

# Platinum International Fund



**Kerr Neilson** Portfolio Manager

## Disposition of Assets \*

REGION	DEC 2012	SEP 2012
North America	31%	32%
Europe	28%	28%
Japan	21%	15%
Asia	17%	15%
Australia	1%	1%
Africa	1%	1%
Cash	1%	8%
Shorts	11%	16%

\* The invested position represents the exposure of physical holdings and long stock derivatives.

Source: Platinum

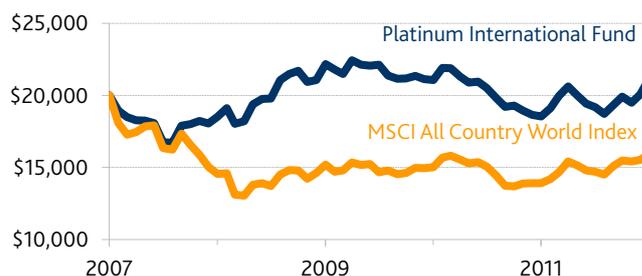
## Performance

As foreshadowed in our previous quarterly, the character of the markets has been changing progressively since the reassurances in August from Mr Draghi, the European Central Bank (ECB) President, regarding Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) by the ECB. Up until then, the fear-bound markets were characterised by huge outflows from equities into bonds and cash. Within the equity markets there was less willingness to support emerging markets notwithstanding their superior growth prospects and generally, defensives were favoured over anything having a cyclical tinge.

During this quarter, funds have continued to desert equities but with much reduced intensity. Apart from reassurances and actions from each of the major Central Banks to facilitate cheap funding, the economic news has also been reassuring. The US continues to experience a broadening economic recovery (though the fiscal impasse is probably retarding investment) but most important of all, has been the re-acceleration of the Chinese economy. This has immediate benefits for the Pacific Rim but equally benefits the resource

## Value of \$20,000 Invested Over Five Years

31 December 2007 to 31 December 2012



Source: Platinum and MSCI. Refer to Note 2, page 6.

producing regions of Africa, Latin America and so on. Crowning this has been the fighting language and actions by the newly elected government in Japan. They are asking the Bank of Japan (BOJ) to explicitly target inflation via strenuous intervention in buying bonds, Exchange Traded Funds and other assets or face a legislative response. The Japanese yen has subsequently weakened by over 12% against the US dollar and has also fallen against the Korean won and Euro, both important competitors in its export markets.

The anticipatory nature of the global stock market revealed this shift in prospects with a strong quarter, up 3.1% in A\$ terms; those that were behind are now in front as the accompanying table attests. The US lagged and was actually down 0.3% for the quarter while among the developing markets the star was China, up 13.1%. For the year, the MSCI World Index gained 14.7%.

The holdings of the Platinum International Fund showed great form as this shift in focus strengthened and was up 6.5% for the quarter, outperforming the MSCI World Index by a large margin, and up 14.4% for the year.

#### MSCI World Index Regional Performance (AUD)

REGION	QUARTER	1 YEAR
China	13%	21%
France	11%	20%
Germany	9%	29%
<b>Europe</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Australia	7%	21%
<b>Japan</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Asia ex Japan</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Hong Kong	6%	27%
<b>Emerging Markets</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Korea	5%	20%
United Kingdom	4%	14%
<b>Developed Markets</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>14%</b>
India	1%	24%
<b>United States</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>

Source: MSCI

#### Currency

There has been little change in the currency exposures over the quarter. We continue to eschew the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen while emphasising the European currencies and US dollar. The weakening of the Yen is important in many respects but suggests that the other Asian currencies will be the recipient of stronger speculative flows than was evident in 2012. The Fund's exposure is: US dollar and Hong Kong dollar 39%; Euro and other European currencies 37%; Asian currencies 14%; Canadian dollar 6%; Australian dollar 2% and Japanese yen 2%. The Australian dollar ended the year almost flat against the US dollar at 1.038.

#### Shorting

Our rising optimism about the re-pricing of specific equities caused us to continue to close positions on weakness and to remove some of the generic share index exposures. We closed the quarter with the lowest short position in years at 11%.

#### MSCI World Index Sector Performance (AUD)

SECTOR	QUARTER	1 YEAR
Financials	9%	27%
Consumer Discretionary	6%	22%
Industrials	6%	15%
Materials	5%	10%
Consumer Staples	1%	13%
Health Care	1%	16%
Utilities	0%	1%
Information Technology	-2%	14%
Energy	-2%	1%
Telecommunication Services	-3%	7%

Source: MSCI

## Changes to the Portfolio

The biggest change in the portfolio was the raising of exposure to Japan. This was executed through the purchase of several companies that would benefit from greater competitiveness stemming from a weakening Yen such as **Daiken Industries** (world leader in air conditioning), **Mitsubishi Corp** (the largest Japanese trading firm with significant stakes in coal, natural gas and copper resources) and **Hitachi** (a vast engineering conglomerate embarking on a structural makeover). We also took option and futures positions over the broad Topix Index on the basis of the whole market being ludicrously cheap<sup>1</sup> and a huge beneficiary of a weakening currency.

We have also continued to add to smaller positions mentioned last quarter and to our holdings of Chinese-based Internet stocks. These swooned through the quarter as concerns loomed about the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) seeking access to the audit papers produced by China-based associates of the global accounting majors. This is a broader issue than just deregistering these accounting firms and hence causing these Nasdaq-listed Internet stocks to be ineligible for continued listing on an American Stock Exchange. Should this political turf battle go unresolved, most US-based multinationals with operations in China could have inadmissible accounts! We added **Baidu**, China's leading Internet search provider, similar to Google, and **Youku**, the leading web-based Video/TV provider. At a capitalisation of under \$3 billion, we suspect this company is unlikely to remain independent as the leviathans of the industry look to bundle their advertising offer along the lines followed by Google with YouTube.

We have also been adding to the engineering companies, Foster Wheeler, Jacobs Engineering and KBR on the basis of the inevitable recovery of capital spending in the US on account of the shale hydrocarbon gas and liquids phenomenon. The three **oil service majors** are trading at their lowest ratings of the last 20 years. The principal reason seems

to be concern about over-capacity, particularly in pressure pumping in North America, increasing capital intensity and slower than expected recovery in activity in international markets. The upside relies on the planned step-up of drilling in deep water. There is a fairly predictable amount of additional work that will need to be serviced over the coming 2 to 3 years emanating from this planned off-shore activity. At the same time, the three leading companies, who essentially are the only firms with the technical capability to operate at these depths and pressures, are reducing their capital spending. Halliburton and Baker Hughes should now reap the benefits from their re-orientated international footprints. Tight gas activity outside of North America is just starting in the vast shale deposits of China, Saudi Arabia, Argentina and Australia.

These purchases were funded out of partial sales of companies under takeover offers like TNT Express, Nexen Inc and United Brewing Holdings. We also chose to reduce positions in stellar performers, some of which we classified as defensives, like Samsung Electronics, Henkel, Gilead and others like BMW and Shin-Etsu Chemical.

## Commentary

As we try to make sense of the year ahead, we run the risk of extrapolating the experiences of the last 12 months. We are of the view that we are entering a very different environment. The behaviour of markets in the last three months have been hinting of this but the overlay of uncertainty from the irresolution of the US budget negotiations has partially obscured this change.

**We believe shares will be rewarding in the year ahead based on:**

- **Economic factors**
- **A change in risk tolerance**
- **Attractive valuations**

(To highlight this, please see graphs on page 3).

<sup>1</sup> Some may disregard this optimism as a 'Platinum-centric' dream. However, the weakening of the Yen is key. It reflects a shift in the thinking of the establishment and is being accompanied by clear shifts in the corporate world. Twenty years of sloth and increasing competition from abroad plus conflicts with its leading trading partner, China, is encouraging change. While the corporate sector is loath to revoke its social security obligation of life-time employment, juggernauts like Hitachi have embarked on a complete corporate restructuring. This is being accompanied by a 'right owner' asset exchange. While admittedly long overdue, our view is that with several leading names now facing insolvency, there is a sense of group acknowledgement for the need for reform. Some may worry that a weaker Yen will retard this change but one can identify a convergence of factors that suggest we are at a point of resolution. Some companies will leave the change too late but the vanguard will benefit hugely, and interestingly, were seeing improving profitability even when the Yen was close to an all-time high.

Across the globe the effect of cheap money is working its wonders to re-ignite capitalist instincts. On a GDP weighted basis, the level of Central Bank rates are just over 2.1% compared with about 5% at the onset of the GFC. Industrial production is running close to the peak of 2007/08 and global trade is flourishing with exports up some 30% since 2007. This is not the popular image of world economic affairs but to some extent this is due to the rolling nature of deleveraging that has been taking place over the last five years.

Take for example Ireland; the economy is expanding again, though from a base that is 20% off its nominal peak as surging exports have more than offset government retrenchment. (The fiscal deficit is presently at 8%, down from 30% immediately after the crises). The big difference between Ireland and its more challenged peers in the Euro monetary system is its highly deregulated markets, particularly labour, low corporate taxation and fluid population movements, notably among 'guest workers'. We do not envisage the troubled countries of the Euro zone to respond with such agility principally because of the nettled issues around labour but even here change is afoot. In Ireland, for example, unit labour costs are down 10% since the crises whereas the best comparable performer in the Euro zone is Spain where they are down by 3%, while in countries like Italy and Greece, unit labour costs have continued to rise.

We have expressed our positive views on the US economy in earlier reports with the recovery in house values and building activity, credit growth, the bonanza from tight oil and gas, the inevitability of an investment recovery and the likely return of some manufacturing jobs onshore.

More broadly, the governments of the large developing economies like China, India and Russia are also taking measures that attempt to correct some of the imbalances that have evolved. While they will be challenged to meet their ambitious growth targets, the ubiquity of the web and wireless adds to the urgency for action among the ruling elite. While world growth will be mottled, in aggregate we can expect an overall rise of say 2.5-3% in real terms. So on the one hand, growth in parts of the developed world may be elusive on account of continuing deleveraging and the withdrawal of government supplementary spending. However, the continuing growth in the developing world with its concomitant need for natural resources will give rise to many favourable investment opportunities.

From this perspective there is a high probability that we are on the **cusp of a redirection of investment flows**. Investor confidence is generally improving as evidenced by falling volatility and a dramatic divergence of stock price behaviour in stark contrast to 2011 when convergence prevailed. Bonds have enjoyed an unusually long bull market, culminating in a **fear-driven crescendo** of retail flows to a ballooning population of bond funds. With the concerted efforts by the Central Banks of the US, Euro zone, Britain and now Japan to suppress interest rates and their currencies, it seems highly likely that **bond markets are about to face more challenging times**. While evidence of rising inflation is still remote, and the general view is that it is unlikely to reveal itself until resource utilisation is more intense, it is interesting that **house prices are drifting upwards**.

A country that may be an interesting lead indicator is New Zealand. In this small, yet open economy, where new supply of housing has admittedly been constrained, house prices are about 10% above their pre-crisis peak levels. Credit growth in the last year has been modest at 5%, retail sales are soft, unemployment is at similar levels to those during the Asia crises at 7.3% and exports are struggling. Strangely, house prices elsewhere are also tending to creep upwards in the face of stagnant real incomes. We suspect that the full effects of concerted liquidity creation by Central Banks will only be appreciated well after the event.

While investors have been forsaking the stock market in droves, the companies themselves have been notably active in buying back shares and more recently in the US, raising their dividend payouts. From the beginning of 2006, cumulative flows out of equities in the US have been estimated at about US\$550 billion, while corresponding flows into bonds have been over US\$1 trillion.

The interesting question is the extent to which a rise in bond yields might have a negative effect on equity valuations. Our view is that there is **significant scope for yields to back-up before the yield on bonds adversely affects equities**. The key observation is that bond yields are at record lows as a consequence of **extreme risk aversion**.

As confidence gradually returns, the willingness of investors to lend to their governments in exchange for say 1.8% pa for 10 years will subside. Investors can point to about half of listed stocks in the developed world that offer dividend yields greater than their government's bonds. Admittedly this has

been true in Japan for some years to no avail but the difference lies in the concerted effort to create liquidity. In addition, sceptical investors like Platinum cannot figure out how the explosion of the money-base will not result in fears about inflation. Even now, prices keep rising with seemingly low capacity utilisation. This leaves bond holders poorly rewarded at current yields. Do note that even without heavy printing, consumer prices in the US since World War II have risen by 3.6% pa compound!

The last building block for **our optimism lies in compelling valuations**. We have recurrently voiced our concerns about the sustainability of record corporate profitability, and the need in some cases to normalise valuations for this factor. However, there are many areas where this is less evident. In the case of Japan, profitability has been suppressed by the high value of the Yen. Even in the face of this burden, remarkably, profitability has been rising and now with the Yen weakening, there will be groups of companies that really flourish. In addition, the flow back of funds can be expected to be particularly sharp as domestic investors flee from bonds and foreign investors scamper to get their weightings back to the benchmark. Even though foreigners have been accounting for the majority of turnover in the Tokyo market for some time now, surveys show that they were underweight, though keen buyers into the year's end.

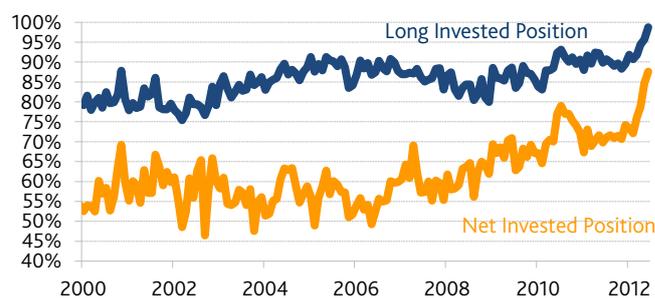
All our quant work, some of which has been shown in earlier quarterlies, shows most markets to be attractively priced and within markets, some sectors are compellingly cheap. We believe our exposure to these will reward us in the months ahead.

## Outlook

We believe the leadership of the markets will continue to rotate in the manner first seen in the last five months of 2012 with the defensive leaders losing their position to more cyclical sectors as excessive fear is replaced with growing confidence. That there will be periodic swoons is highly likely but that the emphasis will be on opportunities rather than risks. At this stage we are not calling for the start of a generalised bull market in equities but believe that upper bands will be challenged in specific markets. Should the BOJ succeed in weakening the Yen, Japanese stocks could astound investors. Some emerging markets could make new highs.

The Fund is at its highest invested position since 2000.

### Fund Invested Positions - Long and Net Since 2000



Source: Platinum. Refer to Note 3, page 6.

## Notes

1. The investment returns are calculated using the Fund's unit price and represent the combined income and capital return for the specific period. They are net of fees and costs (excluding the buy-sell spread and any investment performance fee payable), are pre-tax, and assume the reinvestment of distributions. The investment returns shown are historical and no warranty can be given for future performance. You should be aware that historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Due to the volatility of underlying assets of the Funds and other risk factors associated with investing, investment returns can be negative (particularly in the short-term).

The inception dates for each Fund are as follows:

Platinum International Fund: 30 April 1995

Platinum Unhedged Fund: 31 January 2005

Platinum Asia Fund: 4 March 2003

Platinum European Fund: 30 June 1998

Platinum Japan Fund: 30 June 1998

Platinum International Brands Fund: 18 May 2000

Platinum International Health Care Fund: 10 November 2003

Platinum International Technology Fund: 18 May 2000

2. The investment returns depicted in this graph are cumulative on A\$20,000 invested in the relevant Fund over five years from 31 December 2007 to 31 December 2012 relative to their Index (in A\$) as per below:

Platinum International Fund - MSCI All Country World Net Index

Platinum Unhedged Fund - MSCI All Country World Net Index

Platinum Asia Fund - MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Net Index

Platinum European Fund - MSCI All Country Europe Net Index

Platinum Japan Fund - MSCI Japan Net Index

Platinum International Brands Fund - MSCI All Country World Net Index

Platinum International Health Care Fund - MSCI All Country World Health Care Net Index

Platinum International Technology Fund - MSCI All Country World Information Technology Net Index

(nb. the gross MSCI Index was used prior to 31 December 1998 as the net MSCI Index did not exist).

The investment returns are calculated using the Fund's unit price. They are net of fees and costs (excluding the buy-sell spread and any investment performance fee payable), pre-tax and assume the reinvestment of distributions. It should be noted that Platinum does not invest by reference to the weightings of the Index. Underlying assets are chosen through Platinum's individual stock selection process and as a result holdings will vary considerably to the make-up of the Index. The Index is provided as a reference only.

3. Long invested position represents the exposure of physical holdings and long stock derivatives. The net invested position represents the exposure of physical holdings and both long and short derivatives.

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