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Exhibit 1: Government's target for 2016

YoY% or otherwise specified	2016 target	2015	2015 target
GDP	6.5 - 7.0	6.9	7.0
CPI	3.0	3.0	3.0
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)	3.0	3.5	2.3
FAI	10.5	10.0	15.0
Retail sales	11.0	10.7	13.0
Total trade	0.0	(7.0)	6.0
M2	13.0	13.3	12.0
Urban Unemployment rate (%)	Below 4.5	4.05	4.5
New jobs (million)	10.0	13.12	10.0

Source(s): Report on the work of Government, Bloomberg and ABCI Securities

China's NPC: 2016 growth between 6.5% and 7%

China's goal of maintaining a stable economic growth to ensure full employment, building a moderately prosperous society and accelerating structural reforms become the major emphasis of NPC in 2016. With China's economy entering a period of "new normal" of slower and sustainable growth, Premier Li Kegiang sets the GDP growth target at 6.5%-7.0% for 2016. The government vows to maintain a medium to high economic growth while ensuring proper economic transformation and sustainable development in the next five years. Based on the 13th Five-year Plan (2016-2020), China's effort to increase economic and social stability at home, strengthen massive economic reforms, ameliorate social inequality, ensure proper population policy, and protect environment will help revitalize growth momentum through quality, ensure the benefits of economic growth will be shared by a larger population, and improve the livelihood of citizens.

Targeting sustainable economic growth. China aims to liberalize the economy and pursue quality growth despite global economic turbulence and domestic slowdown. China's push for comprehensive changes in the social and economic realms will create ample of opportunities, replacing the old growth engines with new industries while alleviating China's overcapacity problems. Overall, China's economic growth has stabilized and the forward-looking economic indicators point to a sustainable growth in domestic demand.

China to pursue more aggressive macro loosening policies. China's economy is undergoing readjustments while bracing for the new norm of slower expansion. Despite the short-term economic turmoil, China is committed to pursuing reforms that will direct the economy toward a more sustainable route. Possible delay of the U.S. rate increase may neutralize capital outflow and render China's macro credit loosening more effective. Amid the commencement of the 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP), the Chinese government reasserts its stance of achieving medium to high economic growth through the deployment of aggressive monetary easing and pro-growth fiscal reforms.

Deficit at 3% of GDP to reduce tax burden on enterprises. Raising the targeted deficit target to 3% of GDP indicates the intention to reduce the tax burden of enterprises in order to encourage business to increase investment. The deficit target is in line with expectation that the government would ramp up its spending to counter the economic downturn. The projected increase in government deficit will primarily cover tax and fee reduction for enterprises; the major focus will be on expanding value-added tax (VAT) reform to all remaining sectors this year and reducing the tax load on services sector. These policies will cut the tax burden on enterprises and individuals by more than RMB 500 billion.

capital market convergence continues. Shanghai-Hong Kong stock connect is an important step in integrating China's A-share and Hong Kong stock markets. With plans to connect with the Shenzhen stock market in 2016, Hong Kong's stock exchange will finally link up with the two stock markets



in China, creating a platform for worldwide investors to access a much larger market. This will improve market efficiency and robustness of China's financial system, paving the way for the full opening of capital market.

Enhancing environmental protection for sustainable development. Pollution control and environmental protection are crucial to health and sustainable development in China. Hence, one of NPC's initiatives is to lower emissions of major water and air pollutants by 2% to 3% in 2016. This will help reduce the air concentration of PM2.5, a particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter that is hazardous to health. Policies supportive of new energy and water conservation will be implemented to enhance environmental protection. To ensure sustainable economic and social development in the coming decades, greater investment would be seen in new energy and improving water conservation, waste treatment, as well as the irrigation and management systems.



China Economic Indicators																
	201	14		2015				2016								
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb*
Real GDP (YoY%)		7.3			7.0			7.0			6.9			6.8		
Export Growth (YoY%)	4.7	9.7	(3.2)	48.3	(15.0)	(6.4)	(2.5)	2.8	(8.3)	(5.5)	(3.7)	(6.9)	(6.8)	(1.4)	(11.2)	(6.5)
Import Growth (YoY%)	(6.7)	(2.4)	(19.7) ((20.5)	(12.7)	(16.2)	(17.6)	(6.1)	(8.1)	(13.8)	(20.4)	(18.8)	(8.7)	(7.6)	(18.8)	(8.5)
Trade Balance (USD/bn)	54.5	49.6	60.0	60.6	3.1	34.1	59.49	46.6	43.0	60.2	60.3	61.6	54.1	60.9	63.3	58.8
Retail Sales Growth (YoY%)	11.7	11.9	10.7	,	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.4	4
Industrial Production (YoY%)	7.2	7.9	6.8		5.6	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	
PMI - Manufacturing (%)	50.3	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.1	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.7	49.4	49.0
PMI - Non-manufacturing (%)	53.9	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.9	53.4	53.4	53.1	53.6	54.4	53.5	52.7
FAI(YTD) (YoY%)	15.8	15.7	13.9)	13.5	12.0	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	1
CPI (YoY%)	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
PPI (YoY%)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(4.3)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.3)	(4.8)
M2(YoY%)	12.3	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.6	10.1	10.8	11.8	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.3	14.0	13.8
New Lending (RMB/bn)	852.7	697.3	1,470	1,020	1,180	707.9	900.8	1,280.6	1,480	809.6	1,050	513.6	708.9	597.8	2,510	1200.0
Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)	1,146.3	1,690	2,047	1,356	1,241	1,056	1,236	1,833	742	1,082	1,300	476.7	1,020	1,815.1	3,420	1627.7

World Economic/Financial Indicators

^{*} Forecast (excluding PMI – Manufacturing & PMI – Non-manufacturing)

	Equity Indi	200				
	Closing price	Chg. WTD (%)	P/E			
	U.S.					
DJIA	17,006.77	0.00	15.46			
S&P 500	1,999.99	0.00	18.07			
NASDAQ	4,717.02	0.00	28.54			
MSCI US	1,900.16	0.00	18.70			
	Europe					
FTSE 100	6,175.94	(0.38)	33.37			
DAX	9,752.16	(0.73)	20.95			
CAC40	4,437.74	(0.42)	20.60			
IBEX 35	8,774.60	(0.42)	21.58			
FTSE MIB	18,150.43	(0.70)	1,471 .22			
Stoxx 600	340.64	(0.34)	25.19			
MSCI UK	1,809.04	0.00	35.25			
MSCI France	126.46	0.00	20.71			
MSCI Germany	128.49	0.00	20.44			
MSCI Italy	52.22	0.00	51.70			
Asia						
NIKKEI 225	16,911.32	2 (0.61)	18.63			
S&P/ASX 200	5,142.81	1.04	23.26			
HSI	20,159.72	2 (0.08)	9.04			
HSCEI	8,626.31	0.80	6.42			
CSI300	3,104.84	1 0.35	13.08			
SSE Composite	2,897.34	1 0.81	15.27			
SZSE Composite	1,741.65	5 2.03	40.09			
MSCI China	54.08	3 0.00	9.36			
MSCI Hong Kong	11,511.49	0.00	10.26			
MSCI Japan	834.01	0.00	14.80			
* As of 12:00 A	M closing					

	Global Cor	nmodities		
	Unit	Price	Chg. WTD (%)	Volume (5- day avg.)
	Ene	rgy		
NYMEX WTI	USD/bbl	36.28	1.00	547,114
ICE Brent Oil	USD/bbl	38.89	0.44	227,389
NYMEX Natural Gas	USD/MMBtu	1.63	(2.22)	145,166
Australia Newcastle Steam Coal Spot fob ²	USD/Metric Tonne	61.80	N/A	N/A
	Basic	/letals		
LME Aluminum Cash	USD/MT	1,604.75	0.00	20,855
LME Aluminum 3 -mth. Rolling Fwd.	USD/MT	1,587.00	0.00	36,030
CMX Copper Active	USD/lb.	5,036.75	0.00	16,876
LME Copper 3- mth Rolling Fwd.	USD/MT	5,027.50	0.00	57,113
	Precious	s Metals		
CMX Gold	USD/T. oz	1,266.50	(0.33)	233,911
CMX Silver	USD/T. oz	15.59	(0.66)	51,901
NYMEX Platinum	USD/T. oz	997.70	1.16	14,609
	Agricultura	I Products	5	
CBOT Corn	USD/bu	361.00	0.77	155,540
CBOT Wheat	USD/bu	464.75	0.87	64,528
NYB-ICE Sugar	USD/lb.	14.72	(0.74)	57,024
CBOT Soybeans	USD/bu.	883.25	0.54	120,540

Bond Yields 8	& Key Ra	ites
	Yield (%)	Chg. WTD (Bps)
US Fed Fund Rate	0.50	0.00
US Prime Rate	3.50	0.00
US Discount Window	1.00	0.00
US Treasury (1 Yr)	0.2593	2.03
US Treasury (5Yr)	1.3890	1.49
US Treasury (10 Yr)	1.8811	0.70
Japan 10-Yr Gov. Bond	(0.05)	(0.50)
China 10-Yr Gov. Bond	2.9200	1.00
ECB Rate (Refinancing)	0.05	0.00
1-Month LIBOR	0.4380	(0.05)
3 Month LIBOR	0.6335	(0.16)
O/N SHIBOR	1.9510	0.10
1-mth SHIBOR	2.6960	(0.70)
3-mth HIBOR	0.5757	0.02
Corporate Bonds	(Moody'	s)
Aaa	3.89	1.00
Baa	5.30	(2.00)

Note:

- Data sources: Bloomberg, National Bureau of Statistics of China, ABCIS (updated on date of report)
- Australia Newcastle Steam
 Coal Spot fob is the Australia
 Newcastle 6700 kc GAD fob
 Steam Coal Spot price
 published by McCloskey

Currency USD/CNY NDF Euro/USD GBP/USD AUD/USD USD/JPY USD/CHF USD/CNY USD/HKD 12-mth Spot pr. Spot Rate 1.0948 1.4151 0.7413 113.56 7.7682 6.7250 0.9995 6.5157 Chg. WTD (%) (0.52)(0.55)(0.35)0.16 (0.68)(0.12)(0.07)(0.09)



Disclosures

Analyst Certification

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Definition of equity rating

Rating	Definition
Buy	Stock return ≥ Market return rate
Hold	Market return - 6% ≤ Stock return < Market return rate
Sell	Stock return < Market return – 6%

Stock return is defined as the expected % change of share price plus gross dividend yield over the next 12 months

Market return: 5-year average market return rate from 2009-2013

Time horizon of share price target: 12-month

Definition of share price risk

Rating	Definition
Very high	2.6 ≤180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility
High	1.5 ≤ 180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility <
-	2.6
Medium	1.0 ≤180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility <
	1.5
Low	180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility < 1.0

We measure share price risk by its volatility relative to volatility of benchmark index. Benchmark index: Hang Seng Index.

Volatility is calculated from the standard deviation of day to day logarithmic historic price change. The 180-day price volatility equals the annualized standard deviation of the relative price change for the 180 most recent trading days closing price.

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