1	-0.31

Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight		Effect
		HL	Index	
YouGov	COMM	1.8	<0.1	-2.34
Endava	INFT	0.7	-	-1.25
Atkore	INDU	1.9	0.1	-1.12
Tecan	HLTH	1.7	<0.1	-1.03
MGP Ingredients	STPL	1.4	<0.1	-0.97

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

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL	Index
Profit Margin ¹ (%)	9.1	7.1
Return on Assets ¹ (%)	7.9	4.8
Return on Equity ¹ (%)	13.2	10.6
Debt/Equity Ratio ¹ (%)	31.3	56.1
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE ¹ (%)	4.1	5.6
Sales Growth ^{1,2} (%)	7.6	6.7
Earnings Growth ^{1,2} (%)	7.4	8.5
Cash Flow Growth ^{1,2} (%)	13.4	8.7
Dividend Growth ^{1,2} (%)	5.9	5.8
Size and Turnover	HL	Index
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	4.2	3.7
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US \$B)	5.4	5.0
Turnover ³ (Annual %)	23.9	-

Risk and Valuation	HL	Index
Alpha ² (%)	-1.03	-
Beta ²	0.88	-
R-Squared ²	0.90	-
Active Share ³ (%)	98	-
Standard Deviation ² (%)	19.58	21.16
Sharpe Ratio ²	0.14	0.22
Tracking Error ² (%)	6.8	-
Information Ratio ²	-0.28	-
Up/Down Capture ²	85/94	-
Price/Earnings ⁴	18.9	16.4
Price/Cash Flow ⁴	11.9	9.6
Price/Book ⁴	2.4	1.7
Dividend Yield ⁵ (%)	1.8	2.0

¹Weighted median. ²Trailing five years, annualized. ³Five-year average. ⁴Weighted harmonic mean. ⁵Weighted mean. Source: (Risk characteristics): Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Equity composite based on the composite returns, gross of fees, eVestment Alliance LLC, MSCI Inc. Source: (other characteristics): Harding Loevner Global Small Companies Equity model based on the underlying holdings, FactSet (Run Date: January 6, 2025) based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.), MSCI Inc.

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. 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 Small Companies 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 Small Companies Equity composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Completed Portfolio Transactions

Positions Established	Market	Sector
Align Technology	US	HLTH
B3	Brazil	FINA
Banca Transilvania	Romania	FINA
Carl Zeiss Meditec	Germany	HLTH
Copa Holdings	Panama	INDU
Domino's	US	DSCR
Raia Drogasil	Brazil	STPL
SPS Commerce	US	INFT
TechnipFMC	UK	ENER

Positions Sold	Market	Sector
AAON	US	INDU
Advantech	Taiwan	INFT
Agthia	UAE	STPL
Bank of Georgia	UK	FINA
Bechtle	Germany	INFT
BML	Japan	HLTH
BTPN Syariah	Indonesia	FINA
Cognex	US	INFT
Guidewire Software	US	INFT
IPG Photonics	US	INFT
M3	Japan	HLTH
Malibu Boats	US	DSCR
MGP Ingredients	US	STPL
Omega Flex	US	INDU
Paradox Interactive	Sweden	COMM
Pigeon	Japan	STPL
RBC Bearings	US	INDU
Simulations Plus	US	HLTH
UT Group	Japan	INDU

Global Small Companies Equity Composite Performance (as of December 31, 2024)

	HL Global Small Cos. Gross (%)	HL Global Small Cos. Net (%)	MSCI ACWI Small Cap ¹ (%)	HL Global Small Cos. 3-yr. Std. Deviation ² (%)	MSCI ACWI Small Cap 3-yr. Std. Deviation ² (%)	Internal Dispersion ³ (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets (\$M)	Firm Assets (\$M)
2024 ⁴	-2.56	-3.33	8.15	18.42	18.70	N.M.	1	2	35,471
2023	15.99	15.02	17.41	18.19	18.17	N.M.	1	2	43,924
2022	-21.46	-22.14	-18.27	21.86	23.83	N.M.	1	1	47,607
2021	12.53	11.52	16.54	18.58	21.27	N.M.	1	2	75,084
2020	29.24	28.09	16.83	+	+	N.M.	1	2	74,496
2019	30.99	29.82	25.23	+	+	N.M.	1	1	64,306

¹Benchmark index. ²Variability of the composite, gross of fees, and the index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized. ³Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees). ⁴The 2024 performance returns and assets shown are preliminary. N.M.—Information is not statistically significant due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year. +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 47 developed and emerging market countries, and is comprised of companies that fall within a market capitalization range of USD 100-29,032 million (as of December 31, 2024). You cannot invest directly in this index.

Harding Loevner LP claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Harding Loevner has been independently verified for the period November 1, 1989 through September 30, 2024.

A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

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 Small Companies Equity accounts is 1.00% annually of the market value for the first \$20 million; 0.80% for the next \$80 million; 0.70% above \$100 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.