



Quarterly Investment Manager's Report

Platinum World Portfolios - International Fund
Platinum World Portfolios - Asia Fund
Platinum World Portfolios - Japan Fund

31 December 2019

Contents

Performance	3
Macro Overview	4
by Andrew Clifford, Chief Investment Officer	
Fund Updates	
PWP - International Fund	8
PWP - Asia Fund	11
PWP - Japan Fund	15

Performance

to 31 December 2019

SUB-FUND	PORTFOLIO VALUE (US\$ MIL)	QUARTER	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS COMPOUND PA	3 YEARS COMPOUND PA	SINCE INCEPTION COMPOUND PA	INCEPTION DATE
Platinum World Portfolios - International Fund								
Class A (USD)	42.6	7.4%	6.6%	17.6%	-0.7%	9.1%	8.5%	27 Apr 2016
Class B (USD)	14.1	7.2%	6.3%	16.8%	-1.5%	8.7%	8.6%	2 Dec 2016
Class D (USD)	13.4	7.2%	6.3%	16.8%	-1.5%	8.6%	6.3%	16 Nov 2015
Class F (EUR)	6.1	4.2%	7.7%	19.3%	1.9%	-	4.4%	4 Apr 2017
Class G (GBP)	11.5	-0.3%	2.2%	13.1%	0.4%	6.7%	11.4%	27 Apr 2016
Class H (GBP)	0.4	-0.5%	1.9%	12.4%	-0.5%	6.1%	8.1%	4 Aug 2016
MSCI All Country World Net Index (USD) ⁽¹⁾		9.0%	8.9%	26.6%	7.1%	12.4%	10.8%	16 Nov 2015
MSCI All Country World Net Index (USD) (EUR) ^(2,3)		5.8%	10.5%	28.9%	10.8%	-	8.9%	4 Apr 2017
MSCI All Country World Net Index (USD) (GBP) ^(2,4)		1.3%	4.6%	21.7%	8.2%	9.9%	14.4%	27 Apr 2016
Platinum World Portfolios - Asia Fund								
Class A (USD)	19.4	10.5%	7.3%	18.4%	-1.6%	-	10.0%	10 Mar 2017
Class B (USD)	3.9	10.3%	7.0%	17.6%	-2.2%	-	8.0%	20 Apr 2017
Class D (USD)	18.1	10.3%	7.0%	17.6%	-2.2%	12.1%	9.2%	16 Nov 2015
Class G (GBP)	1.4	2.7%	2.8%	-	-	-	10.5%	19 Feb 2019
Class I (USD)	142.2	10.5%	7.4%	18.7%	-1.3%	-	11.3%	19 Jan 2017
MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Net Index (USD) ⁽¹⁾		11.8%	6.7%	18.2%	0.6%	12.8%	10.6%	16 Nov 2015
MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Net Index (USD) (GBP) ^(2,4)		4.0%	2.6%	-	-	-	8.1%	19 Feb 2019
Platinum World Portfolios - Japan Fund								
Class A (USD)	19.6	7.1%	8.0%	18.2%	-2.4%	7.8%	9.2%	11 Jan 2016
Class B (USD)	3.1	7.0%	7.6%	17.5%	-3.3%	7.8%	7.4%	23 Dec 2016
Class D (USD)	20.6	7.0%	7.6%	17.5%	-3.3%	7.8%	8.7%	16 Nov 2015
Class F (EUR)	0.1	4.0%	9.1%	20.0%	0.0%	-	2.5%	18 Oct 2017
MSCI Japan Net Index (USD) ⁽¹⁾		7.6%	11.0%	19.6%	2.1%	8.9%	7.1%	16 Nov 2015
MSCI Japan Net Index (USD) (EUR) ^(2,3)		4.5%	12.6%	21.8%	5.6%	-	6.7%	18 Oct 2017

(1) For the purpose of calculating the "since inception" returns of the Index in USD, the inception date of Class D of the Fund is used, since Class D was the first USD-denominated share class activated.

(2) The MSCI Index returns in USD have been converted into the specified currency (EUR or GBP, as the case may be) using the prevailing spot rate.

(3) For the purpose of calculating the "since inception" returns of the Index in EUR, the inception date of Class F of the Fund is used, since Class F was the first EUR-denominated share class activated.

(4) For the purpose of calculating the "since inception" returns of the Index in GBP, the inception date of Class G of the Fund is used, since Class G was the first GBP-denominated share class activated.

Fund returns are net of accrued fees and expenses, are pre-tax, and assume the accumulation of net income and capital gains. Where a particular share class is not denominated in USD, the net asset value per share in USD, being the Fund's base currency, is converted into the denomination currency of that share class using the prevailing spot rate.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. See note 1, page 18.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited for Fund returns; FactSet for MSCI Index returns.

Macro Overview

by Andrew Clifford, CIO, Platinum Investment Management Limited

Interest rates – a tailwind or headwind for equities in 2020?

In our September quarterly update¹ we discussed the strong consensus that had developed among investors and commentators that interest rates would remain at low levels for some time to come, or as it has become known as, the “lower for longer” view. Whenever such strong agreement is present amongst investors it is important to consider the alternative view.

As noted in our last report, long-term interest rates have fallen to the same levels (or lower) as those experienced in prior periods of significant weakness in the global economy, such as the 2012 European sovereign crisis or the 2016 Chinese investment slowdown. While global manufacturing has certainly weakened, and there is significant political uncertainty, is the environment really that weak to justify such low levels of interest rates?

Employment in the major economies suggests otherwise. Over the last five years, the US economy has added 9.8 million jobs, representing a 7% increase in the workforce over that period. Similarly, Europe has added 8.7 million jobs, an increase of 6%, and Japan, with a declining working age

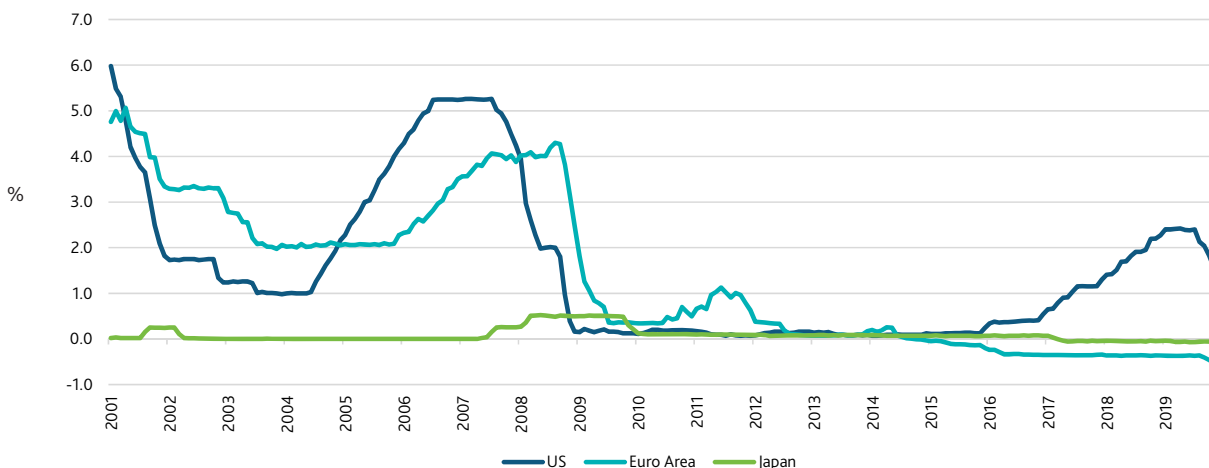
population, has added over 1 million jobs, an increase of 2%. While employment is a lagging indicator of economic activity in the short term, these numbers suggest we have experienced a period of relatively robust global growth - one that is not consistent with such low interest rates.

Many investors may observe that interest rates have been low for much of the last 30 years, reaching new lows each cycle, irrespective of the severity of the downturn. The answer then, is simply that **interest rates do not reflect the level of economic activity, but rather the interest rate policies of the world’s central banks**. With official interest rates below zero in Japan and Europe (see Fig. 1), the limitations of such policies are coming to the fore. The central banks cannot simply continue to reduce rates to ever-more negative levels as depositors, where feasible, will seek to leave the banking system, potentially threatening its viability.

With central banks either close to, or having reached, the end of the road on lower interest rates, it is interesting to note that central banks around the world are calling for an increase in government spending and fiscal deficits to support economic activity. The European Central Bank, Bank of Japan and Reserve Bank of Australia all made calls in late 2019 for their respective governments to increase fiscal stimulus.

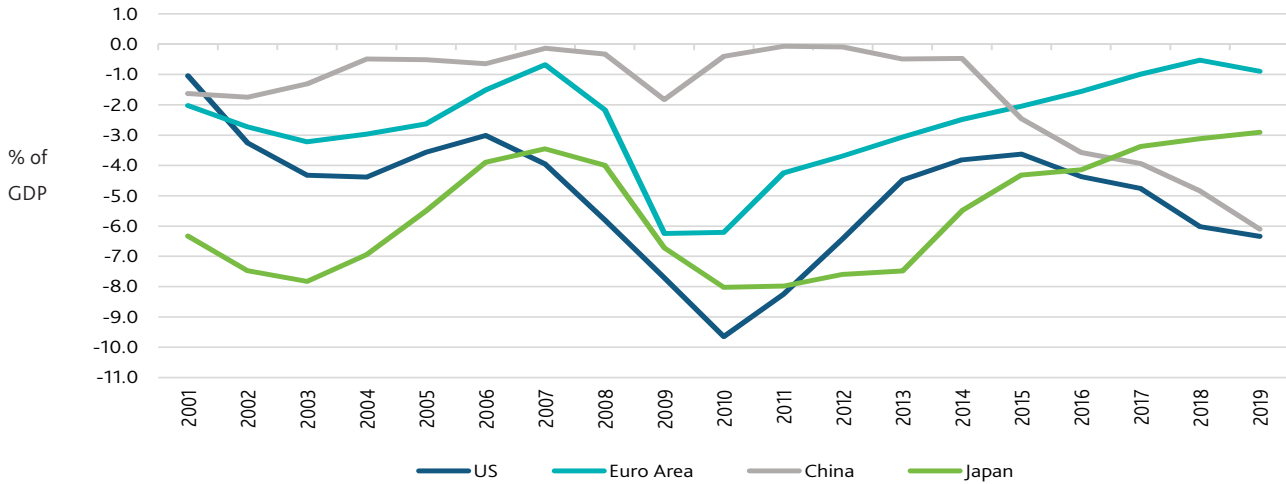
¹ https://www.platinumworldportfolios.ie/PlatinumSite/media/Fund-Updates-and-Reports/pwpqtr_0919.pdf

Fig. 1: Central Bank Official Interest Rates - At the End of the Road for Europe and Japan?



Source: Source: FRED - Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Economic Data, as at November 2019.

Fig. 2: Government Budget Balances (% of GDP) - Europe and Japan are Best Placed for Fiscal Stimulus



Source: IMF, as at December 2019

The effectiveness of low and negative rates in encouraging economic activity and the potential side effects, such as increasing indebtedness, is also under discussion. In December, Sweden’s central bank, Riksbank increased its repo rate from -0.25% to 0%, in spite of a slowing economy, quoting concerns about the “negative effects” that may arise from long periods of negative rates. It would not surprise us to see further discussion around the effectiveness of very low interest rates, with central banks ultimately looking for a way out of the corner they have painted themselves into. The immediate issue facing the central banks, as they try to normalise rates, is the level of indebtedness in their economies that these policies have encouraged. It is interesting to note, that such a strong consensus on “lower for longer” has developed at a time when central banks are signalling that current interest rate policies may have run their course.

While any move toward normalising interest rate structures may be a long way off, other factors may lead to a pick up in activity in 2020 and beyond, leading to an uptick in inflationary pressures and interest rates. With encouragement from central banks to increase spending and deficits, it is hard to imagine that governments will not follow this recommendation. The US has already undertaken significant fiscal expansion as a result of the 2018 tax cuts, with its deficit currently running at around 6% of GDP (see Fig. 2). Nevertheless, given that the markets are happy (for the moment) to finance this debt at interest rates of less than 2% p.a., and with concerns around the impact of the trade

war and an election year underway, an additional round of stimulus is conceivable. China’s fiscal deficit has also increased substantially (currently estimated at 6% of GDP) due to tax cuts and spending initiatives over the last 18 months. Given the Chinese government’s stated desire to restrain the growth of debt across the economy, policy makers are probably somewhat constrained on additional fiscal measures.

This leaves Europe, where the fiscal deficit is around 1% of GDP, and Japan where the fiscal deficit has fallen to 3% of GDP, as the most likely sources of significant additional fiscal stimulus. As discussed last quarter, France and the Netherlands have announced tax cuts, and during the December quarter, Japan passed a supplementary budget of 13.2 trillion yen (or 2% of GDP). Today, Europe and Japan run the world’s largest current account surpluses in absolute dollar terms, which means these economies are significant sources of funding for activity across the rest of the world. If fiscal stimulus results in European and Japanese excess savings being applied within their own economies in any significant way, it is likely to result in greater competition for financial resources across the globe, resulting in upward pressure on long-term interest rates. In addition to the competition for financial resources, any stimulus will come at a time when labour markets in the major economies are relatively tight, which could create some degree of wage inflation, and a further source of upward pressure on interest rates.

Finally, the December quarter saw the promise of a 'phase one' trade deal between the US and China, to be signed in the New Year.² Based on events of the last 18 months, even if the deal is signed, we shouldn't expect that the trade issue will be set aside completely. Nevertheless, it represents a clear retreat by the US administration from its most extreme positions on trade.

The UK general election result reduces the uncertainty in both the UK and European economies, with the UK exiting the European Union in a more orderly fashion. Both of these outcomes should result in an improvement in business confidence globally.

² The US and China announced details of a 'phase one' trade deal on 13 December 2019. The US agreed not to proceed with the new tariffs that were due to commence on 15 December 2019 and to also cut existing tariffs on ~US\$120 billion in Chinese goods to 7.5% (from 15%) after 30 days of signing the deal. The US's 25% tariffs on ~US\$250 billion on Chinese goods will remain. In exchange, China agreed to buy ~US\$200 billion in US products over two years, including US\$40-50 billion in agricultural goods. The deal also included Chinese concessions on intellectual property (IP) protections and forced tech transfers, and currency and financial-services provisions. Source: FactSet

While the consensus remains that interest rates are not going to rise anytime soon, it is not inconceivable that the economic environment improves over the course of 2020, as a result of fiscal stimulus and less uncertainty around issues such as trade and Brexit. Indeed, we would not be surprised to see rates moving higher over the next 18 to 24 months, back to levels seen at the end of 2018, when US treasuries peaked at above 3%. Certainly problems remain that may derail such an outcome. Most notably the US election process has the potential to create significant noise and uncertainty. Additionally, domestic political protests such as those in Hong Kong and elsewhere, look difficult to resolve, and could potentially escalate further.

Nevertheless, our suggestion is that rates may return to where they were a little over 12 months ago. At that time, the world did not look so different to today.

MSCI Regional Index Net Returns to 31.12.2019 (USD)

REGION	QUARTER	1 YEAR
All Country World	9.0%	26.6%
Developed Markets	8.6%	27.7%
Emerging Markets	11.8%	18.4%
United States	9.0%	30.9%
Europe	9.0%	24.1%
Germany	9.9%	20.8%
France	8.5%	25.7%
United Kingdom	10.0%	21.0%
Italy	8.1%	27.3%
Spain	6.0%	12.0%
Russia	16.8%	50.9%
Japan	7.6%	19.6%
Asia ex-Japan	11.8%	18.2%
China	14.7%	23.5%
Hong Kong	7.3%	10.3%
Korea	13.4%	12.5%
India	5.3%	7.6%
Australia	4.3%	22.9%
Brazil	14.2%	26.3%

Source: FactSet.

Total returns over time period, with net official dividends in USD.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

MSCI All Country World Sector Index Net Returns to 31.12.2019 (USD)

SECTOR	QUARTER	1 YEAR
Information Technology	14.5%	46.9%
Health Care	13.7%	22.7%
Materials	9.3%	20.1%
Financials	9.0%	23.2%
Consumer Discretionary	8.2%	27.7%
Communication Services	8.2%	24.6%
Industrials	7.4%	26.4%
Energy	5.8%	12.8%
Consumer Staples	2.6%	21.6%
Utilities	2.3%	21.1%

Source: FactSet.

Total returns over time period, with net official dividends in USD.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Market Outlook

While a discussion of interest rates rarely makes for exciting reading, it is currently the critical issue for investors in all asset classes. There are three ways that interest rates are impacting markets today, the first two are perennial features of markets, and the third is peculiar to current circumstances.

The most obvious of these, is the role interest rates play in the valuation of assets. The value of any given asset is a function of the future cashflows that it will produce and the appropriate risk-adjusted interest rate.³ This is true for all assets, whether it is a listed company, rental property, toll road, or government bond. In theory, the lower interest rates are, the higher the value that should be ascribed to an asset for a given set of expected future cashflows. The impact of ever-falling interest rates has been a significant tailwind for the performance of all asset classes globally for over 30 years. This is a phenomenon we have all experienced, not only in our investment portfolios, but also in the prices of residential property in most markets. While there may be questions of the efficacy of low rates on economic growth, there can be no question regarding the impact of low interest rates on the performance of asset markets. Of course, the role of interest rates in the price of assets is one of the most basic concepts in finance, but worth remembering at this time because as rates reach their bottom, we lose this tailwind and it potentially becomes a headwind. While some postulate that if rates stay low, valuations will continue to head higher, the experience in Japan where rates have been below 2% for 20 years, was that the average valuation of the market halved.

The second impact of low rates occurs in the real world, where the hurdle rate for real investment is lowered. Today, this is most readily observed in the willingness of investors to fund new projects in e-commerce, software, biotech, and other high growth areas, where poor short-term returns on investment are accepted for the potential of a significant long-term pay-off. However, in many cases the amount of capital invested in an area will drive down the attractive return investors are after in the first place. Uber's ride-sharing business is an interesting example where a company, despite achieving a leading position in a new e-commerce field, faces the continual rise of new entrants, which we would simply put down to the generous funding these competitors have already received. Only once these funds have been lost, or access to them removed, will rationality prevail. A similar experience has occurred for investors in the US shale oil sector, where plentiful capital has ultimately led to very poor returns and consequently companies are now struggling to

receive debt or equity funding for such ventures. The low cost of money will see funds attracted by the most exciting opportunity of the moment, ultimately driving down returns. Simply, the availability of cheap money actually changes the future cashflow of the industry, and thus the valuation. This premise fits neatly with our approach of avoiding the crowd, as any sector or business idea that is attracting significant capital today, is likely to have a difficult future.

The third impact of low interest rates has been to push investors to seek returns elsewhere, including the stock market. As we have previously discussed, this occurred at a time when there were many reasons to discourage investors from the market, from the global political environment to the disruption of traditional business models. As a result, investors in entering the market have sought either defensive names (i.e. consumer staples, infrastructure, utilities, and property) or high growth areas (i.e. e-commerce, software, payments, and biotech) that are regarded as relatively immune to these issues. Investors simultaneously avoided businesses facing uncertainty (i.e. cyclicals), and in particular those impacted by the trade war (i.e. China generally, automobiles, and electronics). This has resulted in a significant divergence in valuations, with the growth and defensive stocks trading at high levels and the rest of the market trading at generally more attractive valuations. A move to higher interest rates will be particularly challenging for these highly valued sectors.

On the back of optimism around the US-China trade negotiations and the UK general election, markets have entered 2020 on an enthusiastic note. This may continue for some time, but if it is the presage of better economic times, it is hard to see how long-term interest rates can remain suppressed. Given how important the higher-valued defensive and growth stocks have been in driving index levels, a period of softer returns is likely ahead in the broad market.

³ Usually referred to as the discount rate in finance.

Platinum World Portfolios - International Fund



Andrew Clifford
Portfolio Manager



Clay Smolinski
Portfolio Manager

Performance

(compound p.a.⁺, to 31 December 2019)

SHARE CLASS	QUARTER	1 YR	2 YRS P.A.	3 YRS P.A.	SINCE INCEPTION P.A.
PWP Int'l Fund Class A USD	7%	18%	-1%	9%	9%
PWP Int'l Fund Class B USD	7%	17%	-1%	9%	9%
PWP Int'l Fund Class D USD	7%	17%	-1%	9%	6%
PWP Int'l Fund Class F EUR	4%	19%	2%	-	4%
PWP Int'l Fund Class G GBP	0%	13%	0%	7%	11%
PWP Int'l Fund Class H GBP	-1%	12%	-1%	6%	8%
MSCI AC World Index (USD) [^]	9%	27%	7%	12%	11%

⁺ Excluding quarterly returns

Fund returns are net of accrued fees and costs. Class D inception date (16 Nov 2015) is used for Index "since inception" returns.

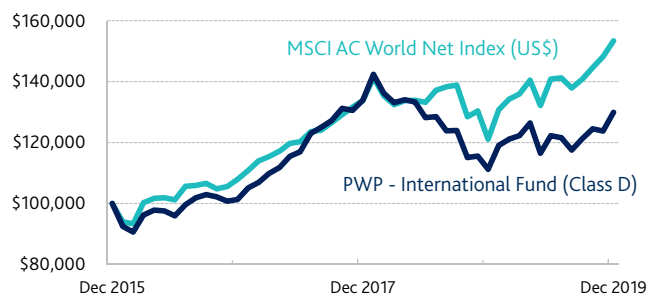
[^] Index returns are those of the MSCI All Country World Net Index in USD.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet. **Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.**

See notes 1 & 2, page 18.

Value of US\$100,000 Invested Since Inception

16 November 2015 to 31 December 2019



After fees and costs. See notes 1 & 3, page 18.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet.

The Fund (Class D) returned 7.2% for the quarter and 16.8% for the year. While these are strong absolute results, they lagged the performance of global equity markets.

The breakdown of the year's performance is worth noting. The Fund's long positions returned 27% for the year (in USD terms),¹ which was in line with the broader market. This return was achieved with a highly differentiated portfolio, with the Fund having an average weighting of 46% in Asian markets (including Japan) and 24% in North America over the year.

The returns earned from our positions in Asia ex Japan (+26%), US (+35%) and Japan (+42%), were ahead of their respective market returns, with only our European returns (+18%) trailing. While admittedly, this is only a 12-month period, we see this as evidence that our stock selection process continues to produce good outcomes at the individual stock level, particularly in light of the strong performance of global growth stocks (+33% for the year) versus global value stocks (+21%).²

Our decision to not be fully invested, with an average invested (i.e. long) position of 89% over the year, detracted 4% from the Fund's annual return. Losses on short positions reduced returns by a further 5%. The question that naturally arises from these outcomes is the merit of holding cash reserves and shorting. In a year where markets have steadily moved higher, it certainly appears to be a futile exercise. However, as we have stressed in our updates over the course of last year, there are many signs of speculative behaviour by investors. This is evident not just with respect to the mania in high growth and defensive stocks in listed markets, but also in unlisted investments, such as private equity and infrastructure, as well as the enthusiastic use of debt across much of the global economy. While it is difficult to predict when any of these excesses will be unwound, and to what extent that impacts stock prices, we continue to adopt a prudent approach by maintaining cash holdings in order to take advantage of opportunities when presented, and

1 References to returns and performance contributions (excluding individual stock returns) in this Platinum World Portfolios - International Fund report are in USD terms. Individual stock returns are quoted in local currency terms.

2 MSCI AC World Growth and Value in USD terms.

maintaining a level of short positions to provide a degree of downside protection.

At an individual stock level, key contributors to performance over the year (which were also reflective of the quarter) were our semiconductor and related stocks, **Samsung Electronics** (up 44% in local currency terms), **Micron Technology** (up 69%), **Skyworks** (up 80%), **Microchip Technology** (up 46%), **Intel** (up 28%) and **Sumco** (up 49%). While some of these stocks have been held for some time, the positions were increased at different times over the last 12 months on share price weakness, with the stocks sold off in response to weak demand, trade-related issues, and the Huawei bans. In recent months, stock prices have rallied, reflecting an easing in trade tensions, signs of increased data centre spending in the US, and good sales of 5G mobile handsets in China.

Other strong performers included a number of our Chinese investments, **Ping An Insurance** (up 52%), **Anta Sports Products** (up 86%), **Weichai Power** (heavy duty diesel engines, up 106%) and **ZTO Express** (express parcel delivery, up 47%). In each case, the underlying businesses of these companies continued to perform well over the course of the year, driving their stock price performance. Key detractors from performance were our energy and materials investments, such as **Seven Generations** and **Glencore**.

Changes to the Portfolio

The net exposure of the portfolio increased over the quarter from 73% to 81%. Short positions fell from 16% to 9%, the most significant change being the closure of index shorts early in the quarter.

New holdings included Takeda (Japanese pharmaceuticals) and Schlumberger (oil services).

Takeda has undergone significant internal change in recent years and overhauled its research and development approach, which together with acquisitions and external partnerships, is driving much-needed innovation. A more detailed explanation of this company is provided in the Platinum World Portfolios - Japan Fund report.

Schlumberger is a leading provider of services to the oil and gas industry. Since the collapse in the oil price in 2014, spending by the oil and gas industry on exploration and production has fallen significantly. As a result, the revenues of the company have fallen by over 30% and operating profits by over 60%. We are expecting a pick-up in exploration and production activity by oil companies, in order to replace steadily declining production from existing fields, and with that, a recovery in Schlumberger's profitability.

Disposition of Assets

REGION	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Asia	33%	34%	37%
North America	27%	25%	18%
Europe	16%	17%	22%
Japan	13%	12%	9%
South America	1%	1%	0%
Australia	0%	0%	1%
Cash	10%	11%	14%
Shorts	-9%	-16%	-13%

See note 4, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Net Sector Exposures

SECTOR	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Financials	15%	15%	16%
Industrials	13%	12%	12%
Information Technology	13%	10%	7%
Communication Services	11%	12%	14%
Materials	10%	11%	12%
Health Care	7%	4%	4%
Energy	6%	6%	7%
Consumer Discretionary	5%	6%	3%
Real Estate	3%	2%	3%
Consumer Staples	0%	0%	-1%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%
Other*	0%	-4%	-4%
TOTAL NET EXPOSURE	81%	73%	73%

* Includes index short positions and other positions.

See note 5, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Top 10 Holdings

COMPANY	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	WEIGHT
Samsung Electronics Co	Korea	Info Technology	4.2%
Ping An Insurance	China	Financials	3.8%
Facebook Inc	US	Comm Services	3.1%
Alphabet Inc	US	Comm Services	3.0%
Glencore plc	Switzerland	Materials	2.5%
Intel Corp	US	Info Technology	2.4%
ZTO Express Inc ADR	China	Industrials	2.3%
Skyworks Solutions	US	Info Technology	2.3%
China Overseas Land & Inv	China	Real Estate	2.2%
Itochu Corporation	Japan	Industrials	2.1%

As at 31 December 2019. See note 7, page 18.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

We added to our position in **AIA**, the Hong Kong based life company that is a strong second player to Ping An Insurance in the Chinese life insurance market. The company was sold off on concerns of potential disruption to its business from the Hong Kong protests. Price weakness provided us with an opportunity to acquire more stock at attractive prices.

Otherwise, most activity centred on trimming positions that performed well over the course of the year such as, Roche (pharmaceuticals), Anta Sports Products, and Bharti Airtel (Indian Telecom).

Outlook

In recent quarterly reports, we have noted the attractive valuations across the portfolio as a reason to be cautiously optimistic about the Fund's future returns. The average forward price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for the long positions in the portfolio is 11.3x, which is higher than 10.3x at the end of 2018, reflecting the strong gains in a number of our stocks.

After such a strong year in the markets, an element of caution is warranted in the short term. Having said that, we remain comfortable with our portfolio positioning. Current valuations continue to remain attractive in comparison with market averages, and our quantitative and qualitative assessments lead us to believe that our portfolio is more profitable and faster growing than the global universe of stocks that we cover.

While a number of our long-term holdings have indeed rallied strongly in recent months, other positions, notably in the energy and materials sectors, have not fared as well, largely reflecting negative sentiment towards cyclicals. Sentiment is lifting however, and as such, we remain confident in the long-term prospects for the businesses we own.

Net Currency Exposures

CURRENCY	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
US dollar (USD)	44%	44%	34%
Japanese yen (JPY)	18%	17%	22%
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	13%	12%	14%
Euro (EUR)	11%	11%	12%
British pound (GBP)	10%	10%	10%
Chinese yuan (CNY)	6%	6%	6%
Korean won (KRW)	6%	6%	5%
Indian rupee (INR)	4%	5%	7%
Canadian dollar (CAD)	3%	3%	3%
Norwegian krone (NOK)	1%	2%	3%
Swiss franc (CHF)	1%	2%	2%
Thai baht (THB)	1%	1%	1%
Chinese yuan offshore (CNH)	-18%	-20%	-18%

See note 6, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Platinum Asia Fund



Joseph Lai
Portfolio Manager

Performance (compound p.a.⁺, to 31 December 2019)

SHARE CLASS	QUARTER	1 YR	2 YRS P.A.	3 YRS P.A.	SINCE P.A. INCEPTION
PWP Asia Fund Class A USD	10%	18%	-2%	-	10%
PWP Asia Fund Class B USD	10%	18%	-2%	-	8%
PWP Asia Fund Class D USD	10%	18%	-2%	12%	9%
PWP Asia Fund Class G GBP	3%	-	-	-	11%
PWP Asia Fund Class I USD	11%	19%	-1%	-	11%
MSCI AC Asia ex Jp Index [^]	12%	18%	1%	13%	11%

⁺ Excluding quarterly returns

Fund returns are net of accrued fees and costs. Class D inception date (16 Nov 2015) is used for Index "since inception" returns.

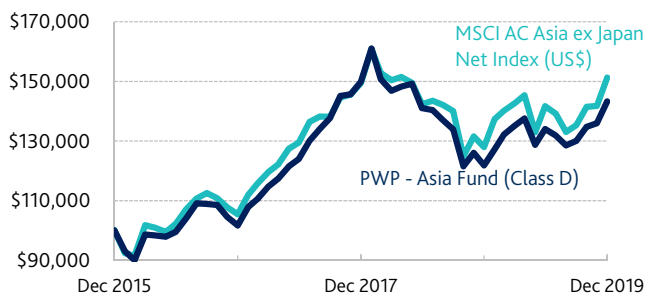
[^] Index returns are those of the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Net Index in USD. Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

See notes 1 & 2, page 18.

Value of US\$100,000 Invested Since Inception

16 November 2015 to 31 December 2019



After fees and costs. See notes 1 & 3, page 18.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet.

The Fund (Class D) returned 10.3% for the quarter and 17.6% for the year.

It was a stronger quarter in an otherwise lacklustre year for Asian markets. Given the attractive valuations in the region, a partial resolution of the trade dispute in mid-December was sufficient to prop up the equity markets.

An improvement in investor sentiment assisted the Fund's performance over the quarter with our fast-growing Chinese internet stocks making a positive contribution. Key contributors included **58.com** (classified advertising, +31% in local currency terms over the quarter), **Meituan Dianping** (food delivery, +27%) and **Alibaba** (e-commerce, +27%). Chinese property developers also performed well, benefiting from the incremental relaxation of the very strict property purchase policies. **China Jinmao** gained 35% and **China Overseas Land & Investment** rose 23%.

Elsewhere, with the arrival of 5G, semiconductor names continued to perform well. **Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing** (semiconductor foundry) and **Samsung Electronics** (DRAM) rose 22% and 14% respectively over the quarter. **Bharti Airtel** (Indian Telco) rose 24%, benefiting from an increase in mobile user tariffs (charges).

Changes to the Portfolio

We added to our exposures in the region when opportunities presented themselves. The Fund's net invested position has risen from a low of 65% in May to 91% by the end of the December quarter.

We are particularly interested in companies that are investing in research and development (R&D) or infrastructure, and can set themselves apart from their competitors, gain market share and become industry champions in due course.

One such example is **Reliance Industries**, a new position in the Fund during the quarter. Based in India, its traditional business is in oil refining and petrochemicals. Over the last decade, it has invested ~US\$45 billion to build a brand new pan-Indian 4G mobile network. Reliance started with zero customers and in just three years has accumulated 400 million users. It has become the dominant 4G operator in India and is still capturing the lion's share of new subscribers. The company has very ambitious plans of being the dominant

player in the cloud, internet and mobile payments businesses in India. Given its dynamic and capable management, and the nascency of these businesses in India, we believe it has incredible potential. Earnings growth is in its early stages and the stock is only trading on a price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple of 16x.

Commentary

There were a number of topical issues during the quarter.

Firstly, the trade war that has plagued the Asian markets over the last 18 months is finally seeing some resolution. This is clearly a positive development as it reduces uncertainty (to some degree) in business decision making.

While welcomed, it may be too optimistic to assume this is a permanent end to the strategic competition between these two superpowers. Some of our readers may remember members of the US Congress using a sledgehammer to destroy a Toshiba radio on top of Capitol Hill in the late 1980s, when significant tariffs were levied on Japanese electronics and automobiles exports. The Japanese yen strengthened against the US dollar, reducing the competitiveness of Japan's exports. Despite this, the Japanese economy continued to grow, and its stock market enjoyed a raging bull run, culminating in a bubble, which subsequently burst. This was a decade of intense trade friction between the US and Japan. Unlike Japan, the Chinese stock market is far from a being a bubble and we believe strong domestic businesses can do well even in the face of severe trade tensions.

Secondly, the Hong Kong protests continued throughout the quarter. From our perspective, the situation is complex and is most likely rooted in severe wealth disparity, lack of opportunities for the youth, and perhaps missteps made by the Hong Kong authorities in effectively dealing with the concerns of its people. As many of the issues are structural in nature, it is likely that the protests and unease will persist for some time, which will negatively impact Hong Kong's economic prospects, particularly in the tourism and retail trade sectors.

From an investment perspective, the impact is relatively minor. Hong Kong is only ~3% of the Chinese economy, and there is little prospect of the unrest spilling over to the mainland. We have no exposure to assets directly linked to the Hong Kong economy.

Often it is during these periods of turbulence and macroeconomic uncertainties that provide us with rare opportunities to acquire good and strong businesses at exceptional prices, for the longer term.

Despite these issues, Asian economies will continue to grow by simply catching up to the productivity levels of the more developed countries, to the point that they will be too big to ignore. For example, in 10 years' time, three Asian economies (China, India and Indonesia) will rank amongst the top five economies in the world in terms of economic output (i.e. gross domestic product).

Disposition of Assets

REGION	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
China [^]	46%	40%	33%
Hong Kong	9%	7%	4%
Taiwan	7%	5%	0%
Korea	11%	10%	11%
India	10%	9%	16%
Thailand	3%	4%	4%
Vietnam	3%	3%	2%
Philippines	3%	3%	2%
Cash	9%	20%	26%
Shorts	-1%	0%	-3%

[^] Inclusive of all mainland China-based companies, both those listed on exchanges within mainland China and those listed on exchanges outside of mainland China.

See note 4, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Net Sector Exposures

SECTOR	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Consumer Discretionary	20%	17%	9%
Information Technology	19%	15%	5%
Financials	18%	16%	21%
Communication Services	12%	15%	10%
Industrials	6%	5%	7%
Real Estate	5%	5%	5%
Energy	3%	1%	6%
Health Care	2%	2%	-1%
Consumer Staples	1%	0%	5%
Materials	1%	1%	2%
Utilities	0%	1%	1%
Other*	3%	3%	2%
TOTAL NET EXPOSURE	91%	81%	71%

* Includes index shorts and other positions.

See note 5, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

The key focus for us, is to find domestically oriented companies that can effectively tap into the resilient growth trajectory. Below are the key themes and companies the Fund has exposure to.

China - We have exposure to the 'best-in-class' **life insurance** companies – AIA Group and Ping An Insurance. Life insurance in China is under penetrated, and the best players will take the lion's share of this growing market as people seek to protect their emerging wealth. For example, despite the concerns over China slowing down, AIA grew its Chinese business by about 40% in the first half of the year. Currently, AIA is only operating in four regions in China, and the opening up of the financial services sector will allow AIA to provide insurance cover for the entire Chinese market i.e. six times more people than they can currently sell their products to.

Internet companies - All of the internet companies that we are invested in are industry champions with large under-penetrated markets to tap into, which are growing by at least 20% p.a., for example:

- **Momo** – the 'Tinder of China' - is growing by 25% p.a. and trading on a P/E multiple of 12x .
- **Meituan Dianping** – the 'Uber Eats of China' – is growing by 40% p.a..
- **Trip.com** – the 'Bookings.com of China' – is growing by 20% p.a. (as it benefits from outbound tourism) and is trading on a P/E of 21x.

Healthcare companies – A range of innovative domestic companies are supplying, or seeking to supply, the latest in medical devices, immunotherapy and gene therapy in a grossly under-served Chinese market. Their products are world class – with some Chinese companies working with reputable Western companies, while others have acquired the necessary technologies or invested heavily in R&D. China has a long way to go to catch up to the level of healthcare provisioning required. The market is nascent. The ramp up of medical coverage will create an enormous market for those companies that have good products and are well positioned.

India – We have exposure to **telecom companies**, including Reliance Industries (mentioned above). Investment in telecom infrastructure is a 'game changer' in India. The problem has been that tariffs are too cheap – with customers paying just US\$2 per month on average for unlimited access to the internet. The industry has consolidated with only three players left, and all of them are now raising prices. The impact will result in a drastic improvement in profitability, which should be favourable for the companies we are invested in.

Net Currency Exposures

CURRENCY	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
US dollar (USD)	37%	54%	44%
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	30%	32%	30%
Korean won (KRW)	11%	10%	10%
Indian rupee (INR)	11%	10%	16%
Chinese yuan (CNY)	7%	3%	9%
Taiwan dollar (TWD)	7%	7%	2%
Thai baht (THB)	3%	1%	4%
Vietnamese dong (VND)	3%	3%	2%
Philippine peso (PHP)	3%	3%	2%
Chinese yuan offshore (CNH)	-12%	-24%	-20%

See note 6, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Top 10 Holdings

COMPANY	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	WEIGHT
Tencent Holdings	China	Comm Services	5.8%
Alibaba Group Holding	China	Cons Discretionary	5.7%
Samsung Electronics Co	Korea	Info Technology	5.6%
AIA Group Ltd	Hong Kong	Financials	4.9%
Taiwan Semiconductor	Taiwan	Info Technology	4.7%
Midea Group	China	Cons Discretionary	3.8%
SK Hynix Inc	Korea	Info Technology	3.5%
Ping An Insurance	China	Financials	3.5%
Reliance Industries Ltd	India	Energy	3.0%
58.Com Inc	China	Comm Services	3.0%

As at 31 December 2019. See note 7, page 18.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

For further details of the Fund's invested positions, including country and industry breakdowns and currency exposures, updated monthly, please visit www.platinumworldportfolios.ie/The-Funds/PWP-Asia-Fund.

Korea - We like **semiconductors**. There are three memory chip producers in the world and demand for these products continues to grow, especially with the advent of 5G, iPhone 11, Internet of Things (IoT) and the cloud. The industry had been over-supplied but has recently reduced its capacity. Trading on around 1.4x price-to-book (P/B), Samsung Electronics is set to grow its earnings by 30% p.a. for a few years – that’s not even assuming enthusiastic memory prices, and it is trading on a P/E of only 13x. It is very attractively valued in this secular growth oligopolistic industry.

Vietnam/Philippines – These economies have been beneficiaries of the US-China trade dispute. Their incomes are still very low but growing and economic prospects are improving. We continue to hold a position in two Vietnam companies, Tech Comm Bank and Vietnam Enterprises, and two Philippines companies, Ayala Land and SM Investments.

Outlook

The best predictor of returns is the starting valuation, and valuations in the Asian markets are very attractive with share prices weighed down by concerns over global economic prospects. Yet curiously, the fundamental drivers of economic development in Asia are, and continue to be, firmly entrenched in the region.

The markets are grappling with the gradual reconfiguration of the uni-polar world towards a multi-polar one, and this seismic change is understandably creating uncertainty in the markets. The most likely outcome is an inexorable rise of Asian economies encompassing not just China, but an

amazing mix of diverse and dynamic economies like India and ASEAN¹ economies, constraining and collaborating with one another. The region has more than half of the world’s population, and their industrialisation will catch up with the developed countries. This will usher in a true realisation of the Asian century and we believe Asia’s longer-term prospects look bright.

Regardless, the economic outlook has improved with a trade deal reached between the two superpowers, signs that global monetary policy loosening is having a positive effect on the global economy, and most importantly, leading economic indicators suggesting that the manufacturing slowdown has bottomed.

The easing of the uncertainty brought about by the trade dispute may reinvigorate economic activity. As the market is not positioned for a pick-up in activity, any upturn could not surprise the market in terms of its magnitude and duration. We see this as a positive development for the region’s attractively valued asset markets.

In Asia, we have been able to identify a large number of strong businesses with resilient characteristics that are cheap in absolute terms and relative to most other global markets.

Given the likelihood of improving economic prospects and extremely attractive valuations, the Fund will continue to deploy capital into quality companies with resilient characteristics.

¹ Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Members include Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei, Myanmar, and Laos.

Platinum Japan Fund



Scott Gilchrist
Portfolio Manager

Performance

(compound p.a.⁺, to 31 December 2019)

SHARE CLASS	QUARTER	1 YR	2 YRS P.A.	3 YRS P.A.	SINCE INCEPTION P.A.
PWP Japan Fund Class A USD	7%	18%	-2%	8%	9%
PWP Japan Fund Class B USD	7%	17%	-3%	8%	7%
PWP Japan Fund Class D USD	7%	17%	-3%	8%	9%
PWP Japan Fund Class F EUR	4%	20%	0%	-	2%
MSCI Japan Net Index (USD)	8%	20%	2%	9%	7%

⁺Excluding quarterly returns

Fund returns are net of accrued fees and costs. Class D inception date (16 Nov 2015) is used for Index "since inception" returns.

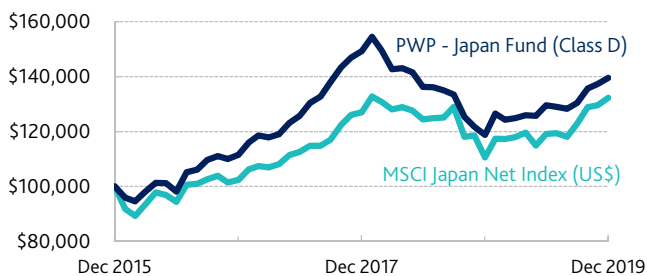
[^] Index returns are those of the MSCI Japan Net Index in USD.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. See notes 1 & 2, page 18.

Value of US\$100,000 Invested Since Inception

16 November 2015 to 31 December 2019



After fees and costs. See notes 1 & 3, page 18.

Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited, FactSet.

The Fund (Class D) returned 7.0% for the quarter and 17.5% for the year.

Key contributors to performance over the quarter included, **MinebeaMitsumi** (+33% in local currency terms), **Takeda Pharmaceutical** (+17%), **Inpex** (+15%) and **Kyocera** (+12%).

The short positions used to hedge against the high valuations of some parts of the market have been a minor detractor from performance over the last 18 months.

The valuation dispersion continued to widen during the quarter and there are no signs of a psychological shift in investor preferences, with investors willing to pay ever-higher prices for assets with visible and reliable long-term growth prospects.

During the quarter, the Fund added to a range of existing positions, including Takeda, Minebea, Toyota and Samsung Electronics, while a number of short positions were reduced. New positions included Hitachi and Ajinomoto, while the holding in Canon was sold.

There are broad swathes of the Japanese stock market, which are valued at historically low valuations, despite good medium- to long-term prospects. The Fund has continued to shift toward these investments and is now effectively fully invested in a diversified portfolio.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance in Japan has been on a multi-decade arc of improvement. The current stable, domestic political environment is leading to further improvements.

The past poor behaviour of the Japanese corporate system has meant that large amounts of the massive domestic savings pool have flowed to more attractive opportunities overseas.

There are many practical examples of changes underway at early adopters, such as Itochu, Hitachi and NEC. More recently, companies such as Toshiba, Sony and Olympus have also changed course. In some cases, dramatic external pressure was required, as seen at Lixil (and outlined in our June 2019 quarterly report).

Half of the stock market has only been listed since 1990, and the behaviour of these younger entities is generally much better than the legacy group. Positive momentum is also evident in the record levels of dividend payments, which have been growing rapidly. Share buybacks are also at record levels and growing quickly. Corporate profit margins have risen over the last decade. Corporate balance sheets remain strong despite the higher payouts, leaving room for dividends to continue to rise. Merger and acquisition activity is at record high levels.

Following the Ito Review in 2014, a Corporate Governance Code and a Stewardship Code were published. These extensive documents gave broad and deep recommendations (non-binding) for improvement. Compliance has been slow. Discussions are underway with a view to making key provisions legally binding. One broker describes the current status of the Japanese stock market as being in the "pantheon of great turning points like 1985, 1989, 1997, 2003, and 2012". It's a reasonable assessment if current trends continue.

The most powerful impetus is that economic incentives are now generally aligned. Interest rates are effectively zero, so pension funds, insurance companies and households need higher dividend streams. This of course requires further improvement in corporate margins, improved corporate performance and higher payout ratios. Domestic investors, foreign investors, the bureaucracy, the government and management are aligned toward similar outcomes. The regional threats are a further significant impetus.

A less-discussed problem is the low level of domestic consolidation. Japan doesn't need seven photocopier/printer companies (and they should cease fax machine production). Eight camera companies is discordant with global industrial structures. There are still too many car companies in Japan - although the industry is relatively consolidated compared to the 200+ electric car companies in China.

Takeda – Adopting Change

Takeda spent US\$30 billion on new drug research and development from 1999 to 2012 with almost zero tangible success, and yet they survived. There are many similar stories across Japan. Canon and Nikon have completely lost the semiconductor lithography race to their European competitor, ASML. A 'knowledge network', that has many links to academia, business, and research labs was more successful than a 'hermit kingdom'. In many cases, despite the obvious failure, lots of companies don't accept that there is a problem and thus cannot accept the need for change.

Takeda is an exception. They changed course, slowly at first, then accelerated. Takeda now has a large presence in Boston,

one of the largest in the global biotech industry (Boston is regarded as the 'Silicon Valley' for biotech). The changes accelerated five years ago when Frenchmen Christophe Webber was appointed CEO, who was the first non-Japanese leader of the 200+ year-old industry stalwart. Andy Plump, an American from Merck/Sanofi, was then appointed head of research and development (R&D). More recently, Takeda bought Shire in a mega merger, which accelerated the broad strategy. Earlier changes, such as appointing the first non-family CEO, the acquisition of Millennium to gain a foothold in Boston and the acquisition of Nicomed for its emerging market footprint, were pre-meditated steps to drag the company from its cloistered shell into reality.

All of this activity has taken place in the open, but a myriad of confusions obscure the extent of the fundamental changes. It has been a 15-year process. The current concerns are the large amount of debt taken on to acquire Shire, the quality of its pipeline, two upcoming major patent expiries, the accounting treatment of Shire and the diverse leadership in light of the Nissan/Ghosn scandal. The extended period and dramatic extent of the changes is a concern to many. This is compounded by the nature of the industry, where patent life is roughly 10 years, the product suite is diverse and incredibly complex, and serendipity often governs discovery.

The market has deep familiarity with Takeda's journey and thinks the future is dull. Some valuation metrics put the valuation near the bottom of the global group. Our assessment of the base case is better than the embedded low expectations, and if the R&D approach is successful, then the potential upside is both significant and of extended duration. The first hints of success are visible in four areas: cell therapy, gene therapy, orexin agonists, and coeliac disease. Success in any of these potential endeavours would be significant, and there are many other opportunities across the 200 external collaborations, which span academia and all stages of the global biotechnology industry.

R&D productivity of the global pharmaceutical industry has been declining for more than a decade, a period during which a practically complete human genome has been available. As the cost of DNA sequencing has fallen more than 99% and a wide range of powerful imaging, testing and monitoring instruments have proliferated, the ability of scientists to understand the chemical processes underlying human life has increased dramatically. Unmet medical needs remain immense globally and it's easy to argue that a more productive period of novel drug discovery lies ahead.

Outlook

Generational change is widely evident across Japan. The 1980's bubble era is fading and current realities are

Disposition of Assets

REGION	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Japan	89%	81%	67%
Asia	6%	5%	7%
Cash	5%	14%	26%
Shorts	-5%	-12%	-16%

See note 4, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Net Sector Exposures

SECTOR	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Industrials	19%	15%	9%
Consumer Discretionary	19%	19%	11%
Information Technology	15%	13%	13%
Health Care	12%	6%	3%
Communication Services	12%	11%	16%
Energy	5%	5%	5%
Materials	4%	3%	2%
Financials	2%	2%	3%
Consumer Staples	2%	-2%	-4%
Real Estate	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL NET EXPOSURE	90%	74%	58%

See note 5, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

Net Currency Exposures

CURRENCY	31 DEC 2019	30 SEP 2019	31 DEC 2018
Japanese yen (JPY)	90%	94%	77%
US dollar (USD)	6%	18%	48%
Korean won (KRW)	4%	3%	-5%
Australian dollar (AUD)	0%	-16%	-20%

See note 6, page 18. Numerical figures have been subject to rounding.
Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

For further details of the Fund's invested positions, including country and industry breakdowns and currency exposures, updated monthly, please visit www.platinumworldportfolios.ie/The-Funds/PWP-Japan-Fund.

permeating behaviours and the economy. There are four defining aspects of the Japanese stock market:

1. The bear market in both equities and investor psychology is now more than three decades stale.
2. The overall valuation of the market is near the lows of its historical range.
3. The valuation dispersion of the market is near the widest points of its historical range.
4. The market composition continues to change, with more than 50% of companies having listed since 1990 and more than 50% of corporate profits earned overseas.

Each of these distortions presents a wide range of investment opportunities.

The total number of people employed in Japan is at record high levels. There are many such discordant statistics but there is a widespread lack of recognition, understanding and acceptance. The low valuation of broad parts of the market is obvious and most prominent private equity groups are now present in Japan. Activist behaviour is increasingly aggressive from all parts of the globe. The government has a broad sense of urgency that can be seen in recent legislation and political actions.

There are many domestic and regional risks in addition to the imbalances in the global economy. But the **most** pressing problem is the **shortage of high paying jobs**. Many long-term investments and fundamental R&D projects have been less successful than projected. Brutal competition continues across the region. Low-cost manufacturing and services continue to encroach, but significant amounts of capacity have already moved. Unemployment continues to fall to new generational lows, which allows deeper restructuring.

The current set-up looks like a once-in-a-generation opportunity and the current trajectory is positive.

Top 10 Holdings

COMPANY	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	WEIGHT
Takeda Pharma Co	Japan	Health Care	6.3%
Oracle Japan	Japan	Info Technology	4.3%
Nintendo Co Ltd	Japan	Comm Services	3.8%
Minebea Co Ltd	Japan	Industrials	3.4%
Toyota Motor Corp	Japan	Cons Discretionary	3.3%
Itochu Corporation	Japan	Industrials	3.3%
Rakuten Inc	Japan	Cons Discretionary	3.2%
Kyocera Corp	Japan	Info Technology	2.9%
JXTG Holdings Inc	Japan	Energy	2.9%
Nexon Co Ltd	Japan	Comm Services	2.7%

As at 31 December 2019. See note 7, page 18.

Source: Platinum Investment Management Limited.

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NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, all references to "Platinum" in this report are references to Platinum Investment Management Limited (ABN 25 063 565 006, AFSL 221935). Some numerical figures in this publication have been subject to rounding adjustments. References to individual stock or index performance are in local currency terms, unless otherwise specified.

1. Fund returns are calculated using the Fund's net asset value per share (which does not include the anti-dilution levy) attributable to the specified share class. Where a share class is not denominated in USD, the net asset value per share in USD, being the Fund's base currency, is converted into the denomination currency of that share class using the prevailing spot rate. Fund returns represent the combined income and capital returns attributable to the specified share class over the specified period. They are net of accrued fees and expenses attributable to the specified share class, are pre-tax, and assume the accumulation of the net income and capital gains attributable to the specified share class.

The MSCI Index returns are inclusive of net official dividends, but, unlike Fund returns, do not reflect fees or expenses. Platinum does not invest by reference to the weighting of any Index. The Fund's underlying assets are chosen through Platinum's individual stock selection process and, as a result, the Fund's holdings may vary considerably to the make-up of the Index. Index returns are provided as a reference only.

Fund returns have been provided by Platinum Investment Management Limited; MSCI Index returns have been sourced from FactSet.

The investment returns shown are historical and no warranty can be given for future performance. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Due to the volatility of the Fund's underlying assets and other risks associated with investing, investment returns can be negative, particularly in the short-term.

2. The portfolio inception dates for each active share class of the relevant Fund are as follows:

- Platinum World Portfolios - International Fund:

Class A USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGQX37): 27 April 2016	Class B USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR076): 2 December 2016
Class D USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGQZ50): 16 November 2015	Class F EUR (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR183): 4 April 2017
Class G GBP (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR290): 27 April 2016	Class H GBP (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR308): 4 August 2016
- Platinum World Portfolios - Asia Fund:

Class A USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR522): 10 March 2017	Class B USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGR639): 20 April 2017
Class D USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGRD06): 16 November 2015	Class G GBP (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGRB81): 19 February 2019
- Platinum World Portfolios - Japan Fund:

Class A USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGRF20): 11 January 2016	Class B USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGRH44): 23 December 2016
Class D USD (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGRJ67): 16 November 2015	Class F EUR (Accumulating) (ISIN: IE00BYRGLR89): 18 October 2017

The MSCI Index returns are in US Dollars and are inclusive of net official dividends. For the purpose of calculating the "since inception" returns of the Index, the inception date of Class D of the Fund, being 16 November 2015, is used (as Class D was the first share class activated).

3. The investment returns depicted in this graph are cumulative on US\$100,000 invested in Class D of the specified Fund over the specified period relative to the specified net MSCI Index in US Dollars.
4. The geographic disposition of assets (i.e. the positions listed other than "cash" and "shorts") represents, as a percentage of the market value of the Fund's positions, the Fund's effective exposures to the relevant countries/regions through direct securities holdings and long derivatives of stocks and indices. "Shorts" relates to the effective exposures to short securities and short securities/index derivative positions.
5. The table shows, as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value, the Fund's exposures to the relevant sectors through direct securities holdings as well as both long and short derivatives of stocks and indices.
6. The table shows the effective net currency exposures of the Fund's portfolio as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value, taking into account the Fund's currency exposures through securities holdings, cash, forwards and derivatives. The table may not exhaustively list all of the Fund's currency exposures and may omit some minor exposures.
7. The table shows the Fund's top 10 long equity positions as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value, taking into account direct securities holdings and long stock derivatives. The designation "China" in the "Country" column means that the company's business is predominantly based in mainland China, regardless of whether the company's securities are listed on exchanges within mainland China or on exchanges outside of mainland China.

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An umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds
Company Registration Number: 546481

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