

股票估值®500				中集集团				000039		股价 10.2		PE 12		拖移PE 15.2 过往中位 16.2		相对C PE 1.21		PS 0.52		行业: 机械设备		日期: 12-12-7	
评述:																							
由于国内外经济持续低迷, 公司核心业务集装箱和道路车辆的销量同比大幅下滑, 公司1-9月份营业收入和净利润分别同比减少20.2%和52.3%至407亿元和15.8亿元, 综合毛利率同比下降1.18个百分点至17.23%是利润降幅超过营收降幅的主要原因。单季来看, 公司第三季度营业收入133.37亿元, 同比降幅为8.13%, 较二季度23%的降幅明显收窄, 净利润同比增长10.8%至6.5亿, 为今年首次转正, 主要原因是去年同期业绩基数较低, 以及干货箱价格水平较高而原材料钢材价格持续走低, 使毛利率同比提升3.4个百分点至19.96%, 创近三年来的新高。																							
集装箱方面, 由于外部贸易环境恶化, 集装箱订单下滑, 1-9月份集装箱累计销量同比减少20%至107.23万TEU, 降幅较大。分季度来看, 除了冷藏箱销量降幅(66.6%)超出预期以外, 干货箱和特种箱单季销量分别为35.62、2.53万TEU, 同比增长了36%、29%, 较二季度的同比下降18.7%、30.6%, 实现转正。四季度是周期性淡季, 但鉴于3季度销量同比降幅已收窄, 今年的销量估计能保持稳定。而进出口逐渐回暖, 集装箱量价有望得到提升, 加之钢材产能过剩使得原材料价格的继续走低, 预计未来两年毛利率水平逐渐回升至20%左右。																							
车辆业务方面, 受国内基建投资增速减缓的影响, 工程类车辆市场需求惨淡, 而国内公路货运和港口集装箱吞吐量持续下滑, 使于散货及集装箱运输半挂车销量大幅下挫, 各类车辆销量累计同比减少37.7%至7.63万台, 其中三季度单季销量为2.28万辆, 环比下降15%, 降幅有所扩大。但最新的11月份固定资产投资与工业增加值数据均好于预期, 上游产业基建、房地产投资开始复苏, 车辆需求来年有望改善。																							
能源化工保持景气。受益于我国天然气产业的快速发展, 上半年实现收入45.2亿, 同比增长21.14%, 净利润同比增长3.73%至2.57亿。国家天然气发展“十二五”规划强调加快LNG接收站和储气设施建设, 公司有望在储运及LNG汽车产业链上持续获益。此外, 海洋工程逐渐受到市场重视。上半年两个钻井平台的交付使公司明显减亏8.1亿, 8月试航的平台估计年底交付, 全年有望首次实现盈亏平衡。公司目前在手订单超16.8亿美元, 但由于技术和生产能力, 未来是否能交付盈利还有待观察。																							
综上, 公司三季度业绩开始企稳, 核心业务集装箱和车辆业务将随国内外经济环境逐渐好转而恢复, 能化业务则持续向好, 公司未来的恢复性增长可期。(2012-12-10)																							
成长动能分类				3	21.28	25.56	32.98	19.69	36.50	28.37	14.27	24.55	29.62	16.59									
安全稳定指数				3	13.30	13.63	7.06	8.43	17.86	5.90	6.21	10.84	11.84	9.11							高		价格
Beta(1.00=沪深300)				1.00	19-10	10-5	12-5	19-7	43-21	76-15	N/A	23-10	22-8	22-12							高-低PE		
本期合理估值买入价(元)				15	.97-49	.97-51	1.07-45	1.3-5	1.66-81	1.59-33	1.85-8	1.26-55	1.22-49	.84-.46							高-低PS		
2013-2014预期股价区间																							
高																							35
低																							30
机构投资者持股: (单位: 家、亿股)																							25
12年1季				12年2季	12年3季																		20
机构数:				6	92	2																	15
持有量:				0.47	1.48	0.45																	10
占流通:				3.8%	12.0%	3.6%																	5
																							0

怎样阅读这个报告

《A股工具1号》共分为3册，每月出一册，每一册在每季度得到一次更新，全年共12册。

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股票估值® 500

国药一致

000028

股价 24.8

PE 18

拖移PE 20.5
过往中位 36.9

相对C PE 1.55

PS 0.47

行业：医药生物

日期：12-5-22

评述：

1. 6 国药一致实现了营业收入和净利润（扣除后）分别为42.7亿元和2.12亿元，同比分别增长21.21%和43.38%，与上年15.81%和26.94%的增速，有所提高。报告期内，公司的综合毛利率和三项费用率同比分别下降了0.5和0.7个百分点至9.22%和5.55%，环比去年4季度分别提高了0.4和0.5个百分点，公司的运营情况较为平稳。当期每股经营现金流为-0.94元，较上年同期的-0.11元有所改善，但现金流依然吃紧，1-3月公司增加了3700万元的长期借款。

1季度，公司医药商业收入加速增加，增速达25%左右，较11年的17.5%明显提速，主要原因有：广东分销份额继续提升；广西除国控南宁、国控柳州继续快速增长外，桂林等去年新设4地分销点也开始贡献收入。而且，通过增加纯销比重、增加疫苗、医疗器械等高毛利率新业务维护了分销毛利率的基本稳定。医药工业方面，由于通过新版GMP认证、以及增加头孢口服制剂生产线等原因，医药工业子公司致君一度停产整改，影响了存货周转，拖累一季度医药工业整体只有个位数增长。但呼吸止咳药稳定增长，头孢系列因口服制剂比重持续提升带动毛利率提升，以及去年收购的深圳中药厂同比扭亏，工业板块利润实现了接近30%的增长，是利润的主要贡献者。

公司在两广地区的布局依然在继续，一季度公司收购江门市仁仁药业100%股权，收购价格为5600万元，仁仁药业是江门市医药批发行业的龙头企业，在江门地区市场份额较大，与江门各大医院保持着良好的合作关系，当地医院前六位的客户销量约占68%，2010年销售规模1.97亿元，但尚未产生利润。此次收购，可以进一步整合和健全分销网络，布点广东省中南部市场，并辐射周边县市，快速提升公司在广东省中南部区域分销业务的市场份额，同时也将逐步产生利润。

目前公司涉及抗生素的药品是头孢系列产品，毛利率21.7%，年收入为15.8亿元，占总收入的10.5%，毛利占比为26.6%，并且随着辅酶Q10等大健康产品、中药厂步入正轨，头孢系列产品占比进一步下降，这将打消部分投资者给公司贴的“只是抗生素企业”的标签，有助公司估值更加合理。目前公司的PE为18倍，估值偏低，投资者可关注。（2012-5-23）

公司及经营概况：

公司业务包括制药工业、医药批发、零售连锁，2011年，公司医药工业和医药商业营收占比分别为11.40%和88.60%，达力芬等达力系列、头孢西丁、复方磷酸可待因口服溶液等7个主打品种销售过亿。旗下拥有致君制药、万乐公司、一致药店等公司，其中一致药店为国内最大规模的连锁药店之一。大股东国药控股股份有限公司持股38.33%。董事长：魏玉林；总经理：闫志刚。地址：深圳市福田区八卦四路15号一致药业大厦；电话：0755-25875195；传真：0755-25875147；网址：www.szaccord.com.cn。

资本结构（12-3-31）

总负债（亿）65.2

流动负债合计（亿）62.6

长期负债合计（亿）2.6

总资产（亿）80.7

流通股（亿股）2.3

流通A股市值（亿）57.8

限售股（亿股）0.0

解售数量及解售时：0.0

流动财务状况（百万）

2009 2010 12-3-31

货币资金 579 712 769

应收账款 2940 3381 4889

存货 904 1156 1226

其他 0 0 2

流动资产 4423 5249 6886

短期借款 944 975 1952

应付款项 3278 4067 4291

年内到期长期借款 30 0 22

其他 0 0 0

流动负债 4252 5042 6264

12-3-31

高

低

高-低PE

高-低PS

成长动能分类 1

10.79 8.98 5.38 8.78 22.78 24.84 29.25 40.28 33.00 25.83

安全稳定指数 1

5.08 4.97 3.89 4.15 7.19 10.01 16.10 24.00 20.21 17.46

Beta (1.00=沪深300) 0.53

390-183 109-60 43-31 30-14 66-20 51-20 44-24 47-28 30-18 17-11

本期合理估值买入价(元) 30

1.79-84 1.64-9 1.94-68 1.44-21 1.95-3 1.85-34 1.76-42 1.88-52 1.62-38 1.41-27

2013-2014预期股价区间

价格(元)增益 年回报

高 50.00 102% 42%

低 40.00 61% 27%

机构投资者持股：(单位：家、亿股)

11年3季 11年4季 12年1季

机构数：16 10 9

持有量：0.61 0.52 0.50

占流通：26.1% 22.3% 21.4%

成交量(亿)

1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

-0.10 -0.07 0.11 -0.02 0.03 0.08 0.12 0.28 0.35 0.48 0.66 0.85 1.08 1.47 1.81 2.16

0.56 0.37 5.79 6.49 6.00 5.47 5.68 19.67 23.87 29.01 38.00 45.34 52.51 62.61 74.77 88.44

0.14 0.03 0.25 0.10 0.28 0.45 0.51 0.63 0.30 0.86 0.94 1.49 0.79 0.68 0.80 1.00

2.13 1.12 1.23 1.16 1.15 1.24 1.37 1.55 1.68 2.18 2.85 3.65 4.69 6.15 7.83 9.86

0.70 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02

-0.02 -0.07 0.03 0.00 0.01 0.05 0.16 0.33 0.64 1.13 1.78 2.50 3.45 4.91 6.59 8.62

0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.38 0.90 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.20 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

160 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288

30 55 55 55 55 55 55 71 111 149 233 233 233 233 233 233

31 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55

99 178 178 178 178 178 178 162 122 84 0 0 0 0 0 0

90 108 1669 1870 1729 1576 1636 5668 6878 8360 10950 13064 15130 18040 21544 25485

38.7% 35.6% 27.7% 22.1% 22.9% 23.7% 22.8% 10.3% 10.3% 8.8% 8.5% 8.7% 8.8% 8.7% 8.5% 8.4%

18 19 326 309 311 295 248 302 332 298 384 431 430 496 566 650

29 41 96 99 71 70 106 181 189 205 246 301 350 402 472 548

1 3 14 13 8 3 -2 21 30 54 51 83 136 128 136 144

-17 -20 32 -5 8 24 36 82 99 139 191 246 312 423 521 622

7.0% -20.3% 25.0% 385.6% 42.4% 27.1% 14.6% 28.6% 27.4% 20.2% 24.0% 22.2% 19.9% 15.0% 15.0% 15.0%

-18.6% -18.7% 1.9% -0.3% 0.5% 1.5% 2.2% 1.4% 1.4% 1.7% 1.7% 1.9% 2.1% 2.3% 2.4% 2.4%

70 72 66 58 66 117 118 23 98 134 172 207 444 561 768 1041

0 0 3 1 1 1 1 124 117 66 104 133 212 212 212 212

342 323 354 333 332 358 394 448 484 628 823 1052 1350 1773 2257 2841

-3.1% -3.9% 4.0% -0.5% 0.7% 2.4% 3.7% 4.4% 3.6% 4.2% 4.3% 4.3% 4.1% 5.0% 5.1% 5.0%

-4.9% -6.1% 9.6% -1.4% 2.4% 6.9% 9.6% 19.4% 21.3% 25.1% 26.3% 26.2% 23.1% 27.1% 25.9% 24.4%

扣除非经常损益每股收益（元）

每股营业收入（元）

每股经营活动现金流量（元）

每股净资产（元）

每股资本公积金（元）

每股未分配利润（元）B

每10股现金分红（元）

总股本（百万）

流通A股（百万）

其他(B,H)流通股（百万）

限售股（百万）

营业收入（百万）

毛利率

销售费用（百万）

管理费用（百万）

财务费用（百万）

净利润(扣除)（百万）

所得税率

净利润率

营运资金（百万）

长期负债（百万）

股东权益（百万）

总资产报酬率

净资产收益率

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A. 年度每股盈利经过当年股本调整。B. 预期每股现金分红是依据往年平均派息比率计算所得。仅供参考。若往年无派息派息模式，将不在此项预测。

C. 相对PE = 预期PE / 股票估值500的市盈率。D. 本系列每股数据均按当年股本调整，或许与市面上市作调整的数据有不同。E. 此列为分红预测，其余数据未更新。

GZ500.com

股票估值网

订约电话：(0755)33011773

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样本注解说明

1

成长动能排名和安全稳定指数

成长动能排名是用来衡量一个股票在未来一段时期内预期业绩成长动能的指标。我们相信，在常规之下，业绩成长动能的较强表现是支撑估值以及股价向上的基石。1 代表最高等级，5 表示最低等级。盈利及成长动能--既包括过去和现在，同时也考虑预期--是决定排名的重要因素。

安全稳定指数：是结合公司的财务结构、经营和盈利状况的稳定和可预期程度、股价在过去的波动强度等因素，综合考量得出的。排名 1 为最高，2 为平均以上，3 多为平均，4 是平均，5 为平均之下。

2

BETA

描述与沪深 300 指数整体相比，某股票价格变动程度的指标。1 表示该股与沪深 300 指数变动同步，大于 1 表示该股股价波动较沪深 300 指数剧烈，小于 1 表示该股股价变动弱于沪深 300 指数。

3

本期估值买入价和预期股价区间

本期估值买入价是根据目前所拥有的数据和信息，在对公司进行估值之后，所得出的合理买入价位。在此价位以下，买入更有利。而预期股价区间是根据个股未来盈利水平和成长预期，并结合该股个性和市场习惯等因素综合推算得出。相应的高低增益和回报由预计高低位股价和报告当日的收盘价计算得出，具体范围在股价图上也标示。

4

年变化率

这里介绍的是营业收入、现金流、利润、净资产在过去十年和过去五年的年复合变化，以及我们对这四个项目在未来三年的成长预期。你可以容易的发现它们是上升、下降、还是走势平缓。这对你理解和估值公司非常重要。

5

历史和预测财务数据

历史财务数据包括了所有理解一个公司的非常重要的财务数据，并以直观的方式排列着。我们建议你在观察和使用它们时，能将它们每年作为一个点，然后连起来看。比如，把营业收入的点连起来，你就可以发现这条线是起伏不定的？是一直向上的？向下的？还是平缓的？对毛利率、净利率、三项费用、股东权益回报率等等，都可以这样看。看完之后，你就有了对公司的基本认识。黑色的粗体字是分析师根据现有的资料对公司未来状况的思考和推算而得出的。我们的分析师将会定期检讨和评估这些预测，并随时根据发生了的情况和得到的新资料做出他们相信是合理的调整。

6

分析师评述

分析师的着眼点是在未来和预期上，阐述为什么未来会是如此。评述也是对数据预测的一个补充，很多时候数据并不能讲述故事的全部，这时分析师的评述就尤为重要。分析师的评述中也体现着价值和成长的理论原则，阅读时你会从对这些原则的回顾中收益。

7

PE（市盈率）

$PE = \text{股价} / \text{已知的最近过去两个季度的每股收益} + \text{预测的下两个季度的每股收益}$ 。拖动 $PE = \text{股价} / \text{已知的最近过去四个季度的每股收益}$ 。而相对 PE，是由公司的市盈率与“股票估值 500”的市盈率相比而得出。

8

PS

股价与每股营业收入之比。有时对估值具有重要意义。

怎样使用《A股工具1号》

《A股工具1号》是一套找到好股票的投资工具，它包括“个股报告”、“分类指引”和“JW4点总汇”三个部分。

1. 使用“分类指引”，从茫茫股海中区分出优秀的公司

首先找出成长动能排名为1或2的股票。成长动能排名是用来衡量一个股票在未来一段时期内预期业绩成长动能的指标。我们相信，在常规之下，业绩成长动能的较强表现是支撑估值以及股价向上的基石。1代表最高等级，5表示最低等级。使用“分类指引”，可快速地将成长动能为1号或2号的公司从众多公司中区分出来。总是寻找成长动能排名为1或2的股票。

成长动能分类	1
安全稳定指数	1
Beta (1.00=沪深300)	0.67
本期合理估值买入价(元)	15

您也可以买入排名为3的股票，不过您需要有特别的理由来支持您的选择。除非你有特别理由，否则不要购买成长动能排名为4号和5号的股票。

“D”点：如果目前股价在未来二到三年的预期股价区间之上了。这时市场就出现了价值高估的错误，如果不注意，就有可能掉进陷阱里去。

2012-2013预期股价区间

	价位(元)	增益	年回报
高	24.00	29%	13%
低	20.00	7%	4%

注意：您或许会发现某些股票的成长动能和安全性排名都是1号或2号，但未来二到三年的预期增益很小，甚至还有负增值的情况，这是由于这些股票估值已被其目前的股价充分地反映了。

应该将那些成长动能1号或2号，但它们股价已处在JW4点图谱上C点或D点的股票放入关注名单，当价位回落至A点或A/B点时，再逐步买入。

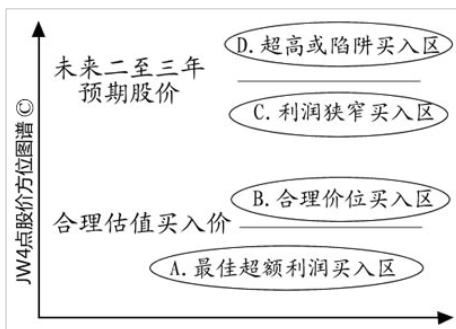
2. 寻找安全稳定排名为1、2、3的股票

如果您注重投资风险，那就需要留意股票的安全稳定排名。

我们这里用的安全稳定指数，是一个综合考虑了公司盈利的波动性和预期的困难程度、以及财务状况等因素的指标。安全稳定指数也被分为1（最高）到5（最低）。

3. 寻找股价在JW4点价位图谱上A或A/B点位的股票

缩小了股票圈后，利用工具报告中给出的合理估值买入价位对照目前的股价。寻找股价在JW4点价位图谱上A或A/B点位的股票。参见JW4点股价图谱。



“A”点：如果发现目前价位在合理估值买入价位之下，这时市场对价值的低估错误就给你提供了最佳的买入机会。我们认为，这种市场错误是获取超额增值的最佳机会。

“B”点：估值是合理的，也可买入。如果目前的股价在合理估值买入价位附近，此时的估值是合理的，也可买入，而且，如果这个价位与未来二到三年的预期价位有较大的上升空间，就更值得买入。

“C”点：如果目前价位在合理买入价位之上，并且接近未来二到三年预期价位区间。这时获利的空间就变窄了。

4. 寻找持续强劲增长的股票

细读个股报告页中的内容。个股报告包括的表格中显示了收入、现金流、净利润、分红和账面价值在过去五年、十年以及未来三年的年变化，以及其它相关指数和统计。

年成长率	近10年	近5年	估计10-13
营业收入	24%	23%	18%
经营资金	28%	39%	6%
净利润	24%	59%	20%
净资产	8%	13%	25%

通过阅读这些数据和相关统计，您可以很快了解到这个公司业绩增长在过去的历史习惯和未来的大致趋势，同时参考报告评述，看其增长态势是否能够延续，以及它的成长质量。

量。

如果一家公司成长特性明显，年增长率在20%以上，你也信服其成长性的内在逻辑，而目前的价位又在其合理买入价位附近甚至以下，你就应该果断买入该类股票，如果公司不发生负面的变化，你就应该坚定持有，直至合理的卖出价位出现。唯有这样操作，你才可能在股市投资上经常获得可观（100%以上）的回报。

5. 分散风险

分散投资十分重要。如果是小投资者，如果您买的第一个股票是家用电子行业的，那么第二个股票就不应该也是同类行业公司。第二个股票应该涉足一个不同的行业，例如药业、餐饮、或者石油等。

有些投资者喜欢集中投资的风格，但我们仍然建议，你的目标应该是构建一个至少含有三到五个不同行业的组合。而事实上，使用我们的投资工具，你可以找到足够多的公司，这些公司尽管分布在不同的行业，但其成长性、价值特质和增值前景或许是相同的。这样，你既可规避那些不可预料的风险，又可取得与集中投资风格所相同的投资回报。

《A股工具1号》共分为3册，每月出一册，每一册在每季度得到一次更新，全年共12册。

《A股工具1号》制作者：深圳市君亮资产管理公司。地址：深圳市深南大道6031号杭钢富春商务大厦1408，邮编：518040。电话：(0755) 33011773，传真：(0755) 33011772。

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How to read a *GZ500*® stock report

CHINA MINSHENG BANK ^F 600016										RECENT PRICE	6.6	P/E RATIO	5.5	Trailing Median	6.0	17.0	RELATIVE P/E RATIO ^C	0.48	P/S	1.86	INDUSTRY BANKING	DATE May 21, 2012		
China Minsheng Bank (Minsheng) continued to grow at a brisk pace in the first quarter. Revenues grew by 45.9% year-over-year. Minsheng's cost controls have been excellent and the bank's cost to income ratio declined in four consecutive years. In the first quarter, Minsheng's cost to income ratio declined by 0.5%, year-over-year, to 25.9%. However, due to a rebound in nonperforming loans, the bank accrued asset impairment losses of ¥3.34 billion, an increase of ¥1.55 billion (85%) over the same period last year. The company recorded first quarter EPS of ¥0.33, slightly above our previous estimates. Minsheng's assets and liabilities grew by 8.4% and 8.5%, respectively, during the first quarter. Loans and deposits grew by 3.5% and 2.8%, respectively, from the beginning of the year. Interbank loans grew by 31.2% in the first quarter and rose by 3.9% as a percentage of total assets to 22.4%. Total loans declined by 2.5% as a percentage of total assets to 50.4%. However, Minsheng's SME loan platform ("Business Credit Channel") which accounts for 20% of the bank's loan strategy grew by 5.4% during the first quarter. The bank's end of quarter loan-deposit ratio of 72.1% ranks relatively highly amongst peers. Despite a 6 basis point drop from the fourth quarter, Minsheng's net interest margin increased by 15 basis points, year-over-year, to 3.29% and still remains among the best in the industry. Net interest income increased to ¥18.97 billion in the first quarter, representing growth of 41.5%, year-over-year, steady with 2011 growth of 41.3%. Earnings from service fees and commissions was ¥5.14 billion, representing quarterly and yearly growth of 55.4% and 74.1%, respectively. Service fees and commissions increased to 20.5% of total earnings, up from 18.3% at the beginning of the year. Minsheng's earnings from service fees and commissions ranks near the top of its peer group of shareholder-owned banks. Many market analysts believe that the strong growth of Minsheng's personal finance, credit card, and trade finance businesses within the intermediary segment indicates the bank's resilience and adaptability to new regulations on fee structure. Consistent with the current trend, Minsheng's nonperforming loans increased both nominally and as a percentage of total loans in the first quarter. Nonperforming loans grew by 11% to ¥850 million and accounted for 0.67% of all loans outstanding. The majority of new nonperforming loans are still expected to originate in the Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces. Due to increased expenses for loan loss reserves, the bank's end of quarter loan loss coverage ratio was 360.44%, an increase of 3.15% on the quarter. Loan loss reserves as a percentage of total loans increased by 19 basis points in the first quarter to 2.42%, well above the level of most other shareholder-owned banks. Minsheng offered 1.65 billion H-shares to existing shareholders through a rights issue in April, raising ¥11.21 billion. As a result, the bank's core capital adequacy ratio increased by 0.55% to 8.42%. Additionally, Minsheng's planned offering of convertible A-shares should help the bank meet regulatory requirements for capitalization. EPS projections for 2012, 2013, and 2014 are ¥1.20, ¥1.45, and ¥1.70, respectively. We believe the stock is currently undervalued. (May 21, 2012)										Business: China Minsheng Bank is China's premier non-state owned commercial bank. Minsheng's primary businesses are corporate and personal banking, lease financing, asset management, and other related financial services. As of the end of 2011, Minsheng has over 590 banks, including branch banks in 32 cities and a representative office in Hong Kong. The bank's largest A-shareholder is New Hope Group with 4.99% of shares outstanding. The largest H-shareholder is Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company with 14.27% of shares outstanding. Chairman: Dong Wenbiao; President: Hong Qi; Executives do not hold shares. Addr.: No. 2 Fuxing Men Nei Street, West City District, Beijing, China; Tel.: +86 010-58560666; Fax: +86 010-68466796; Internet: www.cmbc.com.cn														
Annual Growth Rates										Past 3 Yrs Projected '11-'14					Capital Structure (Q1 2012, RMB billions)									
Revenues 33%										33%					19%					Loans 1217.5				
Earnings 53%										53%					20%					Deposits 1690.1				
Net Assets 34%										34%					19%					Total Liabilities 2273.7				
Loans 21%										21%					14%					Total Assets 2417.2				
Deposits 28%										28%					15%									
Cal-endar										Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					Full Year					Circulated A-Shares (billions) 22.6				
2008 6.6 8.1 8.1 7.6										30.4					A-share Market Cap (billions) 148.2									
2009 6.8 7.1 8.7 9.5										32.2					Privileged Shares (billions) 0.0									
2010 10.1 11.1 11.9 12.8										45.9					Convertible Priv. Shares (billions) 0.0									
2011 13.4 16.1 17.2 18.1										64.8														
2012 19.0 19.9 19.4 18.5										76.7														
Cal-endar										Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					Full Year					Assets and Liabilities (billions)				
2008 0.13 0.19 0.14 -0.05										0.42					2009 2010 2011									
2009 0.11 0.22 0.13 -0.08										0.38					Indiv. Loans 163.9 279.2 364.1									
2010 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.17										0.66					Bus. Loans 719.1 778.4 841.1									
2011 0.23 0.29 0.28 0.25										1.05					Other 334.3 471.9 859.1									
2012 0.32 0.33 0.30 0.25										1.20					Securities 209.1 294.2 353.0									
Cal-endar										Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					Full Year					Total Assets 1426.4 1823.7 2417.2				
2008 - - - 0.80										0.80					Time Deposits 578.4 764.2 946.6									
2009 - - - 0.50										0.50					Current Depos. 548.3 651.1 695.0									
2010 - - - 1.00										1.00					Other 210.8 303.2 632.1									
2011 - - - 3.00										3.00					Total Liab. 1337.5 1718.5 2273.7									
Growth Dynamic 1										14.10 12.24 6.22 10.34 18.09 16.47 8.87 8.21 6.67 6.85					High					Price				
Safety 2										7.95 5.34 3.48 3.80 9.39 3.78 4.03 4.95 5.28 5.85					Low									
Beta (1.00=SHSZ 300) 0.87										26-19 21-13 11-8 27-10 41-15 30-9 19-9 10-7 6-5 6-5					Hi-Lo PE									
Current Reasonable Buy Price 10										3-2.2 2.4-1.5 1.35-9 3.6-1.3 10.3-3.7 6.8-2 3.9-1.8 3.3-2.4 2.1-1.7 2.0-1.7					Hi-Lo PS									
2013-2014 Projections																								
Price Gain Ann'l Total Return																								
High 22.00 233% 83%																								
Low 16.00 144% 56%																								
Institutional Activity (billions of shares)																								
Q3 '11 Q4 '11 Q1 '12																								
Institutions 158 285 194																								
Shares 10.50 11.43 10.61																								
% of Cap 46.5% 50.6% 47.0%																								
Volume (shares, hundred millions)																								
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Disclaimer: We believe the sources of data for this report to be trustworthy and accurate, but we do not guarantee their accuracy or completeness. The information provided in this report is for reference only and should not be taken as a recommendation or guarantee of performance.																								
(A) Quarterly EPS is projected for year-end splits. (B) Future cash dividends are projected based on previous years' average dividend payout ratio. If no precedent for historical dividends has been set, this forecast is omitted. (C) Relative PE = Projected PE / (SZ500 Median PE (D) 2005-2008 data and may differ from original market data. (E) These dividends are planned, data on payment has not been updated. (F) All figures are in Chinese Renminbi unless otherwise noted. (G) Nonperf. loans pending, loan loss covg. and both capital adequacy ratios computed at end of year.																								
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1 Growth Dynamic and Safety Rankings

Growth dynamic is an indicator to measure a stock's growth dynamic of expected performance over the next period of time. Historical and projected earnings and growth momentum are the main factors that decide a stock's growth dynamic ranking.

Safety rankings are our estimation of a stock's relative risk based on previous earnings performance, price volatility, company structure, and operational stability.

Growth Dynamic or Safety rankings of 1, 2, and 3 are maximum, above average, and slightly above average while rankings of 4 and 5 are average and below average, respectively.

2 Beta

Beta describes the average volatility of a stock in relation to the Shanghai Shenzhen CSI 300 Index. A beta greater than 1 indicates average stock price changes that are greater than the index while a beta below 1 indicates average changes that are smaller than the index. A beta of 1 indicates equal price volatility to the SHSZ 300 index.

3 Current Reasonable Buy Price and Price Projections

The analyst considers all available data and valuations in arriving at the current reasonable buy price. Investors who buy in at this price or below are expected to earn a profit. Price projections are based on future earnings and growth forecasts in addition to stock-specific and market conditions. Gains and total returns on projected high and low prices are computed relative to the closing price on the report issue date. The projected price range is illustrated on the price graph with two bold, dotted lines.

4 Annual Growth Rates

We provide the growth rates of revenues, earnings, net assets, and other key numbers for the past three year and coming three year periods. You can quickly see whether the company is growing,

declining, or holding steady. This information plays an important role in developing your valuation and understanding of a stock.

5 Historical and Projected Financial Data

Here you can find all the critical statistics and performance data you need displayed year-by-year for easy comparison. Our suggestion is to go line by line and look for trends over time within each item. For example, first look at revenues in 2000 and read across the row toward the 2014 projections. Have revenues been consistent or shaky? What does growth look like? Have revenues declined in recent years? Then look at interest revenues, net profits, loan loss coverage, and other data to see if you can spot similar trends. Now you have a basic understanding of the company's financial standing. The bolded numbers are the analyst's projections for future periods. These projections are updated with each new report or if there is new information available that affects the analyst's estimates.

6 Analyst Commentary

The analyst's main focus is projecting future stock performance. The analyst commentary section is his or her opportunity to explain the reasoning behind the projections. Often the numbers don't tell the whole story and the analyst is able to shed light on other important factors influencing future stock prices. Additionally, reading the commentary section will also help you learn the basic principles and logic behind value and growth investing.

7 P/E Ratios

The Price to Earnings ratio is equal to the current stock price divided by the sum of the past two quarters' and next two quarters' projected EPS. Trailing P/E is the stock price divided by the past four quarters' EPS. Relative P/E reflects the how high or low the company's P/E ratio is in relation to its industry.

8 P/S Ratio

The Price to Sales ratio is the equal to the current stock price divided by the company's revenues per share. This ratio sometimes plays an important role in valuation.

How to pick a winning stock using the GZ500 system

***Follow these 5 steps to find your next investment in
minutes***

1.

Use the "Stock Ranking Guide" to find the best companies from the hundreds available.

First, search for companies with growth dynamic rankings of 1 or 2.

The growth dynamic is an indicator to measure a stock's growth dynamic of expected performance over the next period of time. We believe, as a convention, that strong historical growth is the best indicator of future performance. Ranks go from 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest).

Growth Dynamic	1
Safety	2
Beta (1.00=SHSZ 300)	0.87
Current Reasonable Buy Price	10

Always look for stocks ranked 1 or 2, and never buy stocks ranked 4 or 5. Only buy stocks ranked 3 if you have a special reason. (For example, the 3-year projected price leaves room for a big gain.)

2.

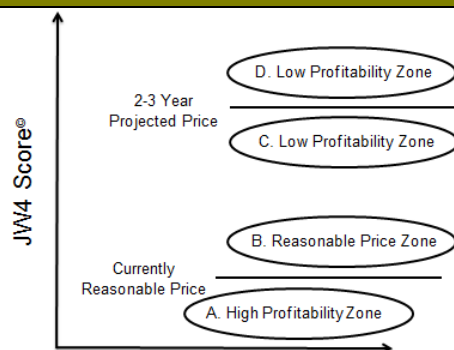
Look for stocks with safety rankings of 1, 2, or 3.

If risk is important to you, then watching a stock's safety ranking is crucial. The safety ranking is a composite measure of the company's earnings volatility, operational stability, expected challenges, and other financial conditions affecting the company. Safety rankings also range from 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk).

3.

Look for stocks with JW4 scores of A or A/B.

Once you have narrowed down your universe of possible stocks, compare the current market price of each stock to its "current reasonable buy price." Look at stocks with JW4 scores of A or A/B.



A

Now is a great opportunity to buy. At this price the stock is undervalued and presents the opportunity for an big gain.

B

The stock is not underpriced, but still worth a look. If the market price is below the "current reasonable buy price" and well below projected prices over the next 2-3 years, it might be worth buying.

C

The market price is above the "currently reasonable buy price" and approaching the projected future price range. Now may not be a good time to buy this stock.

D

The market price has already surpassed the projections for the next two to three year period. At this price the stock is overvalued by the market and there is a possibility of a price drop in the future.

2013-2014 Projections

	Price	Gain	Ann'l Total Return
High	22.00	233%	83%
Low	16.00	144%	56%

Note: You may find stocks with growth dynamic and safety ratings of 1 or 2 that have little room to appreciate into their projected price ranges. This is because the market has realized the growth opportunity of these stocks and their prices have risen. You should definitely keep an eye on stocks like these and wait for their prices to drop into the JW4 A or A/B range.

4.

Look for stocks with strong growth.

Carefully read the stock report. Each individual stock report has information about historical growth of revenues, earnings, net assets, and other financial statement items. After reading through the data on the company's financial performance you should be able to develop a quick understanding of the company's historical trends.

Annual Growth Rates	Past 3 Yrs	Projected '11-'14
Revenues	33%	19%
Earnings	53%	20%
Net Assets	34%	19%
Loans	21%	14%
Deposits	28%	15%

Browse the analyst commentary section to learn whether the analyst believes current growth rates are sustainable and whether the company's growth is real or the result of accounting tricks.

If a company's growth is obviously consistent, growth rates are above 20%, you are convinced the growth is reasonable, and the current stock price is below the "reasonable buy price," you definitely want to buy the stock. Barring any negative changes to the company, you should hold on to the stock until it reaches the "reasonable sell price." If you stick to this practice you will often earn considerable (above 100%) returns.

5.

Diversify.

Spreading risk is absolutely necessary as an investor. As an individual investor, if the first stock you buy is a household appliance company, then your second stock should not be another home electronics company. For your second stock, choose a company in a completely different industry, for example pharmaceuticals, food, or energy. While some investors like to invest in particular sectors, we suggest that you construct a portfolio that contains stocks from at least 3 to 5 different industries. Using our stock screener makes it simple to find attractive stocks in every industry. By spreading your holdings across several industries you can avoid some of the unpredictable risks of investing in one sector but still reap comparable returns to the sector investor.