



Portfolio Management  
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### Market Backdrop

Artisan Developing World Strategy (gross) returned 23.25% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, versus 9.92% for the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (all returns in USD unless stated otherwise). Since inception (July 1, 2015), Artisan Developing World Strategy has returned 43.88% cumulatively (gross), versus 18.46% for the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Global markets rebounded sharply after a tumultuous fourth quarter, with the S&P 500® Index (+13.7%) and MSCI EAFE Index (+10.0%) actually outpacing emerging markets indices. The shift in market sentiment largely reflected easier monetary policy from the Federal Reserve in the US and the ECB in Europe. The US and China also seemingly made some progress in resolving trade tensions, while the Chinese deleveraging drive was replaced with stimulus, both of which helped sentiment toward Chinese equities. Notably, China's mainland index substantially outpaced its Hong Kong counterpart (CSI 300: +31.8%, HSCEI: +13.6%), reflecting improved mainland investor sentiment and the expansion of A-share representation in MSCI indices. Outside of China, there were few standout markets. Russia rose 12.2% as looming sanctions risk failed to materialize. Brazil returned 8.1%, perhaps capped by domestic political strife and a lack of concrete progress on pension reform under new President Jair Bolsonaro. India rose just 7.2% as looming electoral risks continue to constrain markets. Laggards were also not particularly pronounced. South Africa rose 4.4% as rolling electricity blackouts dented economic activity. Turkey declined 3.2% as a recession has been inflamed by domestic policy. Broadly, markets have been buoyed by increased monetary policy accommodation but held back by weak economic activity and trade tensions.

### Contributors and Detractors

Top contributors to performance for the quarter included South American e-commerce platform MercadoLibre, high-end Chinese spirits company Kweichow Moutai, Chinese educational services provider TAL Education, Chinese Internet leader Alibaba, and Chinese security camera and surveillance systems company Hangzhou Hikvision. MercadoLibre rose as earnings showed reasonable margin progression and strong off-platform growth at Mercado Pago (its payments engine), which the company opportunistically followed with a \$2bn equity offering to reinforce its growth outlook and competitive position. Kweichow Moutai rose as distribution changes that had depressed September quarter sales were more fully digested by channel partners, thereby laying to rest concerns about consumption headwinds. TAL continued to experience strong operating trends despite regulatory headwinds, while continuing to foster new delivery models in its online segment. Alibaba reported resilient results despite delayed

monetization of new personalization capabilities in its core shopping app, as its data-driven strategy continues to allow for market-share gains in Chinese e-commerce. Hikvision rose as it was perceived to benefit from reduced trade tensions with the US and from signs of a cyclical bottom in Chinese economic activity which should benefit its core domestic security surveillance business.

Detractors from performance for the quarter included Indian premium motorcycle manufacturer Eicher Motors, Brazilian electronics and home appliances retailer Magazine Luiza, Mexican bank Banco del Bajío, premium cognac producer Remy Cointreau and Chinese online content provider China Literature. Eicher Motors raised prices ahead of competition to offset the cost of new regulatory standards which, combined with the rollout of new model offerings, caused some demand weakness. Magazine Luiza saw some tapering in share-price performance as investors digested market-share gains in the core electronics business and debated the company's successful new e-commerce initiatives outside this format. Bajío faced a more uncertain domestic economic environment as a result of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador's unconventional approach to economic management. Remy Cointreau was a new purchase in the quarter and down marginally and could prove sensitive to any changes in Chinese cognac demand. China Literature underperformed other Chinese equities as the market began to question the wisdom of the company's foray into content development, which is more capital-intensive than its core business of reading subscriptions.

### Market Outlook

It is worth spending a moment on the outlook for trade negotiations between the US and China. While many market commentators focus on a new era of strategic competition, China has undeniably developed an incredibly powerful ecosystem of technology, innovation and capital formation—regardless of the means used to achieve it. This ecosystem has conspired with a population of 1.3 billion people to create scale the likes of which we have never seen before. This scale is visible in the fact that Kweichow Moutai is the largest liquor company in the world, with a market capitalization easily exceeding that of Diageo. It is visible in the fact that multinational companies as different as Louis Vuitton and NVIDIA rely on China for a significant portion of their current business and future growth prospects. It is visible in the fact that China is to a large extent already a cashless society or that Tencent's WeChat pervades many aspects of Chinese life. It is visible in the fact that China already represents 30%+ of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index despite A shares still being vastly underrepresented due to free-float criteria. Huawei's fate might alter China's participation in 5G networks around the world, and China will have to grapple with deterioration in its fiscal and external accounts, but there is a robustness and importance to current and future economic developments in China.

It should also be said that one year ago, the dual narrative of accelerating global growth and tighter monetary policy pervaded

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markets. However, trade tensions have dented consumer and business confidence, while higher rates have caused dislocation in myriad markets, including emerging markets and leveraged loans. In addition, the China deleveraging drive of 2017 and 2018 is having an adverse impact on global growth rates, notably in Europe where the German economic engine is inextricably linked to Chinese economic development. Thus, today's global economic narrative is one of decelerating growth, delayed interest-rate increases, an end to central bank balance sheet contraction and low inflation. Notably, Chinese policy seems to have turned, as visible in recent cuts to bank reserve ratios and the value-added tax or VAT (which is a corporate tax in China and should stimulate business spending). Such a backdrop has proven supportive for equities in recent months but will be tested further if trade negotiations between the US and China break down, or if Britain's exit from the EU unfolds in a disorderly way. It should be noted that the Federal Reserve, Europe's ECB and China's PBOC have far less room for policy accommodation than in past cycles. We do not wish to position the portfolio for a single market outcome, but we have increased the portfolio's cash weighting a few percentage points since January.

### Portfolio Positioning

We often speak of being in a constant process of evolution around a core set of investment principles. One of those principles is our risk-management framework. We continue to believe in the importance of managing risk in an intrinsic sense. For example, small drawdowns are preferable to large ones, and lower volatility characteristics can create better risk-adjusted outcomes. However, a strong risk-management framework can also be an important building block on the road to long-term capital appreciation. Such a framework allows for methodical portfolio improvement during periods of market weakness, as distinct from momentum selling that could have long-term implications for investment performance. For example, we might wish to capitalize on Diageo's differentiated correlation profile to fund a purchase in LVMH, or use the perceived resilience of Shanghai Airport's business to fund a higher weighting in Moutai, or use our cash to add a new name like Stone or NVIDIA, or capitalize in weakness in a core holding like HDFC Bank. Importantly, we are able to initiate such changes because our risk-management framework, though not perfect, provides a foundation for taking prudent and calculated risks. In turn, our foundational approach to risk management allows us to reinforce the portfolio's long-term return profile in periods of market duress.

Another investment principle worth highlighting is the importance of domestic demand in emerging markets. We focus on domestic demand for a simple and intuitive reason: low penetration should engender better compounding outcomes, a view only reinforced by recent global trade tensions. However, it has become apparent to us over a period of time that low penetration is a necessary but not sufficient condition for long-term capital appreciation. We must also identify companies with the potential to realize value in our

investment horizon. Assessing the potential for value realization requires us to identify business models with the potential to create value in the face of increased competition or sustained macroeconomic headwinds. Many of the changes we have made to the portfolio in recent periods can be viewed in this context. For example, Chinese education provider TAL should be a long-term beneficiary of sustained demand for after-school tutoring, while Kroton is a low-penetration opportunity that could stay that way because post-secondary education is only so valuable in an economy that is unlikely to create many jobs. To the extent that we in turn wish to benefit from domestic consumption in Latin America, MercadoLibre may better be able to transcend such limitations.

Ultimately, any individual investment principle is only important if it can be woven into a broader investment process. Domestic demand helps us create a stream of compounded business value. Similarly, our risk-management framework provides a foundation for reinforcing the compounding outcome we seek to provide to investors.

## Investment Results (%)

As of 31 March 2019	Average Annual Total Returns						
	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception <sup>1</sup>
<b>Composite — Gross</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>15.70</b>	—	—	<b>10.18</b>
<b>Composite — Net</b>	<b>22.95</b>	<b>22.95</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>14.51</b>	—	—	<b>9.04</b>
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	9.92	9.92	-7.41	10.68	—	—	4.62
<b>Annual Returns (%) 12 months ended 31 March</b>			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Composite — Gross</b>			—	—	<b>20.44</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>4.90</b>

Source: Artisan Partners/MSCI. Returns for periods less than one year are not annualized. <sup>1</sup>Composite inception: 1 July 2015.

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MSCI Emerging Markets Index measures the performance of emerging markets. MSCI EAFE Index measures the performance of developed markets, excluding the US and Canada. S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index measures the performance of 500 US companies focused on the large-cap sector of the market. Shanghai Shenzhen CSI 300 Index (CSI 300) tracks the returns of the top 300 stocks traded in the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. Hong Kong Stock Exchange Hang Seng China Enterprises Index measures the performance of securities available for investment by Chinese nationals listed on the Hong Kong Exchange. Emerging markets returns and country-specific index returns are in USD unless otherwise stated. All single country returns are net returns based on MSCI country indices. The index(es) are unmanaged; include net reinvested dividends; do not reflect fees or expenses; and are not available for direct investment.

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# Artisan Developing World Strategy

Quarterly Contribution to Return (%)

As of 31 March 2019

Top Contributors	Average Weight	Contribution to Return	Ending Weight
MercadoLibre Inc	4.36	2.87	4.21
Kweichow Moutai Co Ltd	4.61	2.04	4.58
TAL Education Group	4.78	1.73	4.95
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	4.80	1.63	4.92
Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co Ltd	2.89	1.10	3.14
Huazhu Group Ltd	2.14	1.01	2.01
StoneCo Ltd	1.16	0.95	2.03
Visa Inc	4.53	0.89	4.53
ASML Holding NV	3.28	0.87	2.69
AIA Group Ltd	4.06	0.86	4.34
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	3.44	0.84	2.82
NVIDIA Corp	2.78	0.78	4.71
Tencent Holdings Ltd	4.40	0.71	4.19
Yandex NV	2.57	0.67	3.15
HDFC Bank Ltd	4.65	0.55	4.65
B3 SA - Brasil Bolsa Balcao	2.79	0.53	3.01
Titan Co Ltd	2.27	0.51	2.30
Jiangsu Hengrui Medicine Co Ltd	1.05	0.48	2.11
Raia Drogasil SA	2.55	0.48	2.20
Han's Laser Technology Industry Group Co Ltd	0.93	0.37	0.76
Galaxy Entertainment Group Ltd	3.22	0.36	3.15
Diageo PLC	2.02	0.34	1.81
CP ALL PCL	2.20	0.34	2.08

Bottom Contributors	Average Weight	Contribution to Return	Ending Weight
Eicher Motors Ltd	2.54	-0.37	2.21
Magazine Luiza SA	0.18	-0.07	0.00
Banco del Bajio SA	0.51	-0.02	0.00
Remy Cointreau SA	0.13	-0.01	1.03
China Literature Ltd	0.79	0.00	0.00
Starbucks Corp	0.16	0.01	0.00
PVR Ltd	0.79	0.03	0.81
Sea Ltd	0.82	0.05	3.40
Lojas Renner SA	0.97	0.06	1.15
BK Brasil Operacao e Assessoria a Restaurantes SA	0.67	0.06	0.67
Cash Holdings	4.88	0.06	6.01
Wal-Mart de Mexico SAB de CV	1.07	0.09	0.85
Unilever NV	1.81	0.15	0.00
Schlumberger Ltd	0.70	0.15	0.00
Rumo SA	0.63	0.16	0.00
Puregold Price Club Inc	0.97	0.17	0.93
Tiffany & Co	0.64	0.19	1.14
Credicorp Ltd	1.90	0.19	1.77
Dino Polska SA	0.81	0.19	0.81
ICICI Bank Ltd	1.74	0.21	1.69
Sberbank of Russia PJSC	1.07	0.25	1.01
Shanghai International Airport Co Ltd	1.02	0.26	0.96
Foshan Haitian Flavouring & Food Co Ltd	1.04	0.29	1.19
Baidu Inc	2.69	0.30	0.00

Source: Artisan Partners/FactSet. Performance is historical and is not a reliable indicator of future results. As of 31 Mar 2019. These investments made the greatest contribution to, or detracted most from, performance during the period based on a representative account within the strategy Composite. Upon request, Artisan will provide: (i) the calculation methodology and/or (ii) a list showing the contribution of each holding to overall performance during the measurement period. Securities of the same issuer are aggregated to determine the weight in the portfolio. % Contribution to Return is calculated by FactSet by multiplying a security's weight in the portfolio by its in portfolio return for the period referenced and does not take into account expenses of the portfolio. Purchases/sales are accounted for by using end of the day prices, which may or may not reflect the actual purchase/sale price realized by the portfolio.