

Alex Barbi, Portfolio Manager
10 June 2021



Discussion points

Are technology stocks in a bubble?

Opportunity set within the technology universe

Cyclical vs Secular technology stocks

Asia's strategic role



Are technology stocks in a bubble?

- Similarities and differences: valuations, monetary policies, technological disruption
 - **1999** 'Build it and they will come' mentality: excess capacity built up and subsequent collapse of fast growing businesses.
 - **2021** 'Long term Digital Transformation': Software as a Service, e-commerce, payments, transportation, media etc.. are only some examples of industries increasingly leveraging off Cloud based infrastructure.

Valuation of Tech giants (ie.FAANG) are full but not outrageously expensive vs 2000, and supported by competitive advantage/secular growth.



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NASDAQ 100

Index at all time high driven by pandemic related drivers but valuations well below the excesses of 1999-2000.





Opportunity set

TMT is a large and diversified investment universe

- In aggregate, Global TMT stocks represent around 29% of the total world market cap which is up from 21% in 2017.
- Geographically diversified universe: US vs Asian tech giants (Tencent, Alibaba, TSMC, Samsung Electronics).
- Platinum's cross sector knowledge and experience thanks to sector teams co-operation and interactions.
- Ability to identify undiscovered opportunities across multiple markets.



TMT performance – 12 months to 30 April 2021

Divergence of performance and valuations across the various sub-sectors.

Name	-	52W	+ 1	PE FY1 ▼	Share of cap
World / Electronic Production Equipment -IND		83.2%		24.2	0.5%
World / Media Conglomerates -IND		76.2%		24.2	0.0%
World / Telecommunications Equipment -IND		72.3%		22.6	3.1%
World / Semiconductors -IND		70.0%		23.2	2.9%
World / Internet Software/Services -IND		67.4%		32.8	4.2%
World / Electronics/Appliances -IND		67.1%		18.4	0.7%
World / Publishing: Newspapers -IND		64.3%		27.9	0.1%
World / Computer Processing Hardware -IND		56.2%		13.6	0.2%
World / Data Processing Services -IND		53.0%		34.2	0.9%
World / Broadcasting -IND		51.8%		14.6	0.2%
World / Recreational Products -IND		50.8%		21.7	0.4%
World / Publishing: Books/Magazines -IND		49.7%		21.7	0.1%
World / Electronic Components -IND		47.4%		21.4	0.8%
World / Packaged Software -IND		45.0%		43.0	4.8%
World / Information Technology Services -IND		45.0%		30.3	2.3%
World / Electronic Equipment/Instruments -IND		44.4%		27.3	0.8%
World		43.5%		20.0	
World / Computer Peripherals -IND		43.1%		16.5	0.3%
World / Specialty Telecommunications -IND		42.8%		14.5	0.5%
World / Electronics Distributors -IND		42.7%		16.6	0.1%
World / Computer Communications -IND		41.8%		34.2	0.1%
World / Movies/Entertainment -IND		38.5%		N/A	0.3%
World / Cable/Satellite TV -IND		36.1%		32.4	1.0%
World / Internet Retail -IND		35.3%		46.8	2.6%
World / Wireless Telecommunications -IND		16.4%		17.7	0.7%
World / Major Telecommunications -IND		9.7%		12.9	1.2%
					29%



Cyclical vs Secular growth – technology evolution

- Technology spending historically driven by consumer electronics and enterprise IT. End user focused (i.e. PCs and smartphones).
- New applications: Cloud, Datacenter, AI, IoT, EVs, Streaming, 5G etc.
- The Future: Autonomous Driving, AR/VR.
- Industry increasingly less dependent on the traditional devices cycles, and potentially entering a phase of extended structural growth.



Semiconductor: a critical component





- Covid-19 supply chain bottlenecks / shortages
- Escalating production costs, outsourcing, consolidation
- US / China geopolitical tensions: chips now strategic assets?
- Data centres (i.e. cloud) require a lot of DRAM. Internet of Things (IoT) requires a lot of NAND
- Hot stocks (e.g. SaaS) can't exist without memory, yet companies are trading at extreme multiple differentials

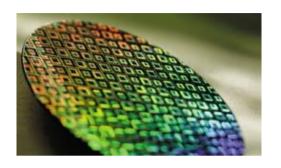


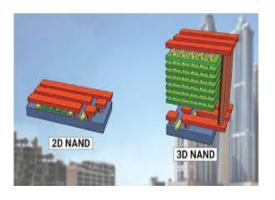
US losing a strategic advantage here?





Memory: Micron Technology, Samsung Electronics, SK Hynix





- Industry consolidation has seen DRAM memory down to only three major players, NAND down to only five.
- Slowing down of Moore's Law / technology transition imposes more discipline.
- Micron has narrowed the gap against cost leader Samsung.
- Strong demand continues from 5G rollout, AI, Gaming consoles and PCs.



Semiconductor Capital Equipment: LAM Research





- Industry capital intensity is increasing.
- Exposure to NAND.
- Duopoly / oligopoly industry structure means very high barriers to entry.
- Growing and underappreciated services business that is less cyclical than systems business.
- Long term structural change.



Innovators and Disruptors

- Computer Vision: Ambarella, SmartEye
- Retail Disruption: Carvana, JD.com
- Disruption of TV audiences: Roku
- **Electrification:** Samsung SDI, Infineon
- Al/Machine learning / Autonomous Driving: Alphabet











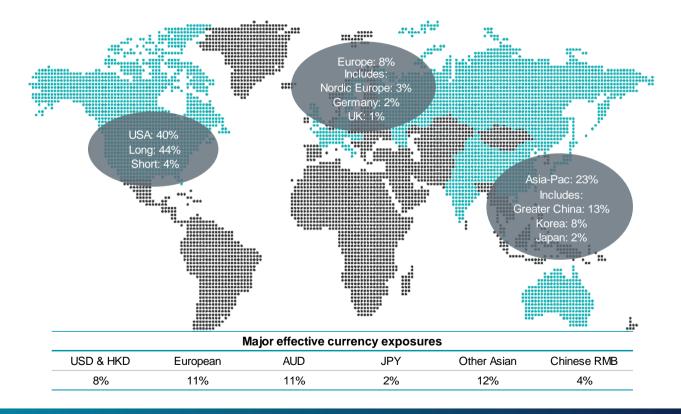
Is Alphabet a mature business?

- Interesting optionality / under-monetization
 - Google Maps
 - YouTube
 - Google Cloud Compute / Public Cloud
 - Waymo / Autonomous Driving
- Shift from traditional to online advertising still have further to go
 - Pandemic has accelerated this shift
- Government regulatory headwinds





Net geographical and currency exposures as at 31 May 2021





Key portfolio themes

Digital Semiconductor Platforms 5**G** ΑI E-commerce **Transformation** Alphabet Microsoft Lam* SKYWORKS° CARVANA facebook Medallia **Schibsted** smart eye **ERICSSON** ANALOG DEVICES intel **Tencent** 腾讯 SAMSUNG P PayPal

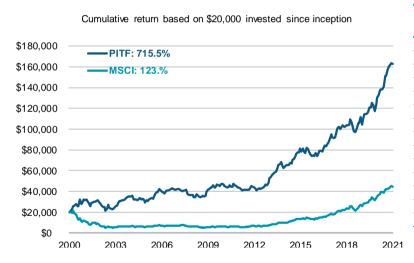






Performance summary, as at 31 May 2021

	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (% p.a.)	5 years (% p.a.)	7 years (% p.a.)	10 years (% p.a.)	Since inception (% p.a.)
Platinum International Technology Fund	1.5	8.1	25.0	16.3	16.2	14.4	14.0	10.5
MSCI AC World - IT net index (AUD)	4.7	8.0	27.1	24.5	25.7	24.4	22.4	3.9
Relative return	(3.2)	0.1	(2.1)	(8.2)	(9.5)	(10.0)	(8.4)	6.6



Calendar Year/s	Fund (%)	Index (%)	Relative (%)
2000-2004	66.9	(69.9)	136.8
2004-2009	10.6	(18.1)	28.7
2010	(3.4)	(2.3)	(1.1)
2011	(7.0)	(4.4)	(2.6)
2012	5.4	13.9	(8.5)
2013	48.9	46.8	2.1
2014	9.4	25.9	(16.5)
2015	9.9	16.1	(6.1)
2016	6.8	12.7	(5.9)
2017	18.8	31.2	(12.4)
2018	(2.5)	4.6	(7.1)
2019	24.7	47.1	(22.4)
2020	24.9	32.6	(7.7)
2021	7.8	5.8	2.0



In summary

Some areas of excess but plenty of opportunities still in sector

Portfolio is globally diversified and invested in a wide range of exciting and emerging themes

For 21 years our process has identified and capitalised on technology opportunities, resulting in strong outcomes for investors





Appendix



Fund overview and managers

- Launched in May 2000
- Invests primarily in technology and telecom securities. Will also invest in providers of computing, networking and telecommunications equipment, software, semi-conductors and related capital equipment providers, IT services, as well network operators, content providers and "Internet" based businesses
- Follows Platinum investment approach; index agnostic, seeks neglect, manage downside risk
- Stock analysis undertaken within a global context



Alex Barbi

- Portfolio Manager, Platinum International Technology Fund (2003 current)
- Prior to joining Platinum in August 1998, worked in corporate finance with Coopers & Lybrand and funds management in Europe, having started his professional career at Instituto Mobiliare Italiano
- ◆ BBus Adm Hons (Milan), GradDip AppFin (SIA)



Technology and Communications Sector Team Analysts



Kevin Chan Senior Investment Analyst



Matthew Berry Investment Analyst



Jimmy Su Senior Investment Analyst

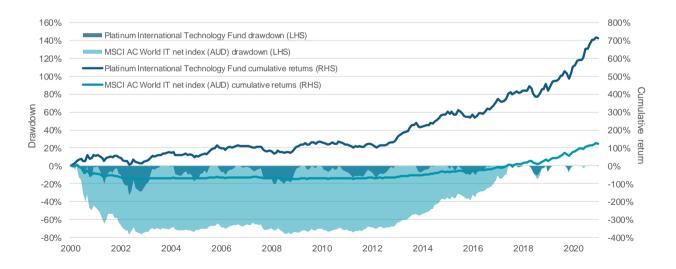


Marcus Guastella Investment Analyst



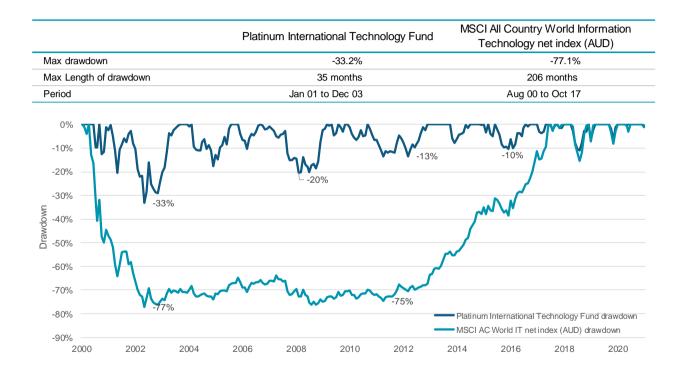
Performance and drawdown summary since inception to 31 May 2021

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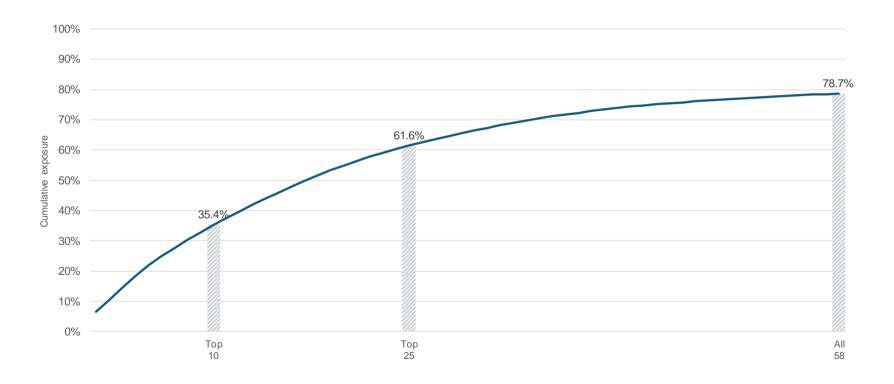


Drawdown summary since inception to 31 May 2021



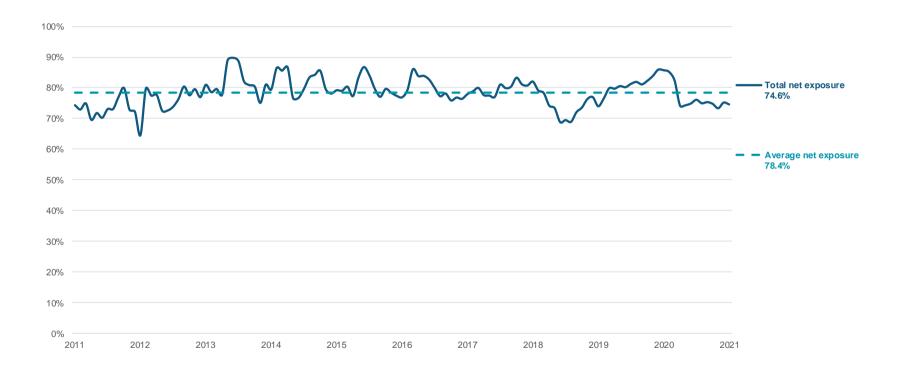


Long position concentration as at 31 May 2021



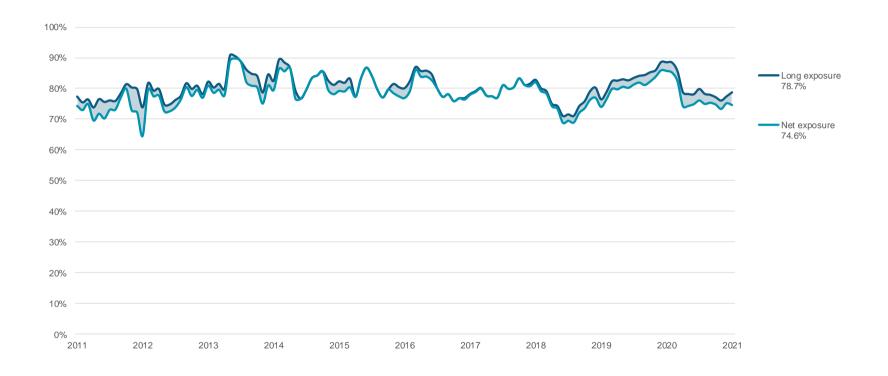


Fund net exposure for the period 31 May 2011 to 31 May 2021





Fund exposure for the period 31 May 2011 to 31 May 2021





Long regional exposure for the period 31 May 2011 to 31 May 2021





Long & short contribution to performance as at 31 May 2021

1 year	Average exposure %	Contribution %
Long Positions	79.8	32.8
Short Positions	(3.1)	(5.5)
Cash & FX	23.4	(0.4)
Total	100.0	26.8
3 year	Average exposure %	Contribution %
Long Positions	79.8	69.5
Short Positions	(2.6)	(9.3)
Cash & FX	22.7	4.0
Total	100.0	64.2
5 year	Average exposure %	Contribution %
Long Positions	80.0	134.7
Short Positions	(1.9)	(10.8)
Cash & FX	21.9	3.2
Total	100.0	127.1



Top 10 holdings as at 31 May 2021

Company	Country	Sector	Holding %	Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Price-to- earnings ratio (NTM*)	Earnings Yield (NTM*)	Price-to- book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
Alphabet Inc.	United States	Communication Services	6.5	1,597.2	-138.2	26.6x	3.8%	7.3x	0.0%
Taiwan Semiconductor	Taiwan	Info Technology	4.0	560.8	-10.0	24.6x	4.1%	8.4x	1.9%
Samsung Electronics	Korea	Info Technology	4.0	486.6	-107.5	13x	7.7%	2.1x	2.3%
Facebook Inc.	United States	Communication Services	3.8	932.1	-93.4	23.5x	4.3%	7.3x	0.0%
Tencent	China	Communication Services	3.5	765.3	-25.5	30.8x	3.2%	7.1x	0.3%
Microchip Technology	United States	Info Technology	2.9	42.9	6.2	19.6x	5.1%	8x	1.0%
Micro Technologies	United States	Info Technology	2.8	94.4	-9.6	8.7x	11.5%	2.3x	0.3%
Lam Research Corp	United States	Info Technology	2.7	92.7	-0.6	20.2x	5%	16.9x	0.8%
Constellation Soft	Canada	Info Technology	2.6	30.1	-0.6	30.5x	3.3%	28.6x	0.3%
JD.com	China	Consumer Discretionary	2.5	117.3	-21.2	35x	2.9%	4x	0.0%

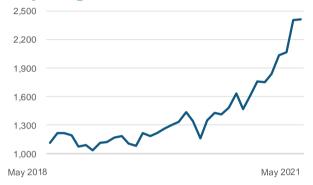
*NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #1 Alphabet Inc. (6.5%)

Investment case in brief

- The parent company of Google.
- Contains "free options" like Waymo autonomous cars and Nest home automation.
- We were able to buy Alphabet when the market was fretting about transition to mobile.



Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
-138.2	27%
Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM⁺)
7.3x	0.0%
	(NTM*, US\$bn) -138.2 Price-to-book ratio

^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #2 Taiwan Semiconductor (4%)

Investment case in brief

- A long term holding in the Fund which we initially purchased when investors underestimated the growth potential of memory chips in mobiles.
- We added more recently when the market then feared maturity in mobiles and underestimated overall memory chip demand.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
560.8	-10.0	15%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
24.6x	8.4x	1.9%

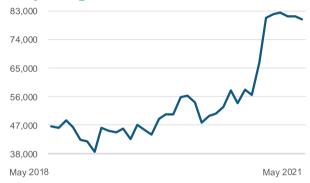
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #3 Samsung Electronics (4%)

Investment case in brief

- A technical leader in memory, display screen technology.
- One of the cheapest mega-cap stocks in the world.
- The market applies a discount for poor corporate governance, but earnings growth has driven performance.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
486.6	-107.5	36%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM⁺)
13x	2.1x	2.3%

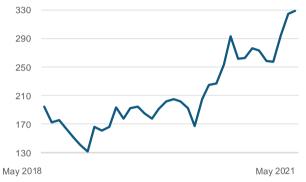
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #4 Facebook Inc. (3.8%)

Investment case in brief

- Amid great uncertainty comes great opportunity. We view Facebook as a social utility, growing earnings even as large chunks of its business are yet to be monetised.
- This is a capital light, high margin, high growth business which provides real utility to users and advertisers.
- Scandal surrounding the harvesting of user data by external parties created great uncertainty about regulatory and user responses. This gave us the chance to buy Facebook roughly as cheaply as it has ever traded on earnings multiples.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
932.1	-93.4	23%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
23.5x	7.3x	0.0%

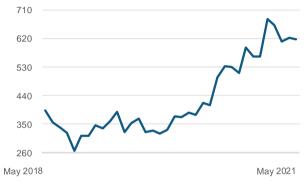
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #5 Tencent (3.5%)

Investment case in brief

- Tencent has an amazing market position in China, with dominance in gaming and chat services and a strong position in payments.
- Given investor scepticism about China in general we were able to buy at a discount to Western peers, despite faster growth and higher profitability.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
765.3	-25.5	6%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
30.8x	7.1x	0.3%

^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #6 Microchip Technology (2.9%)

Investment case in brief

- The heart of Microchip's business is making and distributing microcontrollers, which are basically tiny, simple computers on one chip. These are used in everything from washing machines to planes.
- The business benefits from several secular growth trends: internet of things, digital factory automation and autonomous driving to name a few.
- We think the market has overlooked this steady but unspectacular company and underestimated its ability to raise margins from a large acquisition in 2016, giving us a chance to buy relatively cheaply.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
42.9	6.2	14%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM²)
19.6x	8x	1.0%

^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #7 Micro Technologies (2.8%)

Investment case in brief

- Following two decades of consolidation and brutal competition, Micron is now a member of triumvirate of memory chip producers which control 97% of the DRAM market (along with SK Hynix and Samsung).
- Semiconductor chips will remain a cyclical business, but now one with good industry structure and genuine scale benefits to the surviving incumbents.
- We were able to buy Micron at valuations roughly as cheap as the company's stock has ever traded at thanks to fears about the interruption of Huawei's business and general loathing of cyclicals.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
94.4	-9.6	98%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
8.7x	2.3x	0.3%

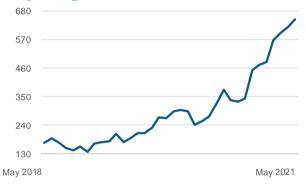
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #8 Lam Research Corp (2.7%)

Investment case in brief

- Lam is a US firm which makes silicon wafer fabrication equipment and provides services to semiconductor makers such as Samsung and Micron.
- The company's facilities in the US, Austria and South Korea produce equipment that go into producing nearly all advanced chips globally.
- The stock has been a long-standing holding, but was added to in the deep sell off in early 2021 and price appreciation has seen in enter the Fund's top 10 holdings subsequently.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
92.7	-0.6	43%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
20.2x	16.9x	0.8%

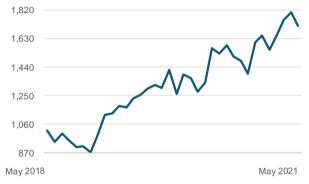
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #9 Constellation Soft (2.6%)

Investment case in brief

- Software company specialising in acquiring niche players.
- Market was unwilling to value management's ability to allocate capital at high rates of return.
- Organic growth rates have remained steady, and they have continued to deploy capital at good rates of return.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
30.1	-0.6	16%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
30.5x	28.6x	0.3%

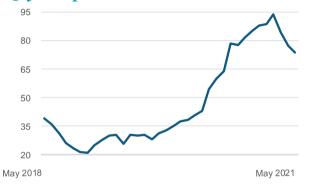
^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



Top positions as at 31 May 2021: #10 JD.com (2.5%)

Investment case in brief

 Chinese online retailer JD.com is investing heavily to grow its business to service China's eager consumers. Fears of economic malaise in China gave us the chance to buy this stock.



Market Capitalisation (US\$bn)	Debt (NTM*, US\$bn)	Earnings per share (EPS) growth (2 year consensus per annum)
117.3	-21.2	25%
Price-to-earnings ratio (NTM*)	Price-to-book ratio	Dividend yield (NTM*)
35x	4x	0.0%

^{*}NTM: Next twelve months



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