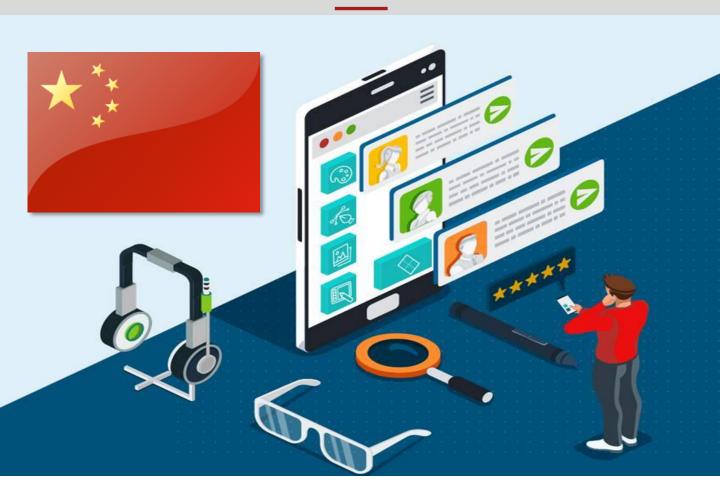
China Innovation





1. Define the need (of the theme, in the world):



Innovation has transformed the world over the past two centuries. This "perennial gale of creative destruction" as described by Joseph Schumpeter in 1942, has resulted in:

- an eight-fold increase in global population;
- driven over 50% of productivity growth; and
- impacted everything from the way we travel, communicate, work and even find a date.

The pace of this "gale" has only intensified in recent times, as shown by the increased pace of adoption. For example, it took 70 years for the washing machine to reach full penetration, 20 years for the colour TV, yet only 5 years for social media.

Interestingly, winners from these waves of innovation aren't necessarily the incumbents. This is no more evident than in the turnover of the leading companies in the S&P 500, where the average lifespan has declined from 60 years in 1958 to 24 years in 2016 and is forecast to reach just 12 years by 2021.

We expect the next innovation waves will drive exponential growth in companies that develop, enable and adopt these disruptive forces. Meanwhile, those companies that don't embrace innovation will likely meander in a linear growth world, gradually losing their relevance.

From a geographical perspective, China is at the forefront of the next wave of innovation, partly due to its significant structural advantages. As the "godfather of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in China", Kai-Fu Lee once said "data is the new oil, and China is the new Saudi Arabia". Data creation, access and analysis is paramount to the development of the next generation of innovations. China has created more data than any other country and continues to outgrow global data growth. Additionally, the country is uniquely positioned at the crossroads of innovations - both as a source and a destination for the most innovative companies. Domestically, government policy and regulations have long been supportive of innovation, an effect that is now materializing. For example, China now has:

- 8.3x more STEM graduates than the US;
- is home to the largest number of leading innovative companies;
- was granted 31% of global patents more than any other country; and
- has overtaken the US to become the largest producer of global research papers.

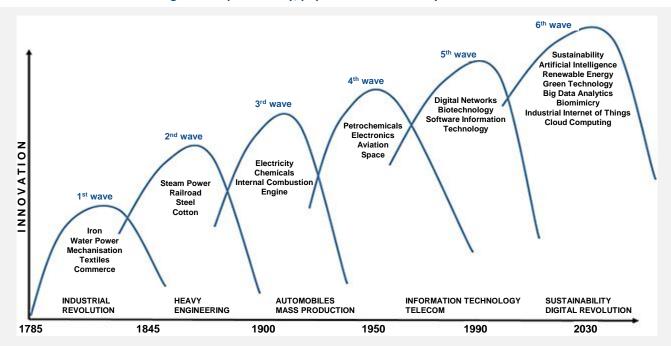
At the same time, China is a critical destination for globally innovative companies attracted to a population of increasingly connected, affluent and global citizens. China has the largest population of smartphone users, most of which are digital natives accustomed to living their life online. Furthermore, it is increasingly becoming the home to supply chains for high value added products. Hence, the country offers global companies a fertile ground for innovation, a huge market and the ability to scale up successful innovation. For us, these are key factors that companies with genuine and unique IP, cannot ignore.

Although the types of innovations will evolve over time, we believe the innovation theme and China's leadership is perpetual in nature.

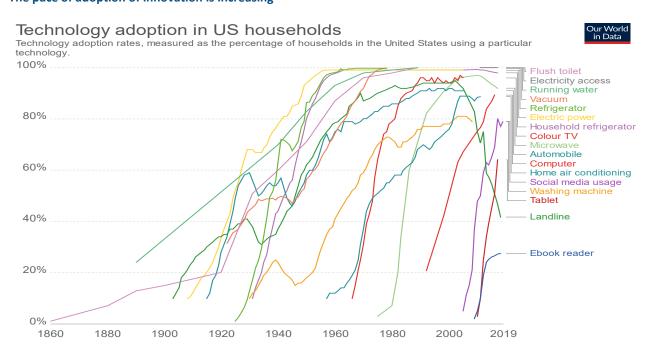


1. Define the need (of the theme, in the world):

Waves of Innovation drives growth in productivity, population and economy



The pace of adoption of innovation is increasing

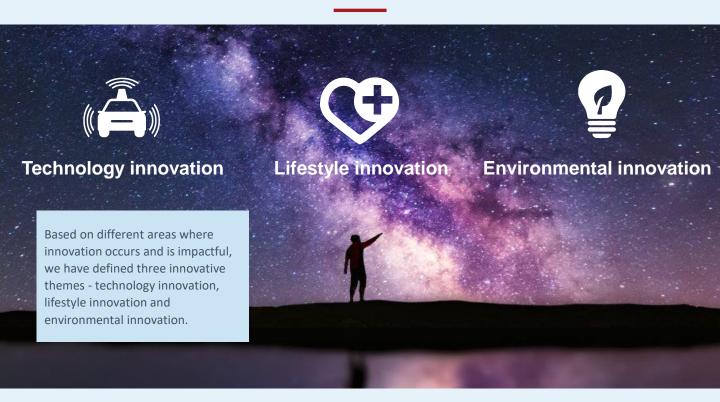


Source: Top Chart: www.oxfordre.com

Source: Bottom Chart: Comin ad Hobjin 2004 and others



2. Define the universe & our reason for defining it:



Technology

Under this theme we've identified three subthemes - Al/digitization, automation & robotics and future mobility:

- Al/digitization: Developing and implementing artificial intelligence, machine learning and broader digital technology to generate new revenue streams, expand TAM, and improve productivity.
- Automation & robotics: automatic production and operation without human intervention such as to improve quality and efficiency.
- Future mobility: new technologies and business models such as ride-hailing and sharing, autonomous driving and delivery, and micro mobility are changing the way people get around and live their lives.
- Invest in both enablers and adopters of these new technologies and business models, with key sectors including: semi-conductors, IT hardware and software, internet, industrial, factory/machine automation, and some consumer companies etc.

Lifestyle

- This theme is based around transforming and improving our lives through innovative solutions through three sub-themes – Healthy, Wealthy & Wise.
- Healthy: Drug innovations in China with the transformation from generic drugs to me-too/better drugs and eventually to truly original drugs.
 Other examples include personalised nutrition, food technology and telemedicine.
- Wealthy: Developing new ways to save, invest and spend money.
- Wise: New methods for learning such as online education, digital entertainment.

Environmental

- Development and application of products and processes that contribute to sustainable environmental protection and ecological improvements.
- Key areas include EV makers and supply chain, waste treatment, alternative energy etc.

End markets

Description

- Offer structural growth driven by higher penetration or broader application of these technologies and business models. But sometimes they are also subject to economic cycles and product cycles.
- Mostly structural growth driven by higher penetration and new user cases of innovative products and services.
- Mostly structural growth driven by higher penetration. But sometimes are also subject to regulation and policy cycles.

Stock examples

- TSMC, Alibaba, Largan, Estun Automation, Meituan Dianping
- Wuxi Apptec, Jiangsu Hengrui, Trip.com, Koolearn
- · CATL, Intron, Sanhua



3. Substantiate quantum and duration of the theme:

We believe that the three innovative themes identified above are in the very early stages of adoption and will be significant drivers of change and growth for at least the next few decades.

It is estimated that the 'technology innovation' theme will see the total addressable market increase from US\$738bn in 2019 to US\$2.2trn by 2025 led by the growth in AI software (42% CAGR), Autonomous Vehicles (40% CAGR) and Industrial IoT (22% CAGR).

The enormous breadth of use cases for a technological innovation mean that this theme will have a long duration. All and automation have the potential to disrupt almost every sector to varying degrees much the same way as the internet has. Since the introduction of the iPhone, the global internet sector has outperformed MSCI World by 824% and continues to do so (see chart page 5).

China's per capita spend on healthcare is a fraction of that of their developed peers. However, as incomes grow, and the population urbanizes, the expenditure growth is expected to outstrip China's peers. With foreign companies supplying dominating innovation patent-protected pharmaceuticals, coupled with the increased focus on R&D, there is huge scope for domestic innovation in pharmaceuticals over the long-term.

Total addressable market (TAM) US\$bn	2018	2022	2025	CAGR
Artificial Intelligence Software	15	63	180	42.1%
Autonomous Vehicles	33	147	337	39.5%
Industrial Robotics	18	30	43	13.1%
Semiconductors	478	691	912	9.7%
Industrial Software	35	48	60	7.7%
Industrial IoT	159	359	627	21.7%
Total	738	1337	2159	16.6%

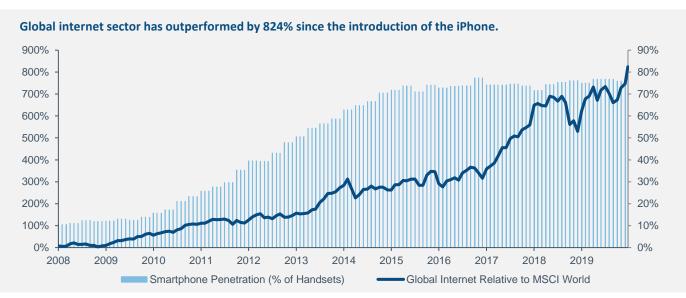




Source: Top table: Markets & Markets (Al Software), Allied Markets (Al Software, Autonomous Vehicles, Industrial IoT), Mordor Intelligence (Robotics), Statista (Semiconductors), Techavio (Industrial Software), Transparency Market Research (IoT Hardware), Morgan Stanley, August 2019

Source: Bottom Chart: https://www.oneragtime.com/24-industries-disrupted-by-ai-infographic/

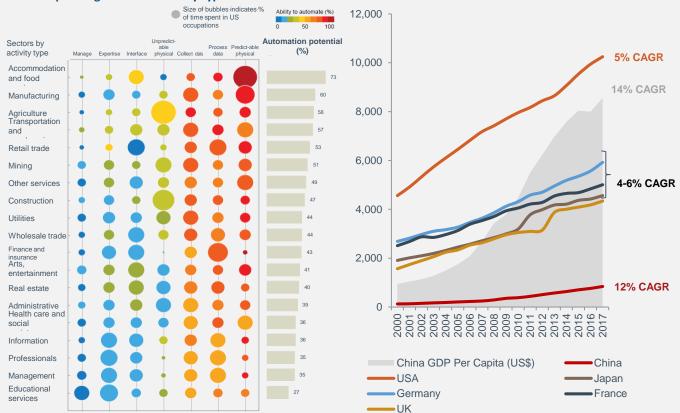
3. Substantiate quantum and duration of the theme:



Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg: OGIGXT Index (G347), March 2020

Technical potential for automation across sectors varies depending on mix of activity types

Per Capita Health Expenditure (PPP)



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; McKinsey Global Institute analysis, January 2017

ary 2017 Source: WHO, Fidelity International, March 2020



4. Where we are in the lifecycle of the theme

Whilst we are still in the first inning of these themes, the pace of change is accelerating. Three examples shown below focus on healthcare, software and EV.

Healthcare

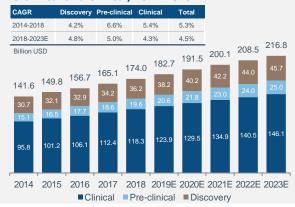
China has historically underspent on healthcare R&D which has been accelerating. Government has completely transformed the drug approval review process which becomes faster, more transparent and with higher assurance of quality. Meanwhile, China's drug development is increasingly integrated with the rest of the world which encourages those with the know-how to utilize the large Chinese patient pool for fast clinical trials. The R&D talent pool in the China is also improving attracted by the opportunities in China. As a result, China will steadily deliver more and faster drug innovations, initially in me-too/me-better products, and gradually in truly original drugs.

China R&D Expenditure & Breakdown by Discovery, Pre-clinical and Clinical, 2014-2023E

CAGR	Discovery	Pre-clinical	Clinical	Total				
2014-2018	24.0%	15.9%	16.0%	16.9%			49.3	
2018-2023E	23.8%	23.1%	23.0%	23.1%				
Billion USD						41.1	7.3	
					33.5	6.2	9.5	
				27.0	5.1	7.9		
1:9	0.5 11.9 2.2 2.4 7.1 8.0	14.3 1.7 2.9	21 17.4 3. 2.2 3.3 11.8	3 5.2	22.0	27.0	32.5	
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019E 2020E 2021E 2022E 2023E Clinical Pre-clinical Discovery								

Source: Frost & Sullivan, Pharmaron, November 2019

Global R&D Expenditure & Breakdown by Discovery, Pre-clinical and Clinical, 2014-2023E



Source: Frost & Sullivan, Pharmaron, November 2019

Software

China is under-invested in IT services and software compared to many other countries. With rising labour costs and the need for digital transformation, China is rapidly increasing spending on IT services and software (cloud migration and software localization are also important drivers).

Global IT Services and Software spending as % of GDP: China is under invested



Source: Gartner, Morgan Stanley, June 2019

China IT Services and Software spending by vertical industries (USD bn) 15% CAGR 90 80



Source: Gartner, Morgan Stanley, June 2019



4. Where we are in the lifecycle of the theme

EV

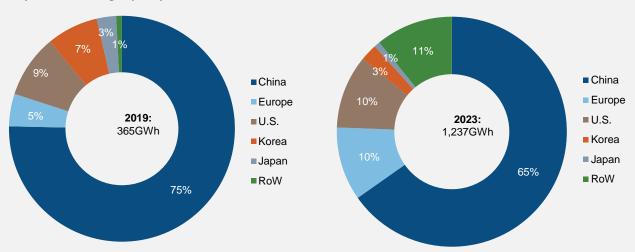
As EV battery prices continue to decline driven by advances in battery technology and scale, EV will become more economically competitive with ICEs leading to exponential growth in battery demand over the next 10 years. China has the largest battery manufacturing capacity in the world with potentially 65% market share by 2023. Leading players will benefit from the soaring EV demand.

Battery Price and Demand



Source: Bloomberg, Fidelity International Estimates, May 2020

Battery Manufacturing Capacity Global Breakdown



Source: Bloomberg, Fidelity International Estimates, May 2020



Source: Bloomberg, Fidelity International Estimates, May 2020

Theme: Technology Innovation

Glodon is a leading software provider for the construction industry in China. Their software helps construction companies digitise the cost estimation, quantity surveying and project management functions of a project. Digitizing processes both reduces the customers costs as simplify the processes, with their dominant market share a testament to the quality of their solution. Earnings growth will be driven the transition to a Cloud SaaS model and the increasing penetration of construction management software which is currently nascent. Additionally, DM peers have shown that the increased visibility of recurring earnings from the transition to the SaaS model can lead to a significant valuation re-rating.



Forecast of Market Size



Cloud Revenue Growth & Contribution Forecast



Source: Macquarie, January 2020



Source: Macquarie; January 2020



Historical and Forecasted Market Size of Global Pharmaceutical R&D Outsourcing Services 2013-2022E

Period CAGR 2013-2017 10.3% 2017-2022E 11.4%			85.8	95.2	104.1	115.0	127.9	144.0	160.5	178.5		
Billion USD	70.3	77.7	05.0					_			CAGR	CAGR
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018E	2019E	2020E	2021E	2022E	<u>2013-2017</u> <u>2017-2</u>	2017-2022E
■Cell and gene therapy CMO/CDMO outsourcing services	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	23.2%	24.2%
■Preclinical outsourcing services	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.0%	10.2%
■ Discovery outsourcing services	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.4	10.2	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.9	15.6	9.5%	8.9%
Clinical outsourcing services	21.8	23.7	25.7	28.0	30.2	33.0	36.5	41.0	45.6	50.3	8.5%	10.8%
■ Small molecular CMO/CDMO outsourcing services	37.7	42.3	47.1	52.8	58.3	64.9	72.5	82.2	91.8	102.1	11.5%	11.8%

Source: Frost & Sullivan, UBS, January 2020; CMO = contract research organization, CDMO = contract development & manufacturing organization, CAGR = compound annual growth rate

Global Contract Research Organisation (CRO) + Contract Manufacturing Organisations (CMO) Market Share 2018



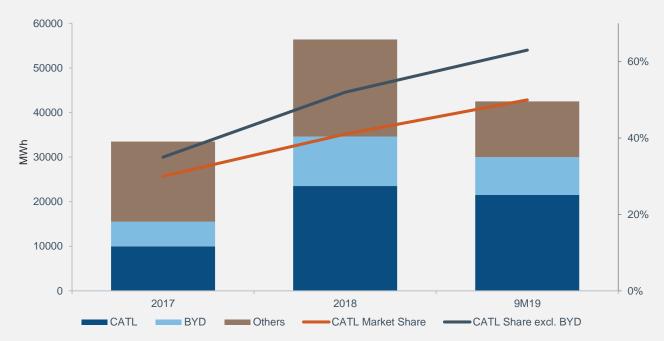


Note: * Only includes CRO/CMO related business for market share calculation (e.g. IQVIA's IMS business is excluded).

Source: Frost & Sullivan, UBS, January 2020



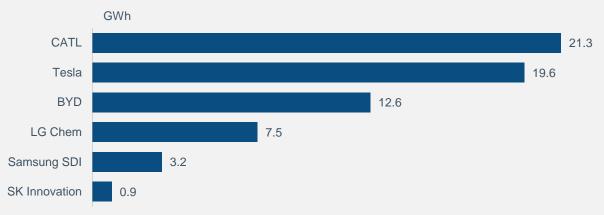
CATL Chinese Market Share in China power battery industry



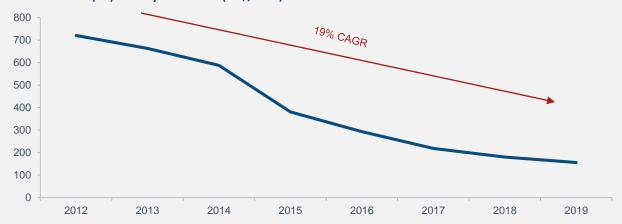
Source: Macquarie, November 2019, MWh = Megawatt hour



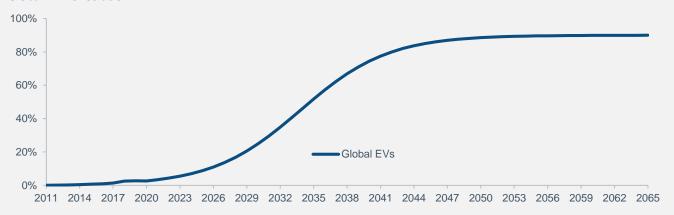
EV Battery Producers Capacity



Electric Vehicle (EV) Battery Pack Costs (US\$/kWh)



Global EV Penetration



Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg January 2020, GWh = Gigawatt hour, KWh = Kilowatt hour



6. Risks to thematic achievement

- Cyclicality. While most companies can enjoy structural growth, some of them do get impacted by economy and business cycles. We intend to mitigate this risk by adjusting exposure to cyclical sectors based on the [point of the business cycle] which will be identified through company meetings along the value chain, extreme investor positioning and sentiment and proprietary indicators such as the FLI (Fidelity Leading Indicator).
- Potential supply chain disruption due to deglobalization could delay roll-out. Whilst we recognize this as a potential
 short-term risk, the longer-term opportunity from the domestication of the technology and healthcare supply
 chains is seen as a far bigger opportunity. Balancing these conflict horizons is the key to managing this risk.
- Potential slower adoption curve due to regulatory changes regarding subsidies, data privacy etc. The regulatory environment often lags innovation. However, regulatory change does not happen in a vacuum and we intend to stay ahead of potential changes by gauging the regulatory atmosphere through interaction with consumers, industry experts and regulators themselves. In addition to this, overseas examples of regulatory change often set a precedent which we will utilize aided by the global research team.





7. ESG Issues and Thematic Purity



The following ESG issues are relevant to the three innovative themes:

- data privacy and security and the preparedness to respond to new regulations;
- quality of data governance;
- the ability to attract and retain talent, whilst effectively managing labour costs;
- environmental management of issues including controlling water & energy use and electronic waste;
- corporate governance around ethics and compliance risks.

We believe, in general, these innovative companies are ahead of the traditional companies in terms of ESG awareness, strategies and implementation to address concerns. Indeed, we have witnessed the innovative leaders in China been making genuine efforts to improve ESG performance and delivering a positive social impact.



Important Information

This document is issued by FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited ABN 33 148 059 009, AFSL No. 409340 ("Fidelity Australia"). Fidelity Australia is a member of the FIL Limited group of companies commonly known as Fidelity International.

This document is intended for use by advisers and wholesale investors. Retail investors should not rely on any information in this document without first seeking advice from their financial adviser. This document has been prepared without taking into account your objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consider these matters before acting on the information. You should also consider the relevant Product Disclosure Statements ("PDS") for any Fidelity Australia product mentioned in this document before making any decision about whether to acquire the product. The PDS can be obtained by contacting Fidelity Australia on 1800 119 270 or by downloading it from our website at www.fidelity.com.au. This document may include general commentary on market activity, sector trends or other broad-based economic or political conditions that should not be taken as investment advice. Information stated herein about specific securities is subject to change. Any reference to specific securities should not be taken as a recommendation to buy, sell or hold these securities. While the information contained in this document has been prepared with reasonable care, no responsibility or liability is accepted for any errors or omissions or misstatements however caused. This document is intended as general information only. The document may not be reproduced or transmitted without prior written permission of Fidelity Australia. The issuer of Fidelity's managed investment schemes is FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited ABN 33 148 059 009.

© 2020 FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited. Fidelity, Fidelity International and the Fidelity International logo and F symbol are trademarks of FIL Limited.

