

Facts

Portfolio value	\$415.5 mn
Portfolio Inception	15 September 2015
Current share price	\$1.085
Pre-tax NTA	\$1.1432
Post-tax NTA	\$1.1184

Fees

Management fee:	1.1% p.a. of the portfolio value
Performance fee:	Payable at 15% of the amount by which the portfolio's annual performance exceeds the return achieved by the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Net Index

Performance ¹

	Company % (Pre-tax NTA)	MSCI %
1 month	1.75	2.63
3 months	6.36	7.25
6 months	7.26	6.57
Calendar year to date	18.31	18.35
1 year	18.31	18.35
2 years (compound pa)	3.14	6.11
3 years (compound pa)	13.12	13.89
Since inception (compound pa)	9.20	10.99

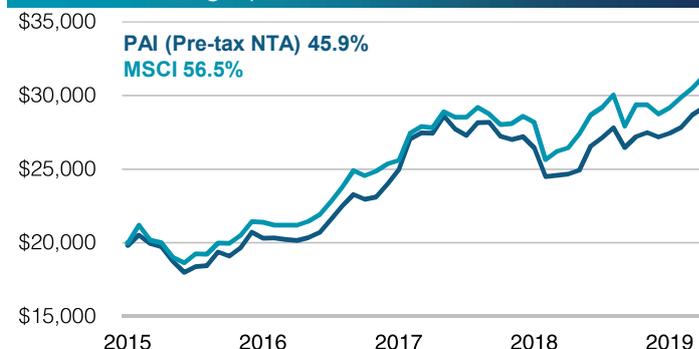
PAI's returns are calculated after the deduction of fees and expenses, adjusted for taxes paid and any capital flows and assume the reinvestment of dividends. PAI's returns have not been calculated using PAI's share price.

Invested positions ³

	Long %	Short %	Net %	Currency %
Asia-Pacific	91.2	(0.8)	90.4	66.0
China	6.9		6.9	6.9
China Ex PRC	38.2		38.2	
Hong Kong	8.5	(0.8)	7.7	32.5
Taiwan	6.7		6.7	6.7
India	10.5		10.5	10.9
Korea	10.9		10.9	10.9
Malaysia	0.4		0.4	0.4
Philippines	2.7		2.7	2.7
Thailand	3.2		3.2	3.3
Vietnam	3.1		3.1	3.1
Australian Dollar				0.2
China Renminbi Off Shore				(11.6)
North America				34.0
United States Dollar				34.0
Sub-Total	91.2	(0.8)	90.4	100.0
Cash	8.8		9.6	
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0

Long - 56 stocks Short - 1 swap

Performance graph ²



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Top ten positions ⁴

Stock	Country	Industry	%
Tencent Holdings	China	Comm Services	5.8
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	China	Cons Discretionary	5.6
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	Korea	Info Technology	5.6
AIA Group Ltd	Hong Kong	Financials	4.8
Taiwan Semiconductor	Taiwan	Info Technology	4.7
Midea Group	China	Cons Discretionary	3.8
Ping An Insurance	China	Financials	3.4
SK Hynix Inc	Korea	Info Technology	3.4
Reliance Industries Ltd	India	Energy	3.0
58.Com Inc	China	Comm Services	2.9
		Total	42.9

Industry breakdown ³

Sector	Long %	Short %	Net %
Consumer Discretionary	20.1		20.1
Info Technology	19.1		19.1
Financials	18.1		18.1
Communication Services	12.0		12.0
Industrials	5.8		5.8
Real Estate	4.9		4.9
Energy	3.0		3.0
Other	2.6		2.6
Health Care	2.3		2.3
Consumer Staples	2.0	(0.8)	1.2
Materials	0.9		0.9
Utilities	0.4		0.4

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1. & 2. Source: Platinum for portfolio returns and Factset Research Systems for MSCI returns. The returns are calculated relative to the MSCI All Country Asia ex-Japan Net Index in A\$. The investment returns in the line graph are cumulative on A\$20,000 invested in PAI since inception. 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 the exposure to long securities and long securities/index derivative positions, the "Short %" is the exposure to short securities and short securities/index derivative positions and the "Net %" is the exposure to long and short securities and long and short securities/index derivative positions, each as a percentage of PAI's portfolio value. The "Currency %" is the effective currency exposure of PAI's portfolio as a percentage of its portfolio value, 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. China generally refers to securities or derivatives over securities, which securities are listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen stock exchange. China Ex PRC generally refers to securities or derivatives over securities, which securities are listed outside of the PRC but provide exposure to PRC companies.

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

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- December saw Asian markets outperform, possibly on relief around trade.
- Valuations remain attractive in the region after two years of underperformance versus the rest of the world – see Chart 1.
- Issues remain, but we expect Asia's growth to remain resilient over the long-term.

December saw ongoing strong performance for the portfolio and Asian markets in general, as fears regarding trade tension were quashed by an apparent “phase one” resolution in early December. This news came against a background of global monetary easing and US Treasury deficits effectively being monetised by the Federal Reserve via large repurchase operations and quantitative easing in all but name. The combination of all this has encouraged strong asset price performance globally over 2019. That said, the US dollar remains strong, precluding the kind of outperformance of emerging markets in general, and Asia in particular, seen in the early 2000’s and in 2017. In this environment, where growth is hard won, we are hewing to quality companies which can grow, while seeking to avoid valuation extremes.

Over the month we added to SK Hynix, one of three dominant memory chipmakers globally. While semiconductor chips remain a cyclical business, this industry is now an oligopoly in both DRAM (for computer operating systems) and NAND (for phones) – see Chart 2 and Chart 3. In DRAM there are three dominant producers, in NAND memory there are five. Ongoing content growth due to streaming services, e-commerce, artificial intelligence and the advent of 5G give us confidence that the long-term growth outlook for semiconductor chips is strong. Samsung, the largest producer of DRAM and NAND globally, is also a major holding in the portfolio (Source: company filings).

With the imminent release of 5G phones we think that smart phone sales may reaccelerate as consumers seek to replace handsets in order to benefit from greater speeds and functionality. With that in mind we initiated a position in a handset component maker during the month, which we are still building a position in.

We have trimmed our Indian exposure slightly, selling down a holding of one of the major telcos in that country, whose balance sheet and lack of diversification leave it more vulnerable than its major competition – Reliance Industries. We continue to like the emerging industry structure of mobile telephony in India – with few dominant players and very rapid subscriber and content growth. The two major telcos are adding 6-7 million 4G subscribers per quarter at present. However, the land-grab phase of the industry’s evolution has led to substantial losses for industry players. We like the fact that Reliance has an excellent refining business, with the world’s largest refining complex at Jamnagar, which is crucial to India’s energy requirements. Furthermore we are encouraged by statements from Reliance’s Chairman Mukesh Ambani that the company is aiming to be debt free within 18 months (Source: company filings).

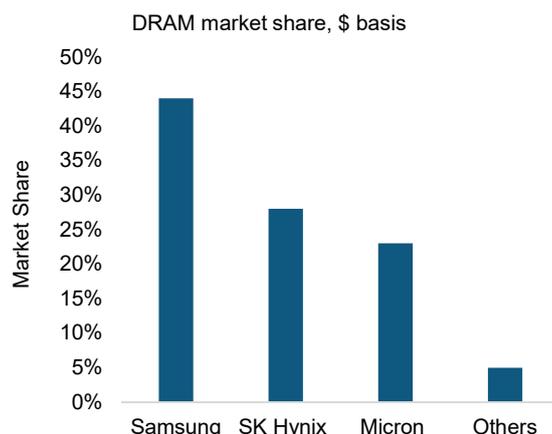
Issues such as trade friction between China and the US and unrest in Hong Kong will be ongoing. We are reminded of the trade friction between the US and Japan in the 1980s – this was an ongoing issue for years. We believe the same will be true between the US and China in coming years. As a result, we hold no basic Chinese manufacturers which may be substituted by migration to locations such as Vietnam or Mexico.

As far as Hong Kong is concerned, again we think problems may linger. Much of this we believe may be attributed to the extreme wealth inequality and intergenerational unfairness of a system which boasts some of the world’s most expensive real estate, plus a minimum wage of less than US\$5 per hour (Source: Hong Kong Labour Department). This is in addition to concerns regarding Chinese encroachment on the liberties of Hong Kong’s people. These issues will not be resolved swiftly. However, from an investment perspective, Hong Kong is a tiny part of the Chinese economy and we own no direct exposure to its economy.

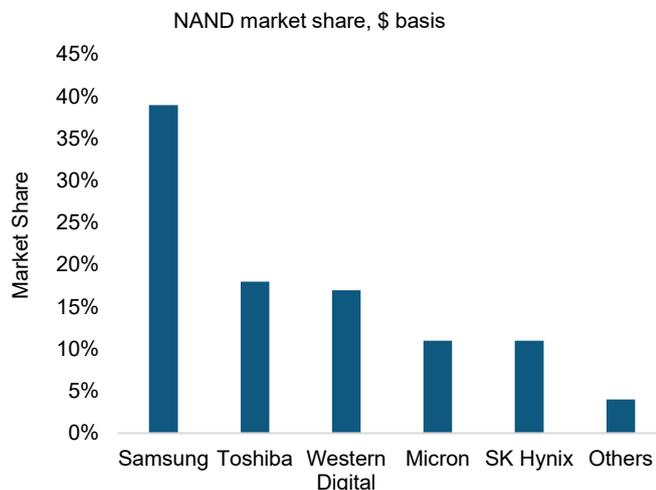
Despite these issues, we believe Asian economies will continue to grow by simply catching up to the productivity levels of the more developed countries, given their high savings rates and focus on long-term investment. The key focus for us is to find domestically oriented companies that can effectively tap into this resilient growth trajectory.



Source: Chart 1 – FactSet, Correct as at 31 December 2019.



Source: Chart 2 – Nomura, Correct as at 31 December 2019.



Source: Chart 3 – Nomura, Correct as at 31 December 2019.