



BANK OF SHANGHAI (HONG KONG) LIMITED

2018 INTERIM FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

BANK OF SHANGHAI (HONG KONG) LIMITED
INTERIM FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS
FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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**BANK OF SHANGHAI (HONG KONG) LIMITED
INTERIM FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS
FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

Bank of Shanghai (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Company”) is pleased to present the interim financial disclosure statement of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the first half of 2018 ended 30 June 2018. The condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, and the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the six months period ended 30 June 2018, and the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 of the Group, (all of which are unaudited) along with the explanatory notes are illustrated on pages 2 to 32 of this interim financial disclosure statements.

Financial Review

The Group’s pre-tax profit for the period was HK\$146 million, which increased by 85% as compared with the same period of the previous year. It should be noted that the Group’s operating results included a foreign exchange translation loss of HK\$7 million (2017: gain of HK\$33 million) on the capital denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”) due to depreciation of RMB against HK Dollar during the period and an impairment charge for a non-performing loan. Before accounting for these two items, the Group’s operating profit before taxation was HK\$199 million, an increase of HK\$17 million or 9% as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Total loans and advances to customers were up by 1.5% to HK\$15,282 million from 2017 year end, while customer deposits dropped by 33% to HK\$9,122 million.

The Group’s financial position continued sound. Total capital adequacy ratio was maintained at a comfortable level at 25.2%, and the average liquidity maintenance ratio (“LMR”) at 55.6%. Both ratios are calculated on unconsolidated basis and adequately met the statutory requirements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Notes	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Interest income		530,210	365,475
Interest expense		(300,161)	(171,601)
Net interest income	5	230,049	193,874
Net fee and commission income	6	70,838	39,888
Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value	7	23,665	59,486
Net income from investment securities		(953)	(647)
Other operating income		3,548	1
Total operating income		327,147	292,602
Operating expenses	8	(102,141)	(77,796)
Operating profit before impairment losses		225,006	214,806
Allowances for credit and other losses	9	(79,192)	(136,218)
Profit before taxation		145,814	78,588
Taxation	10	(25,982)	(11,063)
Profit for the period		119,832	67,525
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation differences for Mainland China subsidiaries		(7,444)	—
Net movement in revaluation reserve	11	(112,262)	9,760
Total comprehensive income for the period		126	77,285

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)

	Note	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and central bank	12	353,490	424,887
Placements with and advances to banks	13	1,358,522	7,065,494
Trading assets		4,869	51,230
Derivative financial assets	21	53,379	19,535
Loans and advances to customers	14	15,282,488	15,062,895
Investment securities	15	7,984,167	2,914,030
Investment in associate		1,184	1,199
Property and equipment	16	18,541	20,169
Intangible assets		5,098	6,139
Current tax recoverable		–	1,128
Deferred tax assets		41,141	8,030
Other assets	17	412,377	202,324
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>25,515,256</u>	<u>25,777,060</u>
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	18	9,121,697	13,628,287
Deposits from banks		3,281,056	4,424,141
Trading liabilities		167	–
Derivative financial liabilities	21	130,974	19,294
Certificates of deposit and other debt securities issued	19	8,053,069	3,028,315
Current tax payable		37,216	7,955
Deferred tax liabilities		–	437
Other liabilities	20	477,503	214,262
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>21,101,682</u>	<u>21,322,691</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		4,000,000	4,000,000
Retained profits		485,681	350,080
Other reserves		(72,107)	104,289
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>4,413,574</u>	<u>4,454,369</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>25,515,256</u>	<u>25,777,060</u>

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	Share capital HK\$'000	Retained profits HK\$'000	Revaluation reserve/ (deficit) HK\$'000	Regulatory reserve HK\$'000	Exchange reserve HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	4,000,000	149,506	(27,372)	87,557	–	4,209,691
Total comprehensive income	–	67,525	9,760	–	–	77,285
Transfer to regulatory reserve	–	(5,253)	–	5,253	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2017 and 1 July 2017	4,000,000	211,778	(17,612)	92,810	–	4,286,976
Total comprehensive income	–	153,885	10,136	–	3,372	167,393
Transfer to regulatory reserve	–	(15,583)	–	15,583	–	–
Balance at 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018	4,000,000	350,080	(7,476)	108,393	3,372	4,454,369
Impact of adopting HKFRS 9 on 1 January 2018	–	(2,702)	2,572	(40,791)	–	(40,921)
Total comprehensive income	–	119,832	(112,262)	–	(7,444)	126
Transfer to regulatory reserve	–	18,471	–	(18,471)	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2018	4,000,000	485,681	(117,166)	49,131	(4,072)	4,413,574

The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of Hong Kong Banking Ordinance for prudential supervision purposes. Movement in this reserve was made directly through retained profits after consultation with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The regulatory reserve is non-distributable.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Notes	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	22(a)	(2,097,711)	218,336
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities		6,309,472	783,823
Purchase of investment securities		(10,237,536)	(1,189,454)
Purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets		(2,432)	(3,827)
Interest received from investment securities		101,764	15,350
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(3,828,732)	(394,108)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of other debt securities		3,894,179	—
Redemption of other debt securities		(781,945)	—
Interest paid for the other debt securities		(75,533)	—
Net cash inflow from financing activities		3,036,701	—
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,889,742)	(175,772)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,822,341	6,231,465
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	22(b)	2,932,599	6,055,693

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

(1) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The interim financial disclosure statements cover the consolidated positions of the Company and its subsidiaries.

For regulatory reporting purposes, the Company is required to compute its capital adequacy ratios and leverage ratio on an unconsolidated basis that is different from the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes. The basis is illustrated in the Note 3(a) of the Regulatory Disclosure Statements.

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Accounting policies

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Accounting Standard (“HKAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”). These interim financial disclosure statements were authorised for issuance on 28 September 2018.

The accounting policies applied in preparing the condensed consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 as disclosed in the Group’s Directors’ Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, which were prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”).

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

During the period, the Group has adopted the HKFRS 9, which replaces the existing guidance in HKAS 39, includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments; more timely recognition of expected credit losses (“ECL”) of financial assets; and introduces revised requirements for general hedge accounting. All the requirements of HKFRS 9 were adopted from 1 January 2018.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

HKFRS 9 replaces the classification and measurement model in HKAS 39 with a model that categorises debt-like financial assets based on the business model within which the assets are managed, and whether the assets constitute a “basic lending arrangement” where their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”).

- Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost when they are in a “hold to collect” (“HTC”) business model and have contractual cash flows that are SPPI in nature. The objective of a HTC business model is to collect contractual principal and interest cash flows. Sales are incidental to the objective and expected to be either insignificant or infrequent.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

- Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) when they are in a “hold to collect & sell” (“HTC&S”) business model and have cash flows that are SPPI in nature. Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objective of the HTC&S business model.

Unrealised gains or losses on FVOCI debt instruments are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated in FVOCI reserves. When they are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments in FVOCI are reclassified to profit or loss as “Net income from investment securities”.

- Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”) when:
 - i. the assets are not SPPI in nature;
 - ii. the assets are not part of a “HTC” or “HTC & S” business model; or
 - iii. the assets are designated at FVPL so as to eliminate or significantly reduce the measurement or recognition inconsistencies that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on different bases.

Realised and unrealised gains or losses on FVPL financial assets, except interest income, are taken to “Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value” in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period they arise.

- Subsequent changes in fair value of non-trading equity instruments can be taken through profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as elected. Other than dividend income, gains and losses on FVOCI equity instruments are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated in FVOCI reserves, and are not reclassified to profit or loss upon derecognition.
- Derivatives (including derivatives embedded in financial liabilities but separated for accounting purposes) are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments. Derivatives are classified as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives other than those designated as hedging instruments in cash flow or net investment hedges are included in “Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value”.
- Reclassification of financial assets are prohibited unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. In practice, this is expected to be infrequent.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”)

HKFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model that requires the recognition of ECL for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVPL and equity securities, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Off-balance sheet items that are subject to ECL include financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments.

Under HKFRS 9, ECL is assessed using an approach which classifies financial assets into three stages, each of which is associated with an ECL requirement that is reflective of the assessed credit risk profile. A financial asset is classified under:

- Stage 1, if it was not credit-impaired upon origination, and there has not been a significant increase in its credit risk. The ECL of a Stage 1 financial asset will be the credit loss that is expected to result from a default occurring over the next 12 months;
- Stage 2, if it was not credit-impaired upon origination but has since experienced a significant increase in credit risk. The ECL of a Stage 2 financial asset will be the credit loss that is expected over the expected remaining life of the financial asset;
- Stage 3, if it has been credit-impaired with objective evidence of default. The assessed ECL for a Stage 3 financial asset is also the credit loss that is expected over the expected remaining life of the financial asset.

The impairment requirements of HKFRS 9 require management judgements, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the areas discussed below.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessments of future economic conditions. The measurement of ECL is based primarily on the product of the instrument’s probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”) discounted using the Effective Interest Rate to the reporting date. The main difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECL is the respective calculation horizon. Stage 1 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over a maximum period of 12 months while Stage 2 estimates these parameters over the expected remaining life of the financial asset.

Expected Life

When measuring the ECL for Stage 2 assets, cashflows over the expected remaining life of the financial asset are considered. For most financial instruments, this is the same as the remaining contractual life which represents the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to the credit risk of the customers.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The analysis underpinning the assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination is multi-factor in nature, with a range of qualitative and quantitative parameters taken into consideration.

Financial assets are deemed to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when: (1) observed changes in the probability of default, as measured in the downgrade in internal credit risk rating for each obligor between initial recognition and reporting date, are more than pre-specified thresholds; (2) exposures are placed on certain categories of internal credit “watchlists” for closer scrutiny of developing credit issues;

In any event, all exposures that are more than 30 days past due are considered to have demonstrated a significant increase in credit risk and are classified as Stage 2.

A Stage 2 exposure can migrate back to Stage 1 if it is assessed that there is assurance of a sustainable improvement in its credit profile.

Definition of default for credit-impaired financial assets

Exposures are classified as Stage 3 if deemed to be credit-impaired or have suffered objective evidence of default as at the reporting date. The definition of default that is applied upon adoption of HKFRS 9 is consistent with that specified in the Basel regulatory capital rules.

The Group assesses whether there is evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired at the end of each reporting period, The Group carries out regular and systematic reviews of all credit facilities extended to customers. The criteria that the Group uses to determine whether there is evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, including breach of covenants and/ or financial conditions;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- Granting of a concession to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- High probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation of the borrower.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) (continued)

Definition of default for credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

In any event, all exposures that are 90 days past due or more are classified under Stage 3.

A Stage 3 exposure can be upgraded to Stage 2 if there are reasonable grounds to conclude that the obligor is able to service future principal and interest payments on the credit facility in accordance with the restructured terms.

Management overlay and judgements

In determining the final ECL, management evaluates a range of possible outcomes, taking into account past events, current conditions and the economic outlook. Additional considerations that are assessed to have been inadequately addressed in the ECL model estimates are addressed through the application of a structured management overlay framework. This incorporates considerations such as: (1) potential loss assessments on watchlist cases, based on expert credit judgement; (2) observed model limitations; and (3) thematic events.

ECL adjustments arising from the exercise of the management overlay are subject to a robust review and governance process.

Experienced credit judgment is an integral part of ECL quantification in view of the close integration with the credit risk management process of the Group. This includes, for example, risk rating assignment, watchlist process, as well as input into the assessment of significant increase in credit risk, expected remaining life and macroeconomic forecast.

Hedge accounting

HKFRS 9 introduces a more principles-based approach to assess hedge effectiveness. Since the Group currently does not apply Hedge accounting, there is no impact to the Group on this area.

Transition

Comparative information in the prior financial periods is not restated as the Group adopted the optional exemption in HKFRS 1. Similarly, the Group’s policies and disclosures for financial instruments up to 31 December 2017 remain unchanged from the Group’s 2017 Annual Report.

Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Transition impact of adopting HKFRS 9 on 1 January 2018

The table below reflects the impact of adopting HKFRS 9 on the Group's opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2018.

In HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HKAS 39	Transitional impact	1 Jan 2018 HKFRS 9
Assets			
Cash and balances from banks and central bank	424,887	–	424,887
Placements with and advances to banks	7,065,494	(465)	7,065,029
Trading assets	51,230	–	51,230
Derivative financial assets	19,535	–	19,535
Loans and advances to customers	15,062,895	(40,791)	15,022,104
Investment securities	2,914,030	(642)	2,913,388
Investment in associate	1,199	–	1,199
Property and equipment	20,169	–	20,169
Intangible assets	6,139	–	6,139
Current tax recoverable	1,128	–	1,128
Deferred tax assets	8,030	8,085	16,115
Other assets	202,324	(47)	202,277
Total assets	25,777,060	(33,860)	25,743,200
Liabilities			
Trading liabilities	–	–	–
Deposits from customers	13,628,287	–	13,628,287
Deposits from banks	4,424,141	–	4,424,141
Derivative financial liabilities	19,294	–	19,294
Certificates of deposit and other debt securities issued	3,028,315	–	3,028,315
Current tax payable	7,955	–	7,955
Deferred tax liabilities	437	–	437
Other liabilities	214,262	7,062	221,324
Total liabilities	21,322,691	7,062	21,329,753
Total equity	4,454,369	(40,922)	4,413,447

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Additional information on impact of ECL

The following table is a comparison of impairment allowances determined in accordance with HKAS 39 to the corresponding ECL allowances determined in accordance with HKFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018.

In HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HKAS 39		1 Jan 2018 HKFRS 9			Impact of ECL
	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Assets						
Placements with and advances to banks	-	-	465	-	-	(465)
Loans and advances to customers	44,892	220,743	85,683	-	220,743	(40,791)
Investment securities	-	-	642	-	-	(642)
Other assets	-	184	47	-	184	(47)
Liabilities						
Other liabilities ¹	-	-	7,062	-	-	(7,062)
Total	44,892	220,927	93,899	-	220,927	(49,007)
Tax impact	-	-	-	-	-	8,085
	44,892	220,927	93,899	-	220,927	(40,922)

Note:

¹ The ECL on guarantees and other off balance sheet exposures are recorded in "Other liabilities"

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

From 1 January 2018, HKFRS 15 replaced the existing revenue recognition guidance and established a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. Revenue is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied, which could either be at a point in time or when the obligation is satisfied over time. HKFRS 15 applies mainly to "fee and commission income".

The adoption of HKFRS 15 does not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Other new standards and interpretations

Information on future accounting development and their potential effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements are provided in note 2 on the consolidated financial statements of the Group's 2017 Annual Report.

(c) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to exercise judgements, use estimates and make assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts in the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing this condensed consolidated financial statements, critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the interim financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity were the same as those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

(3) CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information relating to the year ended 31 December 2017 that is included in the condensed consolidated financial statements as comparative information does not constitute the Group's statutory annual consolidated financial statements for that year but is derived from those financial statements. Further information relating to these statutory financial statements required to be disclosed in accordance with section 436 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is stated below:

The Company has delivered the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 to the Registrar of Companies as required by section 662(3) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 6 to, the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The Group's auditor's report was made on those financial statements which was unqualified and did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying its report and did not contain a statement under sections 406(2), 407(2) or (3) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

(4) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

In preparing the unaudited interim financial disclosure statements and the Regulatory Disclosure Statements for the first half of 2018, the Company has fully complied with the disclosure requirements stipulated in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(5) NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income recognised on financial assets that was not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK\$530,210,000 (first half of 2017: HK\$365,475,000).

Interest expense recognised on financial liabilities that was not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to HK\$300,161,000 (first half of 2017: HK\$171,601,000).

There was no interest income accrued on impaired financial assets and on unwinding of discount on loan impairment allowances for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017.

(6) NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Fee and commission income		
– Credit facilities	14,719	15,701
– Trade services	417	571
– IPO sponsorship	500	–
– Underwriting	–	252
– Corporate advisory	52,669	11,215
– Asset management	6,132	7,068
– Brokerage	283	4,402
– Others	3,106	1,282
	<u>77,826</u>	<u>40,491</u>
Fee and commission expense	<u>(6,988)</u>	<u>(603)</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u><u>70,838</u></u>	<u><u>39,888</u></u>

Fee and commission income of HK\$15,876,000 (first half of 2017: HK\$16,743,000) and fee and commission expense of HK\$6,621,000 (first half of 2017: HK\$262,000) for the six months ended 30 June 2018 arose from financial assets and financial liabilities that were not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net fee and commission income arose from trust or other fiduciary activities in which the Group held or invested on behalf of its customers for the six months ended 30 June 2018 was HK\$6,132,000 (first half of 2017: HK\$7,068,000).

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(7) NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Foreign exchange	24,116	58,493
Interest rate and others	(451)	993
	<u>23,665</u>	<u>59,486</u>

The foreign exchange gain in 2018 included the translation loss of HK\$7 million (2017: gain of HK\$33 million) on those Renminbi (“RMB”) assets funded by the Company’s capital denominated in RMB (which was recorded on these financial statements at historical exchange rate) due to the depreciation of RMB against HKD in 2018. Excluding this translation loss, foreign exchange trading gain from normal activities was HK\$31 million (2017: HK\$25 million).

(8) OPERATING EXPENSES

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Staff costs		
– Salaries and other benefits	62,700	46,079
– Pension and provident funds	2,682	2,082
	<u>65,382</u>	<u>48,161</u>
Premises and equipment expenses excluding depreciation		
– Rental of premises	10,630	9,866
– Maintenance and office facility expenses	1,656	1,492
– Others	742	759
	<u>13,028</u>	<u>12,117</u>
Auditors’ remuneration	420	336
Depreciation of property and equipment	3,400	4,264
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,702	1,326
Legal and professional fees	1,556	3,032
IT and systems expenses	4,266	3,683
Data subscription fees	2,020	1,275
Advertising	4,009	32
Other operating expenses	6,358	3,570
	<u>23,731</u>	<u>17,518</u>
	<u>102,141</u>	<u>77,796</u>

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(9) ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT AND OTHER LOSSES

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Placements with and advances to banks	(455)	–
Loans and advances to customers	66,134	134,382
Investment securities	16,459	–
Other assets	–	1,836
Off-balance sheet credit exposures	(2,946)	–
	<u>79,192</u>	<u>136,218</u>
Placements with and advances to banks		
– New allowances	–	–
– Releases	(455)	–
	<u>(455)</u>	<u>–</u>
Loans and advances to customers		
– New allowances	94,757	134,515
– Releases	(28,623)	(133)
	<u>66,134</u>	<u>134,382</u>
Investment securities		
– New allowances	16,459	–
– Releases	–	–
	<u>16,459</u>	<u>–</u>
Other assets		
– New allowances	–	1,836
– Releases	–	–
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,836</u>
Off-balance sheet credit exposures		
– New allowances	–	–
– Releases	(2,946)	–
	<u>(2,946)</u>	<u>–</u>

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(10) TAXATION

Taxation in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is illustrated below:

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Current tax		
Hong Kong profits tax		
Tax for the period	27,075	10,651
Taxation outside Hong Kong		
Tax for the period	5,057	–
	<u>32,132</u>	<u>10,651</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(6,150)</u>	<u>412</u>
	<u>25,982</u>	<u>11,063</u>

The provision for Hong Kong profits tax was calculated at 16.5% (2016: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits for the period. Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profit for the periods at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

(11) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Components of other comprehensive income

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 \$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 \$'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income/ available-for-sale financial assets:		
Changes in fair value recognised during the period	(132,745)	12,627
Reclassification adjustments for amounts transferred to profit or loss upon disposal	953	647
Net deferred tax (debited)/credited to revaluation reserve	<u>19,530</u>	<u>(3,514)</u>
Net movement in revaluation reserve during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(112,262)</u>	<u>9,760</u>

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(12) CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND CENTRAL BANK

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Balances with banks	343,870	255,764
Balances with central bank	9,620	199,123
	<u>353,490</u>	<u>424,887</u>

(13) PLACEMENTS WITH AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Gross placements with and advances to banks		
– maturing within one month	1,358,533	5,097,766
– maturing between one and twelve months	–	1,967,728
– maturing of more than one year	–	–
	<u>1,358,533</u>	<u>7,065,494</u>
Allowance for credit and other losses	(11)	–
Net placements with and advances to banks	<u>1,358,522</u>	<u>7,065,494</u>

There were no overdue, impaired or rescheduled placements with and advances to banks for the periods indicated.

(14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(a) Loans and advances to customers

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Gross loans and advances to customers	15,655,919	15,328,531
Less: Allowance for credit and other losses		
– Stage 1 & 2 ECL	(107,428)	–
– Stage 3 ECL	(266,003)	–
– individually assessed	–	(220,744)
– collectively assessed	–	(44,892)
	<u>15,282,488</u>	<u>15,062,895</u>

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(14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(b) Gross loans and advances to customers by industry sector

	30 Jun 2018		31 Dec 2017	
	HK\$'000	% of gross advances covered by collaterals	HK\$'000	% of gross advances covered by collaterals
Gross loans and advances to customers for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial sectors				
– property development	265,006	–	416,805	30.9
– property investment	894,823	100.0	893,447	100.0
– financial concerns	3,318,948	55.1	2,780,580	21.6
– wholesale and retail trade	144,592	97.6	170,961	98.0
– manufacturing	269,987	–	359,576	–
– transport and transport equipment	–	–	280,285	2.6
– information technology	86,318	100.0	–	–
– others	371,274	32.7	1,050,396	62.9
	<u>5,350,948</u>	–	<u>5,952,050</u>	41.3
Individuals	<u>78,172</u>	–	<u>79,049</u>	–
Total gross loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	<u>5,429,120</u>	56.6	<u>6,031,099</u>	40.8
Trade finance	587,712	1.7	319,655	3.8
Gross loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	<u>9,639,087</u>	36.8	<u>8,977,777</u>	37.3
Gross loans and advances to customers	<u><u>15,655,919</u></u>	42.4	<u><u>15,328,531</u></u>	38.0

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(14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(c) Segmental analysis of loans and advances to customers by geographical area

Loans and advances to customers by geographical area are classified according to the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party located in an area that is different from that of the counterparty.

	Gross loans and advances to customers HK\$'000	Impaired loans and advances HK\$'000	Overdue loans and advances HK\$'000	Stage 3 ECL/ Individually assessed allowances HK\$'000	Stage 1&2 ECL/ Collectively assessed allowances HK\$'000
At 30 June 2018					
– Hong Kong	3,603,326	6,990	6,990	(6,990)	(25,176)
– Mainland China	11,817,529	259,013	259,013	(259,013)	(78,177)
– Others	235,064	–	–	–	(4,075)
	<u>15,655,919</u>	<u>266,003</u>	<u>266,003</u>	<u>(266,003)</u>	<u>(107,428)</u>
At 31 December 2017					
– Hong Kong	4,260,488	6,990	6,990	(6,990)	(15,311)
– Mainland China	10,823,878	267,192	267,192	(213,754)	(28,702)
– Others	244,165	–	–	–	(879)
	<u>15,328,531</u>	<u>274,182</u>	<u>274,182</u>	<u>(220,744)</u>	<u>(44,892)</u>

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(14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(d) Overdue loans and advances to customers

The overdue loans and advances of the Company are analysed as follows:

	<u>As at 30 June 2018</u>		<u>As at 31 December 2017</u>	
	<u>HK\$'000</u>	<u>% of gross loans and advances to customers</u>	<u>HK\$'000</u>	<u>% of gross loans and advances to customers</u>
Six months or less but over three months	–	–	85,144	0.56
One year or less but over six months	85,314	0.54	189,038	1.23
Over one year	180,689	1.15	–	–
	<u>266,003</u>	<u>1.69</u>	<u>274,182</u>	<u>1.79</u>
Allowance for credit and other losses made in respect of the above overdue loans and advances	<u>266,003</u>		<u>220,744</u>	
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	<u>–</u>		<u>–</u>	
Covered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	<u>–</u>		<u>–</u>	
Uncovered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	<u>266,003</u>		<u>274,182</u>	

(e) Rescheduled loans and advances

There were no rescheduled loans and advances as at 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017.

(f) Repossessed assets

There were no repossessed assets as at 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017.

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(14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(g) Overdue other assets

The overdue other assets of the Company are analysed as follows:

In HK\$'000	As at 30 June 2018	As at 31 December 2017
Six months or less but over three months	–	183
One year or less but over six months	183	–
	<u>183</u>	<u>183</u>

(15) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income/available- for-sale	5,933,956	2,680,735
Amortised cost/held-to-maturity	2,061,449	233,295
	<u>7,995,405</u>	<u>2,914,030</u>
Allowance for credit and other losses	(11,238)	–
	<u>7,984,167</u>	<u>2,914,030</u>

As at 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017, there were no investment securities individually determined to be impaired.

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(16) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movement of property and equipment are as follows:

	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Furniture, computer and other equipments HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2017	21,300	19,219	1,007	41,526
Additions	199	2,775	–	2,974
Write-off	–	(1,704)	–	(1,704)
Exchange adjustments	–	5	–	5
At 31 December 2017	<u>21,499</u>	<u>20,295</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>42,801</u>
At 1 January 2018	21,499	20,295	1,007	42,801
Additions	300	723	749	1,772
Exchange adjustments	–	(4)	–	(4)
At 30 June 2018	<u>21,799</u>	<u>21,014</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>44,569</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2017	(3,651)	(12,082)	(902)	(16,635)
Charge for the year	(3,671)	(3,933)	(105)	(7,709)
Write-off	–	1,704	–	1,704
Exchange adjustments	–	8	–	8
At 31 December 2017	<u>(7,322)</u>	<u>(14,303)</u>	<u>(1,007)</u>	<u>(22,632)</u>
At 1 January 2018	(7,322)	(14,303)	(1,007)	(22,632)
Charge for the period	(1,869)	(1,526)	(5)	(3,400)
Exchange adjustments	–	4	–	4
At 30 June 2018	<u>(9,191)</u>	<u>(15,825)</u>	<u>(1,012)</u>	<u>(26,028)</u>
Net book value:				
At 30 June 2018	<u>12,608</u>	<u>5,189</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>18,541</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>14,177</u>	<u>5,992</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>20,169</u>

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(17) OTHER ASSETS

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Interest receivables (Note a)	144,698	142,571
Collaterals placed (Note b)	56,734	–
Fees receivable	4,308	3,457
Customer liability under acceptances	12,708	16,852
Prepaid expenses	18,925	5,810
Accounts receivable	11,864	25,738
Others	163,140	7,896
	<u>412,377</u>	<u>202,324</u>

Note a: Included Stage 3 ECL of \$183,000 (2017: \$183,000).

Note b: Mainly relates to cash collaterals placed in respect of derivative financial liabilities.

(18) DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Deposits from customers		
– time, call and notice deposits	9,121,697	13,628,287
	<u>9,121,697</u>	<u>13,628,287</u>

(19) CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AND OTHER DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Measured at amortised costs		
– Certificates of deposits issued	4,149,861	2,246,775
– Other debt securities issued	3,903,208	781,540
	<u>8,053,069</u>	<u>3,028,315</u>

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(20) OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 Jun 2018	31 Dec 2017
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Interest payable	111,900	102,185
Acceptance outstanding	12,708	16,852
Account payable	145,820	10,861
Accrued expenses	44,720	3,271
Provision for short term employee benefits	51,898	58,596
Collateral received	3,932	3,676
Others	106,525	18,821
	<u>477,503</u>	<u>214,262</u>

(21) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are presented in net when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. As at 30 June 2018, no derivative financial instruments have fulfilled the above criteria, therefore no derivative financial instruments were offset on the consolidated statement of financial position (2017: Nil).

Derivatives – held for trading

	<u>At 30 Jun 2018</u>				<u>At 31 Dec 2017</u>			
	Notional amount HK\$'000	Derivative financial assets HK\$'000	Derivative financial liabilities HK\$'000	Credit risk- weighted amounts HK\$'000	Notional amount HK\$'000	Derivative financial assets HK\$'000	Derivative financial liabilities HK\$'000	Credit risk- weighted amounts HK\$'000
Exchange rate contracts								
– Spot and forward	5,263,818	31,103	119,494	20,569	–	–	–	–
– Swap	–	–	–	–	1,243,705	7,754	19,294	9,775
Interest rate contracts								
– Swap	1,165,144	22,276	11,480	15,269	1,122,126	11,781	–	10,672
	<u>6,428,962</u>	<u>53,379</u>	<u>130,974</u>	<u>35,838</u>	<u>2,365,831</u>	<u>19,535</u>	<u>19,294</u>	<u>20,447</u>

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(22) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to net cash inflow/(outflow) from the operating activities

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Profit before taxation	145,814	78,588
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(530,210)	(365,475)
Interest expense	300,161	171,601
Depreciation of property and equipment	3,400	4,264
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,702	1,326
Impairment charges	79,192	136,218
Net loss on sale of investment securities	953	647
Interest received	404,557	320,624
Interest paid	(182,431)	(150,342)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	223,138	197,451
Changes in trading assets	(4,702)	–
Change in balances and placements with banks with original maturity beyond three months	1,668,040	(858,101)
Change in gross loans and advances to customers	(303,154)	(486,569)
Change in other assets	(212,070)	28,911
Change in deposits from banks	(1,143,085)	2,127,691
Change in deposits from customers	(4,506,590)	(1,464,247)
Change in certificates of deposit issued	1,933,405	688,641
Change in other liabilities	253,562	6,005
Elimination of exchange differences and other non-cash items	(4,504)	(20,611)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(2,095,960)	219,171
Hong Kong profits tax paid	–	(835)
Tax paid outside Hong Kong	(1,751)	–
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(2,097,711)	218,336

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(22) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Cash and balances with banks and central bank	353,490	259,016
Gross placements with banks with original maturity within three months	1,358,533	5,796,677
Investment securities with original maturity within three months	1,220,576	—
	<u>2,932,599</u>	<u>6,055,693</u>

(c) Reconciliation with the consolidated statement of financial position

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	30 Jun 2017 HK\$'000
Cash and balances with banks and central bank	353,490	259,381
Gross placements with and advances to banks	1,358,533	7,280,493
Investment securities	7,984,167	—
	<u>9,696,190</u>	<u>7,539,874</u>
Amounts shown in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Less: Balances, gross placements with and advances to banks and investment securities with an original maturity beyond three months	6,763,591	1,484,181
	<u>2,932,599</u>	<u>6,055,693</u>

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(22) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash change. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Other debt securities issued \$'000
At 1 January 2018	781,540
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash inflow from financing activities	3,112,234
Other movements	9,434
	<u>3,903,208</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u><u>3,903,208</u></u>

(23) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
Contract amounts		
– Direct credit substitutes	118,286	119,734
– Trade-related contingencies	17,081	4,571
– Other commitments:		
– which are unconditionally cancellable	1,580,764	1,551,325
– with an original maturity under one year	–	398,241
– with an original maturity over one year	120,927	160,769
	<u>1,837,058</u>	<u>2,234,640</u>
Credit risk weighted amount	<u><u>63,377</u></u>	<u><u>160,144</u></u>

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(24) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Group measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: fair value measured using quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: fair value measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly or indirectly. This category includes quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes inputs to valuation techniques not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect difference between the instruments.

Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of organised secondary markets for most of the unlisted securities and over-the-counter derivatives, direct market prices of these financial instruments may not be available. The fair values of such instruments are therefore calculated based on established valuation techniques using current market parameters or market prices provided by counterparties.

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the reporting date. For other derivative financial instruments, the Group uses estimated discounted cash flows to determine their fair value and the discount rate used is a discount rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

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(24) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value as at 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value treatment is categorised.

At 30 June 2018

	Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements				
Assets				
Trading assets	4,869	–	–	4,869
Derivative financial assets	–	53,379	–	53,379
Investment securities	1,631,201	4,172,180	130,575	5,933,956
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	130,947	–	130,947
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

At 31 December 2017

	Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements				
Assets				
Derivative financial assets	–	19,535	–	19,535
Investment securities	644,793	1,925,058	110,884	2,680,735
Trading securities	–	51,230	–	51,230
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	19,294	–	19,294
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(24) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

During the six months ended 30 June 2018 and the year of 2017, there were no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

The fair value of the debt securities in Level 2 is determined using broker quotes as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs

The fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investment securities in Level 3 is determined using significant inputs from the most recent transactions. As at 30 June 2018, it is estimated that with all other variable held constant, an increase/decrease in the price of same products by 5% would have increased/decreased the Group's equity by \$4.9 million (2017: \$4.6 million).

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	30 Jun 2018 HK\$'000	31 Dec 2017 HK\$'000
At 1 January	110,884	—
Purchases/Initiation	130,575	110,884
Sales	—	—
Settlements	(110,884)	—
Transfer in	—	—
Transfer out	—	—
Changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss	—	—
– Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value	—	—
At 30 June 2018/31 December 2017	<u>130,575</u>	<u>110,884</u>
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period recorded in:		
– Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

(24) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

The gains arising from the settlements of the fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investment securities are presented in “Net income from investment securities” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The fair value adjustments on the newly purchased fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investment securities are recognised in revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Financial assets and liabilities that were presented not at their fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position mainly represented cash and balances with banks and central bank, placements with and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers and investment securities at amortised costs. These financial assets were measured at amortised cost less impairment. Financial liabilities not presented at their fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position mainly included deposits from banks, deposits from customers and certificates of deposit issued. These financial liabilities were measured at amortised cost.

The Group assessed that the differences between fair values and carrying amounts of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group’s statement of financial position at their fair values are minimal as most of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities are either short-term or priced at floating rates, except for the following financial instruments, for which their carrying amounts and fair value and the level of fair value hierarchy are disclosed below:

	Carrying amounts at 30 June 2018 \$’000	Fair value at 30 June 2018 \$’000	Fair value measurements as at 30 June 2018 categorised into		
			Level 1 \$’000	Level 2 \$’000	Level 3 \$’000
Assets					
Investments securities at amortised cost (Note 15)	2,061,449	1,903,192	–	1,903,192	–

(25) MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no changes in the related party transactions described in the Group’s Directors’ Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 that have had a material impact on the financial position or performance of the Group in the first half of 2018.