

**CPIC (SH601601, HK02601)**
**Stock Data ( ending Dec. 31, 2015)**

Total equity base(in million)	9,062
A-share	6,287
H-share	2,775
Total Cap (in RMB million)	254,213
A-share	181,443
H-share (in HK dollar million)	86,858
12 month highest/lowest (inRMB)	
A-share	36.96/19.01
H-share (in HK dollar)	44.1/25.55

**Investor Relation Calendar**

March 29, 2016  
 2015 Annual Analyst Briefing  
 Hong Kong, Shanghai

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**Premium Income (Unit: in RMB million)**

Indicator	Jan. to December	Changes	December	Changes
<b>Premium Income</b>				
-P&C	94,439	1.7%	9,045	8.1%
-Life	108,589	10.0%	4,614	5.3%

## Company Updates

### ● Changjiang Pension Obtains Qualification as Asset Manager of China Insurance Security Fund

China Insurance Security Fund's mandate is to bail-out troubled insurers. Official statistics indicate that by the end of the third quarter of 2015, its AuM amounted to 70 billion yuan. Since 2011, the fund has been selecting a number of third-party money managers for asset management outsourcing.

Changjian Pension, a subsidiary of CPIC Group, is a specialized asset manager in pension-related assets. Over the years, the company has made big progress in improving its core competency in the management of long-term assets, and launched a wide range of pension products. Obtaining the qualification is the latest move of the company to leverage its edge and expertise in pension-related asset management to seize opportunities in investment outsourcing for occupational annuity and social security fund.

### ● CPIC Group Wins CSR Award

The first China CSR Summit, sponsored by Xinhua News Agency, China Financial Data Centre, Shanghai Listed Companies Association and Shanghai Securities Daily, was held in Shanghai on December 21. At the meeting The Blue Paper on CSR Performance of Shanghai Listed Companies was also released, with CPIC Group winning The Honesty Award of the Year.

CPIC's CSR development index was 53, ranking the 15th out of 206 Shanghai-registered public companies. The index is compiled on the basis of companies' fulfillment of their market, social and environmental responsibilities and responsibility management.

### ● CPIC P/C Launched Personal Loan Guarantee Product

CPIC P/C recently inaugurated Taixiangdai, the brand for its guarantee insurance product for personal loans in collaboration with China's Everbright Bank.

The product targets credit-worthy individuals and owners of small and medium sized companies. Given the strong momentum of personal loan guarantee insurance, it's believed that the product can help to enhance customer loyalty and the company's competitive edge. CPIC P/C will also explore other areas of cooperation with Everbright Bank.

### ● CPIC Life Hosts Forum to Promote Tax-deductible Commercial Health Insurance

CPIC Life recently hosted a forum to promote its tax-deductible commercial health insurance products. Participants mainly came from rural credit cooperatives from the pilot cities. A presentation was made, focusing on policy interpretation, product design, customer solutions, and IT system support. The forum showcased CPIC's strengths and expertise in this

product line. Striving to become a leading provider of “people’s wellbeing-oriented” insurance, CPIC life will beef up its cooperation with rural credit co-operatives to better serve the countryside, farmers and the rural economy. On the other hand, it will also broaden its scope of products and services to provide comprehensive solutions to rural credit co-operatives.

## Regulatory Updates

### ● CIRC Tackles Illegal Fund-raising

CIRC recently promulgated The Circular on Stepping up the Prevention and Handling of Illegal Fund-raising by the Insurance Industry. The document, intended to crack down on the illegal fund-raising in the insurance sector, consists of requirements in 3 areas. First, insurance companies have the primary responsibility for the prevention of illegal fund-raising, and should incorporate this into their ERM system. The regulator also requires better risk monitoring and case handling.

Second, local insurance commissioners are required to step up guidance and supervision and enhance communication with local governments.

Third, it’s imperative that insurance companies establish long-term mechanisms for the management of illegal fund-raising risk.

### ● China Insurance Investment Company Officially Set up

At its first General Shareholders’ Meeting, the company’s Board of Directors was elected and The Articles of Association was passed, marking the official establishment of the company. Incorporated in Shanghai Free Trade Zone, the company has a registered capital of 1.2 billion yuan and 46 shareholders, including 27 insurance companies, 15 insurance AMCs and 4 private shareholders. The China Insurance Investment Fund (Phase 1) was also successfully issued, raising 40 billion yuan.

The company has in its stock a number of high quality projects, with amounts on framework agreements exceeding 100 billion yuan. Of this, 60 billion will be invested directly in slum resettlement and urban infrastructure projects. Projects with preliminary intention of investments involve 200 billion yuan, focusing on major cross border M&As, emerging industries like big data, cloud computing and the internet of things.

### ● CIRC Amends Rules on Insurance Security Fund Supervision

The CIRC recently amended The Regulatory Rules on the Business of China Insurance Security Fund Company. The amendments focused on 3 areas. First, a new chapter was added, centering on risk monitoring and handling, with stipulations on the establishment of mechanisms for the co-ordination between the regulator and fund management company. Second, the new rule adds and clarifies requirements for documents filing, information disclosure and the regulatory measures in cases of breaches. Third, the

document provides for streamlining of procedures. Daily business decisions no longer require approvals.

● **CIRC Regulates Investment in Listed Companies by Insurers**

CIRC recently issued a new directive on the information disclosure requirements for insurance companies which acquire over 5% of quoted companies. The purpose, according to the regulator, is to improve transparency of such investments so as to prompt insurers to step up ALM and mitigate investment risks. The directive consists of 8 provisions. Information that requires disclosure includes funding sources and proportion of investment. Should the source be reserves, the balance of the investment and the investment account shall also be disclosed, as well as average duration and cash flow projections. The rule also applies to overseas investments. The directive is believed to help insurers improve ALM to mitigate market and operational risks as well as moral hazards.