BANK OF SHANGHAI (HONG KONG) LIMITED

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this document is for Bank of Shanghai (Hong Kong) Limited ("**the Company**") and its subsidiaries (together "**the Group**") and is prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and disclosure templates issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("**HKMA**").

Basis of preparation

For regulatory reporting purpose, the Company is required to report its capital adequacy ratios, leverage ratios and liquidity maintenance ratio ("**LMR**") on an unconsolidated basis. The other financial information contained in this document is prepared based on an unconsolidated base unless otherwise specified.

In calculating the risk-weighted amount ("**RWA**"), the Company adopted the Standardised (Credit Risk) Approach for credit risk and the Standardised (Market Risk) Approach for market risk. For operational risk, the capital requirement was determined by using the Basic Indicator Approach.

2 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

(a) Capital adequacy ratio

The capital adequacy ratios were calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the HKMA.

	31 December 2017 %	31 December 2016 %
Capital adequacy ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1	**21.5**	30.0
Tier 1	**21.5**	30.0
Total	**22.3**	30.9

	31 December 2017 HK'000	31 December 2016 HK'000
Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1	**3,934,044**	4,121,288
Tier 1	**3,934,044**	4,121,288
Total	**4,087,329**	4,249,435
Total RWA	**18,298,193**	13,733,301

2 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital buffers

The following capital buffers ratios applicable for the Company on an unconsolidated basis are as follows:

	2017 %
Capital conservation buffer ratio	**1.25**
Higher loss absorbency ratio	**–**
Countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB") ratio	**0.53**
Total	**1.78**

(c) Geographical Distribution of RWA related to Credit Exposures used in the Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio

The table below sets out the geographical breakdown of the RWA of private sector credit exposures relevant for the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer.

		As at 31 December 2017			
	Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB# ratio effect %	Total RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio HK$'000	CCyB ratio %	CCyB amount HK$'000
1	Hong Kong	1.25	5,031,678		
2	Mainland China	–	6,306,915		
3	Chinese Taipei	–	222,538		
4	Germany	–	22,047		
5	Switzerland	–	23,864		
6	United Kingdome	–	49,358		
7	United States	–	122,087		
	Total		**11,778,487**	**0.53**	**62,896**

JCCyB refers to the CCyB applicable to that jurisdiction.

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

(a) Financial Statements and Regulatory Scope of Consolidation

Capital adequacy ratios were calculated in accordance with the Capital Rules issued by the HKMA. The basis of consolidation for regulatory reporting purposes is different from the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes. As specified in a notice from the HKMA in accordance with Section 3C of the Capital Rules, the Company is only required to calculate capital adequacy ratio on an unconsolidated basis. Subsidiaries not included in consolidation for regulatory reporting purposes are companies that are authorised and supervised by a regulator and are subject to supervisory arrangements regarding the maintenance of adequate capital to support business activities comparable to those prescribed for authorized institutions under the Capital Rules and the Banking Ordinance. Details of subsidiaries that are not included in consolidation for regulatory reporting purposes are as follows:

Name of companies	Principal activities	Total assets as at 31 December 2017 HK$'000	Total equity as at 31 December 2017 HK$'000
BOSC International Company Limited	Corporate finance	857,848	791,670
BOSC International Securities Limited	Securities brokerage	9,998	9,984
BOSC International Asset Management Limited	Asset management	5,000	4,984
BOSC International Capital Limited	Corporate finance	10,000	9,984
BOSC International Investment Limited	Investment trading	871,269	28,841
BOSC International (Shenzhen) Company Limited	Corporate advisory	133,397	124,180
BOSC International Advisory (Shenzhen) Company Limited	Corporate advisory	35,998	11,993
BOSC International Equity Investment Fund Management (Shenzhen) Company Limited	Fund management	11,904	11,439
BOSC International Investment (Shenzhen) Company Limited	Investment trading	–	(27)
BOSC International (BVI) Limited	Special purpose entity for financing	–	–
BOSC International Investment (BVI) Limited	Special purpose entity for business projects	–	–

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet

Table 1: Reconciliation of Regulatory Scope Consolidated Balance Sheet to Capital Components

	Balance sheet as in published disclosure statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross reference to Capital Disclosures
	As at 31 December 2017	As at 31 December 2017	
	HK$'000	HK$'000	
Assets			
Cash and balances from banks and central bank	424,887	289,368	
Placements with and advances to banks	7,065,494	7,048,990	
Trading securities	51,230	–	
Derivative financial assets	19,535	19,535	
Loans and advances to customers	15,062,895	15,062,895	
of which: collective impairment allowances reflected in regulatory capital	–	44,892	(1)
Investment securities	2,914,030	1,562,489	
Investment in associate	1,199	–	
Investment in subsidiaries	–	780,000	
Property and equipment	20,169	16,330	
Intangible assets	6,139	5,878	(2)
Current tax recoverable	1,128	1,128	
Deferred tax assets	8,030	8,030	(3)
of which: deferred tax liabilities related to intangible assets	–	912	(4)
Other assets	202,324	155,267	
Total assets	**25,777,060**	**24,949,910**	

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Table 1: Reconciliation of Regulatory Scope Consolidated Balance Sheet to Capital Components (continued)

	Balance sheet as in published disclosure statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross reference to Capital Disclosures
	As at 31 December 2017	As at 31 December 2017	
	HK$'000	HK$'000	
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	13,628,287	13,706,562	
Deposits from banks	4,424,141	4,424,141	
Derivative financial liabilities	19,294	19,294	
Certificates of deposit issued	3,028,315	2,246,775	
Current tax payable	7,955	–	
Deferred tax liabilities	437	–	
Other liabilities	214,262	145,279	
Total liabilities	**21,322,691**	**20,542,051**	
Equity			
Share capital	4,000,000	4,000,000	(5)
Retained profits	350,080	309,061	(6)
Other reserves	104,289	98,798	(7)
of which: regulatory reserves	–	108,393	(8)
Total equity	**4,544,369**	**4,407,859**	
Total equity and liabilities	**25,777,060**	**24,949,910**	

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Table 2: Capital Disclosures

As the Company does not have any capital deduction qualified for transition arrangement under section 3 of Schedule 4H of the Banking (Capital) Rules ("**BCR**"), the Company has applied full capital deductions under BCR and the Company adopted this Capital Disclosures Template for making disclosures specified in the relevant subsections of section 24 of Banking (Disclosures) Rules.

		HK$'000	Cross reference to Balance Sheet Reconciliation
	CET1 capital: Instruments and reserve		
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	4,000,000	(5)
2	Retained earnings	309,061	(6)
3	Disclosed reserves	98,798	(7)
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 capital (only applicable lo non-joint stock companies)*	Not applicable	
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	–	
6	**CET1 capital before regulatory deductions**	4,407,859	
	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
7	Valuation adjustments	–	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liability)	–	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liability)	4,966	(2) - (4)
10	Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	8,942	(3) + (4)
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	–	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	–	
13	Gain-on-sale arising from securitization transactions	–	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	–	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	–	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	–	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	–	
18	Insignificant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	–	
19	Significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	351,514	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	Not applicable	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	Not applicable	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial sector entities	Not applicable	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Table 2: Capital Disclosures (continued)

		HK$'000	Cross reference to Balance Sheet Reconciliation
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	108,393	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	–	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	108,393	(8)
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the Monetary Authority	–	
26d	Cumulative losses below depreciated cost arising from the institution's holdings of land and buildings	–	
26e	Capital shortfall of regulated non-bank subsidiaries		
26f	Capital investment in a connected company which is a commercial entity (amount above 15% of the reporting institution's capital base)	–	
27	Regulatory deductions applied to CET1 capital due to insufficient AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	–	
28	**Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital**	473,815	
29	**CET1 capital**	3,934,044	
	AT1 capital: Instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	–	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	–	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	–	
33	*Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements from AT1 capital*	–	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	–	
35	*of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out arrangements*	–	
36	**AT1 capital before regulatory deductions**	–	
	AT1 Capital: Regulatory deductions		
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	–	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	–	
39	Insignificant capital investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	–	
40	Significant capital investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	–	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital	–	
42	Regulatory deductions applied to AT1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	–	
43	**Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital**	–	
44	**AT1 capital**	–	
45	**Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 =CET1+AT1)**	3,934,044	

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Table 2: Capital Disclosures (continued)

		HK$'000	Cross reference to Balance Sheet Reconciliation
	Tier 2 capital: Instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	–	
47	*Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements from Tier 2 capital*	–	
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	–	
49	*of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out arrangements*	–	
50	Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	153,285	(1)+(8)
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	153,285	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	–	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments	–	
54	Insignificant capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	–	
55	Significant capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	–	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital	–	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	–	
57	**Total regulatory deductions to Tier 2 capital**	–	
58	**Tier 2 capital**	153,285	
59	**Total capital (Total capital=Tier 1+Tier 2)**	4,087,329	
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	18,298,193	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)		
61	CET1 capital ratio	21.50%	
62	Tier 1 capital ratio	21.50%	
63	Total capital ratio	22.34%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 capital requirement as specified in s.3B of the BCR plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB or D-SIB requirements)	6.28%	
65	*of which: capital conservation buffer requirement*	1.25%	
66	*of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement*	0.53%	
67	*of which: G-SIB or D-SIB buffer requirement*	0.00%	
68	CET1 capital surplus over the minimum CET1 requirement and any CET1 capital used to meet the Tier 1 and Total capital requirement under s.38 of the BCR	14.34%	

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Table 2: Capital Disclosures (continued)

		HK$'000	Cross reference to Balance Sheet Reconciliation
	National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Insignificant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments, AT1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	–	
73	Significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	428,556	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	Not applicable	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	Not applicable	
	Applicable caps on the tnclu1ton of provisions In Tier 2 capital		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the basic approach and the standardized (credit risk) approach (prior to application of cap)	153,285	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the basic approach and the standardized (credit risk) approach	208,468	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach (prior to application of cap)	–	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach	–	
	Capital Instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 capital Instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	Not applicable	
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Not applicable	
82	*Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements*		
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*		
84	*Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements*		
85	*Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*		

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Notes to the Table 2:

Elements where a more conservative definition has been applied in the BCR relative to that set out in Basel III capital standards:

Row No.	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
9	**Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liability)**	4,966	4,966
	Explanation As set out in paragraph 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to follow the accounting treatment of including MSRs as part of intangible assets reported in the AI's financial statements and to deduct MSRs in full from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 9 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 9 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of MSRs to be deducted to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for MSRs and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.		
10	**Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities**	8,942	8,942
	Explanation As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs that rely on future profitability of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities and other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.		

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital Adequacy and Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (continued)

Notes to the Table 2: (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Row No.</th><th>Description</th><th>Hong Kong basis</th><th>Basel III basis</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">19</td><td>Significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)</td><td>351,514</td><td>351,444</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Explanation</u>

For the purpose of determining the total amount of significant capital investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities, an AI is required to aggregate any amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures provided by it to any of its connected companies, where the connected company is a financial sector entity, as if such loans, facilities or other credit exposures were direct holdings, indirect holdings or synthetic holdings of the AI in the capital instruments of the financial sector entity, except where the AI demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Monetary Authority that any such loan was made, any such facility was granted, or any such other credit exposure was incurred, in the ordinary course of the AI's business.

Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 19 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 19 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by excluding the aggregate amount of loans, facilities or other credit exposures to the AI's connected companies which were subject to deduction under the Hong Kong approach.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Remarks:
The amount of the 10% / 15% thresholds mentioned above is calculated based on the amount of CET1 capital determined under the Banking (Capital) Rules.</td></tr>
</table>

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(c) Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
			Carrying values of items:				
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
Assets							
Cash and balances from banks and central banks	424,887	289,368	289,368	–	–	–	–
Placements with and advances to banks	7,065,494	7,048,990	7,048,990	–	–	–	–
Trading securities	51,230	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives financial assets	19,535	19,535	–	19,535	–	11,715	–
Loans and advances to customers	15,062,895	15,062,895	15,062,895	–	–	–	–
Investment securities	2,914,030	1,562,489	1,562,489	–	–	–	–
Investment in associate	1,199	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	–	780,000	428,486	–	–	–	351,514
Property and equipments	20,169	16,330	16,330	–	–	–	–
Intangible assets	6,139	5,878	–	–	–	–	5,878
Current tax recoverable	1,128	1,128	1,128	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax assets	8,030	8,030	–	–	–	–	8,030
Other assets	202,324	155,267	155,267	–	–	–	–
Total assets	**25,777,060**	**24,949,910**	**24,564,953**	**19,535**	**–**	**11,715**	**365,422**
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	13,628,287	13,706,562	–	–	–	–	13,706,562
Deposits from banks	4,424,141	4,424,141	–	–	–	–	4,424,141
Derivative financial liabilities	19,294	19,294	–	19,294	–	–	–
Certificate of deposits and other debt securities issued	3,028,315	2,246,775	–	–	–	–	2,246,775
Current tax payable	7,955	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	437	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	214,262	145,279	–	–	–	–	145,279
Total liabilities	**21,322,691**	**20,542,051**	**–**	**19,294**	**–**	**–**	**20,522,757**

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(c) Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories (continued)

The above table illustrates the key differences between regulatory exposure amounts and accounting carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation. The amounts shown in the column "Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation" do not equal the sum of the amounts shown in the remaining columns of the table for "Derivative financial assets" and "Derivative financial liabilities as they are subject to regulatory capital charges in credit risk, counterparty credit risk and market risk categories.

(d) Differences between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Financial Statements

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
			Items subject to:			
		Total	credit risk framework	securitization framework	counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)**	24,584,488	24,564,953	–	19,535	11,715
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	19,294	–	–	19,294	–
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	24,565,194	24,564,953	–	241	11,715
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	2,234,640	160,144	–	–	–
5	*Potential future exposures*	18,048	–	–	18,048	–
6	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	44,892	44,892	–	–	–
7	*Differences due to specific regulatory adjustments and other adjustments*	(1,134,848)	(1,154,142)	–	19,294	–
8	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	25,727,926	23,615,847	–	37,583	11,715

The key differences between regulatory exposure amounts and accounting carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation are: (i) off-balance sheet exposures including contingent liabilities and commitments after application of Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"), (ii) potential future exposures for derivatives, (iii) differences due to consideration of provisions and (iv) differences due to specific regulatory adjustments and other differences, including recognition of effect of credit risk mitigations.

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(e) Main Features of Capital Instruments

1	Issuer	Bank of Shanghai (Hong Kong) Limited	Bank of Shanghai (Hong Kong) Limited
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP. ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	HK$2,200 million	HK$1,800 million
9	Par value of instrument	HKS10 each	RMB10 each
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	12/2/1974	3/1/2014
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not applicable	Not applicable
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Coupons/dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not applicable	Not applicable
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not applicable	Not applicable
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not applicable	Not applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Not applicable	Not applicable

3 COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(e) Main Features of Capital Instruments (continued)

29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Not applicable	Not applicable
30	Write-down feature	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Not applicable	Not applicable
32	If write-down, full or partial	Not applicable	Not applicable
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Not applicable	Not applicable
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not applicable	Not applicable
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Not applicable	Not applicable
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not applicable	Not applicable

4 LEVERAGE RATIO

(a) Leverage ratio

The leverage ratios were computed in accordance with the Leverage Ratio Framework issued by the HKMA.

	31 December 2017 HK$'000	31 December 2016 HK$'000
Tier 1 capital	**3,934,044**	4,121,288
Exposure measure	**24,974,850**	21,390,754
Leverage Ratio	**15.8%**	19.3%

4 LEVERAGE RATIO (CONTINUED)

(b) Components of Leverage ratio

Leverage Ratio Disclosure Template

		Leverage ratio framework As at 31 December 2017 HK$'000
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	24,975,268
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital (reported as negative amounts)	473,815
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	24,501,453
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	19,535
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	18,048
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	–
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions (reported as negative amounts)	–
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures (reported as negative amounts)	–
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	–
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives (reported as negative amounts)	–
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	37,583
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	–
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets (reported as negative amounts)	–
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	–
15	Agent transaction exposures	–
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures {sum of lines 12 lo 15)	–
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	2,234,640
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts (reported as negative amounts)	(1,798,826)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	435,814
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	3,934,044
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	24,974,850
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	15.8%

4 LEVERAGE RATIO (CONTINUED)

(c) Reconciliation of published financial statements to leverage ratio exposure

		Leverage ratio framework as at 31 December 2017 HK$'000
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	25,777,060
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(827,150)
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative (accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	–
4	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	18,048
5	Adjustment for securities financing transaction (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	–
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items(i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	435,814
7	Other adjustment	(428,922)
8	**Leverage ratio exposures**	24,974,850

5. RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

In executing our strategic priorities and business opportunities, the Company is faced with economic, financial and other types of risk. These risks are interdependent and require a holistic approach to risk management. Very broadly, these risks can be aligned around the following key risk categories:

- Credit
- Market
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Reputational
- Business and Strategic

These key risks are explained in further details in sections 7 to 11.

The Board oversees the Company's affairs and provides sound leadership for the Chief Executive Officer and management. Authorised by the Board, various Board committees oversee specific responsibilities based on clearly defined terms of references. Under our risk management approaches, the Board, through the Risk & Compliance Committee ("**RCC**"), sets our Risk Appetite, oversees the establishment of risk management policies and processes, and sets risk limits to guide the Company's risk-taking. The RCC also oversees the identification, monitoring, management and reporting of credit, market, liquidity, operational and reputational risks. To facilitate the RCC's risk oversight, the following risk management committees have been established:

- Asset & Liability Committee
- Credit Committee
- Executive Committee
- Operations and Technology Committee

These committees as a whole serve as an executive forum to discuss and implement the Company's risk management. Key responsibilities include

- Assess and approve risk-taking activities
- Oversee the Company's risk management infrastructure, which includes frameworks, decision criteria, authorities, people, policies, standards, processes, information and systems
- Approve risk policies, the evaluation and endorsement of risk models
- Assess and monitor specific credit concentration
- Recommend scenarios and the resulting macroeconomic variable projections used for enterprise-wide stress tests

The members in these committees comprise representatives from the Risk Management unit ("RMU") as well as key business and support units.

Our Risk Appetite takes into account a spectrum of risk types, and it is implemented using thresholds, policies, processes and controls.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH (CONTINUED)

Threshold structures are essential in making the Company's Risk Appetite an intrinsic part of our businesses, because they help to keep all our risks within acceptable levels. Portfolio risk limits for the quantifiable risk types reach all parts of the Company from the top down, and these are implemented using formal frameworks. As for the non-quantifiable risk types, these are controlled under qualitative principles through established policies.

We manage these risks by diversifying our risk across industries and individual exposures. The Company has three lines of defense when it comes to risk taking where each line of defense has a clear responsibility. Working closely with the support units, our business units are our first line of defense for risk management. Their responsibilities include identification and management of risks inherent in their businesses and ensuring that our business operations remain within approved boundaries of our risk appetite and policies.

Corporate oversight and control functions such as Compliance and parts of Technology and Finance form the second line of defense. They are responsible for design and maintenance of the internal control frameworks covering financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls as well as risk management policies and systems. In addition, RMU is responsible for identifying individual and portfolio risk, approving transactions and trades and ensuring that they are within approved limits, and monitoring and reporting on the portfolio. These are carried out with a view of current and future potential developments, and evaluated through stress testing.

Bank Audit forms the third line of defense. It provides an independent assessment and assurance on the reliability, adequacy and effectiveness of our system of internal controls, risk management procedures, governance framework and processes.

The Bank believes that effective safeguards against undesired business conduct have to go beyond a "tick-the-box" mentality. Other than relying on published codes of conduct, the Bank also advocates the following organizational safeguards to maintain a strong risk and governance culture:

- Tone from the top
- Aligning strategies and incentives via key performance index. Performance is assessed against the key performance index to determine remuneration, providing a clear line of sight between employee goals and organizational imperatives
- Respecting voice of control functions
- Risk ownership
- Having established escalation protocols
- Encouraging constructive challenges at all level
- Reinforcing cultural alignment

In addition to cultivating a strong risk and governance culture, robust internal control processes and systems have been designed and implemented to support the respective risk management approaches. These are reviewed regularly by the respective risk units to assess and ensure their effectiveness.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH (CONTINUED)

Risk management reports including exposure and position information for all significant risk areas are provided to the risk management committees and senior management on a regular basis, as deemed appropriate. The Company, through various risk management committees, determines the risk reporting requirements that best suit the business. This includes the following:

- risk exposures and profile against risk limits and risk strategy
- large risk events and subsequent remedial action plans
- market developments such as macro-economic, credit, industry, country risks, emerging risk concentrations and stress tests related to these developments

Stress testing is an integral part of our risk management process, and includes both sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. This related to regulatory and internal stress test over the whole portfolio and gamut of risk types. Every stress test is documented and results are discussed at the relevant risk management committees.

This element alerts senior management of our potential vulnerability to exceptional but plausible adverse events. As such, stress testing enables us to assess capital adequacy and identify potentially risky portfolio segments as well as inherent systematic risks. This then allows us to develop the right contingency plans, exit strategies and mitigating actions beforehand.

The capital planning process according to our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process seeks to align our expected business trajectory to our Risk Appetite. This is done by comparing the projected demand for capital to the projected supply of capital in stress scenarios.

6 OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED AMOUNT

The table below sets out the RWA by risk types and their corresponding capital requirements (i.e. 8% of the RWA).

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31 December 2017	30 September 2017	31 December 2017
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	15,585,580	13,271,631	1,246,846
2	Of which STC approach	15,585,580	13,271,631	1,246,846
4	Counterparty credit risk	42,510	42,020	3,401
5a	Of which CEM	20,447	18,682	1,636
16	Market risk	959,850	961,338	76,788
17	Of which STM approach	959,850	961,338	76,788
19	Operational risk	638,863	585,188	51,109
20	Of which BIA approach	638,863	585,188	51,109
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	1,071,390	1,063,754	85,711
25	**Total**	18,298,193	15,923,931	1,463,855

Total RWA increased mainly attributable to increase in RWA for credit risk, which was driven by the increase in business volume and the shift of assets mix from bank exposures to corporate exposures during the quarter.

7 CREDIT RISK

(a) Qualitative Disclosures

(i) General Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk arises from borrowers or counterparties failing to meet their debt or contractual obligations. It includes both the risk of lending as well as the pre-settlement and settlement risk of foreign exchange, derivatives and debt securities.

The Company's Credit Risk Policy sets forth the principles by which the Company conducts its credit risk management and control activities.

These policies, supplemented by a number of operational policies and standards, ensure consistency in identifying, assessing, underwriting, measuring, reporting and controlling credit risk across the Company, and provide guidance in the formulation of business-specific credit risk policies and standards.

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(a) Qualitative Disclosures (continued)

(i) General Qualitative Disclosures (continued)

In managing its risk profile, the Company has some criteria in place that serve to support the Company's portfolio strategy planning and ensure sound, well-defined and consistent credit underwriting standards across business units of the Company. The Company sets Risk Appetite to specify the guidelines for the acceptance of risks associated with the extension of credit facilities. The delegation of authority sets out the level of credit authority required for approval of credit extension to a counterparty group.

RMU is the second line of defense responsible for the development and maintenance of credit risk management and internal control frameworks. It provides independent review and challenge to the first line of defense (e.g. Business Units) who are ultimately responsible for the identification, assessment and management of risk on an end-to-end basis and in conformity with approved risk appetite and policies.

Various functions under RMU reports to the Chief Risk Officer:

- Credit risk managers approve and control credit risk and portfolio quality and ensure compliance with all applicable credit policies, and procedures.
- Credit control units act as a monitoring function to perform independent checks on completeness of documentation to be executed, and compliance of conditions precedent / credit conditions prior to the activation of credit facilities / disbursement / accommodation of credit excess and ad-hoc facilities.

The Company's ultimate credit authority is vested with the Company's Board of Directors.

Please refer to Section 5 on the risk management committees established to discuss the various risk types.

RMU also partners the Compliance unit to ensure all risk-taking activities abide by all regulations, while Internal Audit unit serves as a third line of defense to provide an independent assessment and assurance on the reliability, adequacy and effectiveness of our system of internal controls, risk management procedures, governance framework and processes.

The Company constantly invests in systems to support risk monitoring and reporting for our businesses. The end-to-end credit process is continually reviewed and improved through various front-to-back initiatives involving the business units, operations, RMU and other key stakeholders.

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(a) Qualitative Disclosures (continued)

(ii) Qualitative Disclosures related to Credit Risk Mitigation techniques

The Company's Credit Risk Policy provides policy requirements and references on:

- Eligible collaterals
- Collateral valuation and valuation method
- Appointment of valuers / appraisers
- Loan-to-valuation / margin calls

Core processes for collateral evaluation include frequency of valuation for the various asset classes.

Where possible, the Company takes collateral as a secondary recourse to the borrower. This includes, but not limited to, cash, marketable securities, real estate, trade receivables, inventory and equipment, and other physical and/or financial collateral. The Company may also take fixed and floating charges on the assets of borrowers. Policies are in place to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation. These include requiring specific collateral to meet minimum operational requirements in order to be considered as effective risk mitigants. The Company's collateral is generally diversified and periodic valuations of collateral are required. For derivatives, collateral arrangements are typically covered under market-standard documentation, such as International Swaps & Derivatives Association (ISDA) Agreements and Master Repurchase Agreements. The collateral received is marked-to-market on a frequency the Company and the counterparties mutually agreed upon, governed by internal guidelines with respect to the collateral eligibility. In the event of a default, the credit risk exposure is reduced by master-netting arrangements where the Company is allowed to offset what the Company owes a counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in a netting-eligible jurisdiction.

In times of difficulty, the Company will review the customer's specific situation and circumstances to assist them in restructuring their repayment liabilities.

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(a) Qualitative Disclosures (continued)

(iii) Additional Disclosures related to the Credit Quality of Assets

HKMA's Loan Classification System requires credit portfolios to be categorised into one of the following five categories, according to the Company's assessment of a borrower's ability to repay a credit facility from its normal sources of income.

Pass:	This refers to loans where borrowers are current in meeting commitments and full repayment of interest and principal is not in doubt.
Special Mention:	This refers to loans where borrowers are experiencing difficulties which may threaten the lender's position. Ultimate loss is not expected at this stage but could occur if adverse conditions persist.
Substandard:	This refers to loans where borrowers are displaying a definable weakness that is likely to jeopardize repayment. The Company is relying heavily on available security. This would include loans where some loss of principal or interest is possible after taking account of the net realizable value of the security, and rescheduled loans where concessions have been made to a borrower on interest or principal such as to render the loan "non-commercial" to the Company.
Doubtful:	This refers to loans where collection in full is improbable and the Company expects to sustain a loss of principal and/or interest after taking account of the net realizable value of the security.
Loss:	This refers to loans which are considered uncollectible after exhausting all collection efforts such as realization of collateral, institution of legal proceedings, etc.

Credit facilities are classified as restructured assets when the Company grants non-commercial concessions to a borrower because it is in a worse financial position or is unable to meet the original repayment schedule. A restructured credit facility is classified into the appropriate non-performing grade based on the assessment of the borrower's financial condition and its ability to repay according to the restructured terms.

Such credit facilities are not returned to the performing status until there are reasonable grounds to conclude that the borrower will be able to service all future principal and interest payments on the credit facility in accordance with the restructured terms.

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(a) Qualitative Disclosures (continued)

(iii) Additional Disclosures related to the Credit Quality of Assets (continued)

Currently, different terminology and criteria exists for the categorization of quality of credit exposures for various purpose:

1. Prudential / Regulatory definition for capital adequacy purpose – "Default"

   Under Basel, a default is considered to have occurred when an obligor is considered Unlikely to Pay (UTP) (with list of such indicators specified in the Basel Accord) its credit obligations in full without recourse to actions such as realizing collateral (if held), or the obligor is more than 90 Days Past Due (90DPD) on any material obligation. It should be noted that the Basel UTP and 90DPD criteria are aligned to the Company's definition of Subjective and Technical Default respectively.

2. Accounting definition for valuation / provisioning purpose – "Credit-Impaired"

   Under HKFRS 9, a financial asset is considered credit-impaired when one or more events (with list of such events specified in the HKFRS 9) that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. All such financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 and requires individual assessment of provisions under the principle of HKFRS 9. This is aligned to the Company's definition. In other words exposures which are classified as Default under Basel purpose are considered to be Credit-Impaired for HKFRS 9 purpose.

(iv) ECAI rating under the STC approach

The Company adopted the Standard (Credit Risk) Approach for credit risk. The Company used the credit ratings from the following external credit assessment institutions ("ECAIs") for all classes of credit exposures mentioned below:

- Moody's Investors Services
- Standard and Poor's Rating Services
- Fitch Ratings

The process used to map ECAIs issue specific rating to the exposures recorded in the Company's banking book is consistent with those prescribed in the Banking (Capital) Rules.

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit quality of assets

As at 31 December 2017		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances/ impairments	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
1	Loans	274,365	22,492,912	265,819	22,501,458
2	Debt securities	–	1,575,038	–	1,575,038
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	–	683,315	–	683,315
4	**Total**	**274,365**	**24,751,265**	**265,819**	**24,759,811**

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular borrower when either or both of the following events have taken place:

a) Subjective default: Borrower is considered to be unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without taking action such as realising security (if held).

b) Technical default: Borrower is more than 90 days past due on any credit obligation.

Loans included balances with banks and central bank, placements with and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers and related interest receivables.

Debt securities included non-trading investment securities and related interest receivables.

Off-balance sheet exposures included direct credit substitutes, transaction-related contingencies, trade-related contingencies and irrecoverable loans commitment.

(c) Changes in Stock of Defaulted Loans and Debt Securities

		HK$'000
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities as at 30 June 2017**	**–**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting	274,365
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	–
4	Amounts written off	–
5	Other changes	–
	Defaulted loans and debt securities as at 31 December 2017	**274,365**

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(d) Additional Quantitative Disclosures related to Credit Quality of Assets

(i) Credit risk exposure by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity

Geographical area **HK$'000**	**As at** **31 December 2017**
– Hong Kong	**5,349,807**
– China	**18,205,250**
– Others	**1,470,573**
Total	**25,025,630**

Industry **HK$'000**	**As at** **31 December 2017**
– Banks	**12,363,239**
– Official sector	**460,031**
– Non-bank private sector	
o Property development	**2,053,805**
o Property investment	**876,634**
o Financial concerns	**4,125,554**
o Wholesale and retail trade	**746,118**
o Manufacturing	**1,163,414**
o Transport & transport equipment	**1,018,123**
o Individuals	**194,160**
o Others	**2,024,552**
Total	**25,025,630**

Residual maturity **HK$'000**	**As at** **31 December 2017**
– Up to and including one year	**18,652,980**
– Over one year and up to including two years	**2,121,945**
– Over two years	**4,250,705**
Total	**25,025,630**

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(d) Additional Quantitative Disclosures related to Credit Quality of Assets (continued)

(ii) Impaired exposures and related allowances and write-offs by geographical area and industries

Geographical area

HK$'000	**31 December 2017**		
	Hong Kong	**China**	**Total**
Gross outstanding	7,174	267,192	274,366
Of which:			
Exposures subject to individual impairment allowance	7,174	267,192	274,366
Less: Impairment	(7,174)	(213,754)	(220,928)
	–	53,438	53,438

Impaired exposures subject to individual impairment allowance are mainly related to others and wholesale and retail trade.

(iii) Aging analysis of accounting past due exposures

Please refer to section 18 overdue and rescheduled assets for details.

(iv) Breakdown of restructured exposures

There were no restructured exposures as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

(e) Overview of Recognized Credit Risk Mitigation

As at 31 December 2017		**Exposures unsecured: carrying amount** **HK$'000**	**Exposures to be secured** **HK$'000**	**Exposures secured by recognized collateral** **HK$'000**	**Exposures secured by recognized guarantees** **HK$'000**	**Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts** **HK$'000**
1	Loans	17,429,302	5,072,156	694,485	4,377,671	–
2	Debt securities	1,575,038	–	–	–	–
3	**Total**	**19,004,340**	**5,072,156**	**694,485**	**4,377,671**	**–**
4	Of which defaulted	53,438	–	–	–	–

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(f) Credit Risk Exposures and Effects of Recognized Credit Risk Mitigation – STC approach

		As at 31 December 2017					
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
		HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	%
1	Sovereign exposures	336,868	–	336,868	–	–	–
2	PSE exposures	123,419	–	123,419	–	31,701	26
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	100,029	–	100,029	–	20,006	20
2c	Of which: foreign PSEs	23,390	–	23,390	–	11,695	50
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Bank exposures	7,559,629	1,838,763	11,938,511	33,496	4,719,563	38
5	Securities firm exposures	200,091	53,307	200,091	26,654	126,699	50
6	Corporate exposures	15,419,923	2,727,935	9,886,899	137,578	10,166,330	102
7	CIS exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cash items	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Regulatory retail exposures	25,375	–	25,375	–	19,031	75
11	Residential mortgage loans	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	891,101	–	891,101	–	1,533,935	172
13	Past due exposures	53,438	–	53,438	–	80,157	150
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	**Total**	24,609,844	4,620,005	24,455,702	197,728	16,677,416	70

7 CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

(g) Credit Risk Exposures by Asset Classes and by Risk Weights - STC approach

		As at 31 December 2017										
		0% HK$'000	10% HK$'000	20% HK$'000	35% HK$'000	50% HK$'000	75% HK$'000	100% HK$'000	150% HK$'000	250% HK$'000	Others HK$'000	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM) HK$'000
1	Sovereign exposures	336,868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336,868
2	PSE exposures	–	–	100,029	–	23,390	–	–	–	–	–	123,419
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	–	–	100,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,029
2b	Of which foreign PSEs	–	–	–	–	23,390	–	–	–	–	–	23,390
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Bank exposures	–	–	4,221,467	–	7,750,540	–	–	–	–	–	11,972,007
5	Securities firm exposures	–	–	–	–	200,091	–	26,654	–	–	–	226,745
6	Corporate exposures	–	–	–	–	612,554	–	8,515,663	896,260	–	–	10,024,477
7	CIS exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cash items	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Regulatory retail exposures	–	–	–	–	–	25,375	–	–	–	–	25,375
11	Residential mortgage loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	462,545	–	428,556	–	891,101
13	Past due exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,438	–	–	53,438
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	**Total**	336,868	–	4,321,496	–	8,586,575	25,375	9,004,862	949,698	428,556	–	23,653,430

8 COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK ("CCR")

(a) Qualitative Disclosures related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk is defined as the risk that a counterparty could default before the final settlement of the cash flows of derivatives or securities financing transactions.

Pre-settlement credit risk for traded products arising from a counterparty potentially defaulting on its obligations is quantified by evaluation of the market price, plus potential future exposure.

Issuer default risk that may also arise from derivatives, notes and securities are generally measured based on jump-to-default computations.

The Company's Credit Risk Policy and related standards set out the Company's overarching requirements for guarantees and Traded Products.

Credit limits and exposures to counterparties are subject to the Company's overarching credit risk management framework. Counterparties are assessed individually using an internal rating model and assigned credit risk ratings. After the credit exposures are assessed, credit limits are proposed by the business unit, and are approved by the credit risk function after an independent credit assessment.

The Company actively monitors and manages our exposure to counterparties in OTC derivative trades to protect our balance sheet in the event of a counterparty default. Counterparty risk exposures that may be adversely affected by market risk events are identified, reviewed and acted upon by management, and highlighted to the appropriate risk management committees.

Furthermore, the Company enters into master netting / collateral arrangements with counterparties where it is appropriate and feasible to mitigate counterparty risk.

The Company's Credit Risk Policy provide the definition and management of specific wrong-way risk (SWWR). SWWR arises when the credit exposure of a counterparty (from the traded product transaction) directly correlates with the probability of default of the counterparty. An example of SWWR is when a counterparty buys or sells its own equity share.

The Company does not have external credit ratings, which thus have no impact on the Company's collateral obligations under derivative contracts.

8 COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK ("CCR") (CONTINUED)

(b) Analysis of Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (Other than those to CCPs) by Approaches

		As at 31 December 2017					
		Replacement cost (RC) HK$'000	PEE HK$'000	Effect EPE HK$'000	Alpha (α) used for computing default risk exposure HK$'000	Default risk exposure after CRM HK$'000	RWA HK$'000
1	CEM	19,535	18,048	–	N/A	37,583	20,447
2	IMM (CCR) approach	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Simple Approach (for SFTs)	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Comprehensive Approach (for SFTs)	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	VaR (for SFTs)	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	**Total**	19,535	18,048	–	–	37,583	20,447

(c) CVA Capital Charge

		As at 31 December 2017	
		EAD post CRM HK$'000	RWA HK$'000
	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the advanced CVA method		
1	(i) VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)	–	–
2	(ii) Stressed VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)	–	–
3	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the standardized CVA method	37,583	22,063
4	**Total**	37,583	22,063

8 COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK ("CCR") (CONTINUED)

(d) Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (Other than those to CCPs) by Asset Classes and by Risk Weights – for STC approach

		As at 31 December 2017										
	Risk Weight / Exposure class	0% HK$'000	10% HK$'000	20% HK$'000	35% HK$'000	50% HK$'000	75% HK$'000	100% HK$'000	150% HK$'000	250% HK$'000	Others HK$'000	Total default risk exposure after CRM HK$'000
1	Sovereign exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	PSE exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Bank exposures	–	–	225	–	33,271	–	–	–	–	–	33,496
5	Securities firm exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Corporate exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,087	–	–	–	4,087
7	CIS exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Regulatory retail exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Residential mortgage loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Significant exposures to commercial entities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	**Total**	–	–	225	–	33,271	–	4,087	–	–	–	37,583

(e) Composition of Collateral for Counterparty Default Risk Exposures (including those for Contracts or Transactions Cleared through CCPs)

	As at 31 December 2017					
	Derivative contracts				SFTs	
	Fair value of recognized collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of recognized collateral received HK$'000	Fair value of posted collateral HK$'000
	Segregated HK$'000	Unsegregated HK$'000	Segregated HK$'000	Unsegregated HK$'000		
Cash – domestic currency	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash – other currencies	–	3,676	–	–	–	–
Total	–	3,676	–	–	–	–

9 MARKET RISK

(a) Qualitative Disclosures

Market risk is the risk of loss on assets, liabilities and commitments arising from the net effect of changes in market rates, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Market risk exposures are coming from either Trading book or Banking book.

Trading book consists of:

- proprietary positions in financial instruments taken for short-term resale or to benefit in the short term from actual or expected differences between the buying and selling prices or from other price or interest rate variations;
- positions arising from the execution of trade orders from customers and market making;
- positions taken to hedge other elements of the trading book.

Banking book consists of:

- positions other than those categorised under the trading book.

The Company's approach to market risk management is formulated on the following building blocks:

- Market Risk Policies
- Market Risk Systems
- Market Risk Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting

The Company's market risk policies are designed to identify and analyse these market risks so as to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adhere to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. Such policy is a compilation of sets of market risk related policies to govern the market risk profile of the Company and to ensure that market risk management strategies are effectively implemented for the Company. The Company has market risk management policies on foreign exchange, interest rate, debt securities and liquidity.

The level of sophistication of the Company's risk management information systems is commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's business activities.

Market risk limits are put in place to control the Company's exposure to various quantifiable market risks associated with its business activities. Risk limits are set in line with the Company's risk appetite and are suitable for the size and complexity of the Company's business activities and compatible with the sophistication of its products and services. Market risk limits are reviewed at least annually to ensure its adequacy and appropriateness under the prevailing business environment. As and when the portfolio or market conditions change significantly, underlying assumptions for establishing the limits will then be reviewed in the context of changes in strategy, or according to the risk tolerance of the Company, market conditions, and regulatory requirement etc. Market risk exposures are monitored on a frequent basis.

Stress testing is an essential tool for the Company to manage market risk and is run on interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity on a regular basis. It helps alert the Company's management to adverse unexpected outcomes related to a variety of risks to which the Company is exposed, and provides an indication of the amount of financial resources (including capital and liquidity) that might be necessary to absorb losses caused by, or to withstand, severe stressed conditions.

9 MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

(b) Market Risk under Standardized Approach

		31 December 2017
		RWA HK$'000
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	9,675
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	–
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	950,175
4	Commodity exposures	–
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	–
6	Delta-plus approach	–
7	Other approach	–
8	Securitization exposures	–
9	**Total**	959,850

10. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is inherent in our business activities and it may arise from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems, or from external events.

The Company's objective is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, taking into account the markets the Company operates in, the characteristics of the businesses as well as our economic and regulatory environment.

The Company's approach to operational risk management comprises the following building blocks:

- Policies

The Company Operational Risk Management ("ORM") Policy sets our overall approach for managing operational risk in a structured, systematic and consistent manner.

There are policies in place to govern ORM practices across the Company. These include corporate operational risk policies that are owned by the respective corporate oversight and control functions. The key policies address risk areas relating to technology, compliance, fraud, money laundering, financing of terrorisms and sanctions, new product and outsourcing.

- Risk Methodologies

The Company adopts the Basic Indicator Approach to compute operational risk regulatory capital.

10. OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

To manage and control operational risk, we use various tools including risk and control self-assessment, operational risk event management and key risk indicator monitoring.

Risk and control self-assessment is conducted by each business or support unit to identify key operational risk and assess the effectiveness of internal controls. When control issues are identified, the units develop action plans and track the resolution of the issues.

Operational risk events, including any significant incidents that may impact the Company's reputation, must be reported. Key risk indicators with pre-defined escalation triggers are employed to facilitate risk monitoring in a forward looking manner.

Additional methodologies are in place to address subject-specific risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

Technology risk
Information technology risk is managed through an enterprise technology risk approach. This covers risk governance, communication, monitoring, assessment, mitigation and acceptance, and is supported by a set of information security policies and standards, control processes and risk mitigation programs.

We have also established policies and standards to manage and address cyber security risk. To enhance the management of this risk, the Company has appointed a Technology Risk Management Officer who is responsible for our cyber security risk management strategy and program.

Compliance risk
Compliance risk refers to the risk of the Company not being able to successfully conduct our business because of any failure to comply with laws, regulatory requirements, industry codes or standards of business and professional conduct applicable to the financial sector.

This includes, in particular, laws and regulations applicable to the licensing and conducting of banking or other financial businesses, financial crime such as anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, fraud and bribery/corruption. We maintain a compliance program designed to identify, assess, measure, mitigate and report on such risks through a combination of policy and relevant systems and controls.

The Company also provides relevant training and implements assurance processes. We strongly believe in the need to promote a strong compliance culture as well, and this is developed through the leadership of our Board and senior management.

Fraud risk
The Company has established minimum standards for our business and support units to prevent, detect, investigate and remediate fraud and related events. These standards are implemented at the unit levels and aim to provide end-to-end management for fraud and related issues within the Company.

10. OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Money laundering, financing of terrorism and sanctions risks

There are minimum standards for our business and support units to mitigate and manage our actual and/or potential exposure to money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions, corruption, or other illicit financial activities. Accountabilities have also been established for the protection of the Company's assets and reputation, as well as the interests of our customers and shareholders.

New product and outsourcing risks

Each new product, service or outsourcing initiative is subject to a risk review and sign-off process, where relevant risks are identified and assessed by departments independent of the risk-taking unit proposing the product or service.

Other mitigation programs

To manage business disruptions effectively, business continuity management is vital as part of the Company's risk mitigation program.

A robust crisis management and business continuity management program is in place within essential business services for unforeseen events. Planning for business resilience includes the identification of key business processes via Business Impact Analysis as well as the documentation and maintenance of our Business Continuity Plan ("BCP").

The Company's BCP aims to minimize the impact of business interruption stemming from severe loss scenarios, and provide a reasonable level of service until normal business operations are resumed. Within the crisis management structure, we have in place an incident management process. This covers the situation from the point it begins and the crisis is declared to when the relevant committees or teams are activated to manage the crisis.

Exercises are conducted at least annually, simulating different scenarios to test our BCPs and crisis management protocol. These scenarios include technology issues affecting essential banking services across the Company, natural disasters with wide geographical impact, safety-at-risk incidents (e.g. terrorism) and other events leading to significant business disruption. The effectiveness of these exercises, as well as the Company's business continuity readiness, our alignment to regulatory guidelines and our disclosure of residual risks, are communicated with the Operations and Technology Committee.

To mitigate losses from specific unexpected and significant event risks, the Company purchases insurance policies from third-party insurers. The Company has acquired insurance policies relating to crime and professional indemnity; director and officer liability; property damage and business interruption; and general liability.

Processes, systems and reports

Robust internal control processes and systems are integral to identifying, monitoring, managing and reporting operational risk. All units are responsible for the day-to-day management of operational risk in their products, processes, systems and activities, in accordance with the various frameworks and policies. The Operations and Technology Committee and other corporate oversight and control functions oversee and monitor the effectiveness of operational risk management, assess key operational risk issues with the units to determine the impact across the Company, and report and/or escalate key operational risks to relevant senior management and Board-level committees with recommendations on appropriate risk mitigation strategies.

11 INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK

In accordance with the prudential return "Interest Rate Risk Exposures" issued by the HKMA, the Company calculated, on a quarterly basis, the impact on earnings over the next 12 months under a scenario that interest rate would rise 200 basis points.

	2017 **$'000**	2016 $'000
HKD	**33,000**	44,000
USD	**44,000**	38,000
RMB	**13,000**	9,000

12 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

International claims are exposures of counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated. Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate international claims are shown as follows:

			Non-bank private sector		
	Banks	**Official sector**	**Non-bank financial institution**	**Non-financial private sector**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2017:					
Developed countries	906,828	–	188,284	73,071	1,168,183
Offshore centers	412,052	298,379	2,555,833	2,879,513	6,145,777
of which Hong Kong SAR	296,153	298,379	2,555,833	2,879,513	6,029,877
Developing Asia and Pacific	6,406,037	–	736,718	10,742,684	17,885,439
of which China	6,406,037	–	736,718	10,516,277	17,659,032
	7,724,917	298,379	3,480,835	13,695,268	25,199,399

			Non-bank private sector		
	Banks	**Official sector**	**Non-bank financial institution**	**Non-financial private sector**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2016:					
Developed countries	1,508,705	–	67,001	32	1,575,738
Offshore centers	1,400,160	129,739	1,780,193	3,605,495	6,915,587
of which Hong Kong SAR	1,270,736	129,739	1,780,193	3,485,153	6,665,821
Developing Asia and Pacific	4,353,152	–	660,143	7,595,038	12,608,333
of which China	4,352,736	–	660,143	7,370,624	12,383,503
	7,262,017	129,739	2,507,337	11,200,565	21,099,658

The geographical analysis has taken into account of transfer of risk.

13 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The operating results, assets and liabilities of the Company were attributable to its business in Hong Kong.

Senior management allocated resources and assessed the performance of the business as a whole and thus there was only one reportable segment. Therefore, no additional reportable segment and geographical information were presented.

14 NON-BANK MAINLAND EXPOSURES

The analysis of non-bank Mainland China exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures defined by the HKMA under the Disclosure Rules with reference to the HKMA return in respect of non-bank Mainland China exposures.

At 31 December 2017	On-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Off-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Total exposures HK$'000
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	2,192,135	117,231	2,309,366
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	562,229	–	562,229
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	5,168,755	92,384	5,261,139
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	921,982	203,200	1,125,182
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	443,400	–	443,400
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	3,299,984	266,600	3,566,584
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	2,109,161	1,361	2,110,522
	14,697,646	680,776	15,378,422
Total assets after provision	24,969,602		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	58.86%		

14 NON-BANK MAINLAND EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2016	On-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Off-balance sheet exposure HK$'000	Total exposures HK$'000
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	1,933,186	–	1,933,186
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	401,532	–	401,532
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	3,140,738	21,713	3,162,451
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	278,358	310,188	588,546
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	201,937	–	201,937
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	3,525,556	279,932	3,805,488
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	2,876,483	–	2,876,483
	12,357,790	611,833	12,969,623
Total assets after provision	21,079,131		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	58.63%		

15 CURRENCY CONCENTRATIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries had the following net foreign currency exposures which exceeded 10% of the net foreign currency exposure in all currencies:

	USD $'000 HK$ equivalent	RMB $'000 HK$ equivalent	Other foreign currencies $'000 HK$ equivalent	Total foreign currencies $'000 HK$ equivalent
At 31 December 2017				
Spot assets	**19,119,477**	**1,500,492**	**1,386,128**	**22,006,097**
Spot liabilities	**(18,129,828)**	**(2,729,335)**	**(543,509)**	**(21,402,672)**
Forward purchases	**836,130**	**407,575**	**–**	**1,243,705**
Forward sales	**(399,632)**	**–**	**(850,159)**	**(1,249,791)**
Net long/(short) non-structural position	**1,426,147**	**(821,268)**	**(7,540)**	**597,339**
At 31 December 2016				
Spot assets	12,359,877	1,412,929	533,707	14,306,513
Spot liabilities	(10,795,118)	(3,503,265)	(442,309	(14,740,692)
Forward purchases	357,129	1,090,131	–	1,447,260
Forward sales	(1,114,806)	–	(87,992)	(1,202,798)
Net long/(short) non-structural position	807,082	(1,000,205)	3,406	(189,717)

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, there was no net structural position.

16 LIQUIDITY RATIO

The Company has complied with the LMR requirement in accordance with Banking (Liquidity) Rules which set a minimum requirement of 25%. The average liquidity ratio for the twelve-month period represented the simple average of each calendar month's average LMR, which was computed on a "single company" basis as required by the HKMA for regulatory reporting purposes.

	2017 %	2016 %
Average liquidity ratio for the year	**51**	54

Approach to Liquidity Risk Management

Objectives, framework and process are in place for risk governance, measurement and monitoring of the Group's liquidity risk. Details of the Group's liquidity risk management approach are delineated in the 2017 annual financial statements.

17 FURTHER ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Individually impaired loans and advances, overdue loans and advances, individually assessed and collectively assessed loan impairment allowances, in respect of industry sectors representing not less than 10% of gross loans and advances to customers are analysed as follows:

	31 December 2017			
	Individually impaired loans and advances HK$'000	**Overdue loans and advances HK$'000**	**Individually assessed loan impairment allowances HK$'000**	**Collectively assessed loan impairment allowances HK$'000**
Financial concerns	–	–	–	(13,175)
Property development	–	–	–	(8,366)
Property investment	–	–	–	(3,520)
Manufacturing	–	–	–	(3,637)
Wholesale and retail trade	(6,990)	(6,990)	(6,990)	(2,788)

	31 December 2016			
	Individually impaired loans and advances HK$'000	Overdue loans and advances HK$'000	Individually assessed loan impairment allowances HK$'000	Collectively assessed loan impairment allowances HK$'000
Financial concerns	–	–	–	(8,787)
Wholesale and retail trade	–	–	–	(4,186)
Property development	–	–	–	(5,771)
Manufacturing	–	–	–	(7,400)

18 OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED ASSETS

(a) Overdue loans and advances to customers

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

	As at 31 December 2017		As at 31 December 2016	
	HK$'000	**% of gross loans and advances to customers**	HK$'000	% of gross loans and advances to customers
Six months or less but over three months	85,144	0.56	–	–
One year or less but over six months	189,038	1.23	–	–
	274,182	1.79	–	–
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of the above overdue loans and advances	220,743		–	
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	–		–	
Covered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	–		–	
Uncovered portion of the above overdue loans and advances	274,182		–	

(b) Rescheduled loans and advances

There were no rescheduled loans and advances as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

(c) Repossessed assets

There were no repossessed assets as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

(d) Overdue other assets

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

In HK$'000	**As at 31 December 2017**	As at 31 December 2016
Six months or less but over three months	**183**	–
	183	–