FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY

2017 First Quarter Report

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE (% TOTAL RETURN) FOR PERIODS ENDING MARCH 31, 2017[1]

	3 MONTHS	1 YEAR	3 YEARS[2]	5 YEARS[2]	SINCE INCEPTION[2,3]
HL FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS (GROSS OF FEES)	5.94	10.30	-2.04	5.81	0.06
HL FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS (NET OF FEES)	5.57	8.70	-3.48	4.27	-1.35
MSCI FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS INDEX[4,5]	7.55	7.76	-2.36	2.49	-2.90

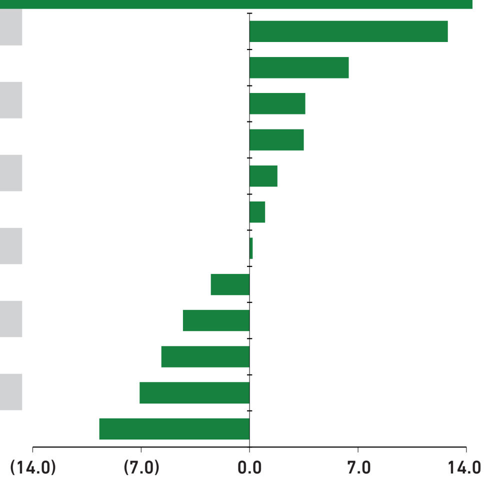
[1]The Composite performance returns shown are preliminary; [2]Annualized Returns; [3]Inception Date: May 31, 2008; [4]The Benchmark Index; [5]Gross of withholding taxes.

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

SECTOR EXPOSURE (%)

	HL FEM	MSCI FEM
CONS STAPLES	19.4	6.6
CONS DISCRETIONARY	7.9	1.5
HEALTH CARE	4.9	1.3
MATERIALS	11.6	8.1
CASH	1.8	–
INFO TECHNOLOGY	1.5	0.5
ENERGY	6.4	6.2
TELECOM SERVICES	7.2	9.7
UTILITIES	0.0	4.3
INDUSTRIALS	2.9	8.6
REAL ESTATE	1.8	8.9
FINANCIALS	34.6	44.3

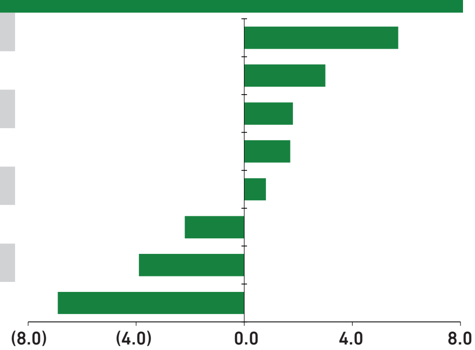
(UNDER) / OVER THE BENCHMARK



GEOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE (%)

	HL FEM	MSCI FEM
EUROPE	10.7	5.0
DEVELOPED MARKET LISTED[6]	3.0	–
CASH	1.8	–
AFRICA	16.7	15.0
ASIA	37.8	37.0
MIDDLE EAST	0.2	2.4
GULF STATES	9.5	13.4
LATIN AMERICA	20.3	27.2

(UNDER) / OVER THE BENCHMARK



[6]Includes frontier markets or small emerging markets companies listed in developed markets.
Current Frontier Markets exposure in the portfolio is 62.6% and Emerging Markets exposure is 35.6%.

Sector and geographic allocations are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets Composite GIPS Presentation.

Source: Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Model; MSCI 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.

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MARKET REVIEW

All regional markets posted positive returns except Africa, which was affected by political instability in Morocco and Kenya.

Argentina showed signs of recovery from recession.

Sector performance was broadly positive. Some African Consumer Staples companies dented the sector's otherwise strong returns.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

Failure of corporate governance is a key risk in the frontier universe. We believe our investment process helps us minimize this risk in our portfolio.

Kazakhstan has successfully navigated challenging economic and political environments since gaining its independence from the Soviet Union.

MARKET REVIEW

Frontier emerging market (FEM) equities advanced in the first quarter of 2017, with the MSCI FEM Index rising 7.6%. Gains were broadly based, as every region except Africa posted positive returns.

Latin America was the best performing region in the quarter due in large part to strong market performance in Argentina. The country's battered economy showed signs of returning to growth in 2017 in positive January readings.

Market participants welcomed several energy-centric government efforts to eliminate Argentina's wide fiscal deficit. In January, a federal plan was introduced that will increase previously heavily subsidized electricity prices by 60–90% for most consumers. The plan is designed to cut fiscal spending and increase incentives for power companies to upgrade their aging infrastructure. Another well-received development was President Mauricio Macri's agreement with energy companies operating in Argentina's vast Vaca Muerta shale oil and gas field. The deal is aimed at stimulating long-term investment in the exploration of this largely untapped field. Its terms include extending a subsidized price regime for natural gas produced at new wells, eliminating oil export duties, and increasing the flexibility of wages. In exchange, local and international oil companies have agreed to invest US$5 billion in Vaca Muerta in 2017. The agreement should help grow domestic oil and gas output and gradually narrow Argentina's energy deficit.

Good performance in Romania and Kazakhstan boosted Europe during the quarter. Romania's economy is forecasted to grow at a rate well above regional peers in 2017 and 2018, driven by continued healthy consumer spending and robust fixed investment. The strong outlook should be supportive of credit formation and bodes well for the banking sector. **Banca Transilvania** continues to generate fee-income growth and stable net interest margins, and enjoy operating efficiency and asset quality. We discuss recent developments in Kazakhstan later in this report.

The Gulf States region was led by double-digit gains in Kuwait, which represents a sizable portion of the region's weight in the benchmark. Kuwait's market rally appears to have been fueled by several factors, including the recovery in oil prices following a November 2016 agreement among OPEC and non-OPEC producers to cut production, a debut US$8 billion sovereign bond offering, and the introduction of a transformation plan, "New Kuwait 2035," that envisions reducing reliance on oil and constructing infrastructure mega-projects.

Asia was helped most by strength in the Philippines and Vietnam. In the Philippines, investor attention shifted from politics to the economy, which ended 2016 on a solid note, recording 7% growth. Two key economic forces remained resilient: inward remittances grew 5% relative to 2015 and reached a record high of US$27 billion, and the business-process-outsourcing industry saw revenues increase 4% relative to 2015. Growth is expected to remain buoyant for the next few years, supported by continued healthy domestic consumption and increased infrastructure-related investment.[1] These infrastructure investments should also stimulate bank lending, benefiting Index constituents such as **Bank of the Philippine Islands** and **Security Bank**. We discuss Security Bank later in this report.

Vietnam has also enjoyed a positive macroeconomic environment. The agricultural and manufacturing sectors contributed to strong exports, while investment was boosted by robust foreign direct investment flows, achieving an overall expansion of 6% for 2016. Market participants welcomed good annual earnings reported by a number of Vietnamese companies, including **Vietnam Dairy**, which we discuss later in this report.

MARKET PERFORMANCE (USD %)

COUNTRY	1Q 2017	TRAILING 12 MONTHS
PHILIPPINES	6.3	-6.9
ARGENTINA	34.8	30.7
KUWAIT	10.5	16.9
COLOMBIA	5.7	9.2
PERU	5.5	29.2
VIETNAM	10.1	10.3
PAKISTAN	-2.0	39.4
MOROCCO	-3.9	19.6
NIGERIA	0.7	-24.2
EGYPT	1.8	-4.2
MSCI FEM INDEX	7.6	7.8

SECTOR PERFORMANCE (USD %)
OF THE MSCI FEM INDEX

SECTOR	1Q 2017	TRAILING 12 MONTHS
CONS DISCRETIONARY	6.7	0.4
CONS STAPLES	3.1	-22.4
ENERGY	17.1	18.4
FINANCIALS	8.0	12.2
HEALTH CARE	3.7	-2.5
INDUSTRIALS	7.3	1.7
INFO TECHNOLOGY	9.1	18.0
MATERIALS	4.3	19.3
REAL ESTATE	-1.2	-1.6
TELECOM SERVICES	8.7	6.7
UTILITIES	24.4	25.2

Source: FactSet (as of March 31, 2017). MSCI Inc. and S&P.
Selected countries are the 10 largest by weight, representing 82% of the MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index.

[1] Alfred Dy, "The tax man cometh!" *CLSA* (January 17, 2017)

Africa's poor performance in the quarter stemmed from political instability in Morocco and Kenya. In Morocco, investors reacted negatively to the surprise removal of Prime Minister Abdelilah Benkirane, the head of the ruling Justice and Development Party (PJD), by King Mohammed VI in mid-March. PJD won roughly a third of the country's parliamentary seats in the October 2016 elections but Benkirane failed in his attempts to form a coalition government. The newly appointed prime minister from the same party has since succeeded in forming a coalition, but because it consists of the representatives of various parties with divergent political orientations, there is little clarity regarding the division of key ministerial portfolios and coordination of policy implementation.

Kenya, meanwhile, continues to face a rising tide of populism ahead of August's parliamentary and presidential elections. A follow-up to an August 2016 banking bill imposing interest rate caps on loans and deposits was introduced that aims to limit bank fees and commissions and restrict government deposits to only five banks, all of which have at least 20% state ownership. Should these proposals pass, they will likely affect system-wide deposits, squeezing liquidity and further constricting already-sluggish credit growth.

Performance by sector was broadly positive with the exception of Real Estate. The strong share price performance of Philippine constituents benefitted Telecom Services, though it was partially offset by weakness in the leading Kenyan mobile operator **Safaricom**. A leaked report commissioned by Kenya's Communication Authority to investigate the competitive environment of the telecom industry stoked fears about the possibility of adverse regulatory action against Safaricom. The alleged report (an official version has not been released) recommended several actions against Safaricom's market dominance, including splitting the company into separate telecom and financial-service businesses or requiring Safaricom to share its cell towers with competing telecom operators. The company has stated it is open to the latter, but forcing Safaricom to share towers at below-market prices would effectively subsidize competitors at Safaricom's expense, giving them an unfair advantage. It would also discourage Safaricom from investing in network-infrastructure expansion and improvements, ultimately undermining customer experience.

Consumer Staples advanced modestly in the quarter. The positive performance of Vietnam Dairy and **Masan Group** was dampened by **Nigerian Breweries** and **East African Breweries (EABL)**. Nigerian Breweries has suffered from continued consumer down-trading from premium and mainstream beers to value categories, prompting a shift in product mix. The company's profitability has also been hurt by a sharp depreciation of the naira, Nigeria's currency, as a large percentage of the company's input costs is linked to the US dollar. EABL's 2016 results were bruised by a sharp increase in excise duty in Kenya that also led to significant down-trading. The company's performance outside of Kenya was weak as well—Tanzania's volumes were down due to subdued consumer spending, while South Sudan suffered from military conflict and massive currency depreciation.

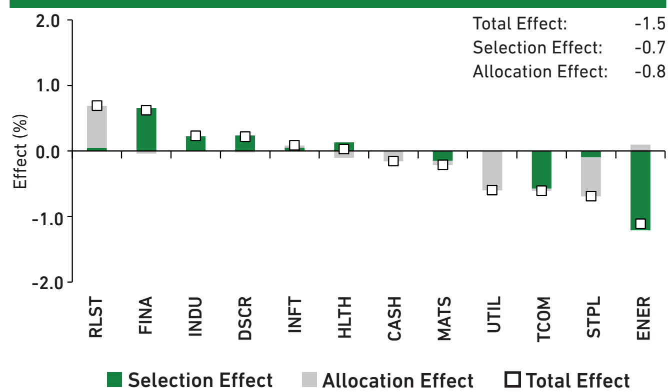
Companies held in the portfolio during the quarter appear in bold type; only the first reference to a particular holding appears in bold. The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings shown may not be current. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security. It should not be assumed that investment in the security identified has been or will be profitable. To request a complete list of holdings for the past year, please contact Harding Loevner. A list of the ten largest holdings at March 31, 2017 is available on page 6 of this report.

PERFORMANCE AND ATTRIBUTION

The Frontier Emerging Markets composite underperformed its benchmark in the first quarter, rising 5.9% while the MSCI FEM Index rose 7.6%. The charts below illustrate performance attribution for the quarter by sector and region, respectively.

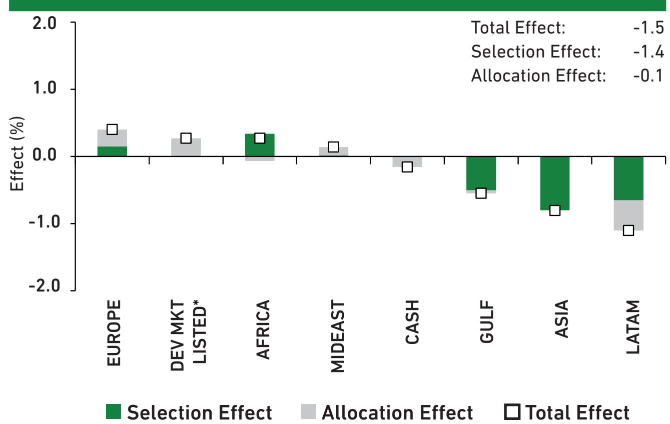
SECTOR PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION FIRST QUARTER 2017

FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS COMPOSITE VS. MSCI FEM INDEX



GEOGRAPHIC PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION FIRST QUARTER 2017

FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS COMPOSITE VS. MSCI FEM INDEX



**Includes frontier markets or emerging markets companies listed in developed markets. Source: FactSet; Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets 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.*

The portfolio's relative underperformance was largely a result of poor stock selection in Energy. **Pakistan Petroleum**, **Ecopetrol**, and **Oil & Gas Development Company (OGDC)** suffered from the downturn in oil prices, while OGDC also bore the cost of multiple dry wells. Strong stocks in Financials and our underweight in the declining Real Estate sector partially mitigated the poor selection in Energy. **Banco Macro** and **Grupo Financiero Galicia** benefited from the resumption of growth in the Argentinian economy and an uptick in spending on financial services. We faced additional headwinds in the strongly performing Utilities sector where we struggle to find quality-growth businesses and hence have a zero-weight.

From a geographic perspective, the portfolio's underweight in the strongly performing Argentinian market coupled with a poorly performing holding detracted the most from relative returns. Information technology (IT) services firm **Globant** was hurt by contracting margins as the company's operating costs, most of which are peso-denominated, rose due to continued high inflation in Argentina. Good stock selection and an overweight position in well-performing frontier Europe contributed to relative returns. Croatian IT firm **Ericsson Nikola Tesla** benefited from expanding investment in Eastern Europe's communication infrastructure.

INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVES

Corporate Governance in Frontier Markets

In our third quarter 2016 report, we highlighted regulatory risk as one of the key risks in frontier countries, where legal and regulatory frameworks typically lack the maturity level that characterizes those of more developed markets. Recently we were reminded of another risk that can manifest itself in the frontier universe (although emerging and developed markets are by no means immune): shortfalls in corporate governance.

Brazilian engineering and construction conglomerate Odebrecht is the case in point. Odebrecht, the largest construction firm by revenues in Latin America, was implicated in Brazil's infamous Lavo Jato ("car wash") money-laundering investigation in 2014 and banned from public contracts in Brazil for two years. Several senior executives, including the CEO, were imprisoned. In January 2017, the full details of the plea deal between Odebrecht and Brazil's Supreme Court became public: the firm had paid US$788 million in bribes on over 100 projects in 12 countries in South America and Africa.

The fallout from the scandal has been widespread. A number of governments across Latin America have announced investigations, fines, and, in some cases, outright bans on the construction firm's operations in their countries. Several projects in Peru, Colombia, and Panama have been suspended or cancelled, hampering infrastructure investment and cement demand throughout the region. Our holdings **Cementos Argos** and **CEMEX LatAm** have minor exposure to Odebrecht-affiliated entities in Panama through their involvement in the construction of a second metro line in Panama City. Panama's government is committed to the project and will re-award it to qualified contractors untouched by the scandal. The metro project should proceed to completion but will face delays as the government undertakes to rebid the contract.

There may also be wider implications for the Latin American banking sector, as banks exposed to entities affiliated with Odebrecht could suffer loan losses and will likely adopt a more cautious stance when lending to infrastructure concessionaires in the future.

We regard management integrity and good corporate governance as essential aspects of operating a sustainably successful enterprise. These qualities can and do have a meaningful impact on long-term shareholder value creation. This is why detailed analysis of corporate governance practices, along with environmental and social issues (ESG), is an explicit part of Harding Loevner's research process and is incorporated into our Quality Assessment framework. We recognize that we are not able to exclude these risks entirely, but we believe we can mitigate them by evaluating ESG issues upfront and choosing to forgo investment in companies that do not meet our criteria.

Kazakhstan

Since gaining its independence after the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Central Asian country of Kazakhstan has seen its economy grow tenfold on the foundation of its significant oil reserves and the pragmatic economic policies of its longtime president Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Kazakhstan has faced a challenging economic environment in the past several years due largely to a recession in Russia and an economic slowdown in China (its major trading partners), as well as lower oil prices. The National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK) has been generally successful in managing monetary policy around these fluctuations. It devalued its currency, the tenge, in early 2014 and officially adopted a floating exchange-rate regime in August 2015, which triggered a sharp fall in the tenge against the US dollar, causing inflation to spike. NBK then aggressively hiked interest rates on tenge deposits to push savers to convert their deposits from dollars to the local currency. These efforts to strengthen public trust in the tenge, promote de-dollarization of the banking system, and combat inflation worked: by the end of 2016, interest rates declined from 17% to 12%, inflation came down, and the tenge stabilized.

The recent rebound in oil prices has brought further relief to Kazakhstan. Longer term, the country plans to diversify away from an oil-dependent growth model and pursue structural reforms aimed at reducing the state footprint and increasing the role of the private sector across the economy. The government has already taken steps towards this: in 2014, it embarked on a three-to-five-year stimulus plan to modernize critical infrastructure and promote lending to small- and medium-sized enterprises. It has also announced plans to reform the Samruk-Kazyna sovereign wealth fund, which owns over 40% of the country's GDP, with the intention of cutting the average ownership in many state-owned enterprises from 70% to 15%. However, privatization initiatives have been delayed as the government waits for further oil-price recovery to maximize values of state-owned assets.

Nostrum Oil & Gas is a Kazakh energy company that focuses on onshore oil exploration and production activities in oil fields. Nostrum is run by a seasoned management team with deep industry expertise and local knowledge that has successfully navigated Kazakhstan's evolving political and regulatory climate for over 17 years. Its Chinarevskoye field located in the north of the country near the Russian border places the company close to well-established export-bound transportation infrastructure. This critical access is one of Nostrum's key competitive advantages.

Already a relatively low-cost producer due to its fields' onshore locations and access to transportation infrastructure, Nostrum has further benefited from the tenge devaluation as a significant proportion of its cost base is denominated in local currency, while the majority of the revenue it generates is from export markets in US dollars. Additional cost-saving initiatives are planned for 2017, including the construction of a short pipeline to provide access to the state oil pipeline and reduce crude-oil transportation costs. Nostrum's low operating costs have enabled the company to generate positive operating cash flow even in a low-oil-price environment.

Nostrum's balance sheet is leveraged in part due to a US$500 million investment in GTU3, a new gas treatment facility expected to be operational in the second half of 2017. Debt levels should decline as production ramps up and the capital expenditure cycle moderates when GTU3 comes on-stream. GTU3 should allow the company to drill the new oil wells needed to provide sufficient feedstock for its expanded processing capacity and achieve its goal of doubling output over the next few years.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

During the quarter we added to our portfolio two new positions in high-quality, growing companies.

Vietnam Dairy is the largest producer of dairy products in Vietnam by both revenues and market share. The company's products include liquid milk, yogurt, ice cream, cheese, condensed milk, and milk powder, as well as fruit juices and smoothies. Founded as a state-owned enterprise, Vietnam Dairy has developed strong consumer awareness and tremendous brand equity over its more than 40-year history in Vietnam.

Vietnam Dairy's large scale affords the company superior bargaining power with suppliers: it is able to source raw milk from farmers and milk powder from producers more cheaply than its smaller competitors. Its lower costs allow it to price its products competitively, further solidifying its dominant market position. Vietnam Dairy's wide manufacturing footprint and deep distribution reach together represent an important competitive advantage in Vietnam, where approximately two-thirds of the population live in rural areas. Dairy-product consumption in small towns and villages lags that of urban areas due to the limitations of the refrigerated supply chain. As the country's infrastructure improves, the gap between rural and urban dairy consumption will gradually narrow, supporting Vietnam Dairy's long-term growth.

Another portfolio addition this quarter was Security Bank, one of the top-five leading banking groups in the Philippines with approximately 5% market share by assets. Security Bank's strong risk management, epitomized in its conservative approach to lending, has enabled it to grow its loan book without compromising asset quality, which is especially important as the Philippines lacks a fully functioning credit bureau.

In the past few years, Security Bank has pursued aggressive branch expansion, effectively doubling its network in an effort to extend its traditional strength in corporate and treasury banking into retail. The initiative has diversified the bank's income sources away from excessive reliance on treasury operations, contributing to a more-stable earnings profile.

Capital investment in infrastructure projects is expected to play a greater role in the Philippines' economy going forward. Security Bank is well-positioned in this regard: a solid capital base bolstered by a recent US$800 million strategic equity investment from the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ will allow the bank to increase participation in big-ticket lending such as project and infrastructure finance, large corporate loan syndications, and public-private partnership lending.

FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS TEN LARGEST HOLDINGS (AS OF MARCH 31, 2017)

COMPANY	COUNTRY	SECTOR	END WT (%)
HOA PHAT GROUP Steel producer	VIETNAM	MATERIALS	3.6
SAFARICOM Mobile operator	KENYA	TELECOM SERVICES	3.5
SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS Pharmaceuticals manufacturer	BANGLADESH	HEALTH CARE	3.2
CREDICORP Commercial bank	PERU	FINANCIALS	3.1
BANCA TRANSILVANIA Commercial bank	ROMANIA	FINANCIALS	3.0
HALYK SAVINGS BANK Commercial bank	KAZAKHSTAN	FINANCIALS	2.9
CEMENTOS ARGOS Cement manufacturer	COLOMBIA	MATERIALS	2.8
COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL BANK Commercial bank	EGYPT	FINANCIALS	2.7
BANCO MACRO Commercial bank	ARGENTINA	FINANCIALS	2.7
ALICORP Consumer goods manufacturer	PERU	CONS STAPLES	2.6

Source: Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Model.
Model Portfolio holdings are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets 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.

1Q17 CONTRIBUTORS TO ABSOLUTE RETURN (%)

LARGEST CONTRIBUTORS	SECTOR	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
BANCO MACRO	FINA	2.4	0.73
COMMERCIAL INTL BANK	FINA	2.6	0.51
HALYK SAVINGS BANK	FINA	2.6	0.50
GRUPO FINANCIERO GALICIA	FINA	1.0	0.35
BANCA TRANSILVANIA	FINA	2.9	0.35

LAST 12 MOS CONTRIBUTORS TO ABSOLUTE RETURN (%)

LARGEST CONTRIBUTORS	SECTOR	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
HOA PHAT GROUP	MATS	3.3	1.74
HALYK SAVINGS BANK	FINA	2.1	0.95
CREDICORP	FINA	2.8	0.73
ALICORP	STPL	2.5	0.72
NOSTRUM OIL & GAS	ENER	1.1	0.71

1Q17 DETRACTORS FROM ABSOLUTE RETURN (%)

LARGEST DETRACTORS	SECTOR	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
PAKISTAN PETROLEUM	ENER	2.2	-0.37
SAFARICOM	TCOM	3.5	-0.27
EAST AFRICAN BREWERIES	STPL	1.9	-0.17
OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES	STPL	2.3	-0.17
SAUDI BRITISH BANK	FINA	1.0	-0.12

LAST 12 MOS DETRACTORS FROM ABSOLUTE RETURN (%)

LARGEST DETRACTORS	SECTOR	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
UNIVERSAL ROBINA	STPL	2.9	-1.14
EQUITY BANK	FINA	1.3	-1.08
JOLLIBEE FOODS	DSCR	2.9	-0.67
EAST AFRICAN BREWERIES	STPL	2.3	-0.52
AGTHIA	STPL	1.3	-0.49

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

QUALITY & GROWTH	HL FEM	MSCI FEM
PROFIT MARGIN[1] (%)	18.1	15.9
RETURN ON ASSETS[1] (%)	6.4	4.3
RETURN ON EQUITY[1] (%)	19.9	14.2
DEBT/EQUITY RATIO[1] (%)	51.0	102.1
STD DEV OF 5 YEAR ROE[1] (%)	3.3	3.0
SALES GROWTH[1,2] (%)	7.3	7.6
EARNINGS GROWTH[1,2] (%)	12.8	8.0
CASH FLOW GROWTH[1,2] (%)	15.6	9.9
DIVIDEND GROWTH[1,2] (%)	1.1	0.1
SIZE & TURNOVER	**HL FEM**	**MSCI FEM**
WTD MEDIAN MKT CAP (US $B)	2.9	5.6
WTD AVG MKT CAP (US $B)	5.1	6.9
TURNOVER[3] (ANNUAL %)	30.6	–

RISK & VALUATION	HL FEM	MSCI FEM
ALPHA[2] (%)	3.69	–
BETA[2]	0.83	1.00
R-SQUARED[2]	0.80	1.00
ACTIVE SHARE[3] (%)	71	–
STANDARD DEVIATION[2] (%)	10.99	11.81
SHARPE RATIO[2]	0.52	0.20
TRACKING ERROR[2] (%)	5.3	–
INFORMATION RATIO[2]	0.63	–
UP/DOWN CAPTURE[2]	94/76	–
PRICE/EARNINGS[4]	12.3	13.9
PRICE/CASH FLOW[4]	9.6	10.6
PRICE/BOOK[4]	2.2	1.8
DIVIDEND YIELD[5] (%)	2.8	2.7

[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 Frontier Emerging Markets Composite, based on the Composite returns; MSCI Inc. Source (other characteristics): FactSet (Run Date: April 5, 2017); Harding Loevner Frontier Emerging Markets Model, based on the underlying holdings; MSCI Inc.

COMPLETED PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

POSITIONS ESTABLISHED	COUNTRY	SECTOR
SECURITY BANK	PHILIPPINES	FINA
VIETNAM DAIRY	VIETNAM	STPL

POSITIONS SOLD	COUNTRY	SECTOR
ENGRO FERTILIZER	PAKISTAN	MATS

The portfolio is actively managed therefore holdings identified above do not represent all of the securities held in the portfolio and holdings may not be current. It should not be assumed that investment in the securities identified has been or will be profitable. The following information is available upon request: (1) information describing the methodology of the contribution data in the charts above; and (2) a list showing the weight and contribution of all holdings during the quarter and the last 12 months. Past performance does not guarantee future results. In the charts above, "weight" is the average percentage weight of the holding during the period, and "contribution" is the contribution to overall performance over the period. Contributors and detractors exclude cash and securities in the Composite not held in the Model Portfolio. Quarterly data is not annualized. Portfolio attribution and characteristics are supplemental information only and complement the fully compliant Frontier Emerging Markets Composite GIPS Presentation. Portfolio holdings should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE (AS OF MARCH 31, 2017)

	HL FEM GROSS (%)	HL FEM NET (%)	MSCI FEM INDEX[1] (%)	HL FEM 3-YR STD DEVIATION[2] (%)	MSCI FEM INDEX 3-YR STD DEVIATION[2] (%)	INTERNAL DISPERSION[3] (%)	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	COMPOSITE ASSETS ($M)	FIRM ASSETS (%)
2017 YTD[4]	5.94	5.57	7.55	11.15	12.46	N.A.[5]	1	403	0.94
2016	4.89	3.34	5.41	11.22	12.43	N.M.[6]	1	387	0.99
2015	-16.76	-18.00	-17.99	11.28	11.81	N.M.	1	432	1.30
2014	8.51	6.93	7.52	10.19	10.76	N.M.	1	537	1.53
2013	19.77	18.09	4.59	12.68	11.82	N.M.	1	317	0.96
2012	22.92	21.08	21.23	14.01	13.97	N.M.	1	88	0.39
2011	-19.63	-20.83	-17.26	20.62	20.70	N.M.	1	95	0.70
2010	27.25	25.59	29.07	+	+	N.M.	1	96	0.87
2009	42.83	41.02	25.85	+	+	N.M.	1	10	0.16
2008[7]	-53.41	-53.77	-54.74	+	+	N.A.	1	5	0.15

[1]Benchmark Index; [2]Variability of the composite and the Index returns over the preceding 36-month period, annualized; [3]Asset-weighted standard deviation (gross of fees); [4]The 2017 YTD performance returns and assets shown are preliminary; [5]N.A.–Internal dispersion is less than a 12-month period; [6]N.M.–Information is not statistically significant due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the Composite for the entire year; [7]2008 represents the partial year, June 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008; +Less than 36 months of return data.

The Frontier Emerging Markets Composite contains fully discretionary, fee paying frontier emerging markets accounts investing in non-US equity and equity equivalent securities of companies domiciled predominantly in frontier and smaller emerging markets countries with the objective of long-term capital appreciation. For comparison purposes, the Composite is measured against the MSCI Frontier Emerging Market Index (gross of withholding taxes). Returns include the effect of foreign currency exchange rates. The exchange rate source of the benchmark index is Reuters. The exchange rate source of the Composite is Bloomberg. Additional information about the benchmark index, including the percentage of composite assets invested in countries or regions not included in the Index, is available upon request.

The MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure equity market performance in all countries from the MSCI Frontier Markets Index and the lower size spectrum of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Index consists of 30 frontier markets and 4 emerging markets. You cannot invest directly in this Index.

Harding Loevner LP claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Harding Loevner has been independently verified by Ashland Partners & Company, LLP for the period November 1, 1989 through December 31, 2016.

Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policy and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any composite presentation. The verification reports are available upon request.

Harding Loevner LP is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Harding Loevner is an affiliate of Affiliated Managers Group, Inc. (NYSE: AMG), an investment holding company with stakes in a diverse group of boutique firms. The firm maintains a complete list and description of composites, which is available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Composite performance is presented gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends, interest income and capital gains. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations 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 Frontier Emerging Market accounts is 1.50% annually of the market value up to $20 million; 1.15% of amounts above $20 million. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year.

The Frontier Emerging Markets Composite was created on May 31, 2008.