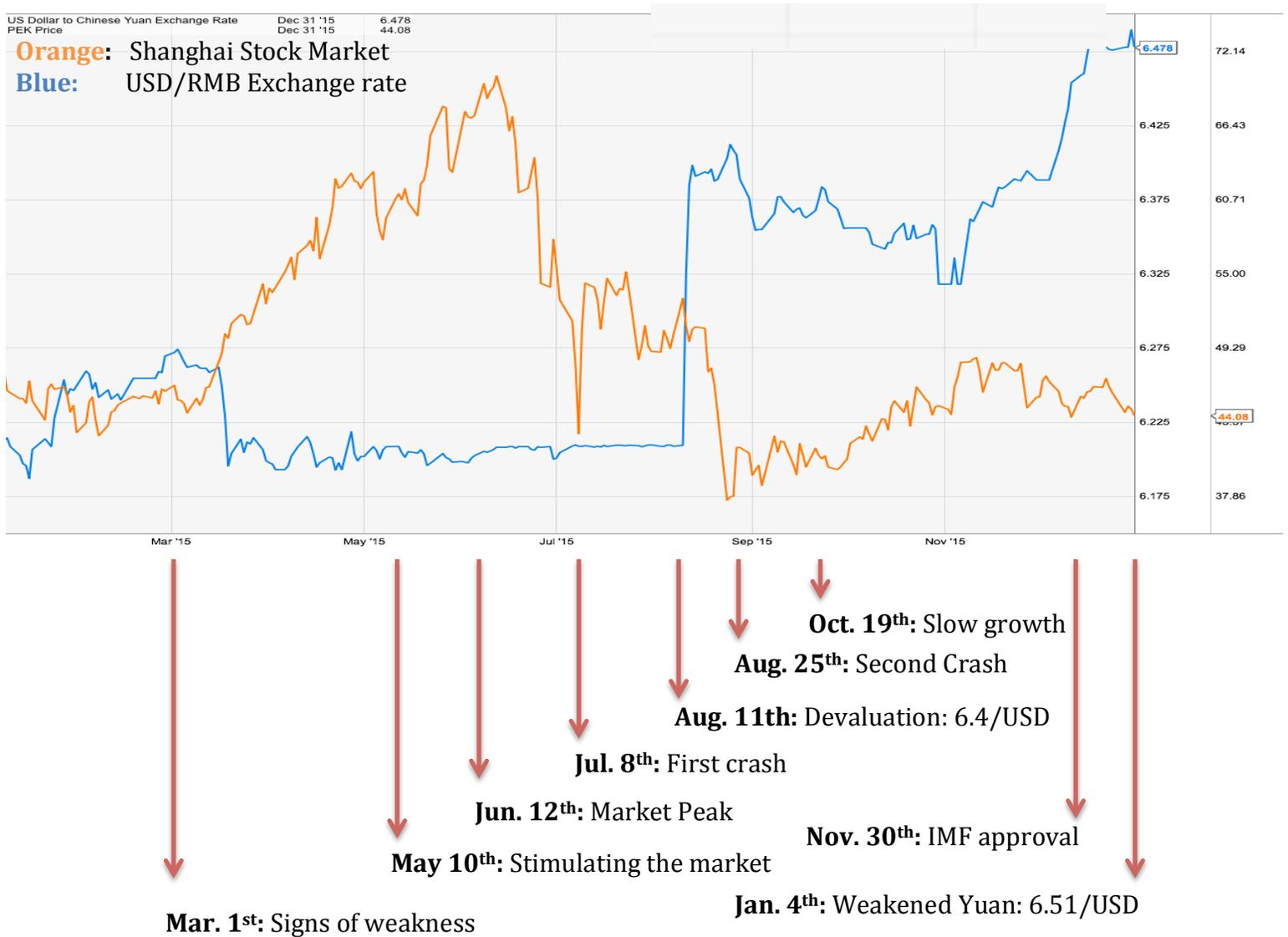


Olivar & Associates, LLC
 Hua Xin Hai Xin Building, People's Square
 +86 183 2144 4514 Shanghai, China January 11, 2016

China's 2015 Economic Timeline



March 1st: Signs of weakness

China PMI shows manufacturing activity shrank for a second straight month. 2015 GDP growth target is set at 7%, the lowest in 11 years. China's new model focuses on quality of economic growth over quantity of economic growth.

May 10th: Stimulating the market

In efforts to stimulate the economy, Beijing cuts bank reserve requirements by 1%, the largest reduction since 2008. The benchmark one-year lending rate is also cut by 25 basis points to 5.1% and the deposit rate by 25 basis points to 2.25%. These efforts kick start a frenzy of speculative investment.

June 12th: Market Peak

Despite a slowing Chinese economy, the Shanghai Stock Index sees a meteoric rise. By June 12th, the market peaks at growth of over 63% for the year, a yield of over 120% annually. Exuberance for Chinese stocks are not backed on fundamentals, instead growth surges through a combination of government stimulus and investor euphoria.

July 8th: First Crash

By the 8th-9th of July, the Shanghai market has fallen 30% over three weeks, with half of all public companies filing for a trading halt in an attempt to prevent further losses. Investors using borrowed money face margin calls, and are forced to sell shares, precipitating the crash.

August 11th: RMB Devalues to 6.4/USD

China surprises the world by devaluing the Yuan by nearly 2% in one day, as the currency sees the largest daily fall since the country established a currency market in 1994. In the days that follow, the PBOC says there is no basis for a sustained depreciation in the Yuan, yet orders state banks to buy the Yuan on behalf of monetary authorities.

August 25th: Second Crash

Another equity selloff occurs, as the Shanghai index sees an over 40% crash since June. Concerns in China, extremely low oil prices, and interest rates leads to a 10% crash in the US market as well.

October 19th: Slow Growth

The Chinese market stages a modest recovering, however reports the slowest 3Q growth results since 2009. In the month of September, exports fall by 3.7% imports decline 20.4% year over year.

November 30th: IMF Approval

The IMF approves the Yuan as a reserve currency, and is now accepted as an official global currency. The controversial addition recognizes the significant reforms in the Chinese economy. In the same month, IPO's are resumed in China for the first time since the halt in July.

January 4th (2016): Weakened Yuan- 6.51/USD

The RMB ends the year at an exchange rate of 6.51 to the USD, the weakest since 2011, and continues to trend downwards. Despite a recovery from the stock market lows seen in August, we are reminded that volatility remains as the Chinese index closes -7% on the first day of trading in 2016.

This report is published solely for information purposes and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any security. Olivar & Associates and one or more of its officers may have a position in the securities discussed herein.