Platinum Asia Investments Limited ASX: PAI

MONTHLY REPORT 31 December 2021

FACTS

Portfolio value	\$434.19 mn
Portfolio commenced	15 September 2015
Current share price	\$1.095
Current dividend yield	9.13%
Pre-tax NTA	\$1.1810
Post-tax NTA	\$1.1656
Maximum franked dividend	11.71 cps
NTA retained earnings & div profit resv.	17.39 cps

PERFORMANCE 1

	Company % (Pre-tax NTA)	MSCI %
1 month	(2.1)	(1.1)
3 months	(2.2)	(1.9)
6 months	(7.0)	(7.5)
Calendar year to date	(2.3)	1.1
1 year	(2.3)	1.1
2 years (compound pa)	11.8	7.3
3 years (compound pa)	13.9	10.9
5 years (compound pa)	12.6	11.2
Since inception (compound p	a) 10.0	9.8

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 POSITIONS³

	LONG %	SHORT %	NET %	CCY %
Asia-Pacific	87.2	(1.1)	86.1	89.3
Australia				0.1
China	45.2		45.2	45.2
Hong Kong	6.2		6.2	9.1
Taiwan	6.1		6.1	6.1
India	10.6	(1.1)	9.5	9.7
Macao	1.0		1.0	1.0
Philippines	1.7		1.7	1.7
Singapore	0.9		0.9	0.9
South Korea	10.2		10.2	10.2
Vietnam	5.3		5.3	5.3
Europe				0.5
United Kingdom				0.5
North America				10.2
United States of America				10.2
Sub-Total	87.2	(1.1)	86.1	100.0
Cash	12.8	1.1	13.9	
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0

Long - 57 stocks, 1 swap Short - 1 swap, 2 indices

FEES

1.10% p.a. (excl. GST) of portfolio value* Management fee:

Performance fee: 15.00% p.a. (excl. GST) of outperformance

over benchmark (MSCI All Country Asia ex

Japan Net Index (A\$))

*The portfolio value is the market value of the investments in the portfolio after the deduction of fees and expenses, adjusted for taxes, corporate actions and dividends.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH 2



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

TOP TEN POSITIONS⁴

PAI (Pre-tax NTA) 80.2%

STOCK	COUNTRY	INDUSTRY	%
Taiwan Semiconductor	Taiwan	Info Technology	5.4
Samsung Electronics Co	South Korea	Info Technology	5.0
Tencent Holdings Ltd	China	Comm Services	4.1
Vietnam Ent Investments	Vietnam	Other	4.0
InterGlobe Aviation Ltd	India	Industrials	3.6
ZTO Express Cayman Inc	China	Industrials	3.5
SK Hynix Inc	South Korea	Info Technology	3.4
Ping An Insurance Group	China	Financials	3.4
Weichai Power Co Ltd	China	Industrials	3.3
AIA Group Ltd	Hong Kong	Financials	2.9
		Total	38.5

INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN³

SECTOR	LONG %	SHORT %	NET %
Consumer Discretionary	18.0		18.0
Information Technology	16.6	(1.0)	15.6
Financials	14.4		14.4
Industrials	12.8		12.8
Real Estate	10.1		10.1
Communication Services	4.1	(0.1)	4.0
Materials	3.5		3.5
Consumer Staples	2.7		2.7
Health Care	1.0		1.0
Other	4.0		4.0

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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.

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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, 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, forwards and long and short securities, forwards and long and short securities. For the "Industry breakdown", index positions (whether through ETFs or derivatives) are only included under "Other".

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

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MARKET UPDATE AND COMMENTARY

⇔ Platinum ASSET MANAGEMENT

- Non-Japan Asian equity market returns lagged global markets in 2021.
- The sell-off in Chinese tech firms is a great opportunity.
- The case for Asia is strong in the current bubble environment.

At the conclusion of a strong year for global benchmarks, Asia has been a laggard, with broad indices such as the MSCI Non-Japan Asia Index basically flat and the portfolio slightly negative.

Reiterating the case for China

With that backdrop, it is worth reiterating the investment case for China, which dominates our holdings in the region. Here, we see an equity market that is the polar opposite of the US market, which we view as crowded and very expensive. In 2007, the Chinese equity market was the most expensive major market in the world on a price-to-earnings (PE) basis, at 27x forward earnings (Source: Credit Suisse, using the MSCI AC China Index). The Shanghai Composite Index was on the verge of falling 67.5% in a matter of months, and it remains approximately 40% lower than its 2007 peak 14 years later (Source: FactSet). The MSCI AC China Index has de-rated to 11x earnings at the time of writing in early January 2022 (Source: Credit Suisse). The time to be fearful of Chinese equities was when they were in an enthusiastic bubble – in 2007!

Renewed holdings in China's tech giants

Ongoing regulatory pressure saw China's internet giants Tencent and Alibaba sell off heavily in 2021. These were among our biggest holdings until late 2020, when we sold due to investor crowding and clear signals of the regulatory risk that was building. We have used the sell-off in late 2021 to renew sizeable positions in these still-outstanding businesses at attractive valuations. Regulatory risk is omnipresent for dominant tech businesses in every jurisdiction. The example of Facebook in recent years provides a parallel - heightened investor anxiety regarding regulation and scandal provided excellent buying opportunities. We see a bright future for China's internet giants - they will need to tow the party line and observe more rigorously enforced regulation, but we think these will be far larger and still highly profitable businesses in five years' time. Consider that during December the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics reported that Chinese online retail sales grew at 3.2% in November off a high base and at a twoyear, pre-COVID compound annual rate of 10.6% (Source: CLSA). These numbers are weak by Chinese standards without question, but do note the strength of businesses whose market grows at over 10% in times of weakness.

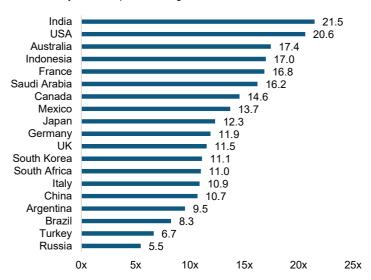
Potential returns and safety amid the unloved stocks of Asia

The global economy is booming amid a capex surge, reopening in fits and starts and with significant fiscal support for major economies being monetised by central banks. This is the type of environment that generally sees the "emerging market" trade work well – recall that China was the most expensive equity market globally amid the global growth boom of the 2000s. There is every chance that market leadership may shift in coming years should growth conditions remain buoyant and we are confident that our portfolio of high-quality, relatively cyclical businesses would perform well in such an environment. Note also – the industrial economies of Asia, such as South Korea and China, are expected to see robust earnings growth in the year ahead, and are among the world's cheapest equity markets (see accompanying charts).

On the other hand, we are acutely focused on capital preservation in current markets – to be clear, we are of the view that equity markets are spectacularly frothy and a significant correction is likely in coming months or years. In this environment we see enormous value in holding unloved, cheap businesses in regions like Asia, which diversify investor returns. This worked well in the post-2000 world may well do so again.

In our view, now is exactly the type of environment that the diversity of returns, undemanding valuation and light ownership of Asian markets in general and China in particular are of greatest potential value.

Major market price-earnings ratios - Next 12 months



Source: Chart 1 – IBES consensus, in local currency. Correct as at 7 January 2022.



Source: Chart 2 – IBES consensus, in local currency. Correct as at 7 January 2022.