

Facts

Portfolio value	\$10.62 bn
Fund commenced	30 April 1995
Minimum investment	A\$20,000 or NZ\$20,000
Regular Investment Plan (min.)	A\$200 or NZ\$200 per mth/qtr
Income distribution date	Annual, 30 June
Unit valuation	Sydney Business Day
Unit prices	App - 1.9926 Red - 1.9826

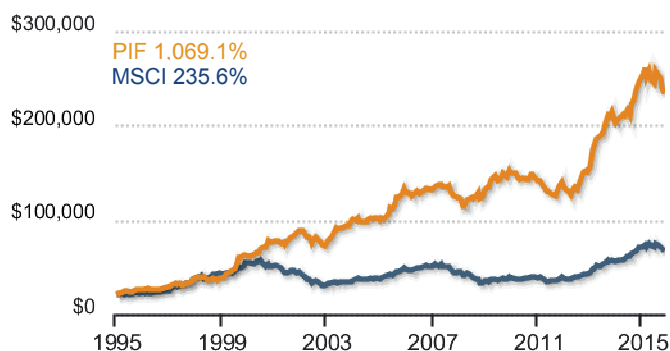
Performance¹

	FUND %	MSCI %
1 month	(1.98)	(1.65)
3 months	(7.67)	(7.03)
6 months	(5.19)	(6.24)
Calendar year to date	(6.02)	(4.94)
1 year	(4.90)	(3.91)
2 years (compound pa)	4.62	8.70
3 years (compound pa)	15.53	16.89
5 years (compound pa)	9.63	11.33
7 years (compound pa)	9.78	10.89
10 years (compound pa)	6.38	3.96
Since inception (compound pa)	12.53	5.98

Fees

Entry fee	Nil
Exit fee	Nil
Management Expense Ratio/ Indirect Cost Ratio (MER/ICR)	1.54% per annum (inclusive of investment & administration costs)
Brokerage paid	Nil
Buy/sell spread	0.5% total

Performance graph²



Source: Factset and Platinum

Invested positions³

	LONG %	NET %	CURRENCY %
Australia	0.8	0.8	10.9
Austria	0.5	0.5	
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada	0.7	0.7	1.6
China	5.8	5.8	(3.4)
China Ex PRC	12.7	12.7	
Hong Kong	0.9	0.9	9.5
France	3.8	3.8	
Germany	2.6	2.6	
Hungary	0.2	0.2	0.2
India	4.7	4.7	4.9
Italy	4.0	4.0	
Japan	9.4	9.4	10.6
Korea	4.4	4.4	2.1
Malaysia	0.6	0.6	0.6
Norway	0.5	0.5	3.6
Russia	1.1	1.1	
Singapore	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sweden	2.4	2.3	2.4
Switzerland	1.1	1.1	1.1
Thailand	0.3	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	6.1	6.1	4.1
United States	22.0	15.6	50.5
	84.8	78.3	
China Renminbi Off Shore			(7.0)
Euro Currency			7.8
Cash	15.2	21.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Long - 137 stocks, 4 swaps, 1 bond Short - 4 stocks, 2 indices

Top ten positions⁴

STOCK	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	%
Alphabet Inc	USA	Info Technology	2.8
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	Korea	Info Technology	2.7
Tencent Holdings Ltd	China Ex PRC	Info Technology	2.5
Ericsson LM-B	Sweden	Info Technology	2.4
China Pacific A Share PN exp	China	Financials	2.3
AstraZeneca PLC	UK	Health Care	2.2
Paypal Holdings Inc	USA	Info Technology	2.2
Carnival Corp	UK	Cons Discretionary	2.1
PICC Property & Casualty Co	China Ex PRC	Financials	2.0
Intesa Sanpaolo SpA	Italy	Financials	2.0

Industry breakdown³

SECTOR	LONG %	NET %
Info Technology	25.0	25.0
Financials	14.1	14.1
Cons Discretionary	12.3	11.4
Health Care	8.5	8.5
Industrials	7.0	6.9
Consumer Staples	5.5	5.5
Energy	3.8	3.8
Materials	3.3	3.3
Telecom Services	3.2	3.2
Utilities	2.2	2.2
Other*	0.0	(5.6)

* Includes index short positions

1. Investment returns are calculated using the Fund's unit price and represent the combined income and capital return for the specified period. 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. 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 Fund and other risk factors associated with investing, investment returns can be negative (particularly in the short-term).

2. The investment returns depicted in this graph are cumulative on A\$20,000 invested in the Fund since inception relative to the MSCI All Country World Net Index in A\$ (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. The Long% represents the exposure to physical holdings, corporate fixed income securities and long stock derivatives. The "Net %" represents the exposure of physical holdings and both long and short derivatives. The "Currency %" represents the currency exposure for the Fund's Portfolio, taking into account currency hedging.

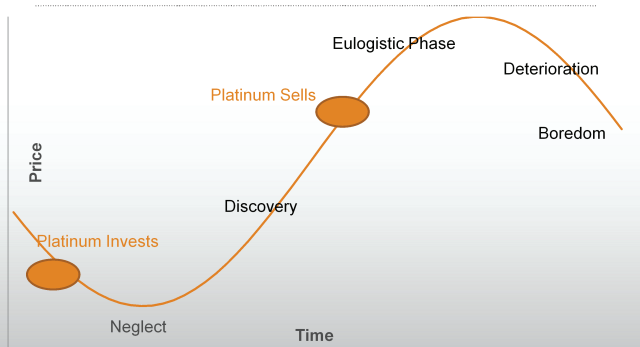
4. Top Ten positions shows the Fund's top long share exposure positions. Long derivative exposures are included, however, short derivative exposures are not.

Platinum Investment Management Limited ABN 25 063 565 006 AFSL 221935, trading as Platinum Asset Management ("Platinum") is the responsible entity and issuer of units in the Platinum International Fund (the "Fund"). The Platinum Trust Product Disclosure Statement No. 10 ("PDS") provides details about the Fund. You can obtain a copy of the PDS from Platinum's website www.platinum.com.au, or by contacting Investor Services on 1300 726 700 (Australian investors only), 0800 700 726 (New Zealand investors only), or 02 9255 7500, or via invest@platinum.com.au.

Before making any investment decision you need to consider (with your financial adviser) your particular investment needs, objectives and financial circumstances. You should refer to the PDS when deciding to acquire, or continue to hold, units in the Fund.

DISCLAIMERS: Some numerical figures in this Fact Sheet have been subject to rounding adjustments. The information presented in this Fact Sheet is not intended to be advice. It has not been prepared taking into account any particular investor's or class of investor's investment objectives, financial situation or needs, and should not be used as the basis for making investment, financial or other decisions. To the extent permitted by law, no liability is accepted for any loss or damage as a result of any reliance on this information. Platinum does not guarantee the repayment of capital, payment of income or the Fund's performance. Platinum is a member of the Platinum Group of companies.

Platinum's approach



Source: Platinum



World View

- Slow growth, (but incomes rising)
- Oversupply of Commodities (ex Oil)
- Weak pricing power (services not included)
- Low inflation -> cheap money to continue
- Ecommerce driven substitution
- FX moves to impact competitiveness
- FAVOUR Innovators and New Cyclical over Capacity Threats



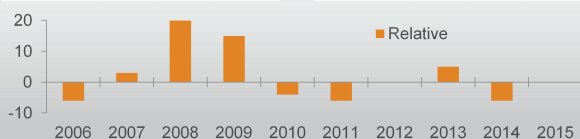
PIF : 10 years : 2006-2015

2006-2011 Average Net Exposure : 63%

2012-2015 Average Net Exposure : 78%

Calendar Year	PIF	Market	Relative
2006	7	13	-6
2007	3	0	3
2008	-7	-27	20
2009	20	4	15
2010	-5	-1	-4
2011	-12	-7	-6
6yr Average	0	-4	4

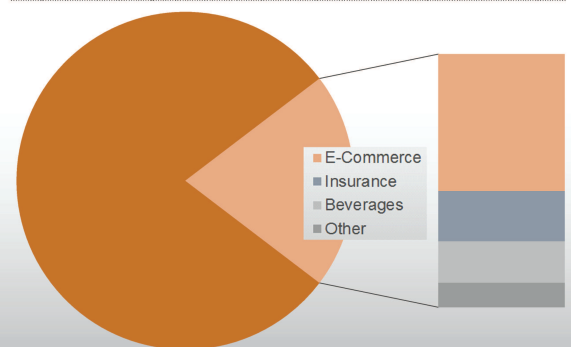
Calendar Year	PIF	Market	Relative
2012	14	15	0
2013	47	43	4
2014	8	14	-6
2015	10	10	0
4yr Average	19	20	-1
10yr Average	7.3	4.8	2.5



Source: Platinum, MSCI



PIF's Average China Exposure 2015



Source: Platinum



Market update and Commentary

Reducing exposure to equity markets in July and August was prudent, but not enough to protect the portfolio against the recent down-draft. The correction served as a reminder that equity markets are not a one-way ride. Headlines have tended to blame China, oil and perhaps the Fed's path to tighter monetary policy. Oil fell further than even the most fanciful of forecasts but signs of finding a low, ironically coincided with markets appearing to bottom in February. The positive impact of lower oil on consumers appears lost on markets, with an acute focus on risks to lenders and resource companies.

News on US monetary policy could hardly be described as new, but already talk of deflation and negative rates elsewhere, coupled with slow growth and excess capacity in commodities and manufacturing, keeps a lid on this for now too. The challenges of China's transition are not new; opening up of their bond market, while significant, garnered little attention, such is the current level of derision.

The similarity of other global funds' exposures to the US, clustered around 55%, for a country which is about 20% of the world's economy and its most expensive market, is alarming. This is becoming an increasingly crowded trade, and one we are happy to avoid. While 'zigging' when others 'zag' can be somewhat uncomfortable, the fact is that we have effectively kept up with a US-led rampant bull market over the last seven years. We keep about 14% exposure there, and have made positive contributions on the long and the short side over the last eight months, while global markets have swooned.

The performance since June has been disappointing. However, as we encountered in the Asian crisis (1997) and the European sovereign crisis (2011) it seems to be a case of cheap stocks and markets getting cheaper. Today with emerging markets and commodities in the firing line, recent moves are the result of broader acceptance of problems we have long been aware of. We have not positioned ourselves for global Armageddon, but as per our approach, we have progressively built positions in unloved companies with prospects that we think are under-appreciated; many of these are in Asia. As risk aversion increased, money remains attracted to predictability and momentum which makes it temporarily hard for our investment approach. Shorts have helped somewhat, but have not been widely utilised.

We respect markets and constantly revisit our hypotheses, even more so when returns are negative. Our large exposure (c. 19%) to stocks exposed to the Chinese consumer is a case in point. China's transition from an investment driven economy means it is slowing but we think the challenges get too much weight. Risks of policy mistakes do exist, but on the other hand, the Chinese are in a position to stimulate the economy and loosen monetary policy to an extent that most Western governments and central banks no longer can. When we look at what we hold, primarily e-commerce, insurance and beverages, we remain convinced that we are exposed to growth at very attractive absolute and relative values. Most people agree with our hypothesis on the emerging/Chinese consumer yet few are willing to invest in the idea directly. We hold a short on the currency as we think it should be allowed to weaken; until it does those who don't employ currency management may remain on the sidelines.

Today, the portfolios weighted median stock is on a P/E of 14x, less than Australia or the US on 16x, and with our shorts and cash, effectively we have one-quarter of the Fund on the sidelines. Our inclination is to use the heightened fear in markets to add to positions. Our currency positioning after a successful run in the US dollar, is more neutral with the Yuan short into US dollars, the only major position for now. In the case of Japan, retreating to domestic exposure, tactically shorting the index and removing the short on the Yen in late 2015 has proved timely.