International Equity Research

Quarterly Report | Year End 2022

HARDING LOEVNER

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Composite Performance

Total Return (%) — Periods Ended December 31, 2022[1]

	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years[2]	5 Years[2]	Since Inception[2,3]
HL International Equity Research (Gross of Fees)	15.38	-19.89	-0.58	1.39	6.23
HL International Equity Research (Net of Fees)	15.18	-20.45	-1.29	0.67	5.46
MSCI All Country World ex US Index[4,5]	14.37	-15.57	0.53	1.36	5.30

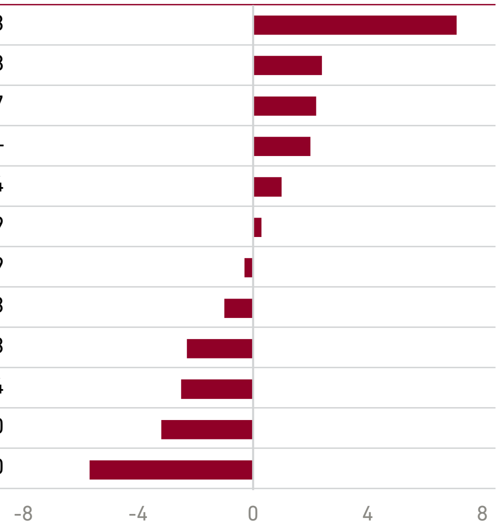
[1]The Composite performance returns shown are preliminary; [2]Annualized Returns; [3]Inception Date: December 31, 2015; [4]The benchmark index; [5]Gross of withholding taxes.

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)

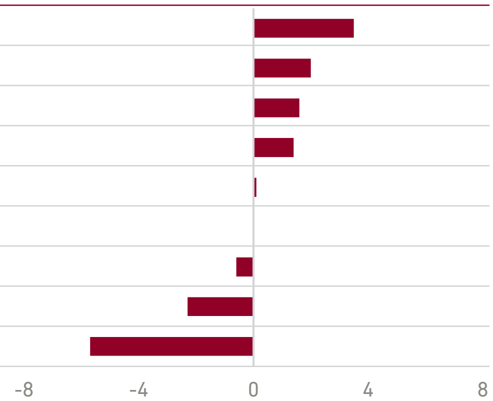
Sector	HL IER	ACWI ex US
Industrials	19.4	12.3
Health Care	12.2	9.8
Info Technology	12.9	10.7
Cash	2.0	–
Cons Discretionary	12.4	11.4
Cons Staples	9.2	8.9
Comm Services	5.6	5.9
Real Estate	1.3	2.3
Utilities	1.0	3.3
Materials	5.9	8.4
Financials	17.8	21.0
Energy	0.3	6.0

Under / Over



Geography	HL IER	ACWI ex US
Europe EMU	24.1	20.6
Cash	2.0	–
Emerging Markets	29.9	28.3
Frontier Markets[6]	1.4	–
Japan	14.1	14.0
Middle East	0.5	0.5
Europe ex EMU	20.2	20.8
Pacific ex Japan	5.8	8.1
Canada	2.0	7.7

Under / Over



[6]Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the Index.

Sector and geographic allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant International Equity Research Composite GIPS Presentation. Source: Harding Loevner International Equity Research Model; MSCI Inc. and S&P. MSCI Inc. and S&P do not make any express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any GICS data contained herein.

Market Review

Stock markets rebounded sharply in the fourth quarter, buoyed by slowing inflation and falling US bond yields. All sectors and regions finished in positive territory. For the full year, however, stock markets finished deep in negative territory, their worst annual performance since 2008.

After peaking in June, US inflation subsided modestly, giving the Federal Reserve some much needed breathing room to slow the pace of its rate increases. Europe's inflation appeared to peak this quarter, with the energy supply crisis there easing. Labor markets, however, remained tight, with job openings plentiful, wage gains widespread, and jobless claims stable. In December, the US Federal Reserve boosted its short-term borrowing rate by 50 basis points—a slower pace than the four prior jumbo 75 basis point increases. The Bank of England, Swiss National Bank, and European Central Bank all followed suit with similarly attenuated rate hikes. The messaging on monetary policy, however, remained resolutely hawkish as central bankers signaled that the fight against inflation was far from over by raising their estimates for terminal rates.

MSCI ACWI ex US Index Performance (USD %)

Sector	4Q 2022	Trailing 12 Months
Communication Services	12.0	-21.5
Consumer Discretionary	14.8	-21.2
Consumer Staples	9.8	-11.6
Energy	13.5	8.8
Financials	15.7	-6.7
Health Care	14.1	-12.8
Industrials	17.4	-17.9
Information Technology	13.6	-34.2
Materials	16.6	-10.7
Real Estate	10.5	-20.3
Utilities	13.0	-10.4
Geography	**4Q 2022**	**Trailing 12 Months**
Canada	7.6	-12.2
Emerging Markets	9.8	-19.7
Europe EMU	22.9	-17.2
Europe ex EMU	16.2	-11.7
Japan	13.3	-16.3
Middle East	0.6	-26.2
Pacific ex Japan	15.7	-5.9
MSCI ACWI ex US Index	14.4	-15.6

Source: FactSet (as of December 31, 2022). MSCI Inc. and S&P.

Long-term bond yields fell on mounting fears that elevated short-term borrowing costs are not only having their intended effect of choking off inflation and speculative activity but also may be strangling the more productive areas of the economy, tipping it into outright recession. After peaking in October, the yield on the 10-year Treasury fell nearly 40 bps, even as short-term rates reached their highest level since 2007, leading to the most-inverted yield curve since 1981. Many market observers and economists view such inversions as a time-tested recession indicator, with long bond investors trying to lock in the higher yields brought on by the monetary tightening before central banks are compelled to ease monetary policy once again as inflation subsides under a weaker economy.

Higher interest rates didn't just stifle speculative activity in cryptocurrencies and non-fungible tokens, they also began to weigh on leverage-dependent activity in the non-digital world. Private-equity capital inflows dried up and deal volumes fell precipitously, with firms resorting to all-cash deals to avoid higher debt costs—an unusual structure in an industry accustomed to layering leverage on to equity to enhance returns. Commercial real estate also showed signs of stress as soaring vacancies due to remote work collided with ballooning carrying costs. One of the largest private real estate funds was forced to halt redemptions, underscoring the effects of scarcer liquidity as the Fed tightens monetary policy. Residential real estate also felt the pinch from higher mortgage rates. The Case-Shiller U.S. National Home Price Index—a broad measure of US house prices—declined 3% through October from its summertime peak and housing starts plummeted 16% on a year-over-year basis in November. Meanwhile homes in Britain exhibited the sharpest price declines since the 2008 global financial crisis.

The dollar reversed course, falling against all major currencies as yield differentials declined, though the greenback remained up against most currencies for the year. The notable exceptions in the year were the Brazilian real and the Mexican peso, as interest rate increases in those countries began significantly earlier than in developed market economies. In late December, the Bank of Japan roiled bond markets after stepping back from its long-held yield curve control regime, signaling a potential end to its ultra-accommodative monetary policy, which sent the yen soaring.

In spite of looming recessionary fears, cyclical industry groups such as capital goods (Industrials) and semiconductors (Information Technology [IT]) outperformed in the quarter. Materials fared well alongside sustained demand for industrial metals such as copper, whose price rose over 10% in the quarter. Strong returns in insurance lifted Financials. Consumer Staples, home to less cyclical groups such as food, beverages, and

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 list of the 25 largest holdings at December 31, 2022 is available on page 6 of this report.

tobacco, trailed the index. In the full year, only the Energy sector managed any gains, with its fortunes lifted by the rise in oil and gas prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

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Viewed regionally, Europe both inside and outside the monetary union outperformed in the quarter. China, though underperforming the index for the quarter, also enjoyed a blistering relief rally after the country's zero-COVID policy was effectively rolled back following widespread protests that challenged President Xi Jinping's absolute control. For the full year, only Pacific ex Japan came close to positive territory, helped by more modest declines in resource-rich Australia and in Hong Kong, which bounced back with China's reopening. Although weaker in the quarter, the US dollar appreciation over the course of the full year still accounted for roughly 40% of the benchmark's losses for US-dollar-based investors. Despite the currency weakness, home-currency-equity-market declines were mild enough to help non-US stocks outperform the US market in the full year, for the first time since 2017.

The fastest-growing and most-expensive stocks underperformed by a wide margin in the quarter, resuming (after the third-quarter pause) the trend evident since COVID vaccine approvals in December 2020. For the year, the main theme was the de-rating of highly priced growth stocks, as the quintile of the fastest-growing companies trailed the slowest growing by a whopping 19%. The richest quintile of stocks by valuation trailed the least expensive by 23%. The MSCI ACWI ex US Growth Index lagged its value counterpart by 3% in the fourth quarter and by 15% for the full year.

Peformance and Attribution

The International Equity Research composite rose 15.4% gross of fees in the fourth quarter, ahead of the MSCI ACWI ex US Index, which rose 14.4%. For the year the portfolio fell 19.9% gross of fees, trailing the 15.6% decline of the benchmark.

Despite stocks rebounding over the quarter investors continued to shun the shares of high-quality growth companies relative to the shares of cheaper companies. Style headwinds accounted for between 60 to 90 bps of underperformance, which was more than offset by strong stocks within the Financials, Communication Services, and Consumer Discretionary sectors.

Within Consumer Discretionary, Japanese furniture retailer **NITORI** shares recovered after the yen rallied, reducing pressure on the company's sizeable, imported input costs. The shares of German automobile company **BMW** continued to make up their losses after a steep fall earlier in the year following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Among Financials, the shares of Spanish bank **BBVA** rose in anticipation of higher short-term interest rates, which should significantly boost net interest margins. The shares of two Communication Services companies, **Ipsos**, a global market research company and **Hakuhodo**, the second-largest advertising company in Japan, rallied, with both companies benefiting from their lead in digital technologies to maintain market share in their respective fields.

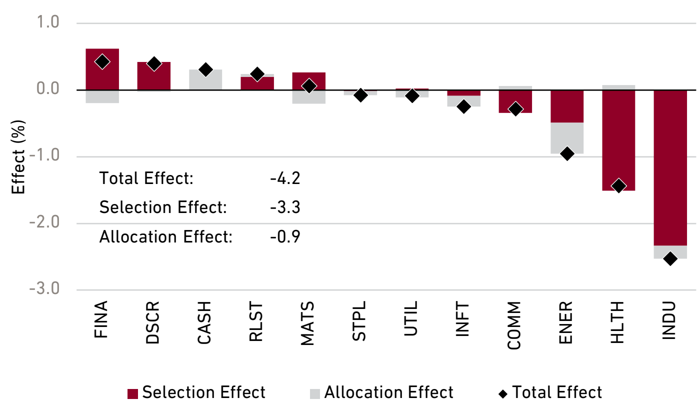
From a geographic perspective, Canada and Europe ex EMU were the biggest positive contributors to relative performance. Canadian excess returns were due in part to our underweight to that country's Financials sector. In Europe ex EMU, strong returns from Danish Biotech company **Genmab** and UK specialist manufacturer **Diploma** lifted performance.

For the year, the write-downs of our Russian holdings to effectively zero accounted for about 98 bps of the lost value,

Trailing 12 Months Performance Attribution

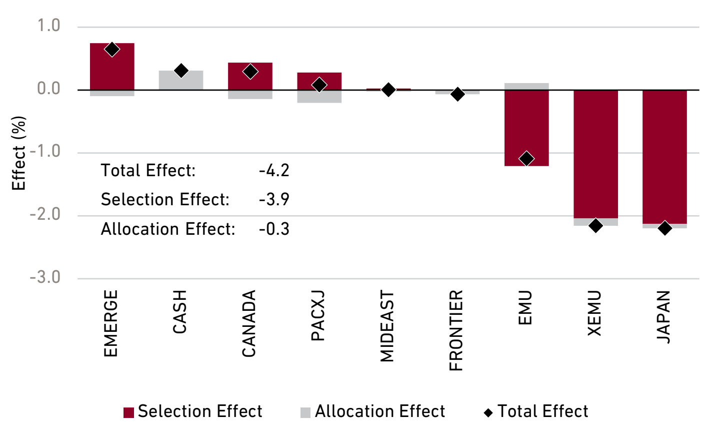
Sector

International Equity Research Composite vs. MSCI ACWI ex US Index



Geography

International Equity Research Composite vs. MSCI ACWI ex US Index



[1]Includes countries with less-developed markets outside the Index. Source: FactSet; Harding Loevner International Equity Research Composite; MSCI Inc. and S&P. The total effect shown here may differ from the variance of the Composite performance and benchmark performance shown on the first page of this report due to the way in which FactSet calculates performance attribution. This information is supplemental to the Composite GIPS Presentation.

while the portfolio's tilt toward higher-growth stocks accounted for half of the remainder of our underperformance. Despite our efforts to constrain our holdings of the priciest stocks, just under a quarter of the portfolio resides in the most expensive quintile due to the companies' combination of superior growth prospects and higher quality. In the lowest-priced cohort of stocks, we find some companies that meet our criteria for quality and growth, but remain underweight the group overall.

Perspective and Outlook

An all-too-human reaction to the poor performance of a particular type of asset is often a retroactive call to avoid it completely. Investors, exhibiting hindsight bias, express their regret with a blanket prohibition on the offender, hoping it will protect them from such indignities in the future.

For instance, at the twilight of the technology boom at the beginning of this century, such disgust was directed at value stocks. After those stocks lagged levitating growth stocks for multiple years, it was not uncommon to hear of large institutional investors scouring their holdings looking for value stocks lurking in their portfolios, lest their performance be dragged down by such plodding also-rans. Not coincidentally this moment marked the start of a lengthy period of value stock outperformance. We remarked on a second such era of antipathy toward value investing in our Annual Letter to Shareholders in October 2020.

Fossil fuel companies have also found themselves in the hot seat. After nearly a decade of underperformance, eliminating energy stocks from one's holdings seemed not just virtuous but also prudent. But despite the doom mongering, or perhaps because of the underinvestment caused by it, Energy was the top-returning sector in 2021 and again in 2022. The sector's profits have soared as energy prices recovered, and several countries have been furiously reversing their pledges to phase out fossil fuels, in some cases even looking for ways to incentivize multi-decade energy investments to make sure their populations can heat their homes in the immediate future. It's a pattern reminiscent of the US tobacco industry in the 1990s, which faced a plethora of legal risks to its products. Yet following a comprehensive legal settlement with the industry's main antagonists, tobacco stocks subsequently outperformed for much of the next two decades.

Chinese equities are the most recent asset class to be branded "uninvestable" by some, after falling 60% from their peak in February 2021 to their lows of November 2022. From 2016 through 2020, investors who were lured by the country's rapid growth and vast consumer market couldn't get enough of Chinese stocks. Throughout that period, the most common question we heard about Chinese stocks was why we didn't own more of them. But the sharp reversal, as cracks appeared in the country's investment-driven growth model along with resurgent geopolitical, social, and governance risks, has led to a wave of revulsion toward investments there.

None of this is to argue that smoking doesn't kill you, that carbon emissions from fossil fuels aren't the primary cause of climate change, or that China is free from governance and economic risks. It does, they are, and it isn't. We think it's best to remain open-minded about sources of potential future returns, even in the face of idiosyncratic risks; history has demonstrated time and again that stocks that may feel "uninvestable" today due to such risks can deliver strong performance tomorrow. Our job is to weigh those risks against the potential returns.

While we are reluctant to declare a cash flow–producing asset "uninvestable" on principle, our investment process does screen out most companies at any given point in time. We require that each company we invest in possess an above-average competitive advantage, prospects for sustainable growth, a strong balance sheet, and to be blessed with high-quality management. Only about 15% of companies in our benchmark can clear those hurdles.

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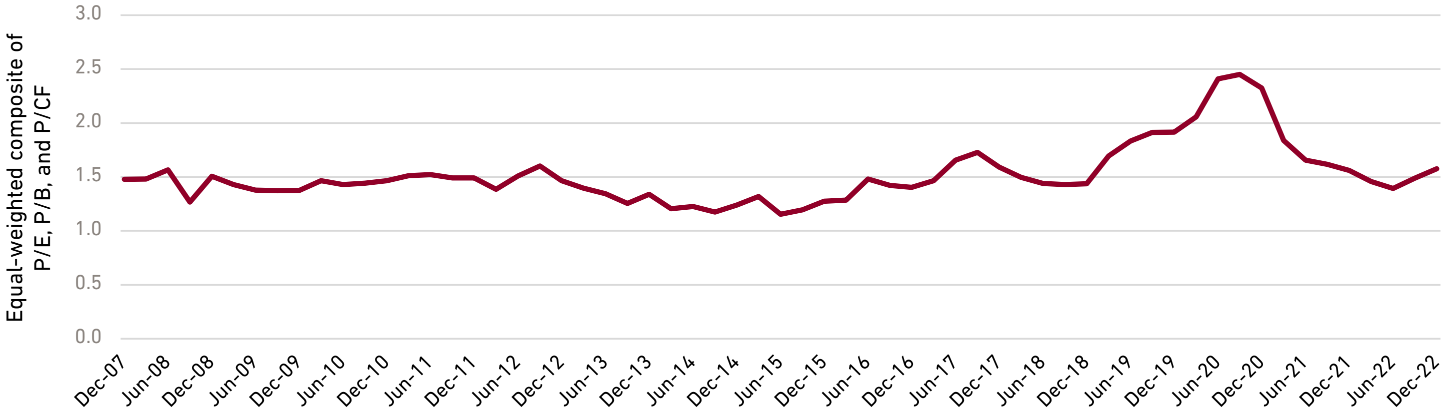
We don't rule out particular countries or sectors based on top-down forecasts. Not only are those forecasts fallible, but even perfect top-down forecasts can have unpredictable effects on returns. At present, interest rates are rising, and economic growth appears to be slowing in much of Europe and the Americas. The consensus macroeconomic view for the year ahead is for a steep decline in inflation as economies tip into recession. While plausible, we hesitate to draw any definite investment conclusions from such projections. Our preferred tack is to build portfolios that are prepared for anything—whether it be persistent inflation and solid economic growth or steep recession and no inflation.

The relative valuations of fast-growth and slow-growth international companies provide a provocative lens into current conditions. The good news for growth-oriented investors is that the valuations for stocks of faster-growing companies, after two years of underperformance, have returned to a more sustainable range. As can be seen in the nearby chart, in the past 15 years, non-US stocks in the top third of our growth ranking had customarily traded at around a 50% higher valuation multiple than those in the bottom third. But following several years of growth outperformance, that valuation multiple for top-tercile growth stocks shot up to 2.5x by late 2020. The subsequent underperformance of growth stocks has brought the dispersion of valuations back in line with the medium-term averages by this broad measure.

Relative Valuation of Fastest- vs. Slowest-Growth Tercile



Source: FactSet, HOLT (data is used to define GR terciles)

As high-growth stocks become more reasonably priced, we are eyeing them more covetously. For 2023, we think there's room for us to increase our exposure to the faster-growing stocks, while potentially reducing our holdings in the most-stable non-cyclical companies that are slower growing, particularly if other investors seem willing to pay up for their defensive characteristics.

Portfolio Highlights

The International Equity Research portfolio ended the quarter with 222 holdings, a slight increase from the prior quarter as analysts upgraded more stocks than they downgraded. Our sector and regional exposures remained broadly unchanged, with only modest shifts driven primarily by market movements. Exposure to Industrials increased while Consumer Discretionary exposure fell. By region, exposure to Europe ex EMU increased while Emerging Markets exposure declined.

Throughout the year, we trimmed our exposure to Consumer Staples as analysts downgraded many stocks due to high valuation. Concerns about an impending recession no doubt contributed to a high demand for typically defensive Consumer Staples companies, pushing up their valuations and thereby reducing their long-term expected returns. Within IT, we added more holdings over the course of the year. The sector was hit hard by the growth sell-off, leading to indiscriminate selling by investors, with high-quality stocks selling off along with their more speculative and profitless peers.

We purchased several new Industrials holdings during the quarter, including Germany's **Rational**, a manufacturer of high-quality commercial kitchen equipment and **TOMRA**, a Norwegian manufacturer of recycling equipment, as their valuations started looking more appealing after stock price corrections. We also purchased **Hengli Hydraulic**, a maker of hydraulic components for excavators. The company's low costs and technology lead has allowed it to expand its market share well beyond its domestic Chinese market. The company is also investing to expand its product range into tractors, marine engineering, and wind turbines.

Our exposure in Consumer Discretionary came down during the quarter as we sold Japan's Fast Retailing due to high valuation. We also reduced our holdings of Brazilian retailer **Magazine Luiza** and Japanese furniture retailer NITORI to stay within our risk constraints.

In Europe ex EMU, we purchased TOMRA and **Haleon**, a leading global consumer health company headquartered in the United Kingdom. It benefits from competitive advantages due to its product differentiation and strong brands (including Advil and Theraflu) in addition to benefiting from high barriers to entry for competitors due to the complex regulations that are inherent to consumer health markets. We expect sales and profits growth to be supported by favorable demographic trends, increasing consumer health awareness, and geographic expansion.

We had many transactions in Emerging Markets in response changing ratings, but our overall exposure didn't change materially. Most of the trades were driven by valuation as we sold ICICI Bank, Shanghai International Airport, and China Tower after strong relative performance. We also purchased **Al Rajhi Bank**, **Tencent**, and **ANTA Sports** after their stock prices had corrected.

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

International Equity Research 25 Largest Holdings (as of December 31, 2022)

Company	Market	Sector	End Wt. (%)
Ipsos (Market-research services)	France	Comm Services	1.2
BMW (Automobile manufacturer)	Germany	Cons Discretionary	1.1
Rio Tinto (Mineral miner and processor)	United Kingdom	Materials	1.1
NITORI (Home-furnishings retailer)	Japan	Cons Discretionary	1.1
OCBC Bank (Commercial Bank)	Singapore	Financials	1.1
BHP (Mineral miner and processor)	Australia	Materials	1.1
Couche-Tard (Convenience stores operator)	Canada	Cons Staples	1.1
DBS Group (Commercial bank)	Singapore	Financials	1.0
Diploma (Specialized technical services)	United Kingdom	Industrials	1.0
BBVA (Commercial bank)	Spain	Financials	1.0
Genmab (Biotechnology producer)	Denmark	Health Care	1.0
Evolution Gaming Group (Online casino services)	Sweden	Cons Discretionary	1.0
BioNTech (Pharma manufacturer)	Germany	Health Care	1.0
Alten (Technology consultant and engineer)	France	Info Technology	1.0
Allianz (Financial services and insurance provider)	Germany	Financials	1.0
Air Liquide (Industrial gases supplier)	France	Materials	1.0
Kering (Luxury goods manufacturer)	France	Cons Discretionary	1.0
Chugai Pharmaceutical (Pharma manufacturer)	Japan	Health Care	0.9
SMC Corp (Pneumatic equipment manufacturer)	Japan	Industrials	0.9
SE Banken (Commercial bank)	Sweden	Financials	0.9
Manulife (Financial services and insurance provider)	Canada	Financials	0.9
Alcon (Eye care products manufacturer)	Switzerland	Health Care	0.9
Adevinta (E-commerce retailer)	Norway	Comm Services	0.9
Banco Santander (Commercial bank)	Spain	Financials	0.9
Bankinter (Commercial Bank)	Spain	Financials	0.9

Model Portfolio holdings are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant International Equity Research 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.

4Q22 Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL IER	Avg. Weight ACWI ex US	Effect
NITORI	DSCR	1.0	<0.1	0.35
Roche*	HLTH	–	1.1	0.23
Ipsos	COMM	1.0	–	0.22
BBVA	FINA	1.1	0.2	0.19
Hakuhodo	COMM	0.7	<0.1	0.18

Last 12 Mos. Contributors to Relative Return (%)

Largest Contributors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL IER	Avg. Weight ACWI ex US	Effect
Ipsos	COMM	0.9	–	0.34
Shopify*	INFT	–	0.2	0.33
Bankinter	FINA	0.8	–	0.28
Emaar Properties	RLST	0.7	<0.1	0.25
OCBC	FINA	1.1	0.1	0.23

4Q22 Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL IER	Avg. Weight ACWI ex US	Effect
Novo Nordisk*	HLTH	–	0.9	-0.17
Bechtle	INFT	0.8	<0.1	-0.14
Astra International	DSCR	0.4	<0.1	-0.13
Misumi Group	INDU	0.9	<0.1	-0.12
TotalEnergies*	ENER	–	0.7	-0.12

Last 12 Mos. Detractors from Relative Return (%)

Largest Detractors	Sector	Avg. Weight HL IER	Avg. Weight ACWI ex US	Effect
Bechtle	INFT	0.8	<0.1	-0.31
Reply	INFT	0.8	–	-0.28
Makita	INDU	0.8	<0.1	-0.25
Hello Fresh	STPL	0.3	<0.1	-0.24
Novo Nordisk*	HLTH	–	0.8	-0.24

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

Portfolio Characteristics

Quality and Growth	HL IER	ACWI ex US
Profit Margin[1] (%)	12.3	12.8
Return on Assets[1] (%)	7.9	5.7
Return on Equity[1] (%)	14.8	13.9
Debt/Equity Ratio[1] (%)	39.1	60.0
Std. Dev. of 5 Year ROE[1] (%)	3.3	4.2
Sales Growth[1,2] (%)	8.6	6.4
Earnings Growth[1,2] (%)	12.6	11.1
Cash Flow Growth[1,2] (%)	10.6	8.2
Dividend Growth[1,2] (%)	7.6	6.0

Size and Turnover	HL IER	ACWI ex US
Wtd. Median Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	15.6	39.7
Wtd. Avg. Mkt. Cap. (US $B)	35.1	80.8
Turnover[3] (Annual %)	37.3	–

Risk and Valuation	HL IER	ACWI ex US
Alpha[2] (%)	0.05	–
Beta[2]	1.00	–
R-Squared[2]	0.97	–
Active Share[3] (%)	82	–
Standard Deviation[2] (%)	17.32	17.07
Sharpe Ratio[2]	0.01	0.01
Tracking Error[2] (%)	2.8	–
Information Ratio[2]	0.00	–
Up/Down Capture[2]	99/99	–
Price/Earnings[4]	14.4	11.8
Price/Cash Flow[4]	11.6	7.8
Price/Book[4]	2.0	1.6
Dividend Yield[5] (%)	2.4	3.3

[1]Weighted median; [2]Trailing five years, annualized; [3]Five-year average; [4]Weighted harmonic mean; [5]Weighted mean. Source (Risk characteristics): eVestment Alliance (eA); Harding Loevner International Equity Research Composite, based on the Composite returns, gross of fees; MSCI Inc. Source (other characteristics): FactSet (Run Date: January 4, 2023, based on the latest available data in FactSet on this date.); Harding Loevner International Equity Research Model, based on the underlying holdings; MSCI Inc.

International Equity Research Composite Performance (as of December 31, 2022)

	Intl. Equity Research Gross (%)	Intl. Equity Research Net (%)	MSCI ACWI ex US[1] (%)	MSCI EAFE[2] (%)	Intl. Equity Research 3-yr. Std. Deviation[3] (%)	MSCI ACWI ex US 3-yr. Std. Deviation[3] (%)	MSCI EAFE 3-yr. Std. Deviation[3] (%)	Internal Dispersion[4] (%)	No. of Accounts	Composite Assets ($M)	Firm Assets ($M)
2022[5]	-19.89	-20.45	-15.57	-14.01	19.73	19.24	19.95	N.M.[6]	1	12	47,607
2021	6.26	5.51	8.29	11.78	16.58	16.77	16.89	N.M.	1	15	75,084
2020	15.43	14.59	11.13	8.28	17.76	17.92	17.87	N.M.	1	15	74,496
2019	24.06	23.20	22.13	22.66	11.18	11.33	10.8	N.M.	1	20	64,306
2018	-12.08	-12.74	-13.78	-13.36	11.45	11.40	11.27	N.M.	1	10	49,892
2017	30.59	29.64	27.77	25.62	+	+	+	N.M.	1	11	54,003
2016	9.09	8.28	5.01	1.51	+	+	+	N.M.	1	8	38,996

[1]Benchmark index; [2]Supplemental index; [3]Variability of the Composite, gross of fees, and the index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized; [4]Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees); [5]The 2022 performance returns and assets shown are preliminary; [6]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 International Equity Research Composite contains fully discretionary, fee-paying accounts investing in non-US equity and equity-equivalent securities and cash reserves, and is measured against the MSCI All Country World ex US 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 ex US Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the US. The Index consists of 46 developed and emerging market countries. The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the US and Canada. The Index consists of 21 developed market countries. You cannot invest directly in these indexes.

Harding Loevner LP claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Harding Loevner has been independently verified for the period November 1, 1989 through September 30, 2022.

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. 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.

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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 International Equity Research accounts is 1.00% annually of the market value of assets for the first $20 million; 0.50% for the next $80 million; 0.45% for the next $150 million; 0.40% for the next $250 million; above $500 million upon request. 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 International Equity Research Composite was created on December 31, 2015 and the performance inception date is January 1, 2016.