HARDING LOEVNER

Fundamental. Thinking. Worldwide.

Prospectus

Mutual Funds for Institutional Investors

International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio

HLIDX: Institutional Class

Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc.

September 28, 2022

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Investment Objective

The International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio (the "Portfolio") seeks long-term capital appreciation through investments in equity securities of companies based in developed markets outside the United States.

Portfolio Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

Shareholder Fees (Fees Paid Directly from Your Investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (As a Percentage of Offering Price)	None
Redemption Fee (As a Percentage of Amount Redeemed within 90 days or Less from the Date of Purchase)	None

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (Expenses that You Pay Each Year as a Percentage of the Value of Your Investment)

Management Fees	0.70%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses[1]	7.09%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	7.79%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[2]	-6.99%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[2]	0.80%

1 "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year

2 Harding Loevner LP has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse the Institutional Class of the Portfolio for its other operating expenses to the extent Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (excluding dividend expenses, borrowing costs, interest expense relating to short sales, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.80% through February 28, 2024. This fee waiver and expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the Board at any time and will automatically terminate upon the termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Institutional Class of the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Institutional Class of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Institutional Class's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$82	$1,660

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. Because the Portfolio had not commenced investment operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no portfolio turnover information is presented.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Portfolio invests primarily in companies based in developed markets outside the United States. Harding Loevner LP ("Harding Loevner"), the Portfolio's investment adviser, undertakes fundamental research in an effort to identify companies that are well managed, financially sound, fast growing, and strongly competitive, and whose shares are reasonably priced relative to estimates of their value. To reduce its volatility, the Portfolio is diversified across dimensions of geography, industry, currency, and market capitalization. The Portfolio normally holds investments across at least 10 countries.

Factors bearing on whether a company is considered to be "based" in a developed market outside the United States may include: (1) it is legally domiciled in a developed market outside the United States; (2) it conducts at least 50% of its business, as measured by the location of its sales, earnings, assets, or production, in a developed market outside the United States; or (3) it has the principal exchange listing for its securities in a developed market outside the United States.

The Portfolio will normally invest broadly in equity securities of companies domiciled in countries included in the MSCI World ex USA Index. The MSCI World ex USA Index includes stocks from 22 developed markets in Canada, Europe, Australasia, and the Far East. At least 65% of the Portfolio's total assets will be denominated in at least three currencies other than the U.S. dollar. For purposes of compliance with this restriction, American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts, and European Depositary Receipts (collectively, "Depositary Receipts"), will be considered to be denominated in the currency of the country where the securities underlying the Depositary Receipts are principally traded.

The Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks, preferred stocks, rights, and warrants issued by companies that are based in developed markets outside the United States, securities convertible into such securities (including Depositary Receipts), and investment companies that invest in the types of securities in which the Portfolio would normally invest. The Portfolio also may invest in securities of U.S. companies that derive, or are expected to derive, a significant portion of their revenues from their foreign operations, although under normal circumstances not more than 15% of the Portfolio's total assets will be invested in securities of U.S. companies.

Principal Risks
The Portfolio is subject to numerous risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. The principal risks of the Portfolio are as follows:

Market Risk. The value of investments in the Portfolio may fluctuate suddenly and unexpectedly as a result of various market and economic factors, including those affecting individual companies, issuers or particular industries.

Currency Risk. Foreign currencies may experience steady or sudden devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar, adversely affecting the value of the Portfolio's investments. Because the Portfolio's net asset value is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, you may lose money even if the foreign market prices of the Portfolio's holdings rise.

Foreign Investment Risk. Securities issued by foreign entities involve risks not associated with U.S. investments. These risks include additional taxation, political, economic, social or diplomatic instability, and the above-mentioned possibility of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. There may also be less publicly-available information about a foreign issuer. Such risks may be magnified with respect to securities of issuers in frontier emerging markets.

NAV Risk. The net asset value of the Portfolio and the value of your investment will fluctuate.

Portfolio Performance
The Institutional Class of the Portfolio is new and does not yet have a full calendar year of performance. After the Institutional Class of the Portfolio has been in operation for a full calendar year, total return information will be presented. Once available, updated Portfolio performance information will be available at www.hardingloevnerfunds.com or by calling (877) 435-8105.

Management

Investment Adviser
Harding Loevner serves as investment adviser to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers
Bryan Lloyd, Babatunde Ojo, Ferrill Roll, Patrick Todd and Andrew West serve as the portfolio managers of the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Messrs. Lloyd, Ojo, Roll, Todd and West have each held their position since the Portfolio's inception.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares
The minimum initial investment in the Institutional Class of the Portfolio is $100,000. Additional purchases may be for any amount. You may purchase, redeem (sell) or exchange shares of the Portfolio on any business day through certain authorized brokers and other financial intermediaries or directly from the Portfolio by mail, telephone, or wire.

Tax Considerations
The Portfolio's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Upon withdrawal, your investment through a tax-deferred arrangement may become taxable.

Payments to Brokers-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries
If you purchase Portfolio shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective and Investment Process

Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc. (the "Fund") is a no-load, open-end management investment company that currently has twelve separate portfolios: eleven diversified portfolios, including the Portfolio whose Institutional Class shares are offered in this Prospectus, and one non-diversified portfolio. The Fund's other portfolios, the Global Equity Portfolio, International Equity Portfolio, International Small Companies Portfolio, Emerging Markets Portfolio, Institutional Emerging Markets Portfolio, Chinese Equity Portfolio, Emerging Markets ex China Portfolio, Frontier Emerging Markets Portfolio, Global Equity Research Portfolio, International Equity Research Portfolio and Emerging Markets Research Portfolio are included in separate prospectuses. The Portfolio has its own investment objective, strategy, and policies. The Fund is advised by Harding Loevner. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

The investment objectives, policies, and risks of the Portfolio are detailed below. Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund's board of directors (the "Board of Directors") may change the investment policies at any time to the extent that such changes are consistent with the investment objective of the Portfolio. However, the Portfolio's investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without a majority vote of the Portfolio's outstanding shares, which is defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as the lesser of (a) 67% of the shares of the Portfolio present or represented if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented at the shareholders' meeting, or (b) more than 50% of the shares of the Portfolio (a "majority vote").

The Portfolio may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Portfolio's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. For temporary defensive purposes, the Portfolio may temporarily hold cash (foreign currencies or multinational currency) and/or invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality debt securities or money market instruments of U.S. or foreign issuers. The Portfolio may miss certain investment opportunities if it uses such temporary defensive strategies and thus may not achieve its investment objectives.

Investment Objective

The International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio (the "Portfolio") seeks long-term capital appreciation through investments in equity securities of companies based in developed markets outside the United States.

Investment Process

Harding Loevner believes investing in the shares of high-quality growing businesses at reasonable prices leads to superior risk-adjusted returns over the long-term. The firm manages the Portfolio utilizing a bottom-up, business-focused approach based on careful study of individual companies and the competitive dynamics of the global industries in which they participate. The process Harding Loevner uses to identify and value companies consists of four parts: (1) *Initial Qualification* of companies for further research; (2) *In-Depth Research* into the businesses of qualified candidates; (3) *Valuation and Rating* of securities of potential investments; and (4) *Portfolio Construction* by selecting from analyst-rated securities to create diversified and non-diversified portfolios from the most-promising opportunities.

To qualify companies for intensive research, Harding Loevner's investment analysts survey companies in their assigned portions of the investment universe to identify potential candidates that meet four key criteria. They must exhibit: (i) Competitive Advantages that enable them to earn high margins that can be sustained over time; (ii) Sustainable Growth in sales, earnings, and cash flows; (iii) Financial Strength, in terms of free cash flow and available borrowing capacity; and (iv) Quality Management including a proven record of success and respect for interests of minority shareholders. Sources for investment ideas include, but are not limited to, analysts' investigations into the competitors, suppliers, and customers of existing companies under research; their encounters with companies during onsite company visits, investor conferences, trade shows, and other research travel; and objective screens on company fundamentals using Harding Loevner's quality and growth metrics.

Companies that appear qualified on these key criteria are then examined more intensively using primary and secondary sources, including company reports, management interviews, contact with trade associations, and visits to company facilities. Using a proprietary scoring system known as the Quality Assessment ("QA") framework, investment analysts assess qualified companies on ten quality and growth characteristics, including environmental, social and governance ("ESG") risks and opportunities. This framework aids analysts in gaining insight into companies' competitive positions and the extent and durability of their growth prospects, and facilitates comparing businesses across different countries and industries.

To evaluate the investment potential of the strongest candidates, analysts use a multi-stage cash-flow return on investment approach to construct financial models incorporating their forecasts for long-term growth in earnings and cash flows. The financial models include adjustments based upon the QA score. Analysts primarily use a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the value of companies' securities. Based upon their business forecasts and evaluation of investment potential, analysts predict the relative price performance of stocks under their coverage, and issue purchase and sale recommendations accordingly. When issuing a recommendation on the stock of a company, analysts also set out expectations for the future business performance of the company ("mileposts"). These mileposts provide analysts with an indelible record of their expectations for the business and form the basis of ongoing review of the company's progress.

In constructing the Portfolio, Harding Loevner's portfolio managers select among the analyzed securities. The portfolio managers take into consideration the securities' predicted relative price performance, the timeliness and investment potential, the implications for portfolio risk of their selections, and the requirement to observe portfolio diversification guidelines, as applicable.

A holding is reduced or removed from the Portfolio if and when it: (i) grows to too large a proportion of the portfolio, in terms of its impact on portfolio risk; (ii) becomes substantially overpriced in relation to its estimated value; (iii) fails to achieve the pre-established milestones for business (as opposed to share price) performance, including breach of trust by management; or (iv) is displaced by more compelling investment opportunities.

ESG Integration. Harding Loevner seeks to achieve the best possible risk-adjusted investment returns in managing the Fund. Companies that operate with disregard for the environment, for the welfare of societies in which they conduct their business, or for sound principles of governance by which the interests of their shareholders are protected put their financial results at long-term risk. Alternatively, companies may strengthen their long-term prospects by identifying and mitigating material ESG-related risks or by taking advantage of new opportunities that may arise from material ESG-related trends. In evaluating equity securities, Harding Loevner considers ESG-related risks and opportunities explicitly. For each company under research coverage, the responsible analyst estimates the extent to which each of numerous ESG factors represents a risk that could threaten, or an opportunity that could support, the company's long-term growth and profitability. The estimates are aggregated across ESG factors to determine an overall ESG score for the company. The ESG scorecard is a consistent framework for assessing and comparing companies' potential ESG risks and opportunities across all industries and geographies. A company's ESG score may affect the analyst's long-term forecasts of its growth, profit margins, capital intensity, or competitive position. A company's overall ESG score is also a parameter of Harding Loevner's equity valuation model, wherein it influences the estimated duration of future cash flow growth. Portfolio managers consider ESG factors among other factors affecting risk and expected returns in choosing among companies approved by analysts.

Other Investment Strategies

The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt securities of domestic and foreign issuers. The types of debt securities the Portfolio may invest in include instruments such as corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper, short-term notes, medium-term notes, and variable rate notes. Up to 20% of such securities may be rated below investment grade, that is, rated below Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or below BBB by S&P Global Ratings Group, a division of S&P Global Inc. ("S&P") and in unrated securities judged to be of equivalent quality as determined by Harding Loevner (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). However, the Portfolio may not invest in securities rated, at the time of investment, C or below by Moody's, or D or below by S&P, or in securities of comparable quality as determined by Harding Loevner.

Additional Information on Portfolio Investment Strategies and Risks

Risks Associated with the Portfolio's Investment Policies and Techniques

The share price of the Portfolio will change daily based on changes in the value of the securities that the Portfolio holds. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio and the circumstances reasonably likely to cause the value of your investment to decline are described in the "Portfolio Summary" section of this Prospectus. Additional information concerning those principal risks and the additional risks that apply to the Portfolio are set forth below. Please note that there are other circumstances that are not described here that could cause the value of your investment to decline and prevent the Portfolio from achieving its investment objective.

Market Risk. The value of the securities in which the Portfolio invests may fluctuate in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular industry sectors or governments and/or such factors as general economic conditions, political or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, perceived desirability of equity securities relative to other investments, exchange trading suspensions and closures and public health risks. These risks may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as wars, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) adversely impact the global economy; in these and other circumstances, such events or developments might affect companies world-wide. Price changes may be temporary or last for extended periods. The Portfolio's investments may be over-weighted from time to time in one or more industry sectors, which will increase the Portfolio's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those sectors.

Currency Risk. Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may experience steady or sudden fluctuation over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by the Portfolio and denominated in those currencies.

Hong Kong. As part of Hong Kong's transition from British to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, China agreed to allow Hong Kong to maintain a high degree of autonomy with regard to its political, legal and economic systems for a period of at least 50 years. Under the agreement, China does not tax Hong Kong, does not limit the exchange of the Hong Kong dollar for foreign currencies and does not place restrictions on free trade in Hong Kong. However, there is no guarantee that China will continue to honor the agreement, and China may change its policies regarding Hong Kong at any time. If China were to further exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance and have an adverse effect on the Portfolio's investments. There is uncertainty as to whether China will continue to respect the relative independence of Hong Kong and refrain from exerting a tighter grip on Hong Kong's political, economic and social concerns. In addition, the Hong Kong dollar trades within a fixed trading band rate to (or is "pegged" to) the U.S. dollar. This fixed exchange rate has contributed to the growth and stability of the Hong Kong economy. However, some market participants have questioned the continued viability of the currency peg. It is uncertain what effect any discontinuance of the currency peg and the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system would have on capital markets generally and the Hong Kong economy.

China is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, both in terms of exports and imports. Changes in China's economic policies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy. Recent protests and unrest have increased tensions between Hong Kong and China.

Under the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("SAR") of the PRC, Hong Kong is exclusively in charge of its internal affairs and external relations, while the government of the PRC is responsible for its foreign affairs and defense. As a separate customs territory, Hong Kong maintains and develops relations with foreign states and regions. As of July 2020, the Chinese Standing Committee of the National People's Congress enacted the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong SAR. As of the same month, Hong Kong is no longer afforded preferential economic treatment by the United States under U.S. law, and there is uncertainty as to how the economy of Hong Kong will be affected. Accordingly, it cannot be assured that Hong Kong's status as a SAR of the PRC will remain unaffected, thereby further affecting its current relations with foreign states and regions. Any further changes in China's policies could adversely affect market conditions and the performance of Hong Kong's economy. There can be no assurance that there will be no additional political or social unrest or that such unrest will not lead to the disruption of the economic, political and social conditions of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau do not exercise the same level of control over their economies as does the PRC with respect to the PRC, but changes to their political and economic relationships with the PRC could adversely impact the Portfolio's investments in companies based in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau.

Taiwan. The political reunification of China and Taiwan, over which China continues to claim sovereignty, is a highly complex issue and is unlikely to be settled in the near future. Although the relationship between China and Taiwan has been improving, there is the potential for future political or economic disturbances that may have an adverse impact on the values of investments in either China or Taiwan, or make investments in China and Taiwan impractical or impossible. Any escalation of hostility between China and/or Taiwan would likely distort Taiwan's capital accounts, as well as have a significant adverse impact on the value of investments in both countries and the region.

Emerging and Frontier Market Securities. The risks of investing in foreign securities may be intensified in the case of investments in issuers domiciled or doing substantial business in developing countries with limited or immature capital markets. Security prices and currency valuations in emerging and frontier markets can be significantly more volatile than in the more established markets of the developed nations, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less mature markets and economies. In particular, developing countries may have relatively unstable governments, present the risk of sudden adverse government action and even nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership, or prohibitions of repatriation of assets, and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of developing countries may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures may be less reliable than in developed markets. Securities of issuers located in developing countries may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Because of this volatility, such investments are better suited for long-term investors.

Foreign Investments. Securities issued by foreign governments, foreign corporations, international agencies and obligations of foreign banks involve risks not associated with securities issued by U.S. entities. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of investments of the Portfolio. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation and political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investment in those countries. There may be less publicly-available information about a foreign financial instrument than about a U.S. instrument and foreign entities may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of U.S. entities. The Portfolio could encounter difficulties in obtaining or enforcing a judgment against the issuer in certain foreign countries. Such risks may be magnified with respect to securities of issuers in frontier emerging markets. In addition, economic sanctions may be, and have been, imposed against certain countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals. Economic sanctions and other similar governmental actions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate the Portfolio's ability to purchase or sell securities or groups of securities, or disrupt settlement, clearing and registration of securities and thus may make the Portfolio's investments in such securities less liquid or more difficult to value. In addition, as a result of economic sanctions, the Portfolio may be forced to sell or otherwise dispose of investments at inopportune times or prices. Certain foreign investments may also be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes, although the Portfolio will seek to minimize such withholding taxes whenever practical. Investors may be able to deduct such taxes in computing their taxable income or to use such amounts as credits (subject to a holding period and certain other restrictions) against their U.S. income taxes if more than 50% of the Portfolio's total assets at the close of any taxable year consist of stock or securities of foreign corporations. Ownership of unsponsored Depositary Receipts may not entitle the Portfolio to financial or other reports from the issuer to which it would be entitled as the owner of sponsored Depositary Receipts. See also "Shareholder Information—Tax Considerations" below.

Geopolitical Risk. The value of your investment in the Portfolio is based on the market prices of the securities the Portfolio holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Portfolio owns and the markets in which the securities trade. The interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Portfolio may decline in value due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, wars, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. Further, the recent rise of nationalist economic policies, including trade protectionism may have a negative impact on the Portfolio's performance. It is difficult to predict when similar events or policies may affect the U.S. or global financial markets or the effects that such events or policies may have. Any such events or policies could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Portfolio.

Geographic Risk. Concentration of the investments of the Portfolio in issuers located in a particular country or region will subject such Portfolio, to a greater extent than if investments were less concentrated, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions, and developments that may be particular to that country or region, such as: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; social, political, regulatory, economic or environmental developments; or natural disasters.

ESG Integration. Harding Loevner's integration of ESG-related risks and opportunities as part of its investment process may impact the Portfolio's performance, including relative to similar funds that do not consider such risks and opportunities. Harding Loevner's assessment of ESG-related risks and opportunities in the course of identifying and selecting investments requires subjective judgment, which may turn out to be incorrect. Such assessment is also made more difficult when relevant data about a company is limited. A company's ESG-related risks and opportunities or Harding Loevner's assessment of such risks and opportunities may change over time.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies. Investment in smaller and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than investment in larger, more established companies. Their common stock and other securities may trade less frequently and in limited volume. Accordingly, the prices of such securities are generally more sensitive to purchase and sale transactions and tend to be more volatile than the prices of securities of companies with larger market capitalizations. Because of this, if the Portfolio wishes to sell a large quantity of a small or medium-sized company's shares, it may have to sell at a lower price than it believes is reflective of the value of the shares, or it may have to sell in smaller quantities than desired and over a period of time. These companies may face greater business risks because they lack the management depth or experience, financial resources, product diversification, or competitive strengths of larger companies, and they may be more adversely affected by poor economic conditions. There may be less publicly-available information about smaller companies than larger companies. Small company stocks, as a group, tend to go in and out of favor based on economic conditions and market sentiment, and during certain periods will perform poorly relative to other types of investments, including larger company stocks. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater these risks become.

Participation Notes. Participation notes are issued by banks, or broker-dealers, or their affiliates and are designed to replicate the return of a particular underlying equity or debt security, currency, or market. When the participation note matures, the issuer of the participation note will pay to, or receive from, the Portfolio the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the time of purchase and that instrument's value at maturity. Participation notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying security, currency, or market that they seek to replicate. The Portfolio has no rights under participation notes against the issuer(s) of the underlying security(ies) and must rely on the creditworthiness of the issuer(s) of the participation notes. In general, the opportunity to sell participation notes to a third party will be limited or nonexistent.

NAV Risk. The net asset value of the Portfolio and the value of your investment will fluctuate.

Financials Sector Risk. To the extent the Portfolio invests in securities and other obligations of issuers in the financials sector, the Portfolio will be vulnerable to events affecting companies in the financials industry. Examples of risks affecting the financials sector include changes in governmental regulation, issues relating to the availability and cost of capital, changes in interest rates and/or monetary policy, and price competition. In addition, financials companies are often more highly leveraged than other companies, making them inherently riskier.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles (e.g., "growth" or "value") tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment. One style will underperform other styles over certain periods when that style is out of favor or does not respond as positively to market or other events. The Portfolio may outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. There may be market and economic conditions under which an investment philosophy emphasizing high business quality and earnings growth, as is applied to the Portfolio, will underperform other investment styles. At times, the market may place a greater emphasis on current dividends or to discount prospective returns on capital investment for future growth, which would tend to favor a value style of investing.

Management Risk. A strategy used by Harding Loevner may fail to produce the intended results or expected returns, causing the Portfolio to lose value or fail to meet its investment objective or underperform funds with similar investment objectives and strategies.

Debt Security Risk. Debt securities may lose value due to unfavorable fluctuations in the level of interest rates or due to a decline in the creditworthiness of the issuer. As interest rates rise, the value of debt securities generally declines. This risk is generally greater for debt securities with longer maturities than for debt securities with shorter maturities.

Credit Quality. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can behave differently from the value of the market as a whole. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain other types of securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain other types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments, and such securities might be difficult to resell.

Counterparty (or Default) Risk. An issuer of fixed-income securities held by the Portfolio or a counterparty to a derivative transaction entered into by the Portfolio may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer of the security will default on its obligation. High-quality securities are generally believed to have relatively low degrees of credit risk. The Portfolio intends to enter into financial transactions only with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. To the extent that the Portfolio focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are securities that the Portfolio does not reasonably expect to be able to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions within seven business days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment and includes securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale, time deposits, repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days and securities that do not have readily available market quotations. In addition, although the Portfolio does not expect to, the Portfolio may invest in securities that are sold in private placement transactions between their issuers and their purchasers and that are neither listed on an exchange nor traded over-the-counter. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Portfolio's ability to dispose of particular securities and may limit the Portfolio's ability to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating net asset value and to sell securities at fair value. If any privately placed securities held by the Portfolio are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Portfolio may be required to bear the expenses of registration.

High Yield/High Risk Securities. The Portfolio may invest in debt and convertible securities rated lower than Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P, or unrated securities of equivalent quality (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") as determined by Harding Loevner. Junk bonds typically offer a higher yield, but involve greater risk and are less liquid than higher grade debt securities. The lower the ratings of such debt securities, the greater their risks render them like equity securities. The Portfolio may not invest in securities rated, at the time of investment, C or below by Moody's, or D or below by S&P, or the equivalent as determined by Harding Loevner, which may be in default with respect to payment of principal or interest.

New Portfolio Risk. The Portfolio is new and has limited operating history, and there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors may determine to liquidate the Portfolio. The Board of Directors can initiate liquidation without shareholder approval if it determines it is in the best interest of shareholders. Nevertheless, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. Additionally, large outflows may have a greater impact on the economic viability of a new portfolio with limited operating history and fewer assets than more established portfolios.

Derivatives and Hedging. Because some emerging market countries may present difficulties for efficient foreign investment, the Portfolio may use equity derivative securities to gain exposure to those countries. The Portfolio may use derivative instruments, including without limitation, options, futures, participation notes, options on futures, forwards, swaps, structured securities, and derivatives relating to foreign currency transactions (collectively, “derivatives”), for hedging purposes and to increase overall return for the Portfolio. The use of derivatives involves special risks, including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Portfolio’s orientation as to certain anticipated market movements is incorrect, the possibility that the use of derivatives could result in greater losses than if they had not been used. To the extent the Portfolio engages in derivatives in an attempt to hedge certain exposures or risks, there can be no assurance that the Portfolio’s hedging investments or transactions will be effective. In addition, hedging investments or transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses, which may adversely affect the Portfolio.

Options and Futures. The Portfolio may purchase or sell options. If the Portfolio buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument, foreign currency or contract, such as a swap agreement or futures contract, on the underlying instrument or foreign currency at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Portfolio. If the Portfolio sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Portfolio a specific amount of the underlying instrument, swap, foreign currency, or futures contract on the underlying instrument or foreign currency at an agreed-upon price during a period of time or on a specific date typically in exchange for a premium received by the Portfolio. The sale of put and call options could result in losses to the Portfolio, force the purchase or sale of portfolio securities at inopportune times, or for prices higher or lower than current market values, or cause the Portfolio to hold a security it might otherwise sell. The purchase of options involves costs associated with the option premium and, if the option is exercised, risks associated with the settlement and the creditworthiness of the party selling the option. The use of options and futures transactions entails certain special risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of futures contracts and price movements in the related portfolio position of the Portfolio could create the possibility that losses on the derivative will be greater than gains in the value of the Portfolio’s position. The loss from investing in futures transactions that are unhedged or uncovered is potentially unlimited. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances and certain over-the-counter options could have no markets. The Portfolio might not be able to close out certain positions without incurring substantial losses. To the extent the Portfolio utilizes futures and options transactions for hedging, such transactions should tend to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position and, at the same time, limit any potential gain to the Portfolio that might result from an increase in value of the position. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would the purchase of options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium and transaction costs.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures regarding disclosure of the Portfolio’s portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Portfolio holdings information as of each calendar quarter end is available to shareholders on the Fund’s website. This information is available no sooner than five (5) business days after the applicable calendar quarter end. Certain other additional information about the Fund’s Portfolio is available publicly on the website for AMG Funds, www.amgfunds.com.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

Harding Loevner serves as investment adviser to the Fund's Portfolio. Harding Loevner, established in 1989, is a registered investment adviser that provides global investment management for private investors and institutions. As of August 31, 2022, Harding Loevner managed approximately $58.2 billion in assets. Harding Loevner is located at 400 Crossing Boulevard, Fourth Floor, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807.

Subject to the direction and authority of the Board of Directors, Harding Loevner provides investment advisory services to the Portfolio pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"). Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Harding Loevner is responsible for providing investment research and advice, determining which portfolio securities shall be purchased or sold by the Portfolio, purchasing and selling securities on behalf of the Portfolio, and determining how voting and other rights with respect to the portfolio securities of the Portfolio are exercised in accordance with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies, and restrictions. Harding Loevner also provides office space, equipment, and personnel necessary to manage the Portfolio. Harding Loevner bears the expense of providing the above services to the Portfolio.

For its services, Harding Loevner will receive an advisory fee from the Portfolio of 0.70%. Harding Loevner may make payments from its own resources to parties that provide distribution, recordkeeping, shareholder communication, and other services under mutual fund supermarket and other programs. See also "Distribution of Fund Shares" below.

Advisory Contract Approval

A discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Portfolio will be available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended October 31, 2022.

Portfolio Management

Bryan Lloyd, CFA has been a portfolio manager since 2014 and an analyst since 2011 when he joined Harding Loevner. As an analyst, he focuses on financials companies. Mr. Lloyd graduated from Lafayette College in 1996. Mr. Lloyd serves as a portfolio manager for the International Equity Portfolio and the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Mr. Lloyd has held his position since the Portfolio's inception.

Babatunde Ojo, CFA has been a portfolio manager since 2014 and an analyst since 2012. As an analyst, he focuses on frontier emerging markets companies. Mr. Ojo graduated from University of Lagos in 2002. He received an MBA in Finance and Management from University of Pennsylvania, the Wharton School, in 2012 and joined Harding Loevner that same year. Mr. Ojo serves as co-lead portfolio manager for the Frontier Emerging Markets Portfolio and a portfolio manager for the International Equity Portfolio and the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Mr. Ojo has held his position since the Portfolio's inception.

Ferrill Roll, CFA has been a portfolio manager since 2001, an analyst since 1996, Co-Chief Investment Officer from 2016 to 2020 and Chief Investment Officer since 2020. As an analyst, he focuses on financials companies. Mr. Roll graduated from Stanford University in 1980 and joined Harding Loevner in 1996. Mr. Roll serves as a co-lead portfolio manager for the International Equity Portfolio and a portfolio manager for the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Mr. Roll has held his position since the Portfolio's inception.

Patrick Todd, CFA has been a portfolio manager since 2017 and an analyst since 2012 when he joined Harding Loevner. As an analyst, he focuses on health care and real estate companies. Mr. Todd graduated from Harvard University in 2002 and received an MBA in Applied Value Investing from Columbia Business School in 2011. Mr. Todd serves as a portfolio manager for the International Equity Portfolio and the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Mr. Todd has held his position since the Portfolio's inception.

Andrew West, CFA has been a portfolio manager since 2014 and an analyst since 2006. From 2011 to 2019, he also served as Manager of Investment Research. As an analyst, he focuses on consumer discretionary and industrials companies. Mr. West graduated from the University of Central Florida in 1991 and received an MBA in Finance and International Business from New York University, Leonard N. Stern School of Business, in 2003. He joined Harding Loevner in 2006. Mr. West serves as a co-lead portfolio manager for the International Equity Portfolio and a portfolio manager for the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio. Mr. West has held his position since the Portfolio's inception.

Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, their management of other funds and their ownership of the Fund can be found in the SAI.

Portfolio Expenses

The Portfolio pays for all of its expenses out of its own assets. Harding Loevner or other service providers may waive all or any portion of their fees and reimburse certain expenses to the Portfolio. Any fee waiver or expense reimbursement would increase the investment performance of the Portfolio for the period during which the waiver or reimbursement is in effect.

Shareholder Information

Determination of Net Asset Value

The "net asset value" per share ("NAV") of the Portfolio is calculated as of the close of business (normally 4:00 p.m. New York Time) on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, except when trading is restricted (a "Business Day"). The Portfolio determines its NAV per share by subtracting the Portfolio's liabilities (including accrued expenses and dividends payable) from the total value of the Portfolio's investments and other assets and dividing the result by the total issued and outstanding shares of the Portfolio. Because the Portfolio may invest in foreign securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that may trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the value of the Portfolio's assets may be affected on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Portfolio's shares.

The Portfolio's investments are valued based on market quotations, or if market quotations are not "readily available," as defined by Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("Rule 2a-5"), the fair value of the Portfolio's investments may be determined in good faith pursuant to Rule 2a-5 and in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Directors as discussed below.

Fair Valuation. Since trading in many foreign securities is normally completed before the time at which the Portfolio calculates its NAV, the effect on the value of such securities held by the Portfolio of events that occur between the close of trading in the security and the time at which the Portfolio prices its securities would not be reflected in the Portfolio's calculation of its NAV if foreign securities were generally valued at their closing prices.

To address this issue, the Board of Directors has approved the daily use of independently provided quantitative models that may adjust the closing prices of certain foreign equity securities based on information that becomes available after the foreign market closes, through the application of an adjustment factor to such securities' closing prices. Adjustment factors may be greater than, less than, or equal to one. Thus, use of these quantitative models could cause the Portfolio's NAV per share to differ significantly from that which would have been calculated using closing market prices. The use of these quantitative models is also intended to decrease the opportunities for persons to engage in "time zone arbitrage," i.e., trading intended to take advantage of stale closing prices in foreign markets that could affect the NAV of the Portfolio.

Additionally, any securities for which market quotations are not "readily available," as defined by Rule 2a-5, are priced by Harding Loevner, as valuation designee, at "fair value as determined in good faith" pursuant to Rule 2a-5 and in accordance with procedures approved by and under the general supervision of the Board of Directors.

Purchase and Redemption of Shares

Purchases. The minimum initial investment in the Institutional Class of the Portfolio is $100,000. Additional purchases or redemptions may be of any amount. Institutions may satisfy the minimum investment by aggregating their fiduciary accounts. The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment amount for the Portfolio.

The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive purchase orders on its behalf. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized agent receives the order in proper form. Share purchase orders placed through an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee will be priced at the NAV per share next determined after they are received in proper form by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee and accepted by the Fund. With respect to purchases of Portfolio shares through certain brokers: 1) a broker may charge transaction fees, brokerage commissions, or other different, or additional fees; 2) duplicate mailings of Fund material to shareholders who reside at the same address may be eliminated; and 3) the minimum initial investment through certain brokers may be less than a direct purchase with the Fund.

The investment strategies used by Harding Loevner to manage the Funds have capacity limitations. In circumstances where the amount of total exposure to a strategy or investment type for a Fund is, in the opinion of Harding Loevner, capacity constrained, Harding Loevner, in consultation with the Board, reserves the right to close the Fund to new investors and/or impose restrictions on new investments in the Fund.

The offering of shares of the Portfolio is continuous and purchases of shares of the Portfolio may be made on any Business Day. The Fund offers shares of the Portfolio at a public offering price equal to the NAV per share next determined after receipt of a purchase order.

You may be required to pay a commission directly to a broker or financial intermediary for effecting transactions in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio.

Investors may be required to demonstrate eligibility to buy shares of the Portfolio before an investment is accepted.

The Fund and Harding Loevner may make exceptions or otherwise modify this policy at any time. For questions about qualifying to purchase shares of the Portfolio, please call (877) 435-8105.

You may purchase shares of the Portfolio utilizing the following methods:

Wire Transfer. Purchases of shares may be made by wire transfer of Federal funds. Share purchase orders are effective on the date when the Transfer Agent receives a completed Account Application Form (and other required documents) and Federal funds become available to the Fund in the Fund's account with the Transfer Agent as set forth below. The shareholder's bank may impose a charge to execute the wire transfer. Please call the Transfer Agent at (877) 435-8105 for instructions and policies on purchasing shares by wire.

In order to purchase shares on a particular Business Day, a purchaser must call the Transfer Agent as soon as possible, but no later than by the close of business (normally 4:00 p.m. New York Time), to inform the Fund of the incoming wire transfer and clearly indicate the name of the Portfolio and which class of shares is to be purchased. If Federal funds are received by the Fund that same day, the order will be effective on that day. If the Fund receives trade instructions after the above-mentioned cut-off time, or if the Transfer Agent does not receive Federal funds, such purchase order shall be executed as of the date that Federal funds are received. Portfolio shares are normally issued upon receipt of payment by cash, check, or wire transfer.

Check. A check used to purchase shares in the Portfolio must be payable to the Portfolio in which you wish to purchase shares, and must be drawn against funds on deposit at a U.S. bank. For a new account, the order must include a completed Account Application Form (and other required documents, if any). For an existing account, the order should include the account number from your statement. In all cases, the purchase price is based on the NAV per share next determined after the purchase order and check are received and deposited in good order. The Fund or the Transfer Agent reserves the right to reject any check. All checks for share purchases should be sent to the Fund's Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail:
Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc.
c/o The Northern Trust Company
P.O. Box 4766
Chicago, Illinois 60680-4766

Overnight Delivery:
The Northern Trust Company
Attn: Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc.
333 South Wabash Avenue
Attn: Funds Center, Floor 38
Chicago, Illinois 60604

The Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion: (i) to suspend or modify the offering of the Portfolio's shares; (ii) to reject purchase orders; and (iii) to modify or eliminate the minimum initial investment in Portfolio shares. Purchase orders may be refused if, for example, they are of a size that could disrupt management of the Portfolio.

Please note that in compliance with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the Fund's Transfer Agent will verify certain information on your account application as part of the Fund's anti-money laundering compliance program. If you do not supply the necessary information, the Fund's Transfer Agent may not be able to open your account. Additionally, if the Fund's Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity or that of another person authorized to act on your behalf, or if it believes it has identified potentially criminal activity, the Fund reserves the right to close your account or take any other action it deems reasonable or required by law.

Redemptions. Upon the request of a shareholder, the Fund will redeem all or any part of the shares held through the account. The redemption price is the NAV per share next determined after receipt by the Transfer Agent of proper notice of redemption as described below. If the Transfer Agent receives such notice by the close of business (normally 4:00 p.m. New York Time) on any Business Day, the redemption will be effective on the date of receipt.

Payment of redemption proceeds made by check or wire will normally be made within one to three Business Days following receipt of the redemption request, or at other times in accordance with the requirements of your intermediary.

For Shares held directly with the Fund, payment of redemption proceeds by wire will normally be made on the next Business Day following receipt of the redemption order. For payment by check, the Portfolio typically expects to mail the check on the next Business Day following receipt of the redemption order.

For Shares held through financial intermediaries, the length of time that the Portfolio typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends on the method of payment and the agreement between the financial intermediary and the Portfolio. For redemption proceeds that are paid directly to you by the Portfolio, the Portfolio typically expects to make payments by wire or by mailing a check on the next Business Day following the Portfolio's receipt of a redemption order from the financial intermediary. For payments that are made to your financial intermediary for transmittal to you, the Portfolio expects to pay redemption proceeds to the financial intermediary within one to three Business Days following the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order from the financial intermediary.

Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time the Portfolio typically expects and may take up to seven days, as permitted by the 1940 Act.

For redemption orders that settle on federal bank holidays, your redemption proceeds will be sent on the next Business Day following the holiday.

If you are redeeming shares recently purchased by check or electronic transaction, your redemption may not be paid until your check or electronic transaction has cleared. This may delay your payment for up to 10 days. If the notice is received on a day that is not a Business Day or after the above-mentioned cut-off time, the redemption notice will be deemed received as of the next Business Day.

The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive redemption orders on its behalf. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized agent receives the order in proper form. Share redemption orders placed through an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee will be priced at the Portfolio's NAV per share next determined after they are received in good order by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

The Fund imposes no charge to redeem shares; however, a shareholder's or broker's bank may impose its own wire transfer fee for receipt of a wire. Redemptions may be executed in any amount requested by the shareholder up to the amount the shareholder has invested in the Portfolio. When a shareholder's account balance falls below the minimum initial investment amount of a class in which such shareholder is invested following a redemption, such shareholder will be notified that the minimum account balance is not being maintained and will be allowed 60 days to make additional investments. If such shareholder does not make additional investments, then the Portfolio may close the account.

To redeem shares, a shareholder or any authorized agent (so designated on the Account Application Form) must provide the Transfer Agent with the dollar or share amount to be redeemed, the account to which the redemption proceeds should be wired (which account shall have been previously designated by the shareholder on its Account Application Form), the name of the shareholder, and the shareholder's account number. Shares that are redeemed prior to the record date of a distribution do not receive dividends.

Certain requests or changes must be made in writing to the Transfer Agent and must include a signature guaranteed by a national bank that is a member of the Medallion Signature Program, using the specific Medallion "Guaranteed" stamp. Notarized signatures are not sufficient. Further documentation may be required when the Transfer Agent deems it appropriate. Requests or changes must include a Signature Guarantee if a shareholder:

- wishes to change its authorized agent;
- wishes to redeem shares within 10 Business Days of changing the account address of record;
- wishes to change the account designated to receive redemption proceeds; or
- requests that a check be mailed to a different address than the record address.

A shareholder may request redemption by calling the Transfer Agent (toll-free) at (877) 435-8105. Telephone redemption privileges are made available to shareholders of the Fund on the Account Application Form. The Fund or the Transfer Agent employ reasonable procedures designed to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. The Fund or the Transfer Agent may require personal identification codes and will only wire funds according to pre-existing bank account instructions. No bank account instruction changes will be accepted via telephone.

Generally, all redemptions will be for cash. Periodically, the Portfolio may satisfy redemption requests by accessing a line of credit or overdraft facility. On a less regular basis, under stressed market conditions, as well as for other temporary or emergency purposes, the Portfolio may satisfy redemption requests by distributing redemption proceeds in-kind (instead of cash) or by borrowing through other sources. While the Portfolio does not generally expect to use redemptions in-kind, the Fund reserves the right to redeem from the Portfolio in-kind to manage the impact of large redemptions on the Portfolio. Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of a Portfolio's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order.

Redemption proceeds will only be paid to the shareholder of record, to a financial intermediary holding an account in the name of the shareholder of record, or to a court-appointed guardian or executor of the shareholder of record.

Restrictions on Frequent Trading. Frequent purchases and sales of the Portfolio's shares can harm shareholders in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term shareholders by increasing costs (such as brokerage commissions) to the Portfolio and by disrupting portfolio management strategies. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures to discourage frequent trading of Portfolio shares. The Fund uses fair value pricing of securities to discourage frequent trading and eliminate the opportunity for time zone arbitrage. While the Fund is committed to preventing market timing and disruptive frequent trading in the Portfolio, there is no guarantee that the Fund or its agents will be able to detect all instances of time zone arbitrage and frequent trading.

Omnibus accounts are maintained by intermediaries acting on behalf of multiple shareholders. Since individual trades in omnibus accounts are not ordinarily disclosed to the Fund, the Fund may be unable to detect or deter frequent trading by participants in such omnibus accounts.

Exchange Privilege. Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio may be exchanged for shares of another Portfolio or class of the Fund (excluding Institutional Class Z) based on the respective NAV of the shares involved in the exchange, if: (i) the shareholder wishing to exchange shares resides in a state where the Portfolio and class of shares to be acquired are qualified for sale; and (ii) the investment meets the minimum investment requirement for the Portfolio and class of shares to be acquired. The following table includes the minimum initial investment required by each class of each Portfolio. Please note, all classes and Portfolios listed below (other than International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio) are not offered in this Prospectus.

Portfolio	Minimum Initial Investment (by Class)				
	$5,000	$100,000	$500,000	$10,000,000	$25,000,000
Global Equity	Advisor Class	Institutional Class			
International Equity	Investor Class	Institutional Class			
International Small Companies	Investor Class	Institutional Class			
Institutional Emerging Markets‡			Institutional Class		
Emerging Markets‡	Advisor Class				
Frontier Emerging Markets	Investor Class	Institutional Class I		Institutional Class II	
Global Equity Research		Institutional Class			
International Equity Research		Institutional Class			
Emerging Markets Research		Institutional Class			
Chinese Equity		Institutional Class			
Emerging Markets ex China		Institutional Class			
International Developed Markets Equity		Institutional Class			

‡ Shares of the Portfolio may not be available for purchase by all investors. For more information, see the section "Shareholder Information—Purchase and Redemption of Shares" in the Portfolio's Prospectus.

An exchange order is treated for tax purposes the same as a redemption (on which a taxable gain or loss may be realized) followed by a purchase and may be subject to federal income tax. Investors who wish to make exchanges should telephone the Transfer Agent (toll-free) at (877) 435-8105.

In addition, a shareholder holding shares of a Portfolio through fee-based (advisory) programs of certain intermediaries may decide to transfer such shares to a brokerage (non-advisory) account of such intermediaries.

Dividends

The Portfolio will declare a dividend from its net investment income and distributions from its realized net short-term and net long-term capital gains, if any, at least annually, and (unless a shareholder has elected to receive cash) pay such dividends and distributions by automatically reinvesting in additional shares of the Portfolio at the NAV per share on the ex-date of the dividends or distributions.

Tax Considerations

The following discussion is for general information only. An investor should consult with his or her own tax adviser as to the tax consequences of an investment in the Portfolio, including the status of distributions from the Portfolio under applicable state or local law. The Portfolio is not managed to maximize tax efficiency for taxable shareholders, although in certain situations, the Portfolio may decide to take into account the tax effects of investment decisions.

Federal Income Taxes. The Portfolio intends to distribute all of its taxable income by automatically reinvesting dividends in additional shares of the Portfolio and distributing those shares to its shareholders, unless a shareholder elects on the Account Application Form to receive cash payments for such distributions.

Shareholders receiving distributions from the Portfolio in the form of additional shares will be treated for federal income tax purposes as receiving a distribution of the amount of cash that they would have received had they elected to receive the distribution in cash.

Dividends paid by the Portfolio from its investment company taxable income (including interest and net short-term capital gains) will be taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income, whether received in cash or in additional shares. Distributions of net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable to shareholders at the applicable capital gains rates, regardless of how long they have held their shares. If a portion of the Portfolio's income consists of qualifying dividends paid by corporations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Portfolio may be eligible for either the corporate dividends-received deduction or the lower individual tax rate on qualified dividends if both the Portfolio and shareholder satisfy applicable holding period requirements. The maximum individual rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" and long-term capital gains is currently generally either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Portfolio and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Portfolio shares) of U.S. individuals, estates, and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

The sale or exchange of Portfolio shares is a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes. Each shareholder will generally recognize a gain or loss on such transactions equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of the net sales proceeds and the shareholder's tax basis in the Portfolio shares. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the shareholder held its Portfolio shares as a capital asset. Any capital gain or loss will generally be treated either as long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder held the Portfolio shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or exchange, or otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss.

If a shareholder buys shares of the Portfolio before a distribution, the shareholder will be subject to tax on the entire amount of the taxable distribution received. Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gain earned by the Portfolio before their investment (and thus were included in the price they paid for their Portfolio shares).

The Portfolio (or its administrative agents) are required to report to the Internal Revenue Service and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for sale transactions of shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012. Shareholders may elect to have one of several cost basis methods applied to their account when calculating the cost basis of shares sold, including average cost, first-in, first-out or some other specific identification method. Unless you instruct otherwise, the Portfolio will use average cost as their default cost basis method, and will treat sales as first coming from shares purchased prior to January 1, 2012. If average cost is used for the first sale of shares covered by these new rules, the shareholder may only use an alternative cost method for shares purchased prospectively. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best cost basis method for their tax situation. Shareholders that hold their shares through a financial intermediary should contact such financial intermediary with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Portfolio in October, November or December with a record date in any such month and paid by the Portfolio during January of the following calendar year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. The Fund will inform shareholders of the amount and tax status of all amounts treated as distributed to them after the close of each calendar year.

If more than 50% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets at the close of any taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Portfolio will be eligible to file an election with the Internal Revenue Service that would generally enable its shareholders to benefit from any foreign tax credit or deduction available for any foreign taxes the Portfolio pays. Pursuant to this election, a shareholder will be required to include in gross income (in addition to dividends actually received) its pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio, and may be entitled either to deduct its pro rata share of the foreign taxes in computing its taxable income or to use the amount as a foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability (subject to certain holding period and other requirements). The consequences of such an election are discussed in more detail in the SAI.

The Portfolio may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate on all distributions payable to shareholders if they fail to provide the Portfolio with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if they have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against U.S. federal income tax liability.

Foreign shareholders may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from the Portfolio, as discussed in more detail in the SAI.

State and Local Taxes. The Portfolio may be subject to state, local, or foreign taxation in any jurisdiction in which the Portfolio may be deemed to be doing business.

Portfolio distributions may be subject to state and local taxes. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the particular tax consequences of an investment in the Portfolio.

The foregoing discussion is only a brief summary of the important federal tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the federal, state or local income tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and this discussion is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Accordingly, potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situation.

Shareholder Communications

Inquiries concerning the Fund may be made by writing to Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc., c/o The Northern Trust Company, Attn: Funds Center, Floor 38, 333 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604 or by calling the Fund (toll-free) at (877) 435-8105.

When the Fund sends financial reports, notices, prospectuses, and other regulatory materials to shareholders, we attempt to reduce the volume of mail you receive by sending one copy of these documents to two or more account holders who share the same address. This will continue indefinitely, unless you notify us otherwise. Should you wish to receive individual copies of materials, please call the Transfer Agent at (877) 435-8105. Once we have received your instructions, you will begin receiving individual copies for each account at the same address within 30 days.

Distribution of Fund Shares
Shares of the Fund are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Quasar") pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") between Harding Loevner, the Fund, and Quasar, under which Quasar serves as the exclusive distributor of the Fund.

The Fund has agreements with various financial intermediaries under which customers of these intermediaries may purchase and hold shares of the Portfolio. These intermediaries assess fees in consideration for providing certain account maintenance, record keeping and transactional services. In recognition of the savings of expenses to the Fund arising from the intermediaries' assumption of non-distribution related functions that the Fund would otherwise perform, the Portfolio is authorized, pursuant to a Shareholder Servicing Plan, to pay to each intermediary up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to that intermediary (subject to any applicable fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement).

In addition, Harding Loevner may, at its own expense and out of its own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to financial intermediaries that distribute shares of the Portfolio or provide account maintenance, record keeping and transactional services. Harding Loevner may also share with financial advisors and 529 Plan managers and/or administrators certain marketing expenses or pay for the opportunity to distribute the Portfolio, sponsor informational meetings, seminars, client awareness events, support for marketing materials, or business building programs. These payments, sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing," do not change the price paid by investors to purchase the Fund's shares or the amount the Portfolio receives as proceeds from such sales. Such payments may differ as to amount among financial intermediaries based on various factors, including levels of assets and/or sales (based on gross or net sales) or some other criteria. In some circumstances, the payments may relate to the Portfolio's inclusion on a financial intermediary's preferred list of funds offered to its clients and may create an incentive for a broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary, or its representatives to recommend or offer shares of the Portfolio to its customers over other funds that do not have sponsors making similar payments. You may wish to consider whether such arrangements exist when evaluating any recommendations to purchase or sell shares of the Portfolio. The Fund may enter into additional similar arrangements in the future. Further information concerning these arrangements is included in the SAI.

Financial Highlights

No financial highlights are presented for the Portfolio because it had not commenced investment operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc. (The "Fund")

Privacy Notice

The Fund collects nonpublic personal information about you from the following sources:

- Information, such as your name, address, social security number, assets, and income, submitted by you on applications, forms, or in other written or verbal customer communications. This information may also be provided by a consultant or intermediary acting on your behalf.
- Information that results from any transaction performed by us for you.

The Fund will not disclose any nonpublic personal information about you or its former customers to anyone except as permitted or required by law.

If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, the Fund will adhere to the privacy policies and practices as described in this notice.

The Fund restricts access to your personal and account information to only those employees who need to know that information to provide products or services to you. The Fund maintains physical, administrative and technical safeguards to protect your nonpublic personal information.

[This page is not part of the Prospectus]

Availability of Additional Information About the Fund

The SAI, dated September 28, 2022, as may be supplemented thereafter, containing additional information about the Fund and the International Developed Markets Equity Portfolio, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Portfolio's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

To order free copies of the Fund's annual or semi-annual report or its SAI, to request other information about the Fund and to make general shareholder inquiries, call (toll free) 1(877)435-8105, or write to the following address:

Harding, Loevner Funds, Inc.
c/o The Northern Trust Company
P.O. Box 4766
Chicago, Illinois 60680-4766

The SAI and the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports are also available free of charge on Harding Loevner's website at hardingloevnerfunds.com.

Reports and other information about the Fund are also available on the EDGAR database on the Commission's Internet site at SEC.gov or by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov. A duplication fee will be applied to written requests and needs to be paid at the time your request is submitted.

Investment Company Act
file number 811-07739

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