

# Platinum Investment Bond - APIR Code: LIF7284AU

## Platinum Asia Fund



MONTHLY REPORT 30 April 2021

### FACTS

Portfolio value	\$0.24 mn
Option commenced	23 March 2021
Unit valuation	Adelaide Business Day
Net asset value (\$ per unit)	\$1.0061

### PERFORMANCE OF PLATINUM ASIA FUND <sup>1</sup>

	Fund %	MSCI %
1 month	0.2	1.0
3 months	(0.8)	0.4
6 months	9.3	10.4
Calendar year to date	3.9	5.1
1 year	30.3	25.4
2 years (compound pa)	18.3	11.7
3 years (compound pa)	11.4	8.7
5 years (compound pa)	15.6	14.3
7 years (compound pa)	13.8	12.4
10 years (compound pa)	12.6	10.3
Since inception (compound pa)	14.9	10.6

The returns shown are for the Platinum Asia Fund C Class (launched on 04 March 2003). It is one of the investment options available for investors in the Platinum Investment Bond, which was launched on 23 March 2021. Investors in the Platinum Investment Bond will not have experienced the returns prior to March 2021 and the historical data is provided for information purposes only. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.**

### INVESTED POSITIONS OF PLATINUM ASIA FUND <sup>3</sup>

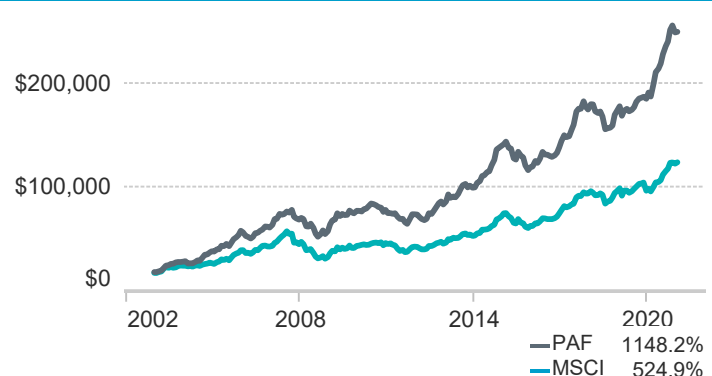
	LONG %	SHORT %	NET %	CCY %
<b>Asia-Pacific</b>	80.7	(0.3)	80.3	88.6
Australia				0.1
China	43.7		43.7	44.0
Hong Kong	7.3		7.3	14.7
Taiwan	5.4		5.4	5.4
India	6.3		6.3	6.3
Japan		(0.3)	(0.3)	0.1
Macao	0.9		0.9	0.9
Philippines	1.1		1.1	1.1
Singapore	1.4		1.4	1.4
South Korea	10.2		10.2	10.2
Thailand	1.3		1.3	1.3
Vietnam	3.1		3.1	3.1
<b>Europe</b>				0.3
United Kingdom				0.3
<b>North America</b>				11.1
United States of America				11.1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	80.7	(0.3)	80.3	100.0
<b>Cash</b>	19.3	0.3	19.7	
<b>Total</b>	100.0		100.0	100.0

Long - 54 stocks, 1 swap Short - 1 swap

### FEES

Investment management fee	1.05% p.a.
Administration fee	0.30% p.a.
Investing transaction costs	0.40% on contributions

### PERFORMANCE GRAPH OF PLATINUM ASIA FUND <sup>2</sup>



### TOP TEN POSITIONS OF PLATINUM ASIA FUND <sup>4</sup>

STOCK	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	%
Samsung Electronics Co	South Korea	Info Technology	4.9
Taiwan Semiconductor	Taiwan	Info Technology	4.8
ZTO Express Cayman Inc	China	Industrials	3.4
AIA Group Ltd	Hong Kong	Financials	3.4
Ping An Insurance Group	China	Financials	2.9
Vietnam Ent Investments	Vietnam	Other	2.9
Weichai Power Co Ltd	China	Industrials	2.8
SK Hynix Inc	South Korea	Info Technology	2.8
Kingsoft Corp Ltd	China	Info Technology	2.6
Huazhu Group Ltd	China	Cons Discretionary	2.6
<b>Total</b>			<b>33.0</b>

### INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN OF PLATINUM ASIA FUND <sup>3</sup>

SECTOR	LONG %	SHORT %	NET %
Consumer Discretionary	17.5		17.5
Information Technology	16.4		16.4
Financials	13.1		13.1
Industrials	12.7		12.7
Real Estate	9.2		9.2
Materials	3.3	(0.3)	3.0
Communication Services	2.3		2.3
Consumer Staples	2.1		2.1
Health Care	1.2		1.2
Other	2.9		2.9

The Platinum Investment Bond ("Bond") is an investment bond issued by Lifeplan Australia Friendly Society Limited ABN 78 087 649 492 AFSL 237989. Platinum Investment Management Limited ABN 25 063 565 006 AFSL 221935 ("Platinum"), is the responsible entity of the Platinum Asia Fund ("PAF"), an underlying investment option of the Bond. The Bond's latest Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS") provides details about the Bond. You can obtain a copy of the PDS from Australian Unity's website [www.australianunity.com.au/platinum](http://www.australianunity.com.au/platinum), or by contacting their Investor Services on 1800 670 638. This information is general in nature and does not take into account your specific needs or circumstances. You should consider your own financial position, objectives and requirements and seek professional financial advice before making any financial decisions. Numerical figures are subject to rounding. Platinum does not guarantee the performance of the Bond or PAF, the repayment of capital or the payment of income. The market commentary reflects Platinum's views and beliefs at the time of preparation, which are subject to change without notice. No representations or warranties are made by Platinum as to their accuracy or reliability. To the extent permitted by law, no liability is accepted by Platinum for any loss or damage as a result of any reliance on this information.

1. & 2. Source: Platinum for PAF returns and Factset Research Systems for MSCI returns. Investment returns are calculated using PAF's NAV unit price (i.e. exclude a buy/sell spread), and represent the combined income and capital returns in the specified period. All returns are pre-tax, net of fees and costs and assume the reinvestment of distributions. The returns are calculated relative to the MSCI All Country Asia ex-Japan Net Index in A\$. The investment returns depicted in the graph are cumulative on A\$20,000 invested in PAF since inception (04 March 2003). **Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.** Platinum does not invest by reference to the weightings of the index. The index is provided as a reference only.

3. The "Long %" is PAF's exposure to long securities and long securities/index derivative positions, the "Short %" is PAF's exposure to short securities and short securities/index derivative positions and the "Net %" is the difference between the "Long %" and the "Short %", each as a percentage of the market value of PAF's portfolio. The "Currency %" is the effective currency exposure of PAF's portfolio as a percentage of the market value of its portfolio, taking into account long and short securities, cash, forwards and long and short securities/index derivative positions. For the "Industry breakdown", index positions (whether through ETFs or derivatives) are only included under the relevant sector if they are sector specific, otherwise they are included under "Other".

3. and 4. Country classifications for securities reflect Bloomberg's "country of risk" designations, and currency classifications for securities reflect the relevant local currencies of our country classifications.

4. The "Top ten positions" show PAF's top ten long securities positions as a percentage of the market value of PAF's portfolio (including long securities and long securities derivative positions).

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### MARKET UPDATE AND COMMENTARY

This commentary relates to the underlying fund, the Platinum Asia Fund

- China travel companies perform well amid economic reopening.
- Competition regulation for Chinese tech companies continues to tighten.
- Select Chinese property developers look attractive.

April saw modest positive returns for the Fund, with travel and property development holdings performing well, while Chinese tech firms detracted.

#### Strong but unsurprising growth in China

During the month, it was reported that China's first-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 18.3% year-on-year, versus the annual rate of 6.5% recorded in the previous quarter. This extraordinary number was conditioned by the base effect caused by COVID-19, and was marginally lower than consensus expectations (Source: CICC, Northern Trust).

Unsurprisingly, internal tourism in China has staged a huge recovery - trips over the Labor Day holiday rose 120% versus 2020 (Source: Northern Trust, citing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism). For context, the growth rate versus 2019 was 3.2%. We have been exposed to the reopening theme in China via hotel operator **Huazhu**, which was amongst our top contributors for the month, continuing its recent strong performance.

#### Ongoing competition scrutiny in Chinese tech

At the end of April, it was revealed that **Tencent** will face a large fine for anti-competitive practices, joining **Alibaba** in that regard (Source: Al Jazeera). The regulator is arguing that Tencent and its former subsidiary Tencent Music achieved market dominance by acquiring competitor China Music Corporation in 2016 without going through merger review filings, required under Chinese regulation. In addition to the fine, Tencent Music may be forced to divest assets. One particular issue highlighted, is that Tencent Music has signed exclusive agreements with major international recording labels ahead of its initial public offering (IPO), allowing it to retain a percentage of content under an exclusive basis. Now, the regulator appears to be forcing an equal playing field when it comes to content. This may see the competitive dynamics move toward those in the West, where there is little content differentiation between, say, Spotify and Apple, and instead, such providers need to differentiate on user experience.

Our expectation is that all the big players will be fined and presented with some rectification measures, such as asset disposals, as part of China's ongoing competition crackdown in tech. For instance, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) announced in late April that it had launched an investigation into monopolistic behaviour by shopping and services app provider **Meituan** (Source: Company filings). This is an interesting divergence from the more *laissez faire* approach to competition of tech firms adopted in the West.

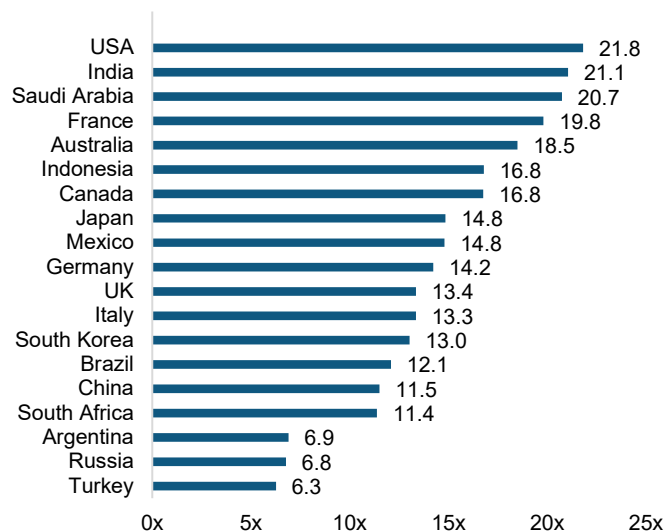
We retain holdings in various Chinese technology companies and continue to see these firms as attractive in the long term, notably Tencent, but at significantly smaller position sizes than previously. This is in part a reaction to Chinese regulatory scrutiny, but is also a function of reorientation of the portfolio away from 'COVID winners' toward reopening and reflation winners, such as travel-related stocks, plus industrials and financials.

#### A word on Chinese property developers

Among the more cyclical sectors we have moved toward is Chinese property development - notably **China Resources Land**. Contrary to the 'ghost cities' of popular imagination, over the past 20 years, China has completed residential construction of 11,015 million square metres (sqm), that is roughly 124 million apartments of 89sqm size, noting that 70% of apartments in China need to be smaller than 90sqm by law (Source: CLSA). Assuming a household size of three people, those apartments are now housing around 371 million people, versus China's urban population of 848 million in 2019 (Source: State Council of the People's Republic of China). That means there are almost half a billion people living in properties of greater than 20 years of age - and China only started building modern housing when it liberalised the housing market in the 1990s (Source: Australian National University). The older housing stock is of poor quality, often with shared bathrooms and kitchens between multiple apartments.

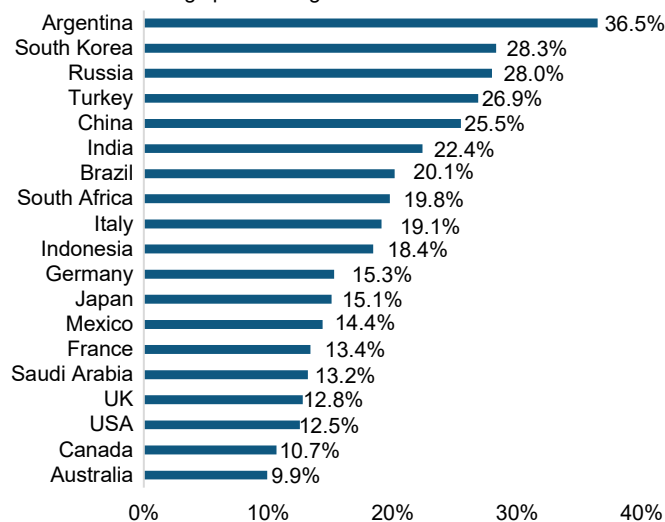
Moreover, property developers in China have a track record of delivering strong returns to shareholders and the larger, high-quality developers with strong balance sheets should be advantaged by government moves to control gearing and drive consolidation in the sector. China Resources Land is on a price-to-earnings multiple of approximately 7.5 times and a price-to-book ratio of just over 1 - this for a company with a history of delivering mid-to-high teen returns on equity (Source: FactSet).

Major market price-earnings ratios - Next 12 months



Source: Chart 1 - IBES consensus, in local currency. Correct as at 6 May 2021.

Earnings per share growth - Next 12 months



Source: Chart 2 - IBES consensus, in local currency. Correct as at 6 May 2021.