

of private equity and venture capital will be encouraged to support SMEs and newly-emerging industries.

We believe that such reforms will substantially help to improve financial stability and capital allocation in China. According to CSRC, 42.3% of financing in China belonged to the direct-financing category by end of 2012, lower than that of developed economies like the US (87.2%), Japan (74.4%), Germany (69.2%) and emerging markets like India (66.7%) and Indonesia (66.3%). As a result, risks are highly concentrated in banking system. And financing is expensive and hard to access for small borrowers. We expect that the reforms of promoting direct-financing will help enrich the investment channels for individuals and corporate, disperse risk in financial system, meet financing needs of SMEs and lower the funding cost for them.

Under such endeavor, China capital markets will be much more diverse, structured and transparent in the future, and will a) mobilize massive private savings; b) encourage inward portfolio flows; and c) lift market sentiment and valuation.

Promoting mixed ownership reform

Echoing the on-going SOE reform, the statement said to "actively" develop a mixed ownership economy, to improve the modern enterprise system and corporate governance structure, and to promote equity transfer. Specifically, it encouraged the employee stock ownership as well as M&A among companies of different ownership. Entry barrier and acquisition restriction on private companies will be further removed.

In our view, the mixed ownership reform is the key for China reform package on corporate level, which will help enhance SOEs' performance, unleash potential of private companies, better allocate resources as well as boost economic potential growth. According to our calculation, by Feb 2014, 62% of all Chinese listcos' market cap was SOEs either central or local ones, while private-owned only accounted for 38%. Among listed SOEs, 54% operated in monopolized sectors like oil & gas, banking, telecom and transportation, 42% operated in competitive sectors like food & beverage, auto, equipment, etc. Going forward, we expect 1) more monopolized central SOEs, in oil & gas, telecom and transportation, to open up for private capital investment with minority shares; 2) large chunk of local SOE shares in competitive sectors like F&B, apparel, electrics and healthcare will be taken over by private capitals; 3) more local SOEs assets to be listed or injected into listcos. More details of this reform will be elaborated in the upcoming SOE reform plan.

Managing a balance between innovation, development and financial risk prevention

While encouraging the innovation and modernization in China capital market, the authorities still keep the financial stability as paramount. Risk control, monitoring, reporting and disposal will go side by side with financial market evolution. And most importantly, the bottom line of "no systemic or regional risk" will be firmly held, as per the Guideline. The policy also requires good management on the relationships of market vs. government, and investors at their own risk vs. investor protection. Investors should have a rational investment principle, awareness of risks, responsible for their actions and self-protection ability. Regulators will provide investors, especially small investors, the rights to know, to participate, to appeal and to supervise.

The statement is in line with the "orderly default" concept proposed by regulators in regard of trust market and other shadow banking market risk.

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