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This announcement and the listing documents attached hereto have been published for information purposes only as required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) and do not constitute an invitation or offer to acquire, purchase or subscribe for securities. Neither this announcement nor anything referred to herein (including the listing documents attached hereto) forms the basis for any contract or commitment whatsoever. For the avoidance of doubt, the publication of this announcement and the listing documents attached hereto shall not be deemed to be an offer of securities made pursuant to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of the Issuer (as defined below) for the purposes of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) nor shall it constitute an advertisement, invitation or document containing an invitation to the public to enter into or offer to enter into an agreement to acquire, dispose of, subscribe for or underwrite securities for the purposes of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Any Notes (as defined below) that may be issued under the Programme will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold to non-U.S. persons within the United States. This announcement is not for distribution, directly or indirectly, in or into the United States.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Issuer and the Bank (as defined below) confirm that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Listing Rules) only and are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer and the Bank confirm that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

PUBLICATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL OFFERING CIRCULAR AND PRICING SUPPLEMENT

**Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch (the “Issuer”)
U.S. \$300,000,000 1.625 per cent. Green Notes due 2024 (Stock Code: 4483)
(the “Notes”)
under the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme
(the “Programme”)**

Established by Bank of China Limited



中國銀行

BANK OF CHINA

**中國銀行股份有限公司
BANK OF CHINA LIMITED**

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People’s Republic of China with limited liability)

(the “Bank”)

(Stock Code: 3988 and 4619 (Preference Shares))

Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

Bank of China	Bank of China (Hong Kong)	BOC International	Agricultural Bank of China Limited Hong Kong Branch
Bank of Communications	BNP PARIBAS	CCB International	China Construction Bank (Asia)
China Construction Bank (Europe) S.A.	China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd., Hong Kong Branch	Citigroup	CLSA
Crédit Agricole CIB	DBS Bank Ltd.	Goldman Sachs	HSBC
J.P. Morgan	Mizuho Securities		UBS

This announcement is issued pursuant to Rule 37.39A of the Listing Rules.

Reference is made to the notice of listing of the Notes on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited dated 16 February 2022 published by the Issuer.

The supplemental offering circular dated 23 September 2021, which supplements the offering circular dated 12 April 2021 in relation to the Programme and and the pricing supplement dated 9 February 2022 in relation to the Notes are appended to this announcement.

**The Board of Directors of
Bank of China Limited**

Beijing, PRC
17 February 2022

As at the date of this announcement, the directors of the Bank are: Liu Liange, Liu Jin, Wang Wei, Lin Jingzhen, Zhao Jie, Xiao Lihong*, Wang Xiaoya*, Zhang Jiangang*, Chen Jianbo*, Wang Changyun#, Angela Chao#, Jiang Guohua#, Martin Cheung Kong Liao#, Chen Chunhua# and Chui Sai Peng Jose#.*

* *Non-executive Directors*

Independent Non-executive Directors

Appendix 1
Supplemental Offering Circular dated 23 September 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS OFFERING IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE EITHER (1) QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS (“QIBs”) UNDER RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (AS DEFINED BELOW) (“RULE 144A”) OR (2) NON-U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (AS DEFINED BELOW) (“REGULATION S”)) PURCHASING THE SECURITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S.

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Confirmation of Your Representation: In order to be eligible to view the attached document or make an investment decision with respect to the securities, investors must be either (I) QIBs (within the meaning of Rule 144A) or (II) non-U.S. persons eligible to purchase the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S. By accepting this e-mail and accessing the attached document, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that (1) you and any customers you represent are either (a) QIBs or (b) non-U.S. persons eligible to purchase the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S and that the electronic e-mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States and (2) that you consent to the delivery of such attached document by electronic transmission.

The attached document has been made available to you in electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of transmission and consequently none of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers, the Dealers nor their respective affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents and each person who controls any Relevant Obligor, any Arranger, any Dealer or their respective affiliates accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any discrepancies between the document distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version. We will provide a hard copy version to you upon request.

THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT). THIS OFFERING IS MADE IN OFFSHORE TRANSACTIONS PURSUANT TO REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT.

Nothing in this electronic transmission constitutes an offer or an invitation by or on behalf of each Relevant Obligor, the Arrangers or the Dealers to subscribe for or purchase any of the securities described therein, and access has been limited so that it shall not constitute in the United States or elsewhere directed selling efforts (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act). If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and an Arranger, a Dealer or any affiliate of it is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by it or such affiliate on behalf of each Relevant Obligor in such jurisdiction.

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YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED TO AND YOU MAY NOT FORWARD OR DELIVER THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT, ELECTRONICALLY OR OTHERWISE, TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR REPRODUCE SUCH DOCUMENT IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

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BANK OF CHINA LIMITED

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)



U.S.\$40,000,000,000

Medium Term Note Programme

This Supplement (the “**Supplement**”) to the offering circular dated 12 April 2021 (the “**Principal Offering Circular**”, together with this Supplement, the “**Offering Circular**”) is prepared in connection with the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”) established by Bank of China Limited (the “**Bank**”). Terms defined in the Principal Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. This Supplement is supplemental to, forms part of and should be read in conjunction with, the Principal Offering Circular (a copy of which is attached as Annex I hereto), including the information incorporated by reference in the Principal Offering Circular as described therein.

Application has been made to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”) for the listing of the Programme under which Notes may be issued by way of debt issues to professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) (“**Professional Investors**”) only on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange during the 12-month period after the date of the Principal Offering Circular. The Offering Circular is for distribution to Professional Investors only.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not reviewed the contents of the Offering Circular, other than to ensure that the prescribed form disclaimer and responsibility statements, and a statement limiting distribution of this Offering Circular to Professional Investors only have been reproduced in the Offering Circular. Listing of the Programme and the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the commercial merits or credit quality of the Programme, the Notes or the Relevant Obligor(s) or quality of disclosure in the Offering Circular. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take no responsibility for the contents of the Offering Circular, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of the Offering Circular.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Relevant Obligor(s) confirm that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Relevant Obligor(s) confirm that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

The Offering Circular includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Relevant Obligor(s). The Relevant Obligor(s) each accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (“**Moody's**”), S&P Global Ratings (“**S&P**”) and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“**Fitch**”) have assigned a rating of “A1”, “A” and “A” to the Programme, respectively. The rating is only correct as at the date of this Supplement. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction, revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks and may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the information contained in the Offering Circular and in the applicable Pricing Supplement and the merits and risks of investing in a particular issue of Notes in the context of their financial position and particular circumstances. Investors also should have the financial capacity to bear the risks associated with an investment in the Notes. Investors should not purchase the Notes unless they understand and are able to bear risks associated with the Notes. The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of the Relevant Obligor(s) to each fulfil its obligations in respect of the Notes are discussed under “*Risk Factors*” in this Supplement and in the Principal Offering Circular.

Certain facts and statistics in the Offering Circular relating to the PRC, its economy and its banking industry have been extracted from third party sources. The Relevant Obligor(s) each confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by such third parties, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. Such information however has not been independently verified by the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers and the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, affiliates or advisers and, therefore, none of them makes any representation as to the accuracy of such facts and statistics or information, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside the PRC and may not be complete or up-to-date.

The Notes and the Guarantee of the Notes, if applicable, have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and the Notes may include Bearer Notes that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Accordingly, the Notes are being offered and sold only (i) in the United States to QIBs as defined in Rule 144A and (ii) outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in accordance with Regulation S. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold, or, in the case of Bearer Notes, delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Registered Notes are subject to certain restrictions on transfer. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. The applicable pricing supplement in respect of such Series of Notes will specify any such restrictions. See “*Subscription and Sale*”, “*Transfer Restrictions*” in the Principal Offering Circular and the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification: Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to Sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time including by any subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time (together, the “**SFA**”), unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Relevant Obligor(s) each has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”)) and “Excluded Investment Products” (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Arranger and Dealer

Bank of China

The date of this Supplement is 23 September 2021.

The Bank (as to itself and the Group) and each Subsidiary Issuer (as to itself) having made all reasonable enquiries confirms that to its best knowledge and belief (i) this Offering Circular contains all information with respect to each Subsidiary Issuer and its subsidiaries (the “**Relevant Subsidiary Group**”), the Bank and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “**Group**”) and the Notes and the Guarantee of the Notes, as applicable, which is material in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes; (ii) the statements contained herein relating to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the Notes are in every material respect true and accurate and not misleading and there are no other facts in relation to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Relevant Subsidiary Group or the Notes, the omission of which would, in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, make any statement in this Offering Circular misleading in any material respect; (iii) the statements of intention, opinion and belief or expectation contained in this Offering Circular with regard to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer and the Relevant Subsidiary Group are honestly and reasonably made or held, have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances; and (iv) all reasonable enquiries have been made by the Bank and each Subsidiary Issuer to ascertain such facts and to verify the accuracy of all such information and statements.

Each Series (as defined herein) of Notes will be issued on the terms set out herein under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” as amended and/or supplemented by the Pricing Supplement specific to such Series. This Offering Circular must be read and construed together with any amendments or supplements hereto and with any information incorporated by reference herein and, in relation to any Series of Notes, must be read and construed together with the relevant Pricing Supplement.

The distribution of this Offering Circular and any Pricing Supplement and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers or the Dealers represents that this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by any Relevant Obligor, the Arrangers or the Dealers, which would permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement in any jurisdiction where action for such purposes is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and none of this Offering Circular, any Pricing Supplement or any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

There are restrictions on the offer and sale of the Notes and the circulation of documents relating thereto, in certain jurisdictions including, but not limited to, the United States of America, the EEA, the UK, the PRC, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, and to persons connected therewith.

The Notes may be offered or sold (i) in the United States only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act, in which case each such purchaser must be able to make, and will be deemed to have made, certain acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements as set forth in this Offering Circular in respect of such Series of Notes, and/or (ii) outside the United States, to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. Any additional restrictions on the sale or transfer of any Series of Notes will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement for such Notes.

If Notes are being offered or sold to U.S. persons or in the United States, prospective investors are hereby notified that sellers of such Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The Arranger and Dealer, through their respective selling agents, may arrange for the offer and resale of such Notes to U.S. persons or persons in the United States who are QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of Notes and on the distribution of this Offering Circular, see “*Subscription and Sale*” in the Principal Offering Circular and the relevant Pricing Supplement.

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission in the United States or any other U.S. regulatory authority, nor has any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering of Notes or the accuracy or the adequacy of this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

This Offering Circular is being submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Notes being offered hereby. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorised. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

MiFID II product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “*MiFID II Product Governance*” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration such target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MiFIR product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “*UK MiFIR Product Governance*” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

PRIIPs/IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled “*Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors*”, the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled “*Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors*”, the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”); (ii) a

customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification: Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to Sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time including by any subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time (together, the “SFA”), unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Relevant Obligor(s) each has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “CMP Regulations 2018”)) and “Excluded Investment Products” (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents, which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “*Information Incorporated by Reference*”). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Offering Circular.

Listing of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Bank, the Branch Issuer, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Group, the Relevant Subsidiary Group or the Notes. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Bank, the Branch Issuer, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Group, the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. See “*Risk Factors*” herein and in the Principal Offering Circular for a discussion of certain factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Notes.

No person has been authorised by any Relevant Obligor, any Arranger or any Dealer to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme and the sale of Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by any Relevant Obligor, any Arranger or any Dealer.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Note shall, in any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained in this Offering Circular is true subsequent to the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change, or any event reasonably likely to involve any adverse change, in the prospects or financial or trading position of the any Relevant Obligor since the date thereof or, if later, the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any Pricing Supplement constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes and should not be considered as a recommendation by any Relevant Obligor, the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any director, officer, employee, advisor, representative, agent or affiliate of any such person or any of them that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of each Relevant Obligor.

The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time under the Programme will not exceed U.S.\$40,000,000,000 (and for this purpose, any Notes denominated in another currency shall be translated into United States dollars at the date of the agreement to issue such Notes calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Dealer Agreement). The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes, which may be outstanding at any one time under the Programme, may be increased from time to time, subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Dealer Agreement as defined under “*Subscription and Sale*” in the Principal Offering Circular and the relevant Pricing Supplement.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF ANY TRANCHE OF NOTES, THE DEALER OR DEALERS (IF ANY) NAMED AS THE STABILISATION MANAGER(S) (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISATION MANAGER(S)) IN THE APPLICABLE PRICING SUPPLEMENT MAY OVER ALLOT NOTES OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AFTER THE RELEVANT ISSUE DATE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO OBLIGATION ON SUCH STABILISATION MANAGER(S) TO DO THIS. SUCH STABILISATION, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME, AND MUST BE BROUGHT TO AN END AFTER A LIMITED PERIOD. SUCH STABILISATION SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND RULES.

None of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agents has separately verified the information contained in this Offering Circular. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agent or any director, officer, employee, advisor, representative, agent or affiliate of any such person makes any representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Offering Circular. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agent or any director, officer, employee, advisor, representative, agent or affiliate of any such person accepts any responsibility for the contents of this Offering Circular or for any other statement made or purported to be made by the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, any Agent, or any director, officer, employee, advisor, representative, agent or affiliate of any such person or on its behalf in connection with any Relevant Obligor, the Notes or the issue and offering of the Notes. The Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee and each Agent accordingly disclaim all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Offering Circular or any such statement.

This Offering Circular does not describe all of the risks and investment considerations (including those relating to each investor’s particular circumstances) of an investment in Notes of a particular issue. Each potential purchaser of the Notes should refer to and consider carefully the relevant Pricing Supplement for each particular issue of Notes, which may describe additional risks and investment considerations associated with such Notes. The risks and investment considerations identified in this Offering Circular and the applicable Pricing Supplement are provided as general information only. Investors should consult their own financial and legal advisors as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in an issue of Notes and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information provided or incorporated by reference in connection with the Programme are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any Relevant Obligor or any of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person that any recipient, of this Offering Circular or of any such information, should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of the Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Group and the Relevant Subsidiary Group. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Offering Circular and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation, as it deems necessary. None of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any director, officer, employee, advisor, representative, agent or affiliate of any such person undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Group or the Relevant Subsidiary Group during the life of the arrangements contemplated by

this Offering Circular nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of them. In this Offering Circular, where information has been presented in thousands or millions of units, amounts may have been rounded up or down. Accordingly, totals of columns or rows of numbers in tables may not be equal to the apparent total of the individual items and actual numbers may differ from those contained herein due to rounding.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information as at and for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020 in the Offering Circular has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020. The financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2021 in the Offering Circular has been derived from the unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information of the Group as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021.

There are certain new accounting standards adopted by the Bank since 1 January 2021. Please refer to “Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Information – I. Basis of Preparation and Principal Accounting Policies” - 1. Standards and amendments effective in 2021 relevant to and adopted by the Group of the Group’s unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021 for details of such accounting standards.

The unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2021 of the Group has not been audited but reviewed by the Bank’s international auditor in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity”. Such financial information should not be relied upon by investors to provide the same quality of information associated with information that has been subject to an audit. Investors should exercise caution when using such data to evaluate the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operation. Such unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2021 of the Group should not be taken as an indication of the expected business, financial condition, results of operations and results of the Group for the full financial year ending 31 December 2021.

The audited and unaudited but reviewed consolidated financial statements of the Bank referred to above have been published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and are incorporated by reference into the Principal Offering Circular attached as Annex I to this Supplement (see the section of the Principal Offering Circular headed “*Information Incorporated by Reference*”).

In accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Measures for the Selection and Appointment of Accounting Firms by State-owned Financial Enterprises of the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the Bank engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP as the Bank’s domestic auditor and external auditor for internal control audit for 2021, providing audit services on its financial statements and internal control pursuant to Chinese Accounting Standards (“CAS”), and engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers as the Bank’s international auditor for 2021, providing financial statement audit services pursuant to the IFRS. Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP and Ernst & Young (together referred to as “**Ernst & Young**”) have ceased to act as external auditors of the Bank. The Bank has received a written confirmation from Ernst & Young that there are no matters which needs to be brought to the attention of the investors of the Bank in relation to the change of external auditor of the Bank. The Board has also confirmed that there is no disagreement between Ernst & Young and the Bank, and there are no other matters in respect of the retirement of Ernst & Young and the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers that need to be brought to the attention of investors of the Bank. The unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021 of the Group have been reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity”.

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SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE BANK

The summary financial information set forth below has been extracted from the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020 and the Group's unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021. It should also be read in conjunction with any other information incorporated into this Offering Circular (see "Information Incorporated by Reference" in the Offering Circular).

Pursuant to the Notice on strictly implementing the accounting standards for business enterprises and strengthening the annual report of enterprises in 2020 (關於嚴格執行企業會計準則切實加強企業2020年年報工作的通知財會(2021)2號), in respect of the financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021, the Group reclassified the financing charges from credit card repayment by instalment from net fee and commission income to interest income for the six months ended 30 June 2021. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were also similarly adjusted; however, the comparative figures as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 have not been adjusted. Investors should therefore exercise caution when comparing the year-to-year financial data of the Bank in relation to such line items for the six months ended 30 June 2021 and the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020.

There are certain new accounting standards adopted by the Bank since 1 January 2021. Please refer to "Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Information – I. Basis of Preparation and Principal Accounting Policies" - 1. Standards and amendments effective in 2021 relevant to and adopted by the Group of the Group's unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021 for details of such accounting standards.

The unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2021 of the Group has not been audited but reviewed by the Bank's international auditor in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity". Such financial information should not be relied upon by investors to provide the same quality of information associated with information that has been subject to an audit. Investors should exercise caution when using such data to evaluate the Group's business, financial condition and results of operation. Such unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2021 of the Group should not be taken as an indication of the expected business, financial condition, results of operations and results of the Group for the full financial year ending 31 December 2021.

In accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Measures for the Selection and Appointment of Accounting Firms by State-owned Financial Enterprises of the Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the Bank engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP as the Bank's domestic auditor and external auditor for internal control audit for 2021, providing audit services on its financial statements and internal control pursuant to CAS, and engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers as the Bank's international auditor for 2021, providing financial statement audit services pursuant to the IFRS. Ernst & Young have ceased to act as external auditors of the Bank. The Bank has received a written confirmation from Ernst & Young that there are no matters which needs to be brought to the attention of the investors of the Bank in relation to the change of external auditor of the Bank. The Board has also confirmed that there is no disagreement between Ernst & Young and the Bank, and there are no other matters in respect of the retirement of Ernst & Young and the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers that need to be brought to the attention of investors of the Bank. The unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021 of the Group have been reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity".

Consolidated Income Statement

	For the six months ended 30 June		For the year ended 31 December		
	2021	2020	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(unaudited but reviewed)</i>		<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>
<i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>					
Interest income	386,934	375,930	760,070	758,007 ⁽¹⁾	687,900
Interest expense	(178,161)	(179,035)	(344,152)	(367,957)	(328,194)
Net interest income	208,773	196,895	415,918	390,050⁽¹⁾	359,706
Fee and commission income	52,912	57,021	88,640	88,099 ⁽¹⁾	99,997
Fee and commission expense.....	(6,099)	(6,679)	(13,118)	(14,287) ⁽¹⁾	(12,789)
Net fee and commission income	46,813	50,342	75,522	73,812⁽¹⁾	87,208
Net trading gains	9,754	2,173	8,055	28,563	6,719
Net gains on transfers of financial asset.....	1,852	7,623	9,547	3,477	2,817
Other operating income	35,663	29,950	58,605	54,108	47,356
Operating income	302,855	286,983	567,647	550,010	503,806
Operating expenses.....	(102,357)	(90,946)	(202,411)	(198,269)	(176,979)
Impairment losses on assets.....	(52,945)	(66,484)	(119,016)	(102,153)	(99,294)
Operating profit	147,553	129,553	246,220	249,588	227,533
Share of results of associates and joint ventures..	749	63	158	1,057	2,110
Profit before income tax	148,302	129,616	246,378	250,645	229,643
Income tax expense	(29,755)	(21,804)	(41,282)	(48,754)	(37,208)
Profit for the period/year	118,547	107,812	205,096	201,891	192,435
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank	112,813	100,917	192,870	187,405	180,086
Non-controlling interests	5,734	6,895	12,226	14,486	12,349
	118,547	107,812	205,096	201,891	192,435
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank during the year (expressed in RMB per ordinary share).....					
– Basic	0.36	0.32	0.61	0.61	0.59
– Diluted	0.36	0.32	0.61	0.61	0.59

Note:

- (1) In 2020, the Bank reclassified the financing charges from credit card repayment by instalment from net fee and commission income to interest income. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2019 were restated.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	As at 30 June	As at 31 December		
	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(unaudited but reviewed)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>
<i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>				
Assets				
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	724,911	803,145	565,467	439,931
Balances with central banks	2,254,697	2,076,840	2,078,809	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	1,371,661	939,320	898,959	1,042,358
Government certificates of indebtedness for bank notes issued	173,783	168,608	155,466	145,010
Precious metals	207,914	223,313	206,210	181,203
Derivative financial assets	116,240	171,738	93,335	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net	15,047,714	13,848,304	12,743,425	11,515,764
Financial investments	5,821,520	5,591,117	5,514,062	5,054,551
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	510,583	504,549	518,250	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,174,982	2,107,790	2,218,129	1,879,759
– financial assets at amortised cost	3,135,955	2,978,778	2,777,683	2,804,301
Investments in associates and joint ventures	35,552	33,508	23,210	23,369
Property and equipment	245,998	248,589	244,540	227,394
Investment properties	20,885	22,065	23,108	22,086
Deferred income tax assets	48,650	58,916	44,029	38,204
Other assets	247,802	217,196	179,124	122,226
Total assets	26,317,327	24,402,659	22,769,744	21,267,275
Liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	2,360,341	1,917,003	1,668,046	1,731,209
Due to central banks	895,824	887,811	846,277	907,521
Bank notes in circulation	173,755	168,751	155,609	145,187
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	500,009	411,949	639,675	612,267
Financial liabilities held for trading	12,706	17,912	19,475	14,327
Derivative financial liabilities	121,560	212,052	90,060	99,254
Due to customers	18,227,771	16,879,171	15,817,548	14,883,596
Bonds issued	1,301,561	1,244,403	1,096,087	782,127
Other borrowings	24,264	26,034	28,011	32,761
Current tax liabilities	28,322	55,665	59,102	27,894
Retirement benefit obligations	2,131	2,199	2,533	2,825
Deferred income tax liabilities	6,834	6,499	5,452	4,548
Other liabilities	431,901	410,373	365,173	298,362
Total liabilities	24,086,979	22,239,822	20,793,048	19,541,878

	As at 30 June	As at 31 December		
	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(unaudited but reviewed)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>
	<i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>			
Equity				
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank				
Share capital	294,388	294,388	294,388	294,388
Other equity instruments.....	299,510	277,490	199,893	99,714
Capital reserve.....	136,178	135,973	136,012	142,135
Treasury shares.....	(51)	(8)	(7)	(68)
Other comprehensive income	1,810	4,309	19,613	1,417
Statutory reserves	193,667	193,438	174,762	157,464
General and regulatory reserves.....	269,280	267,981	250,100	231,525
Undistributed profits.....	910,565	864,848	776,940	686,405
	2,105,347	2,038,419	1,851,701	1,612,980
Non-controlling interests.....	125,001	124,418	124,995	112,417
Total equity	2,230,348	2,162,837	1,976,696	1,725,397
Total equity and liabilities.....	26,317,327	24,402,659	22,769,744	21,267,275

RISK FACTORS

The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of each Relevant Obligor to fulfil its obligations in respect of the Notes are discussed under the section “Risk Factors” in the Principal Offering Circular.

The subsection “Risks relating to the PRC Banking Industry – The Group is subject to certain operational requirements as well as guidelines set by the PRC banking regulatory authorities, such as maintaining a capital adequacy ratio” shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

The Group is subject to certain operational requirements as well as guidelines set by the PRC banking regulatory authorities, such as maintaining a capital adequacy ratio

The Group is subject to certain operational requirements and guidelines set by the PRC banking regulatory authorities. CBIRC requires all commercial banks in the PRC to maintain certain financial ratios throughout its operations.

In recent years, CBIRC has issued several regulations and guidelines governing capital adequacy requirements applicable to commercial banks in the PRC. In April 2011, CBIRC promulgated the Guideline Concerning the Implementation of New Regulatory Standards for the PRC Banking Industry to clarify the direction for future regulations and the requirement for prudent regulatory requirements. In June 2012, CBIRC promulgated the CBIRC Capital Regulations which sets out the new requirements for capital adequacy which became effective on 1 January 2013, the minimum capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio for commercial banks to meet by the end of 2018 are 8 per cent., 6 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. On 30 November 2012, CBIRC issued the Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues concerning Transitional Arrangements for the Implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), which sets out the requirements for capital adequacy ratio during the phase-in period. As a domestic systematically important bank and a global systematically important bank, the Group is subject to additional capital requirements of the CBIRC and the Basel Committee. As at 30 June 2021, the Group’s capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (calculated in accordance with the advanced approach under CBIRC Capital Regulations) were 15.61 per cent., 12.72 per cent. and 10.80 per cent., respectively.

Although the Group is currently in compliance with the capital adequacy requirements, there can be no assurance that CBIRC will not issue new regulations to heighten the capital adequacy ratios requirements, particularly in the light of the implementation of the new Basel III. Any change in calculation of capital adequacy ratios by CBIRC may also affect the Group’s compliance with capital adequacy ratios. There can be no assurance that the Group will be able to meet these requirements in the future at all times. If the Bank fails to meet the capital adequacy requirements, CBIRC may require the Bank to take corrective measures, such as restricting the growth of its loans and other assets or restricting its declaration or distribution of dividends. These measures could materially and adversely affect the Bank’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

In order to support its steady growth and development, the Group may need to raise more capital to ensure that its capital adequacy ratios comply with the regulatory requirements. In its capital raising plan in the future, the Group may issue any equity securities that can replenish the Tier 1 capital or any debt securities that can replenish the Tier 2 capital. The Group’s capital-raising ability may be restricted by the Group’s future business, financial condition and results of operations, the Group’s credit rating, regulatory approvals and overall market conditions, including Chinese and global economic, political and other conditions at the time of capital raising.

The subsection “Risks relating to the Group’s Business – If the Group is unable to effectively control and reduce the level of impaired loans and advances in its current loan portfolio and in new loans the Group extends in the future, or if the Group’s allowance for loan impairment losses on loans and advances is insufficient to cover actual loan losses, its financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected” shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

If the Group is unable to effectively control and reduce the level of impaired loans and advances in its current loan portfolio and in new loans the Group extends in the future, or if the Group’s allowance

for loan impairment losses on loans and advances is insufficient to cover actual loan losses, its financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected

The Group's results of operations have been and will continue to be negatively impacted by its impaired loans. According to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), being the set of accounting principles that are applicable to the Group, loans are impaired if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. As at 30 June 2021, the Group's non-performing loans under its five-category loan classification were RMB200.348 billion, representing an NPL ratio of 1.30 per cent. The Group seeks to continue to improve its credit risk management policies, procedures and systems, and has been able to effectively control the level of its impaired loans, despite the financial turmoil in global markets.

The amount of the Group's reported impaired loans and the ratio of the Group's impaired loans to its loans and advances to customers may increase in the future for a variety of reasons, including factors which are beyond the Group's control, such as a slowdown in economic growth and other adverse macroeconomic trends in the PRC or a deterioration in the financial condition or results of operations of the Group's borrowers, which could impair the ability of the Group's borrowers to service their debt. There can be no assurance that the Group will be able to maintain or lower its current impaired loan ratio in the future or that the quality of its existing or future loans and advances to borrowers will not deteriorate. As a result of the PRC Government's economic stimulus programmes, many PRC banks, including the Group, experienced high growth in their loan scale in the past. This increase in bank loans may lead to elevated impaired loan ratios and loan loss provisions as well as increasing strain on the Group's risk management resources, which may affect the quality of its loan portfolio.

As at 30 June 2021, the balance of the Group's allowance for loan impairment losses (including allowance for loans at amortised costs and allowance for loans at fair value through other comprehensive income) was RMB369.168 billion and the coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 184.26 per cent. The Group's allowance for loan impairment losses is affected by various factors, including the quality of the Group's loan portfolio, the Group's borrowers' financial condition, repayment ability and repayment intention, the realisable value of any collateral, the extent of any guarantees, the industry in which the borrower operates, as well as general economic and business conditions. Many of these factors are beyond the Group's control. Furthermore, the adequacy of the Group's allowance for loan impairment depends to a significant extent on the reliability of, and its skills in utilising, its model for determining the level of allowance, as well as its system of data collection. The limitations of the Group's model, its lack of experience in using the model and deficiencies in its data collection system may result in inaccurate and insufficient allowance for impairment losses. As a result, the Group's actual loan impairment losses could prove to be different from its estimates and could exceed its allowance. If the Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances proves insufficient to cover actual losses, it may need to make additional allowance for losses, which could significantly reduce its profit and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth the Group's unaudited but reviewed consolidated debt and capitalisation as at 30 June 2021. Please read this table in conjunction with the Group's unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021 which have been incorporated by reference into the Offering Circular.

	As at 30 June 2021 <i>(Unaudited but reviewed)</i> <i>(RMB million)</i>
Debt⁽¹⁾	
Bonds issued	1,301,561
Other borrowings	24,264
Total debt	1,325,825
Equity	
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank	
Share capital	294,388
Other equity instruments.....	299,510
Capital reserve	136,178
Treasury shares	(51)
Other comprehensive income	1,810
Statutory reserves	193,667
General and regulatory reserves.....	269,280
Undistributed profits.....	910,565
	2,105,347
Non-controlling interests	125,001
Total equity	2,230,348
Total equity and liabilities	26,317,327

Note:

- (1) In addition, as at 30 June 2021, the Group had borrowings from central banks, deposits and money market deposits from customers and other banks, certificates of deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, credit commitments, acceptances, issued letters of guarantee and letters of credit, financial lease commitments and other commitments and contingencies, including outstanding litigation, that arise from its ordinary course of business.

As at 30 June 2021, the registered capital of the Bank was RMB294,387,791,241 divided into 294,387,791,241 ordinary shares of RMB1.00 par value each, all of which had been issued and were fully paid-up, including 210,765,514,846 A Shares and 83,622,276,395 H Shares.

From time to time, the Bank and/or its various offshore branches may issue debt or other regulatory capital securities in various currencies and tenor depending on market conditions.

Except as disclosed in this Offering Circular, there has been no material adverse change in the capitalisation and indebtedness of the Group since 30 June 2021.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK

Overview

The Group is one of the largest state-owned commercial banks in the PRC, which owns a comprehensive financial service platform. Besides the commercial banking business which includes corporate banking, personal banking and financial market business, the Group also operates an investment banking business through BOC International Holdings Limited (“**BOC International**”) and BOC International (China) Company Limited (“**BOCI China**”), an insurance business through Bank of China Group Insurance Company Limited (“**BOCG Insurance**”), BOC Group Life Assurance Company Limited (“**BOC Life**”) and Bank of China Insurance Company Limited (“**BOC Insurance**”), a fund management business through Bank of China Investment Management Co., Ltd. (“**BOCIM**”), direct investment and investment management business through the Bank of China Group Investment Limited (“**BOCG Investment**”), an asset management business through BOC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. (“**BOC Wealth Management**”), a financial leasing, transfer and receiving of financial leasing assets business through BOC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“**BOCL**”), and debt-for-equity conversion and related business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC Financial Asset Investment Co., Ltd. (“**BOC Asset Investment**”). In 2006, after successfully acquiring Singapore Aircraft Leasing Enterprise, a leading company in such business in Asia, the Group changed the acquired company’s name to BOC Aviation Pte. Ltd. and became the first Chinese bank to enter the global aircraft leasing business. In connection with the global offering and the listing of its shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, on 12 May 2016, BOC Aviation Pte. Ltd. was converted to a public company limited by shares and the name was changed to BOC Aviation Limited (“**BOC Aviation**”), which took effect on 19 May 2016. The combination of these businesses has created a universal banking platform that provides the Bank with the ability to offer a broad range of financial products and services and enables it to establish stronger relationships with strategically targeted customers and strengthen customer loyalty.

Established in 1912, the Bank is one of the best-known commercial banks in the PRC. During its more than 100 years of history, the Bank has built one of the most recognised brand names in the PRC through its contributions to the evolution of the PRC commercial banking industry. The Bank has many significant achievements in the PRC commercial banking sector. For example, in 1929, the Bank was the first PRC commercial bank to establish a foreign branch with the opening of its London branch. In addition, in 1985, the Bank offered the first bank card in the PRC. In 1994 and 1995, the Bank’s Hong Kong subsidiary and Macau branch became bank note issuing banks in Hong Kong and Macau, respectively. Furthermore, in 1998, the Bank arranged the first U.S. dollar-denominated syndicated loan for a PRC bank as the lead manager and agent. In 2002, BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange after a special restructuring of 12 banks in Hong Kong. The Bank was the sponsor of the 2008 Olympic Games held in Beijing and is the official commercial banking partner of the 2022 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The Bank was converted into a joint stock company in the PRC in 2004. In 2006, the Bank became listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The Bank celebrated its 100th year anniversary in 2012.

On 4 November 2011, the Bank was included by the Financial Stability Board, an international organisation for financial supervision and consultation, in the list of the 29 global systemically important financial institutions, among which the Bank was the only bank from China and emerging economy countries and regions. From 2011 to 2020, the Bank was listed and designated each year as a global systemically important financial institution, making it the sole financial institution from emerging economies to be listed and designated as such for ten consecutive years.

As at 30 June 2021, the Group’s NPLs totalled RMB200.348 billion, representing a decrease of RMB6.925 billion compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.30 per cent., down 0.16 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The Group’s allowance for loan impairment losses on loans and advances (including allowance for loans at amortised costs and allowance for loans at fair value through other comprehensive income) amounted to RMB369.168 billion, an increase of RMB0.549 billion compared with the prior year-end. The coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 184.26 per cent.

For the six months ended 30 June 2021, the Group recorded a profit for the period of RMB118.547 billion, an increase of 9.96 per cent. compared with the six months ended 30 June 2020. It realised a profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank of RMB112.813 billion, an increase of 11.79 per cent. compared with the six months ended 30 June 2020.

As at 30 June 2021, the Group's total loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB15,416.400 billion, an increase of RMB1,199.923 billion or 8.44 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. Specifically, the Group's RMB loans and advances to customers totalled RMB12,282.921 billion, an increase of RMB 943.931 billion or 8.32 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, while its foreign currency loans amounted to USD485.051 billion, an increase of USD44.050 billion or 9.99 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. As at 30 June 2021, the Group's common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio stood at 10.80 per cent., 12.72 per cent. and 15.61 per cent., respectively, calculated according to the advanced approach under the CBIRC Capital Regulations.

The Bank's Strengths

The Bank's principal strengths include:

Well-Recognised Brand Name

The Bank is one of the most well-known commercial banks in the PRC. In the Bank's over 100 years history, the Bank has successfully built one of the most recognised brand names in the PRC through its contributions to the evolution of the PRC commercial banking industry.

Largest and Rationally Distributed Overseas Network Complementing an Extensive Domestic Network

As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had a total of 11,519 institutions worldwide, including 10,963 institutions in the Chinese Mainland and 556 institutions in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions. Its commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland comprised 10,450 institutions, including 38 tier-1 and direct branches, 370 tier-2 branches and 10,041 outlets.

The Bank's extensive domestic and overseas network enables it to structure and deliver products and services to serve its customers on a global basis and allows it to capture the business opportunities arising from the increasing integration of the PRC into the global economy.

Solid Customer Base and Strong Presence in Attractive Customer Segments

In the PRC, foreign exchange services tend to be utilised by large corporate customers and affluent individuals. Capitalising on the Bank's position as one of the most experienced foreign exchange banks in the PRC and its extensive global network, the Bank has established and continued to maintain strong relationships with leading domestic and international corporations and financial institutions. The Bank also has a strong presence in the retail customer segment.

Universal Banking Platform

In addition to commercial banking, the Bank provides investment banking, insurance and other services through the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, BOC Wealth Management, BOC Asset Investment, BOC International, BOCG Insurance, BOC Insurance, BOCG Investment and BOC Aviation and through the Bank's subsidiaries such as BOCL, BOC Life and BOCIM.

The Bank fully utilises the advantages in its diversified business platform and its subsidiaries embrace the Group's overall strategy to focus on their specialised business areas, establish business linkage, promote cross-selling and product innovation to enhance the synergy across the Group and provide comprehensive and quality financial services to the customers.

Leader in Non-Interest Income and Treasury Businesses with Strong Product Innovation Capabilities

The Bank believes its diversified products and innovation capabilities have enabled it to generate a higher level of non-interest income, thus reducing its reliance on its traditional lending business. The Group's operating income comprises net interest income and non-interest income. In recent years, the Bank has further built upon

its strengths in the trade finance business and co-ordinated the development of traditional businesses such as international settlement and issuance of letters of guarantee, and emerging businesses, such as cross-border Renminbi business and supply chain financing. The Bank has also experienced a steady growth in revenue from the letter of credit, letters of guarantee, factoring and trade finance-related businesses. In addition, the accelerated development of the domestic settlement business has promoted the income growth of settlement and clearing businesses. The Bank has also further developed its insurance agency and pension businesses, which resulted in a substantial increase in income related to agency commission fees. For clearing services, the Bank continuously improved its cross-border Renminbi clearing capabilities and further consolidated its position at the leading edge of international payments. After holding an opening ceremony on 17 April 2019, the Bank's Tokyo Branch formally commenced business as the Renminbi clearing bank in Japan. The Bank also received authorisation to serve as the Renminbi clearing bank in the Philippines, which means that it now accounts for 13 of the world's 27 authorised Renminbi clearing banks and continues to lead its peers. It also ranked first in terms of the number of the Cross-border Inter-bank Payment System (the "CIPS") indirect participants. In the first half of 2021, the Group's cross-border RMB clearing transactions totalled RMB311 trillion, up by more than 35 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year, maintaining the leading place in global markets. The Bank's global markets department offers a broad range of treasury products and services for different customer groups, as well as conducts settlement and related quotation, and 24-hour daily treasury activities through its five trading centres located in Hong Kong, London, New York, Beijing and Shanghai.

The Bank believes its ability to offer innovative financial solutions to its customers, which provides it with a competitive advantage over other PRC commercial banks.

Experienced Senior Management Team

The Bank's senior management team has extensive experience in the banking and financial services. The Bank's Chairman, Mr. Liu Liange, has served as Chairman of the board of directors of the Bank (the "**Board of Directors**") since July 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors from October 2018 to July 2019 and President of the Bank from August 2018 to June 2019. Mr. Liu served as Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China from July 2015 to June 2018. Mr. Liu served as Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China from March 2007 to February 2015. He also served as Director of the African Export-Import Bank from September 2007 to February 2015, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sino-Italian Mandarin Capital Partners from March 2009 to June 2015, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Regional Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (Asia) from March 2014 to May 2015. Mr. Liu worked in the People's Bank of China ("**PBOC**") for many years, successively serving as Deputy Director – General of the International Department of PBOC, President of the Fuzhou Central Sub-branch of PBOC and Director of the Fujian Branch of SAFE, Director General of the Anti-Money Laundering Bureau (the Security Bureau) of PBOC. Mr. Liu has been serving as President of Shanghai RMB Trading Unit since October 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from December 2018 to July 2019 and has been serving as Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since July 2019.

Principal Business Activities

The Group's principal lines of business consist of commercial banking, investment banking and insurance. The following table sets forth the profit before income tax by the Group's principal lines of business for the periods indicated:

Profit before Income Tax by Business Lines

	For the six months ended 30 June				For the year ended 31 December					
	2021		2020		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>									
Corporate banking business.....	36,351	24.51	42,005	32.40	74,404	30.20	72,872	29.07	63,507	27.66
Personal banking business.....	64,364	43.40	60,153	46.41	113,601	46.11	93,087	37.14	93,360	40.65
Treasury operations.....	36,157	24.38	19,702	15.20	42,218	17.14	69,611	27.77	58,658	25.54
Investment banking and insurance	3,108	2.10	2,366	1.83	5,032	2.04	3,788	1.51	3,326	1.45
Others and elimination	8,322	5.61	5,390	4.16	11,123	4.51	11,287	4.51	10,792	4.70
Total.....	148,302	100.00	129,616	100.00	246,378	100.00	250,645	100.00	229,643	100.00

The Group conducts its business activities in the Chinese Mainland as well as 61 countries and regions. The following table sets forth a geographical breakdown of the profit before income tax of the Group for the periods indicated:

	For the six months ended		For the year ended 31 December		
	2021	2020	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(RMB million)</i>				
Chinese Mainland.....	118,328	97,194	188,740	178,338	162,224
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	24,819	27,960	50,250	56,843	51,004
Other countries and regions	5,095	4,443	7,388	15,765	17,302
Elimination	60	19	–	(301)	(887)
Total	148,302	129,616	246,378	250,645	229,643

Commercial Banking in the Chinese Mainland

Focused on the three main tasks of serving the real economy, preventing financial risks, and deepening financial reform, the Bank adhered to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability and strengthened the implementation of its development strategies, thus achieving moderate growth across all businesses and the overall operating profit maintained its steady progress.

For the six months ended 30 June 2021, the commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland achieved an operating income of RMB233.218 billion, an increase in RMB16.245 billion or 7.49 per cent. compared with the six months ended 30 June 2020.

Corporate Banking

With a focus on high-quality development, the Bank continued to advance the transformation of its corporate financial services so as to serve the real economy more efficiently and effectively. It gave priority to supporting high-quality development in key areas such as inclusive finance, green finance, strategic emerging industries and manufacturing, thus contributing to the transformation and upgrading of the national economy. It also proactively expanded core customer groups in the advanced manufacturing and digital economy-related industries, so as to help improve the country's strategic scientific and technological strengths. In addition, the Bank accelerated progress in the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Xiongan New Area, the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Hainan Free Trade Port

and other key areas by virtue of its financial resources, thus supporting national strategies for coordinated regional development. It pushed forward RMB internationalisation in an orderly manner, serving as the main channel for cross-border RMB circulation and as a leader in RMB service innovation, thereby contributing to the country's opening-up strategy. The Bank further advanced product innovation, constantly optimised system functions, and strived to improve the service quality and efficiency of enterprise annuities, occupational annuities, employee benefit plans and pension security management, thus supporting the construction of the country's social security system. In the first half of 2021, the Group's corporate banking business in the Chinese Mainland recorded an operating income of RMB91.574 billion, a decrease of RMB6.150 billion or 6.29 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year.

Corporate Deposits

Upholding the customer-centric approach, the Bank remained committed to building a comprehensive and tiered marketing management system through scientific classification and targeted policy implementation, and continued to consolidate its development foundations. Focusing on customers' diversified financial needs, the Bank further enhanced its cross-industry services, marketing awareness and comprehensive service capability, and expanded the scale of customers' financial assets. Furthermore, by proactively integrating into the nation's new development pattern, in which domestic and international circulations reinforce each other, the Bank strived to connect its business product channels for domestic settlement and international settlement, increase business volumes in payments and settlements, enhance fund retention capacity, and boost the sound and sustainable development of its deposit business. In particular, the Bank highlighted the strategic positioning of its administrative institution business, accelerated the building of a smart government services ecosystem, and facilitated the digital transformation and IT application of administrative institutions. It also leveraged the role of administrative institutions as a platform to connect government agencies, cover customers across different industries and attract private customer groups, thus continuously expanding the sources of its deposits. Centring on the key industries and key customer groups of the administrative institutions sector, the Bank developed differentiated marketing strategies and sharpened its market competitiveness in key areas by concentrating on scenario-based marketing across the entire industrial chain of education, medical care and other industries. As at 30 June 2021, RMB corporate deposits of the Group's commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland totalled RMB6,790.604 billion, an increase of RMB337.116 billion or 5.22 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. Foreign currency corporate deposits amounted to USD109.638 billion, an increase of USD23.661 billion or 27.52 per cent. compared with the prior year-end.

Corporate Loans

The Bank proactively carried out its responsibilities, fully implemented the national development strategy, and effectively improved its services to the real economy. It increased investment in high-quality credit so as to support the real economy recovery steadily. Moreover, the Bank devoted itself to the development of the modern industrial system and actively promoted a shift in service focus from traditional industries to new industries, new business forms and new business models. It endeavoured to promote the nation's coordinated regional development strategy, supporting industrial upgrading and transfer as well as the development of city clusters in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and Xiongan New Area. The Bank also increased its investment in the advanced manufacturing sector, high-quality service sector, new infrastructure construction, new urbanisation and other sectors in the Yangtze River Delta, and vigorously seized the opportunities arising from the technology finance, industry finance and cross-border finance sectors in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Bank adopted policies tailored to local conditions and pursued accelerated development in the ecological protection of the Yellow River basin, the development of modern agriculture and animal husbandry, new urbanisation, infrastructure connectivity, and the upgrading and transformation of traditional industries. It further stepped up its efforts in promoting financial connectivity in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle, and energetically bolstered new forms of consumption. In addition, the Bank contributed to the building of the Hainan Free Trade Port and Smart Hainan, and positioned itself as the first-choice bank for the Hainan Free Trade Port.

To serve the national strategy of expanding domestic demand, it capitalised on the new trend of consumption upgrading, sped up the building of scenario ecosystems, thus strengthening support for consumption. To serve common prosperity for all, the Bank continuously strengthened inclusive financial services and made

breakthroughs in online products. It also increased support for agricultural modernisation by actively integrating into the rural revitalisation strategy. To serve the nation’s ecological conservation strategy, it further boosted the development of green finance, improved relevant products and services, and facilitated sustainable economic and social development, which in turn helped the Bank to build a green finance brand image. The Bank contributed to the high-standard opening-up of the Chinese economy, continuously bolstered financial service innovation for the Belt and Road Initiative, and enhanced its comprehensive services for “Going Global” and “Bringing In” customers. As at 30 June 2021, the RMB corporate loans of the Group’s commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland totalled RMB6,829.957 billion, an increase of RMB573.685 billion or 9.17 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, and foreign currency corporate loans totalled USD46.629 billion, an increase of USD7.456 billion or 19.03 per cent. compared with the prior year-end.

Financial Institutions Business

The Bank continued to deepen all-round cooperation with various financial institutions and built up its integrated financial services platform, maintaining a leading position in terms of financial institution customer coverage. It has maintained correspondent relationships with approximately 1,200 institutions around the world and opened 1,410 cross-border RMB clearing accounts for correspondent banks from 116 countries and regions, thus securing a leading position among domestic banks. It promoted the RMB Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS) and signed cooperation agreements for indirect participant relationships with 391 domestic and overseas financial institutions, seizing the largest market share among peers. The Bank’s custodian service for Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII) and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (RQFII) and its agency service for overseas central banks and other sovereign institutions all held leading positions in the industry in terms of both customer base and business scale. The Bank helped the Shanghai Headquarters of China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CCDC) to transfer the proceeds from the first offshore bond issuance by an overseas institution in the pilot free trade zone, and successfully bid to become a clearing fund depositing bank of the Shanghai Commercial Paper Exchange. It was also granted the qualifications to become the settlement bank for agency instruction receiving and sending business in relation to foreign currency lending for the China Foreign Exchange Trade System, as well as the exclusive settlement bank for the bilateral centralised clearing of RMB-USD trades via Shanghai Clearing House, thus enhancing its image as a co-brand in the financial factors market. The Bank also strengthened cooperation with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (“AIIB”), New Development Bank and Silk Road Fund. It assisted AIIB with the issuance of several overseas USD bonds, served as lead underwriter for the New Development Bank’s issuance of its first Panda bond to be linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, and acted as lead underwriter and lead bookrunner on the issuance of Asian Development Bank’s Panda bond. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had the largest market share in foreign currency deposits from financial institutions, and further increased its market share in terms of third-party funds under custody.

Transaction Banking Business

Actively adapting to the trend of FinTech innovation and the integrated financial needs of customers, the Bank vigorously developed its transaction banking business. It continued to strengthen financial support for the policy imperative of “ensuring stable foreign trade” and maintained the leading market share in international trade and cross-border RMB transaction volumes. The Bank became a global strategic partner of the first China International Consumer Products Expo (“CICPE”) and fully supported the smooth operation of the first CICPE and the 129th China Import and Export Fair (“Canton Fair”). It proactively participated in the Belt and Road Initiative, RMB internationalisation and the building of pilot free trade zones and free trade ports. BOC Guangdong Branch successfully provided financial services under Free Trade Unit (FTU), following similar authorisations for the Bank’s Shanghai, Hainan and Tianjin Branches. In addition, the Bank actively promoted the digital, scenario-based and intelligent development of supply chain finance and issued the *Measures of Bank of China on Innovating Supply Chain Financial Service Modes and Fully Supporting the Improvement on the Modernisation of Industrial Chains and Supply Chains*. It strengthened the development of application scenarios for transaction banking; enhanced service standards for account, payment and collection; and rolled out innovative intelligent cash management products to provide customers with multi-scenario fund supervision solutions (featuring ex-ante, in-event and ex-post integration), with the aim of improving its global cash management service capabilities.

Inclusive Finance

The Bank conscientiously implemented national policies and regulatory requirements regarding the nation's support for the micro and small-sized business. It also focused on serving the real economy and took multiple measures to support the development of micro and small-sized business. It continued to launch new online financing products and services such as the "Unsecured Loan", "Tax Loan" and "Mortgage Loan", and made efforts to upgrade online products, thus continuously improving its service capabilities for inclusive finance. To implement the requirements of pandemic containment policy, it launched the "New Year Benefit" financial service programme to provide financial services to those micro and small-sized enterprises, and their employees, that continued working to ensure supply and stabilise production, with more than 7,500 customers benefitting from the service. The Bank continued to provide support by deferring the repayment of principal and interest on loans to micro and small-sized enterprises and spared no efforts to relieve them from financial troubles. It also implemented the "BOC Inclusive Services for Specialised, Refined, Featured and Innovative Enterprises", and provided credit support for more than 10,000 such enterprises. In addition, the Bank worked with the State Intellectual Property Office to establish the Innovative Intellectual Property Financing Laboratory and released the "Inclusive Loan for Intellectual Property" inclusive financial service plan for intellectual property. It improved the BOC E-cooperation matchmaking platform, established a comprehensive "online + offline" matchmaking service system, and built new channels for attracting businesses, investments and talents. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank's outstanding inclusive finance loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises¹ reached RMB781.6 billion, an increase of 35.8 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, outpacing the growth rate of the Bank's total loans. The number of micro and small-sized business customers stood at nearly 570,000, higher than that of the beginning of the year. The average interest rate of new inclusive finance loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises in the first half of 2021 was 3.94 per cent. By strengthening risk control and operational compliance, the quality of loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises remained stable and manageable.

Pension Business

Taking the strategic national response to population aging during the 14th Five-Year Plan period as its overarching principle, the Bank pressed ahead with the development of its pension business, promoted product innovation and system development, and provided a range of products including enterprise annuities, occupational annuities, employee benefit plans and pension security management products to customers. It intensified efforts to optimise the strategic layout of its pension business and advanced scenario building for the silver economy, thereby vigorously supporting its development. As at 30 June 2021, pension funds under custody reached RMB120.860 billion, an increase of RMB19.068 billion or 18.73 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. The total number of enterprise annuity individual accounts held by the Bank reached 3.5697 million, an increase of 0.1561 million or 4.57 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. Assets under custody amounted to RMB691.721 billion, an increase of RMB98.849 billion or 16.67 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. The Bank provided enterprise annuity services for more than 12,000 clients.

Personal Banking

Guided by its customer-centric philosophy, the Bank continued to build a professional retail bank, with wealth finance at its core and cross-border finance and consumer finance as specialist services. It remained committed to bolstering its development momentum in order to realise the dividends of structural reform to its personal banking business. The Bank also comprehensively accelerated digital and capital-light transformation, pushed ahead with improvements to its business structure and sharpened the competitiveness of its personal banking business. In the first half of 2021, the Group's personal banking business in the Chinese Mainland realised an operating income of RMB103.312 billion, a year-on-year increase of RMB3.110 billion or 3.10 per cent.

¹ Inclusive finance loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises are measured in accordance with the Circular of the General Office of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission on Further Promoting the High-quality Development of Financial Services for Micro and Small-sized Enterprises in 2021 (Yin Bao Jian Ban Fa [2021] No. 49).

Account Management Business

In response to the trend of interest rate liberalisation, the Bank leveraged its advantages in comprehensive personal financial services and made progress in deposit product innovation and smart account development. By accelerating the comprehensive reform of its cardless personal banking services, the Bank completed the R&D phase of its “digital debit card” and put it into pilot operation, enabling customers to open an account without a debit card and promoting cardless transactions for services such as cash deposit and withdrawal, transaction record printing, foreign currency exchange and investment and wealth management, with the aim of creating a whole new service model that features “accounts integrated with mobile banking”. As at 30 June 2021, 100 per cent. coverage of cardless services was available for all high-frequency scenarios. The Bank also worked to enrich products and services for elderly customers by launching “BOC Care Debit Card” for family customers and providing one-stop “Finance Plus” services. As the only bank in China to serve the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics and the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics, the Bank is set to provide services such as RMB account opening, foreign currency exchange, mobile payment and domestic acceptance of overseas bank cards for short-term visitors to China during the Winter Olympics, and promoted the Beijing 2022 Games-themed Visa debit card for cross-border customers in an effort to build a strong brand image for its payment settlement services. The Bank’s “Comprehensive Cardless Application of Personal Banking Business and Smart Counter 4.0” programme was recognised as the “2021 Best Frictionless Customer Experience Initiative in China” by *The Asian Banker*.

Wealth Finance Business

Focusing on creating mutual value with customers, the Bank stepped up efforts to boost the high-quality and sustainable development of its wealth finance business and advance the scale growth and structural optimisation of all types of financial assets, with the aim of building a strong wealth management brand and increasing its market appeal. Adhering to a customer-centric approach, it remained committed to implementing the strategic requirement of pursuing “common prosperity” and established a “Group-wide + market-wide” wealth finance platform. The Bank also shifted its focus from selling proprietary products to an “open shelf” platform, from being a product seller to an investment advisor assisting the buyers, and from relying on transaction-driven growth to pursuing service-driven development, thus improving its capabilities in comprehensive product selection, refined customer management and professional team services. As at 30 June 2021, the total financial assets under management of the Group’s personal customers exceeded RMB11 trillion and the income generated from wealth finance business increased by 25 per cent. year-on-year. BOC Robot Advisor recognised an average yield of 41.68 per cent. since launched, exceeding its performance benchmark by 27.40 percentage points, and generated accumulated sales of RMB29.6 billion from more than 250,000 customers. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had set up 8,072 wealth management centres and 1,102 prestigious wealth management centres in the Chinese Mainland.

Consumer Finance Business

In strict compliance with national policies, the Bank proactively adjusted its structure and promoted transformation, maintained steady development of its residential mortgage business, and accelerated the upgrading of its inclusive finance and consumer loan businesses, thus showing a ‘One Stable and Two Fast’ business development phenomenon. The Bank fulfilled the concentration management requirements for residential mortgage loans, and strivingly met the reasonable demands of those who sought loans for house purchase. The Bank also made tireless efforts to enrich its inclusive finance personal loan products. It optimised the inspection process, approval rules and credit model of online personal business loan product “Tax Loan”, and supported the production and operation of self-employed individuals and micro and small-sized enterprises. In line with the development strategy for rural revitalisation, the Bank stepped up efforts to build its inclusive financial services system, explored upstream and downstream development opportunities in the industrial chain, and took solid action to promote the development of offline agriculture-related loan business, thus building a universal development model alongside its online agriculture-related loans. In addition, the Bank built an efficient and convenient consumer loan product system and achieved centralised and intelligent post-lending management, with the online loan product “BOC E-Credit” serving as a key breakthrough point. As at 30 June 2021, the balance of personal RMB loans of the Group’s commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland was RMB5,251.290 billion, an increase of RMB272.076 billion or 5.46 per cent. from the prior year-end.

Within this increase, the proportion of non-housing loans within the incremental personal loans significantly increased compared with the end of 2020.

Private Banking Business

The Bank accelerated the development of its private banking business, vigorously boosted product and service innovation, enhanced its specialised business system and built up its private banking service brand, thus providing high-net-worth customers with professional, comprehensive and globalised financial services. As at 30 June 2021, the number of the Group's private banking customers reached 141,200 with financial assets under management surpassing RMB2 trillion. The Bank strengthened the development of its specialised systems comprising the platforms of investment strategy, asset allocation, wealth inheritance services, Asia-Pacific private banking, services for ultra-high-net-worth customers, and value-added services. It also accelerated the development of the family trust business, with the number of family trust customers increasing by 48.89 per cent. compared with the end of 2020. Embracing asset allocation as a strategic growth driver, the Bank shifted its business focus from product sales to portfolio allocation. The scale of asset allocation products held on consignment grew by 85.16 per cent. compared with the end of 2020. Moreover, drawing on the Group's advantages in globalised operations, the Bank made phased progress towards building its Asia Pacific Private Banking Platform. It also improved its professional service capabilities and released Chinese and English versions of the *Bank of China Private Banking Global Investment Strategy Report*, thereby forming an investment strategy system consisting of daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually reports. The Bank accelerated the establishment of private banking centres by building 90 such centres in the Chinese Mainland, and promoted the in-depth development of professional teams of private banking relationship managers, private bankers and investment advisors. The Bank was awarded "Best National Private Bank in China (State-owned Banks)" once again by Asian Private Banker and "China Private Banking Awards — Best Private Bank for International Network" by *Asiamoney*.

Personal Foreign Exchange Business

The Bank further enriched its personal foreign exchange services by increasing the number of currencies available in its personal deposit and withdrawal business to 25 and the number of convertible foreign currencies available to customers to 39, thus maintaining a leading position among peers. Focusing on key customer groups, key regions and key businesses, the Bank accelerated product and service innovation, steadily promoted the optimisation of exchange settlement services for salary payment and its business expansion, and improved digital currency systems for currency exchange in order to deepen the application of digital currencies in the field of personal banking. It also improved customer experience by launching a foreign exchange cash reservation service for 23 currencies via e-channels such as mobile banking, WeChat banking and online banking in major cities in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, the personal foreign currency deposits of the Group's commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland amounted to USD44.724 billion, representing the largest market share among peers.

Bank Card Business

The Bank closely followed changes in industry trends and made great efforts to sharpen its brand competitiveness. Centring on the country's development plan for nationwide winter sports, the Bank launched the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games-themed credit card and continued to build up its reputation by being the only bank in China to serve the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics and the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. It thereby consolidated and enhanced its differentiated market competitiveness, especially as a cross-border brand and Winter Olympics brand. Moreover, the Bank supported the development philosophy of green finance, including boosting sales of new-energy vehicles by launching an instalment plan for automobile purchases, and strongly supporting the development of domestic new-energy vehicle brands. Emphasising on high-quality customer acquisition and customer activation, it focused on active scenarios such as mobile banking and launched important services including quick payment and instalments to activate existing customers and expand new customers, and thus continuously stimulate customer activity. It also explored the potential of high-frequency payment scenarios to build a service ecosystem. Focusing on sports, cross-border, education, automobile and other scenarios, as well as small-amount and high-frequency transactions related to people's livelihood consumption, the Bank continued to enhance the "BOC Benefit Day" brand and enrich the customer experience through online and offline scenario collaboration. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had issued a total

of 133.4291 million credit cards. In the first half of 2021, credit card consumption amounted to RMB778.736 billion, including RMB186.479 billion from credit card instalments.

Centring around the digital transformation strategy, the Bank accelerated digital transformation and scenario building for its bank card business. It steadily promoted its debit card business and expanded scenario-based applications for mobile payments, thus continuing to improve customer experience. Through the Campus One-Card Express service mode, the Bank leveraged its advantages in higher education institution services, made efforts to create a “Whole Education” scenario, promoted the building of a smart campus platform and launched an education zone on its mobile banking platform. It continued to enrich its integrated “online + offline” and “financial + non-financial” services, issued social security cards equipped with financial functions in cooperation with local Human Resources and Social Security Bureaux, and expanded the functions of its electronic social security cards and medical insurance e-vouchers. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had cumulatively issued 114 million physical social security cards and 3.1920 million electronic cards. It strongly developed rail travel scenarios and completed the promotion of Railway e-Card on 39 railway lines, covering national strategic regions such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Hainan Pilot Free Trade Port, and serving over 3.50 million customers.

Financial Markets Business

The Bank actively aligned itself with trends towards interest rate and exchange rate liberalisation and RMB internationalisation. By closely tracking financial market developments, it continuously improved its business structure and strengthened efforts to achieve compliance with international regulatory requirements, thus maintaining its competitive advantages in financial markets business.

Securities Investment Business

By strengthening its analysis and forecasting regarding the macro-economic situation and market interest rates trend, the Bank proactively seized market opportunities, fine-tuned its investment progress as appropriate and dynamically adjusted its investment portfolio, in a bid to mitigate portfolio risk. It actively invested in green bonds and local government bonds, and strongly supported the development of green finance and the real economy.

Trading Business

The Bank continuously improved its financial markets business systems, consolidated its development foundations and enhanced its comprehensive customer service capabilities. It continued to outperform peers in terms of market share of foreign currency exchange against RMB, with the Bank providing 39 currency pairs available for exchange. The total number of foreign exchange trading currencies was 110, among which 99 were currencies of emerging economies and 46 were currencies of countries along the Belt and Road. The Bank intensified efforts to promote the concept of “market risk neutral” trading strategies, and made comprehensive use of financial market trading instruments to provide convenient hedging services and assist enterprises in enhancing their risk management capabilities. It also improved its online service capabilities. Seizing opportunities arising from the two-way opening-up of financial markets, the Bank took steps to expand its overseas institutional investor customer base, relying on a multi-tier service system that integrates trading, sales and research. It strengthened its quantitative trading capacity, advanced the building of a quantitative trading platform and refined its quantitative strategy. Closely tracking the global reform of interest rate benchmarks, the Bank promoted hedging transactions that adopt the new interest rate benchmarks. It enhanced its risk management and control capabilities, improved infrastructure building and strengthened the foundations for its business development. Benchmarking against self-regulated norms and best practices in the industry, the Bank also performed a self-regulated assessment of the implementation of its risk-neutral concept.

Investment Banking Business

The Bank followed its mission to serve the real economy, leveraged the competitive advantages of its international and diversified operations, and strived to deliver an integrated “commercial banking + investment banking” service system. Focused on national strategies, it increased efforts to develop its direct financing and investment banking advisory businesses, including domestic and overseas bond underwriting and distribution,

asset-backed securitisation, etc., in order to meet customers' all-round needs for "onshore + offshore", "financing + intelligence" integrated financial services. To facilitate the development of China's capital market and its two-way opening-up, the Bank underwrote bonds in the China Interbank Bond Market with a total amount of RMB764.208 billion in the first half of 2021. It strongly boosted its underwriting business for financial institutions, with its financial bond underwriting business having now remained a leader in the market for many consecutive years. The Bank actively promoted the asset-backed securitisation ("ABS") business, thus its market share in asset-backed notes ("ABN") underwriting business ranked first in the interbank market. The Bank also actively supported the issuance of green bonds. It underwrote the first batch of carbon-neutral bonds and sustainability-linked bonds, and helped non-financial enterprises and financial institutions to issue green bonds totalling RMB50.901 billion. The Bank served as underwriter in the debut issuance of carbon-neutral ABNs in China, and the first green automobile ABS in the market. In addition, the Bank further built its competitiveness in cross-border underwriting business and maintained the largest market share in both China offshore bond underwriting and Panda bond underwriting. As a result, the brand influence of "BOC Debt Capital Markets" was continuously enhanced.

Asset Management Business

The Bank pushed forward the orderly transformation of its wealth management business and constantly enhanced its investment management and research capabilities. It made steady progress in the rectification of its existing wealth management business scale, appropriately disposing of the assets held under its existing wealth management products ("WMPs"). BOC Wealth Management ("BOCWM") promoted the development of net-value WMPs, and steadily grew its product volume. As at 30 June 2021, the total balance of off-balance sheet WMPs offered by the Bank and BOCWM amounted to RMB1,413.726 billion, among which the balance of WMPs offered by BOCWM was RMB867.999 billion.

Custody Business

Pursuing national development strategies and consolidating its specialised business advantages, the Bank strived to promote the high-quality development of its custody business. As at 30 June 2021, total assets of the Group's custody business amounted to RMB13.05 trillion, with its market share increasing in terms of custody business scale and income. The Bank achieved the strongest growth rates among major Chinese peers in terms of size of mutual funds under custody, and ranked among the top class in the industry in terms of the number and size of newly issued mutual funds under custody. It actively directed financial resources towards the field of green development and became the sole supervision institution for the fund-raising accounts of the National Green Development Fund. The Bank supported the development of a multi-tier pension security system and implemented a number of key annuity and insurance fund custody programmes. It also worked to refine the functions of its custody business system, and further improved its operational service efficiency and risk control capability.

Village Bank

BOC Fullerton Community Bank actively implemented the national strategy of rural revitalisation with the development concept of "focusing on county area development, supporting farmers and small-sized enterprises, and growing together with communities". It is committed to providing modern financial services to county-level micro and small-sized enterprises, individual merchants, wage earners and farmers, developing inclusive finance, and providing financial services for rural revitalisation.

As at 30 June 2021, BOC Fullerton Community Bank controlled 124 village banks with 184 sub-branches in 22 provinces (including municipalities directly under the Central Government) through establishment and acquisition, of which 65 per cent. of the institutions located in the mid-west region. It is the largest domestic village bank group in terms of total institutions and business scope. It also continuously improved its product and service system to further expand its customer base. As at 30 June 2021, the registered capital of BOC Fullerton Community Bank amounted to RMB8.618 billion. The balances of total deposits and loans of these banks stood at RMB52.310 billion and RMB65.714 billion respectively. The NPL ratio was 1.46 per cent., and the ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 241.82 per cent. During the first half of 2021, BOC Fullerton Community Bank achieved a profit of RMB449 million.

Globalised Operation

Boasting the most extensive global footprint among its Chinese peers, the Bank strived to enhance its globalised operations within the context of the new national development stage. It actively served China's new development paradigm and the national strategy of high-standard opening-up, and continuously enhanced the value-creation capacity for its globalised business. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank's deposits from customers and loans in markets outside the Chinese Mainland totalled USD552.918 billion and USD455.495 billion respectively, an increase of 13.97 per cent. and 11.70 per cent. from the prior year-end. In the first half of 2021, the Bank's commercial banking business outside the Chinese Mainland achieved a profit before income tax of USD3.642 billion, a decrease of 1.89 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year, accounting for 15.89 per cent. of the Group's total profit before income tax.

The Bank continued to optimise its global network and further enhanced its capability to provide globalised services to customers. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had 556 overseas institutions, covering 61 countries and regions, including 25 countries along the Belt and Road.

The Bank continued to optimise its global network management architecture and operating mechanism by building an effective flat matrix management structure and enhancing its differentiated approaches. It continued to press forward with the management and construction of overseas regional headquarters in regions such as Southeast Asia and Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"), and meanwhile promoted the operational streamlining of its business lines. The Bank implemented categorisation of its branches and subsidiaries outside the Chinese Mainland and adopted a differentiated development approach by further formulating a distinct local strategy for each institution. This approach enabled the Bank's operations outside the Chinese Mainland to gain a stronger footing for pursuing sustainable growth and generating greater synergies within its global network. In addition, the Head Office and overseas trading centres built a global trading network according to product line and time zone, instituting backup facilities in Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, London and New York to ensure business continuity.

Corporate Banking

Keeping a close eye on changes in global markets, the Bank strengthened its analysis of the trend and risk management, and took effective measures in line with local conditions to ensure the stable and sustainable development of its overseas corporate banking business. It gave full play to its advantages in globalised and integrated operations, pushed forward the integration of domestic and overseas operations, and facilitated smooth domestic and international circulations, thus making positive contributions to both China's economic development and global economic recovery.

The Bank delivered services to its "Going Global" and "Bringing In" customers, Fortune Global 500 corporates and local enterprise customers. By virtue of its high-quality products in syndicated loans, M&A financing, project financing, letter of guarantee, international settlement, trade finance and global cash management, it offered strong support to key areas and projects including infrastructure development, green industries and international cooperation in production capacity, made solid progress towards the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and bolstered the development of China's dual circulation pattern by delivering high-quality, efficient, customised and comprehensive financial services. The Bank gave full play to the advantages arising from its global institution network and conducted all-round cooperation with various financial institutions in areas such as clearing, settlement, loans, investment, custody, treasury operations and comprehensive capital market services, expanding its customer base and enhancing its international influence. Making agile response to the challenges brought about by the new situation, the Bank continually promoted information exchange in the international financial sector, held multiple live-streamed "cloud road shows" for overseas customers and provided them with practical solutions and supporting services, thereby securing its market position as the preferred partner among Chinese banks for foreign institutional investors entering China's capital markets. It made full use of its international partnership network, drew on its advanced global experience and established a peer communication and cooperation mechanism to keep strengthening its participation in ESG-related fields across the world.

Personal Banking

The Bank continued to improve its overseas service system for personal customers and expanded its business to cover over 6 million customers in more than 30 countries and regions. It offered comprehensive services to personal customers in Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore, etc.

The Bank built a one-stop comprehensive service platform covering the whole service process. Relying on cross-border scenarios, it vigorously promoted business innovation, proactively met costumers' demands and provided various services such as account, settlement, debit card and mobile banking for overseas business travellers, students studying abroad, expatriates and local customers. It enriched its cross-border financial service system, improved remittance services for students studying abroad and remuneration exchange settlement services for expatriates, and stepped up efforts to enhance product competitiveness. Focusing on key regions, the Bank developed its cross-border business with regional characteristics and improved its financial service system in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had opened a total of over 142,600 domestic RMB settlement accounts in the region via BOCHK's "Greater Bay Area Account Opening" service.

The Bank steadily pushed forward the development of overseas private banking and wealth management. By focusing on the two themes of overseas personal asset allocation and investment in China, the Bank accelerated the building of global brands in "Private Banking", "BOC Prestigious Wealth Management" and "BOC Wealth Management". It also stepped up the promotion of overseas versions of its mobile banking platform, expanding its services to 30 countries and regions. The Bank continued to improve its overseas debit card offerings and issued debit cards in 19 countries and regions, covering the three brands of UnionPay, Visa and MasterCard. It improved its debit card acceptance network, joined local clearing organisations, facilitated customer card use convenience and reduced transaction costs, thereby better satisfying the global card usage demands of overseas customers. The Bank strengthened the management and development of its overseas institutions' key credit card products and businesses, ensured that operations were in compliance with relevant laws and rules.

Financial Markets Business

The Bank actively carried out bond investment business while steadily improving the global integrated management level of its investment operations. It provided appropriate levels of authorisation to its overseas institutions to carry out investment activities, and at the same time strengthened risk control.

The Bank took full advantage of its globalised operations to provide stable and continuous dealing services worldwide. It continued to improve its global service capability and further consolidated its competitive advantages. Following national strategies, the Bank continued to actively provide RMB market making in Taiwan (China), Singapore, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Russia and other countries and regions, in a bid to facilitate the internationalisation of RMB. Seizing the historic opportunity of China's opening-up of financial markets, the Bank provided overseas institutional investors with high-quality dealing services for domestic bonds and derivatives. It continuously improved infrastructure construction, innovated its management mechanism, enhanced customer service capability and optimised customer experience. The Bank consolidated the advantages of its globally integrated trading business and strengthened capacity building in its overseas trading centres. The Hong Kong Offshore RMB Trading Centre continued to improve its market-making and operation capabilities. The London Trading Centre actively coped with the impact of the pandemic, steadfastly remained on duty and maintained stable operations. In the first half of 2021, the Bank underwrote RMB15.7 billion of Panda bonds, ranking first among peers with a market share of 33.76 per cent. The Bank underwrote USD4.464 billion of China offshore bonds, ranking first among peers with a market share of 4.85 per cent. The Bank ranked first among Chinese banks in underwriting Asia (ex-Japan) G3 currency bonds, reaching a total of USD6.258 billion and securing a market share of 3.14 per cent. during the period. It also remained a leading position among Chinese peers in terms of cross-border custody business, and further improved custody services for global customers.

Clearing Business

The Bank continuously improved its cross-border RMB clearing capabilities and strivingly promoted the cross-border application of RMB, thus further consolidating its leading edge in international payments. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank accounted for 13 of the world's 27 authorised RMB clearing banks, and continued to lead its

peers. In the first half of 2021, the Group's cross-border RMB clearing transactions totalled RMB311 trillion, an increase of more than 35 per cent. compared with same period of the prior year, maintaining the leading position in the global market. The Bank continued to expand its clearing network via its Global Unified Payment Platform System, which covers 64 institutions across 52 countries and regions, and connects to 48 local clearing systems in 31 countries and regions.

Online Services Channels

The Bank continued to expand the coverage of its overseas corporate online banking and further enhanced its global corporate online financial service capabilities. Leveraging its online financial service platform and integrating its overseas and domestic operations, the Bank enriched the service functions of its overseas corporate online banking and overseas bank-enterprise connection channels, expanded its clearing channels and strengthened the online service capabilities of its overseas institutions, thereby continuing to lead its peers in global cash management services. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank offered overseas corporate online banking services in 51 countries and regions, with 15 languages available for customer service.

Technology Support

The Bank continuously improved its global IT management mechanism, and pushed forward the optimisation of its overseas systems function and product promotion, according to the differentiated management strategy for overseas institutions. It strengthened technology empowerment and pushed forward the implementation of key projects such as the automation improvement of overseas comprehensive management platform and regulatory statement platform, and further improved the level of global service.

BOCHK

BOCHK actively responded to rigorous market challenges and further strengthened the execution of its strategic plans. It steadily pushed forward its business priorities and strived to achieve high-quality development. BOCHK actively embraced ESG concepts, vigorously promoted green finance and improved its capability for sustainable development. It also responded to the financial policies of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and captured related market opportunities, as well as continually developed its local market in Hong Kong. BOCHK gave full play to its regional synergies in Southeast Asia in order to implement its integrated business systems. It expedited its digital and innovation-driven development and increased the application of FinTech in its products and services. In addition, it strengthened its risk and compliance controls, with major financial indicators remaining at solid levels. As at 30 June 2021, BOCHK's issued share capital was HKD52.864 billion. Its total assets amounted to HKD3,834.870 billion and net assets reached HKD322.293 billion. In the first half of 2021, its profit for the period was HKD13.591 billion.

BOCHK actively embraced ESG concepts and continuously promoted green finance. BOCHK remained committed to enriching its green finance products and services so as to encourage and assist clients' business transformation towards sustainable development and support Hong Kong's establishment as a green financial centre. This included the launch of the SME Green Financing Incentive Scheme, green deposits, green syndicated loans and a green advisory service. BOCHK also launched the BOCHK All Weather ESG Multi-Asset Fund, the first ESG fund authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong, and successfully issued "sustainable and smart living" themed green bonds. In recognition of its ESG efforts, BOCHK was rated AA by MSCI ESG Research LLC for the fifth consecutive year, selected as a constituent of the Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index Series for the 11th consecutive year, and awarded "Best Bank for CSR in Hong Kong" by Asiamoney for the third consecutive year.

BOCHK captured market opportunities and continued to develop the local market. The growth of BOCHK's total customer deposits and loans was above the market average, with deposit structure being further optimised and the asset quality of its loan portfolio outperforming the peers. It enhanced internal and external collaboration in order to engage in major syndicated loan projects, maintaining its top market share in the Hong Kong-Macao syndicated loan market. Seizing opportunities arising from the secondary listing of China concept stocks and the development of capital markets, BOCHK successfully captured the receiving bank business of all secondary listing projects in Hong Kong in the first half of 2021. As a result, it maintained its top market position as an IPO receiving bank in terms of both the total number of listing projects and total funds raised during the period. It also cooperated closely with real estate intermediaries in order to develop and promote the

scenarios of property search and mortgage services available on its Home Expert mobile application. This enabled BOCHK to capture first-hand mortgage business opportunities and maintain its top market position in terms of the total number of new mortgage loans. In addition, it secured market leadership in the cash pooling business by leveraging Hong Kong as an ideal hub for corporate treasury activities, with its business coverage now extending to central enterprises, state-owned enterprises, industry giants, local large-scale enterprises and foreign enterprises from 29 countries and regions.

BOCHK deepened cross-border collaboration and proactively supported the construction of the Greater Bay Area. To actively respond to financial policies and capture market opportunities related to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, BOCHK gave full play to its competitive edge in integrated service capabilities by providing diversified products and services to key industries and target customers in the Chinese Mainland, including those in the new infrastructure and technological innovation sectors, thus fulfilling their cross-border financial demands. It also continued to deepen collaboration within the Group, with a view to enhancing synergies in client service, business innovation and risk management. In order to meet the various spending, lifestyle and investment needs of residents in the Greater Bay Area, BOCHK continued to optimise the customer experience of cross-border financial services in the Greater Bay Area Account Opening and Personal Loan mortgage services. It also made full preparations for the launch of its cross-border Wealth Management Connect service, so as to contribute to financial interconnectivity within the Greater Bay Area.

BOCHK improved its regional presence in Southeast Asia and fully leveraged its regional synergies. BOCHK strengthened its regional headquarter management and implemented a “One Bank, One Policy” operating model according to the local conditions of each of its Southeast Asian entities. This allowed the entities to step up their own marketing efforts and successfully expand their key customer bases, giving rise to more business opportunities in syndicated loans, customer deposits, letters of credit and letters of guarantee. With the aim of further enhancing its regional operations, BOCHK made earnest efforts to centralise regional management in the Southeast Asia and expedite the transfer of its managing role to the Regional Operation Centre in Nanning, Guangxi. Adhering to stringent risk management, it strengthened its Southeast Asian entities’ risk management capabilities in credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk, as well as its risk control capabilities in compliance, anti-money laundering and anti-fraud, by leveraging its systems and technical advantages. BOCHK remained committed to pushing forward digitalisation and financial product innovation, gradually rolling out a number of digital services in the Southeast Asian region including its intelligent Global Transaction Banking platform (iGTB), mobile banking, the Enterprise Resources Planning Integration service, BoC Bill and the FXall Digital Transaction Platform. It further improved its operational presence in the first half of 2021 with the commencement of business at BOCHK Yangon Branch in Myanmar and BOCHK Hanoi Representative Office in Vietnam, while BOCHK Manila Branch officially launched its RMB clearing business in the Philippines. In addition, BOCHK deepened its Asia-Pacific business collaboration mechanism with the Bank’s Singapore Branch and Sydney Branch, achieving steady progress in its syndicated loan, cash management, trade financing, account opening attestation, treasury transaction and wholesale banknote businesses. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, its Southeast Asian entities recorded solid growth in deposits from customers and advances to customers, while maintaining stable asset quality.

BOCHK pushed forward its digital transformation and further enhanced customer experience. Backed by digital, intelligent and ecological support, BOCHK was able to provide impetus to its business development and enhance customer experience through digital transformation. It actively promoted open banking services and pushed forward business ecologies with a focus on various livelihood-related scenarios. It continued to provide payment solutions to HKSAR government agencies and clients in the transportation, education, retail, and food and beverage sectors, to provide more convenient payment channels to the general public. BOCHK implemented a number of measures to continuously enhance operational efficiency and promote digitalisation processes, including the use of intelligent customer services, blockchain technology, the use of e-platforms for service applications and transactions, robotic process automation in its middle and back offices, and the extension of iGTB platform coverage to the Southeast Asian region. It also shifted enthusiastically towards intelligent operations by enhancing its mobile banking functionalities, introducing intelligent devices to its service outlets and implementing a web risk monitoring system. At the same time, it optimised its agile mechanisms and systems, strengthened the formation of agile teams and culture, and continuously pushed

forward the construction of its cloud-based system so as to provide all-round support to its strategic digital transformation initiative. BOCHK was awarded “Hong Kong’s Best Digital Bank 2021” by Asiamoney.

Comprehensive Operation

The Bank is committed to serving the national strategies and the real economy. Focusing on customers’ comprehensive financial needs, the Bank continuously improved its comprehensive operations, deepened the coordination mechanism for key regions, and worked to enhance its risk management capabilities. It endeavoured to sharpen the Group’s differentiated advantages based on its comprehensive operations, boosted high-quality development, and thereby became a driver of value creation, functional innovation and mechanism exploration for the Group.

Investment Banking Business

BOC International

BOC International engages in investment banking business. As at 30 June 2021, BOC International had an issued share capital of HKD3.539 billion, total assets of HKD115.655 billion, and net assets of HKD22.381 billion. In the first half of 2021, BOC International realised a profit for the period of HKD993 million.

BOC International continued to strengthen its advantages in the traditional investment banking business, accelerated the development of wealth and asset management business, and further enhanced its globalised and comprehensive service capabilities. Leveraging its advantages in traditional investment banking business, BOC International integrated into the new national development paradigm in which domestic and international circulations reinforce each other, focusing on equity financing, debt financing, M&A and restructuring, and global commodities. BOC International assisted with the secondary listing or dual listing of several US-listed China concept stocks on the HKEX, becoming one of the most experienced Chinese investment banks in this field. It continued to improve its asset management capability by developing and promoting ESG indices and asset management products. BOCI-Prudential Asset Management Limited, a subsidiary of BOC International, maintained its position as a top-ranked service provider in the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) and Macao Pension Fund businesses. BOCI-Prudential also actively prepared for the implementation of “Cross-border Wealth Management Connect” in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, while two funds approved under the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme, namely the BOCHK Hong Kong Equity Fund and BOCHK Global Equity Fund, were offered for public subscription in the Chinese Mainland market. In the first half of 2021, BOC International ranked among the top in the industry in terms of Hong Kong market turnover, including in both securities and derivatives (warrants & CBBC) products, while the “BOCI Greater Bay Area Leaders Index” continued to outperform its peers and other mainstream Chinese equity stock indices. BOC International also continued to improve its global customer service capabilities. It participated in the issuance of Saudi Aramco’s first USD sukuk, and was the only Chinese investment bank to participate in the issuance of Pakistan’s overseas USD sovereign bond. In addition, BOC International accelerated its global commodity centre development. It proactively participated and facilitated the internationalisation of the onshore commodities futures market, and assisted Shanghai International Energy Exchange in further enriching its crude oil futures products. BOC International continued to push forward the digital transformation of its business, improved the securities service functions of its mobile apps, applied big data and AI to further enhance its online trading and wealth management business, and developed robo-advisory and other FinTech applications to continuously improve user experience, thereby maintaining steady growth in its brokerage business. Furthermore, BOC International pressed ahead with the development of green finance and participated in the issuance of several Chinese institutions’ overseas green bonds.

BOCI China

BOCI China engages in securities-related business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, the registered capital, total assets and net assets of BOCI China were RMB2.778 billion, RMB59.886 billion and RMB15.354 billion, respectively. It realised a profit for the period of RMB616 million in the first half of 2021.

BOCI China promoted business transformation through technological empowerment. Focusing on the wealth management needs of individual customers, it constructed the customer-centric product system, refined the

comprehensive service process for wealth management, and improved the service capability of its investment advisors. Deepening its synergistic advantages of “investment banking + commercial banking”, “investment banking + investment” and “domestic + overseas”, and targeting key clients and key industries, BOCI China drew up blueprints for technology finance, green finance and other national key strategic areas and shifted its investment banking business focus towards transaction-driven comprehensive financial services and its asset management business focus towards active management services. BOCI China further improved its customer service capabilities. In addition, the brand reputation of its research products was further enhanced.

Asset Management Business

BOCIM

BOCIM engages in fund management business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, BOCIM’s registered capital amounted to RMB100 million, its total assets stood at RMB6.154 billion and its net assets totalled RMB4.699 billion. In the first half of 2021, BOCIM realised a profit for the period of RMB621 million.

BOCIM steadily expanded its asset management business and continuously improved its profitability. Its internal control and risk management capabilities remained robust and effective, and its comprehensive services continued to improve. As at 30 June 2021, BOCIM’s AUM stood at RMB503.1 billion. Specifically, its public-offered funds reached RMB373.7 billion and its non-monetary public-offered funds reached RMB265.5 billion.

BOC Wealth Management

BOC Wealth Management engages in wealth management business in the Chinese Mainland. BOC Wealth Management’s business includes wealth management products for the general public, wealth management products for qualified investors, advisory and consulting, and other asset management-related products and services. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Wealth Management’s registered capital was RMB10.000 billion, its total assets amounted to RMB11.438 billion and its net assets totalled RMB10.959 billion. In the first half of 2021, its profit for the period reached RMB485 million.

BOC Wealth Management complied with regulatory requirements, continued to promote net-value wealth management product development, and steadily increased its assets under management. The company continued to expand its product offerings, bringing to market the first periodic-revolving product in the industry. BOC Wealth Management strengthened its investment and research capacity, launched “Independent Innovation”, “Peak Carbon Dioxide Emissions”, “Rural Revitalisation” and other themed products in accordance with the 14th Five-Year Plan, enhanced its asset allocation structure, and supported the high-quality development of the real economy. At the same time, BOC Wealth Management proactively enhanced its risk management system, improved the quality and efficiency of its operational service, strengthened its FinTech capacity, and promoted the digital transformation of its wealth management business. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Wealth Management’s total AUM reached to RMB1,413.726 billion, while the company’s own product balance amounted to RMB867.999 billion.

Insurance

BOCG Insurance

BOCG Insurance engages in general insurance business in Hong Kong. As at 30 June 2021, BOCG Insurance reported issued share capital of HKD3.749 billion, total assets of HKD9.994 billion and net assets of HKD4.299 billion. In the first half of 2021, BOCG Insurance recorded gross written premiums of HKD1.469 billion and realised a profit for the period of HKD142 million.

BOCG Insurance actively served national strategies and steadily expanded its general insurance business. Seizing market opportunities, it actively developed mandatory traffic insurance and commercial insurance products for Hong Kong private cars travelling to Guangdong via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and accelerated marketing and mechanism development for its regional products. It strengthened bancassurance collaboration mechanisms, explored the potential of various channels, and upgraded its business channels through B2B2C marketing. In addition, BOCG Insurance consolidated its advantages in traditional property insurance business and explored new health service models, making efforts to shift its approach from being solely a financial risk-taker to acting as a health manager, and promoting the sustainable development of health

insurance as a strategic business. It promoted digital transformation across the board and officially launched a new-generation core system to serve the public. It improved the functions of its online platform, enhanced the online customer experience, rolled out the first cashless digital medical insurance claim settlement programme using blockchain technology, and realised online insurance purchase and claim payment for multiple products. In terms of fulfilling its social responsibilities, BOCG Insurance launched “One-For-Everyone” anti-epidemic insurance product, provided free extra benefits for its special “Peace of Mind Vaccination” product, and offered premium discounts to vaccinated customers, thereby contributing to Hong Kong’s fight against the pandemic.

BOC Life

BOC Life engages in life insurance business in Hong Kong. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Life’s issued share capital was HKD3.538 billion, total assets amounted to HKD190.039 billion and net assets amounted to HKD11.382 billion. In the first half of 2021, its profit for the period was HKD471 million.

BOC Life continued to implement its strategy of diversifying distribution channels. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic’s continuous negative impact on offline insurance product sales, BOC Life constantly strengthened its business development via online channels. The standard new premium conducted via electronic channels increased by over 25 per cent. year-on-year, continuing to outperform its industry peers. BOC Life promoted cooperation and synergy with the Group, thus maintaining its leading market position in bancassurance sales and proactively expanded its tied agency and broker channels. BOC Life maintained its leading position in the life insurance business and remained the market leader in RMB insurance sector in Hong Kong, with RMB standard new premium increasing by over 65 per cent. year-on-year.

BOC Insurance

BOC Insurance engages in property insurance business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Insurance reported registered capital of RMB4.535 billion, total assets of RMB14.452 billion and net assets of RMB4.718 billion. In the first half of 2021, it realised written premiums of RMB3.311 billion and a profit for the period of RMB135 million.

BOC Insurance devoted great efforts to advancing supply-side structural reform, pushed forward bancassurance integration and collaboration, and maintained sound business development and steady profit growth. It supported the Belt and Road Initiative and served the Group’s globalisation strategy. BOC Insurance maintained a leading position in the overseas insurance business, covering more than 30 industries in 70 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and South America. It supported the development of the real economy and China’s industrial upgrading, provided credit enhancement for the financing of small and medium-sized private enterprises, and facilitated the upgrading of major technical equipment by offering an insurance compensation mechanism for the first (set of) major technical equipment. It supported customs clearance facilitation reform by providing services for the “single window in international trade” and moving online the full process of tariff guarantee insurance and cargo transportation insurance. In addition, BOC Insurance introduced new forms of claim settlement services, promoted automatic and smart upgrading, ensured the provision of financial services during pandemic prevention and control, and improved operational efficiency, speed of response and customer experience. Attaching great importance to consumer protection, it improved its consumer protection governance framework and mechanism.

BOC-Samsung Life Ins. Co., Ltd. (“BOC-Samsung Life”)

BOC-Samsung Life engages in life insurance business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, BOC-Samsung Life’s registered capital stood at RMB2.467 billion, total assets amounted to RMB40.180 billion and net assets amounted to RMB2.599 billion. In the first half of 2021, BOC-Samsung Life recorded written premiums and premium deposits of RMB8.401 billion and a profit for the period of RMB33 million.

Focusing on the original purpose of insurance, BOC-Samsung Life increased the supply of protection products and established a health insurance product system. In accordance with the CBIRC’s revised definitions of critical illness for the insurance sector, BOC-Samsung Life launched four new critical illness insurance products to meet the needs of different customer groups, thus promoting rapid business growth. It improved its business structure and realised a year-on-year increase of 46 per cent. in first-year premiums in its protection and long-term savings business. Capitalising on FinTech trends, BOC-Samsung Life applied big data technology to

enhance its insurance risk control capability, launched 24/7 robot underwriting consulting services, and pushed forward its transformation to online and platform-based services. It accelerated digital transformation, steadily advanced the building of its enterprise-level architecture and data middle office, and completed the deployment of a private cloud, thus enhancing its digital operation and management capability. It proactively promoted the development of an online insurance mall and explored the development of online insurance business. Furthermore, BOC-Samsung Life actively engaged with the Group's business collaboration strategy in key regions, and continuously increased its investments in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in the form of loans, trust and equity. As at 30 June 2021, BOC-Samsung Life had cumulative investments of RMB944 million in the Greater Bay Area.

Investment Business

BOCG Investment

BOCG Investment operates direct investment and investment management business. BOCG Investment's business scope includes private equity investment, fund investment and management, real estate investment and management and special situation investment. As at 30 June 2021, BOCG Investment recorded issued share capital of HKD34.052 billion, total assets of HKD140.553 billion and net assets of HKD72.565 billion, with a profit of HKD4.033 billion for the first half of 2021.

Actively integrating into the nation's new development pattern, BOCG Investment advanced its operations and management in a steady and orderly manner. Serving the national strategy, it invested in a number of enterprises in the fields of technology finance and green finance, including SVOLT Energy Technology, Shenzhen New Degree Technology, and 4Paradigm. BOCG Investment developed its business in key regions by making preparations for the launch of its Yangtze River Delta Fund II and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Fund II, thus enhancing the Group's overall competitiveness. It also invested in enterprises such as SciClone Pharmaceuticals and JD Logistics, which were successfully listed on the HKEX. In addition, BOCG Investment continued to optimise its sources of financing and strengthen its market-oriented financing capabilities, including successfully issuing an RMB2.5 billion Panda bond. Moreover, it made good progress in the informatisation, digitisation and automation of its businesses by developing and optimising different IT systems, such as the investment management system.

BOC Asset Investment

BOC Asset Investment engages in debt-for-equity swap and related business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, the registered capital of BOC Asset Investment was RMB14.500 billion, with total assets and net assets standing at RMB84.111 billion and RMB16.921 billion respectively. In the first half of 2021, it realised a profit for the period of RMB1.129 billion.

BOC Asset Investment conducted its debt-for-equity swap business based on market-oriented and rule-of-law principles, with the aim of improving enterprises' business operations and helping them to reduce leverage ratios and improve market value. Committed to the development of green finance, the company completed its first clean energy high-end equipment project in line with the national development goal of achieving "peak carbon dioxide emissions and carbon neutrality". It invested in strategic emerging industries and empowered leading domestic industrial internet enterprise to accelerate the construction of a national industrial internet platform. A special fund for debt-to-equity swaps was established by BOC Asset Investment and China Reform Holdings Corporation Ltd. to support the optimisation and coordinated development of the country's industrial structure, with an initial allocation of RMB10.0 billion. The company also coordinated the Group's risk asset disposal work, based on its strengths as a professional and experienced platform for risk asset restructuring. As at 30 June 2021, the cumulative market-oriented debt-for-equity swap business reached RMB172.426 billion, representing an increase of RMB13.623 billion within the year.

Leasing Business

BOC Aviation

BOC Aviation engages in aircraft leasing business. BOC Aviation is one of the world's leading aircraft operating leasing companies and is the largest aircraft operating leasing company headquartered in Asia, as

measured by value of owned aircraft. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Aviation recorded issued share capital of USD1.158 billion, total assets of USD23.893 billion and net assets of USD4.992 billion. It recorded a profit for the first half year of USD254 million as the company recognised the effects of the COVID-19 related downturn on the value of its aircraft and on airline customer cash flows and receivables.

Committed to pursuing sustainable growth, BOC Aviation continued to implement its proactive business strategy and steadily promoted its standing in the aircraft leasing industry. Actively supporting the Belt and Road Initiative, it had leased 65 per cent. of its aircraft to airlines of Belt and Road countries and regions, as well as airlines based in the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, as at 30 June 2021. Continuing to closely develop customer demand, the company took delivery of 34 aircraft, including six aircraft that airline customers purchased at delivery, as it expanded its owned fleet. All of these aircraft have been placed on long-term leases. During the first half of 2021, BOC Aviation signed 26 leases for future deliveries and added three new customers, totalling 87 customers in 38 countries and regions. The company consistently sought to optimise its asset structure and improve its sustainable development. It sold nine owned aircraft in the first half of 2021, leaving it with an average owned fleet age of 3.7 years (weighted by net book value) as at 30 June 2021, one of the youngest aircraft portfolios in the aircraft leasing industry.

BOC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“BOCL”)

BOCL operates financial leasing, transfer and receiving of financial leasing assets and other related businesses. As at 30 June 2021, BOCL recorded registered capital of RMB10.800 billion, total assets of RMB25.230 billion and net assets of RMB10.665 billion. It realised a profit for the period of RMB15 million for the first half of 2021.

Following the strategic objectives of the Group, BOCL focused on national strategic regions and industries, upheld the development philosophy of specialisation, differentiation and featured characteristics, highlighted the featured characteristics of financial leasing, and refined and strengthened its leasing brand. As at 30 June 2021, it had cumulatively conducted more than RMB20.0 billion of financial leasing business, involving transportation, water conservancy, energy production and supply, construction, manufacturing and other industries. Specifically, the proportion of green leasing in the total leasing business was 37 per cent., as the company continued to take practical steps to improve the quality and efficiency of its service to the real economy.

Consumer Finance

BOC Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. (“BOC Consumer Finance”)

BOC Consumer Finance engages in consumer loan business in the Chinese Mainland. As at 30 June 2021, BOC Consumer Finance’s registered capital stood at RMB1.514 billion, total assets amounted to RMB37.894 billion and net assets amounted to RMB7.953 billion. Its outstanding loans stood at RMB38.350 billion, an increase of 14.76 per cent. over the prior year-end. In the first half of 2021, BOC Consumer Finance recorded a profit for the period of RMB532 million.

Focusing on customer needs, BOC Consumer Finance strived to build a featured ecosystem for consumer finance and continuously improved its customer service capability. It enhanced online and offline synergistic integration by establishing an integrated service platform featuring “online + offline integration and finance + technology integration”. It has set up 27 regional centres to date, with its offline and online businesses covering approximately 400 cities and 900 counties nationwide, thus greatly increasing the coverage and availability of its consumer financial services. Continuously optimising the products and services, BOC Consumer Finance constantly improved consumers’ financial service experience and effectively protected their legitimate rights and interests. It actively served national strategic regions, and provided customers with convenient, professional and flexible consumer financial products and services.

Financial Technology

Bank of China Financial Technology Company Limited (“BOC Financial Technology”)

BOC Financial Technology conducts financial technology innovation, software development, platform operation and technical consulting services. As at 30 June 2021, the registered capital of BOC Financial

Technology was RMB600 million, with total assets and net assets standing at RMB629 million and RMB569 million, respectively.

In supporting the Group to serve the national development strategy for the digital economy, BOC Financial Technology pushed forward the development and construction of key cities and regions including Hainan Province, Hebei-Xiongan New Area and the Yangtze River Delta through technology empowerment. Relying on its R&D bases in Wuhan, Hubei Province and Chengdu, Sichuan Province, it provided scientific and technological services for the surrounding areas. Focused primarily on providing services within the Group, the company supported significant Group projects and bolstered the Group's development in key areas by devoting efforts to data governance, reform of the company's credit authorisation system, intelligent risk control, inclusive finance and anti-money laundering programmes. It also developed the BOC Silver Scenario Construction Platform, BOC Education Scenario Construction Platform, BOC Sports Scenario Construction Platform, BOC Culture & Tourism Scenario Construction Platform, and BOC Intelligent Hospital, and supported the IT application programmes of the Group's comprehensive operation companies. Serving the Group's strategic output, BOC Financial Technology continued to dig down deep in the financial industry and delivered technological services to domestic and overseas banks to support anti-money laundering, credit risk control and other fields of IT service. It continuously stepped up research in product innovation, explored new technological innovations and applications, and built technological platforms such as blockchain platform and privacy computing platform.

Service Channels

Focusing on improving customer experience, the Bank accelerated the transformation and upgrading of all service channels, building online channels with stronger scenario integration capabilities and offline channels with greater value creation capacity. As a result, it cultivated an ecosystem in which online and offline channels are integrated and financial and non-financial scenarios are seamlessly connected.

Online Channels

Following a "Mobile First" strategy and embracing digital transformation trends, the Bank continued to increase efforts to expand its online channels and upgrade its mobile banking services, thus realising rapid growth in online business. In the first half of 2021, the Bank's substitution ratio of e-banking channels for outlet-based business transactions reached 95.99 per cent. Its e-channel transaction volume reached RMB156.55 trillion, an increase of 16.87 per cent. year-on-year. Among this, mobile banking transaction volumes reached RMB19.75 trillion, an increase of 27.10 per cent. year-on-year, making mobile banking the online channel with the most active customers. The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the number of the Group's online customers by categories:

	As at 30 June	As at December	
	2021	2020	Change
	<i>(in millions)</i>		<i>(%)</i>
Number of corporate online banking customers	6.0700	5.4351	11.68%
Number of personal online banking customers	197.3719	194.2267	1.62%
Number of mobile banking customers	223.3184	210.5524	6.06%
Number of telephone banking customers	111.1771	111.3692	(0.17%)

Following mobile internet trends, the Bank accelerated the construction of the Group's mobile integrated financial service portal for corporate customers. Leveraging the BOC iGTB platform, the Bank focused on frequently and commonly used services, mobile features, international settlement characteristics and open scenarios. It also built an intelligent corporate customer service platform featuring rich scenario ecosystems, superior user experience and flexible product portfolios, and provided corporate customers with comprehensive

and multi-dimensional online financial services. It continuously enriched high-frequency primary services such as bank-enterprise reconciliation, transfer and remittance, account management, inclusive financing, investment and wealth management; launched exclusive mobile services such as QR code scanning payment, and introduced featured services in international settlement such as self-service foreign exchange sales, cross-border remittance, inward remittance, international settlement documents and online letters of guarantee. The Bank supported biometric login, QR code login and intelligent customer services, as well as introducing convenient auxiliary functions such as receipt verification, corporate business cards and calendars, so as to continuously improve customer experience.

The Bank continued to improve the functions and channels of its mobile banking for personal customers and facilitated the digital transformation of personal banking. Centring around the key customer groups of credit card, private banking and elderly care, it launched targeted services such as a credit card section, a private banking zone and an Elderly Version for its mobile banking as well as launching “My Ledger”, Monthly Bill, and Earnings Report functions in a bid to enhance the value of its products and services, boost sales and stimulate customer activity. The Bank created a superior user experience with a focus on livelihood high-frequency consumer scenarios, and delivered more convenient personal financial services for customers. It continued to expand its overseas service coverage and published versions for the Netherlands and Panama, meaning that its mobile banking services are now available via 30 overseas institutions and in 12 languages and providing services under 17 categories. Newly introduced features included online self-registration for mobile banking, UK exclusively electronic bank statements and online account opening. Furthermore, the Bank enhanced the digital risk control capacity of its online channels and accumulatively monitored 3.752 billion transactions through its “Cyber Defence” smart risk control and prevention system in the first half of 2021, an increase of 35.3 per cent. year-on-year. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had opened accounts for 16.40 million customers through its mobile banking-oriented digitalised authorisation tool, an increase of 35.53 per cent. over the beginning of the year.

Offline Channels

The Bank pushed forward the digital transformation of its outlets and continued to enrich its intelligent service ecosystem, in a bid to transform its outlets into integrated marketing and service entities encompassing all channels, scenarios and ecosystems.

The Bank accelerated the digital transformation of its outlets. It deepened cross-border ecosystem development, expanded non-resident service scenarios at smart counters, supported passport-based business handling and launched multilingual services. Closely following the pace of digital reform in government services, the Bank constructed a “government service + financial service” dual-purpose system and successively expanded government affairs scenarios such as social security and tax service at smart counters, by embedding financial services into the building of digital government and smart cities, and it continuously promoted the intelligent outlets operation. The Bank constantly optimised the products and services. The Bank established a bank settlement account system for local and foreign currencies, realised “one-stop” account opening and product contracting, introduced digital debit card issuance and cardless services at smart counters, to improve customer experience. Focusing on the elderly and other key customer groups, the Bank launched an elderly version of smart counters to help the elderly adapt to the digital world and make intelligent financial services more inclusive.

The Bank made fresh innovations in outlet business models. It continued to push forward the categorised management and differentiated development of its outlets by further refining the differentiation of business strategies and resource allocation across different outlets, so as to sharpen their overall competitiveness. It rolled out the “5G Intelligence + Greater Bay Area Pavilion” in Guangdong Province and the “5G Intelligence + Culture and Tourism Pavilion” in Shanxi Province, and built intelligent outlets integrating technology application, service experience, scenario linking and ecosystem integration. Furthermore, the Bank pushed forward the establishment of an outlet scenario ecosystem, built featured outlets based on cross-border, sports, silver economy, education and other scenarios, thus continuously improving the scenario ecosystem chain.

As at 30 June 2021, the Bank’s commercial banking network in the Chinese Mainland (including Head Office, tier-1 branches, tier-2 branches and outlets) comprised 10,450 branches and outlets. Its comprehensive

operation institutions in the Chinese Mainland totalled 513, and the number of its institutions in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and other countries and regions totalled 556.

The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the number of the Group’s ATMs, smart counters and self-service terminals:

	As at 30 June	As at 31 December	
	2021	2020	Change
	<i>(single item)</i>		<i>(%)</i>
ATM.....	32,013	33,314	(3.91%)
Smart counter	32,465	31,960	1.58%

Information Technology Development

Taking “deepening technological reform and boosting value creation” as its main task, the Bank fully invested in new “digital infrastructure”, enhanced IT empowerment in key business areas, and created new financial service patterns.

The Bank was deeply involved in the building of a digital China. It improved its governance structure by setting up the Financial Digitalisation Committee to push forward the development of the Group’s digitalisation, financial technology, data governance, digital business transformation and information risk management system. In line with the Group’s strategic development requirements, the Bank accelerated the two milestone projects of enterprise-level architecture building and data governance enhancement. It devoted great efforts to improve its digital capabilities in five areas, namely customer experience enhancement, open sharing of products and services, business process integration and optimisation, intelligent and efficient risk control, and burden alleviation for institutions and employees via IT empowerment, thereby achieving new breakthroughs in the Group’s digital transformation.

The Bank made every effort to promote the OASIS project. Pooling Bank-wide efforts and resources, it built an enterprise-level architecture, strived to break down internal silos from the perspective of overall management and integrated planning, and cultivated the key capabilities shared across all products, channels and institutions. It accelerated the building of enterprise-level middle offices for products, operations, risk control and data, and provided strong support for agile responses to customer demands, rapid follow-up on market changes and flexible support for the development of frontline businesses. In the first half of 2021, the Bank finalised the implementation plan for the first phase of its upcoming pilot projects and entered into the substantive development stage.

The Bank deepened research into the application of cutting-edge technologies in financial field. Focusing on core fields such as smart city infrastructure, digital government scenarios, digital financial services and financial product innovation, the Bank established a blockchain platform in cooperation with the blockchain lab of Xiongan New Area, and put it in use for the payment of financial funds for projects in Xiongan New Area. It also achieved preliminary research results in cutting-edge areas such as privacy computing, 6G, and distributed databases. Furthermore, the Bank improved its product innovation management policies, enhanced the quality and efficiency of product lifecycle management, and realised full coverage of product management.

The Bank supported the strategic development pattern of “One Body with Two Wings”. Focusing on globalised operations, it established an overseas IT collaboration service mechanism. Leveraging its role as a “strong headquarters”, the Bank promoted the use of digital collaboration in the office activities of its overseas institutions and continuously improved IT automation and online IT capabilities. Focusing on comprehensive operations, the Bank established a comprehensive major IT event management mechanism in a coordinated manner, combined corporate governance with IT line management, and steadily promoted the development of products and processes and policies for capacity output.

Major Contracts

Material Custody, Sub-contracts and Leases

In the first half of 2021, the Bank did not take, or allow to subsist any significant custody of, sub-contract or lease assets from other companies, or allow its material business assets to be subject to such arrangements, in each case that is required to be disclosed.

Material Guarantee Business

As approved by PBOC and CBIRC, the Bank's guarantee business is an off-balance sheet item in the ordinary course of its business. The Bank operates the guarantee business in a prudent manner and has formulated specific management measures, operational processes and approval procedures in respect of the risks of guarantee business and carries out this business accordingly. In the first half of 2021, save as disclosed above, the Bank did not enter into or allow to subsist any material guarantee business that is required to be disclosed.

Employees

As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had a total of 305,594 employees. There were 280,265 employees in the Bank's operations of the Chinese Mainland, of which 267,050 worked in the Bank's domestic commercial banking operations. As at 30 June 2021, there were 25,329 employees in the Bank's operations in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions. As at 30 June 2021, the Bank bore costs for a total of 5,041 retirees.

The following table sets forth the total number of employees by geographic distribution as at 30 June 2021:

	Number of employees	per cent. of total
Northern China.....	61,925	20.26%
Northeastern China	23,831	7.80%
Eastern China	90,696	29.68%
Central and Southern China	66,302	21.70%
Western China	37,511	12.27%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	17,721	5.80%
Other countries and regions	7,608	2.49%
Total	305,594	100.00%

Intellectual Property

The Bank owns various intellectual property rights including trademarks, patents, domain names, and copyrights. The Bank conducts business under the "Bank of China", "BOC", "中國銀行", "中銀", "中行" and "🌀", and other brand names and logos.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's primary risk management objectives are to maximise value for equity holders while maintaining risk within acceptable parameters, optimising capital allocation and satisfying the requirements of the regulatory authorities, the Group's depositors and other stakeholders for the Group's prudent and stable development.

The Bank continued to improve its risk management system in line with the Group's strategies. Facing a challenging and complex external environment, the Bank intensified efforts to improve its comprehensive risk management system, further refined and upgraded the system in terms of governance structure, management mechanism, management process, management tools and management foundations, thus ensuring the sustainable and robust operation of the Group. Anticipating how risk management will develop over the next three to five years, the Bank formulated the Group's 14th Five-Year risk management plan, which comprehensively charts a blueprint for the Group's risk management development, including proposed actions and measures. In addition, it further implemented Basel III and international interest rate benchmark reform, and continued to enhance its refined risk management capability. The Bank also improved the risk management system for its comprehensive operation subsidiaries and continuously strengthened risk management requirements for its overseas institutions. It also improved mechanisms for pandemic response and major risk reporting, and ensured business continuity. Furthermore, the Bank accelerated the digital transformation of risk management, proactively established an online "toolbox" for business models and a "safety valve" for risk evaluation, and advanced the building of a multi-tiered smart risk control and early warning system, thus increasing the levels of its smart risk management. It remained constantly mindful of worst-case scenarios and conducted in-depth investigation of the major potential risks arising from varying aspects of its institutions, businesses, products and customers. It also took an active role in carrying out special campaigns on risk culture, as a way to continuously improve the risk awareness of all employees.

The most significant types of risk to the Group are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk.

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the overall risk appetite of the Group and reviewing and approving the risk management objectives and strategies.

Within this framework, the Group's senior management has overall responsibility for managing all aspects of risks, including implementing risk management strategies, initiatives and credit policies and approving internal policies, measures and procedures related to risk management. The Risk Management Department, the Credit Management Department, the Financial Management Department and other relevant functional departments are responsible for monitoring financial risks.

The Group manages the risks at the branch level through direct reporting from the branches to the relevant departments responsible for risk management at the Head Office. Business line related risks are monitored through establishing specific risk management teams within the business departments. The Group monitors and controls risk management at subsidiaries by appointing members of the Board of Directors and risk management committees as appropriate.

Credit Risk Management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is one of the most significant risks for the Group's business.

Credit risk exposures arise principally in lending activities and debt securities investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as derivatives, loan commitments, bill acceptance, letters of guarantee and letters of credit.

Closely tracking changes in macroeconomic and financial conditions as well as regulatory requirements, the Bank improved its management mechanisms, adjusted its structure, and controlled and mitigated credit risks. In addition, the Bank strengthened credit asset quality management, further improved its credit risk management policies and pushed forward the optimisation of its credit structure. It also held fast to the risk compliance bottom line and took a proactive and forward-looking stance towards the continual improvement of its credit risk management.

Taking a customer-centric approach, the Bank further strengthened its unified credit granting management and enhanced full-scope centralised credit risk management. The Bank further improved its long-acting credit management mechanism and asset quality monitoring system and further enhanced potential risk identification, control and mitigation mechanisms by intensifying post-lending management and reinforcing customer concentration management and control. The Bank enhanced the supervision of risk analysis and asset quality control in key regions and strengthened window guidance on all business lines. In order to effectively strengthen the management and control of customer concentration risk, the Bank constructed the management policies of large exposures, which specified the management structure, working process and measurement rules, etc.

The Bank continuously adjusted and optimised its credit structure. With the aim of advancing strategic implementation and balancing risk, capital and return, it stepped up the application of the New Basel Capital Accord and improved the management plans of its credit portfolios. In line with the government's macro-control measures and the direction of industrial policy, the Bank enacted guidelines for industrial lending and continued to push forward the building of an industrial policy system so as to optimise its credit structure.

In terms of corporate banking, the Bank further strengthened risk identification and control, proactively reduced and exited credit relationships in key fields, strictly controlled the gross outstanding amount and use of loans through limit management and prevented and mitigated risk from overcapacity industries. It intensified the management of loans to LGFVs and strictly controlled the outstanding balances. In addition, the Bank implemented the government's macro-control policies and regulatory measures in the real estate sector so as to strengthen the risk management of real estate loans. In terms of personal banking, the Bank improved unified credit granting management for personal customers and revised management policies for unsecured start-up loans, small-amount loans for poverty alleviation, and loans mortgaged against rural contracted land management rights or farmers' housing property rights, thus supporting the development of its inclusive finance business. It kept improving management policies for personal online loans and credit card overdrafts, in order to prevent the risks of excessive credit and cross-infection. The Bank enforced regulatory requirements and continued to strictly implement differentiated policies on residential mortgages. It also strengthened the risk control of key products and regions.

The Bank further stepped up the collection of non-performing assets ("NPAs"). It re-allocated internal and external collection resources and continued to adopt centralised and tiered management of NPA projects. It reinforced the supervision of key regions and key projects, in order to improve the quality and efficiency of disposals. The Bank proactively explored the application of "Internet Plus" in NPA collection and diversified its disposal channels. In addition, it adopted policies based on the actual conditions of individual enterprises and took multiple measures where necessary. It gave full play to the role of creditor committee and enhanced the application of debt-for-equity swaps and restructuring efforts to help enterprises get out of difficulties, with the aim of realising mutual benefit for the Bank and the enterprises, and to support the real economy.

The Bank scientifically measured and managed the quality of credit assets based on the Guidelines for Loan Credit Risk Classification issued by CBIRC, which requires Chinese commercial banks to classify loans into the following five categories: pass, special-mention, substandard, doubtful and loss, among which loans classified as substandard, doubtful and loss are recognised as NPLs. In order to further refine its credit asset risk management, the Bank used a 13-tier risk classification criteria scheme for corporate loans to domestic companies, covering on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit assets. In addition, the Bank strengthened risk classification management of key industries, regions and material risk events, and dynamically adjusted classification results. It strengthened the management of loan terms, managed overdue loans by the name list system and made timely adjustments to risk classification results, so as to truly reflect asset quality. The

overseas institutions of the Bank operated in line with the Guidelines for Loan Credit Risk Classification or the local applicable rules and requirements on credit risk classification, whichever is stricter.

As at 30 June 2021, the Group's NPLs² totalled RMB200.348 billion, representing a decrease of RMB6.925 billion compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.30 per cent., down 0.16 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances (including allowance for loans at amortised costs and allowance for loans at fair value through other comprehensive income) was RMB369.168 billion, an increase of RMB0.549 billion compared with the prior year-end. The coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 184.26 per cent.

The Group identifies credit risk collectively based on industry, geography and customer type. This information is monitored regularly by the management.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the Group's loans and advances to customers categorised by geographical area:

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Chinese Mainland	12,407,949	80.67	11,501,791	81.09	10,302,408	79.04	9,273,549	78.67
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	1,931,922	12.56	1,697,934	11.97	1,697,434	13.02	1,515,844	12.86
Other countries and regions	1,041,617	6.77	983,660	6.94	1,034,347	7.94	998,290	8.47
Total loans and advances to customers	15,381,488	100.00	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the Group's loans and advances to customers categorised by industry sectors of the borrowers:

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Corporate loans and advances								
Commerce and services.....	1,992,248	12.95	1,764,213	12.44	1,706,650	13.09	1,516,354	12.86
Manufacturing.....	1,855,136	12.06	1,692,261	11.93	1,679,202	12.88	1,674,340	14.21
Transportation, storage and postal services.....	1,653,269	10.75	1,493,828	10.53	1,294,922	9.93	1,182,411	10.03
Real estate.....	1,214,090	7.89	1,137,469	8.02	1,042,664	8.00	915,793	7.77
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	778,023	5.06	726,824	5.13	649,289	4.98	648,849	5.50
Financial services.....	794,154	5.16	646,979	4.56	565,333	4.34	398,478	3.38
Mining	273,420	1.78	282,394	1.99	293,375	2.25	320,369	2.72
Construction.....	315,224	2.05	268,676	1.89	255,160	1.96	239,397	2.03
Water, environment and public utility management	277,614	1.80	250,551	1.77	199,376	1.53	167,811	1.42

² The loans and advances to customers in this section are exclusive of accrued interest.

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Public utilities	164,750	1.07	161,402	1.14	149,855	1.15	125,917	1.07
Other	145,011	0.95	175,493	1.24	150,554	1.16	157,879	1.34
Subtotal	9,462,939	61.52	8,600,090	60.64	7,986,380	61.27	7,347,598	62.33
Personal loans								
Mortgages	4,605,752	29.94	4,418,761	31.15	3,993,271	30.64	3,503,563	29.72
Credit cards	502,559	3.27	498,435	3.51	476,743	3.66	426,338	3.62
Other	810,238	5.27	666,099	4.70	577,795	4.43	510,184	4.33
Subtotal	5,918,549	38.48	5,583,295	39.36	5,047,809	38.73	4,440,085	37.67
Total loans and advances to customers	15,381,488	100.00	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00

The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the Group's loan concentration by asset quality categories.

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Pass	14,945,790	97.17	13,711,518	96.67	12,566,640	96.41	11,278,379	95.68
Special-mention	235,350	1.53	264,594	1.87	289,314	2.22	342,363	2.90
Substandard	90,403	0.59	125,118	0.88	77,459	0.59	49,788	0.42
Doubtful	28,086	0.18	33,823	0.24	51,804	0.40	49,341	0.42
Loss	81,859	0.53	48,332	0.34	48,972	0.38	67,812	0.58
Total	15,381,488	100.00	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00
Non-performing Loans ⁽¹⁾	200,348	1.30	207,273	1.46	178,235	1.37	166,941	1.42

Note:

(1) Non-performing loans refer to loans classified as substandard, doubtful and loss.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank assesses expected credit losses with forward-looking information and makes relevant allowances. In particular, it makes allowances for assets classified as stage 1 and assets classified as stage 2 and stage 3 according to the expected credit losses over 12 months and the expected credit losses over the entire lifetime of the asset, respectively. As at 30 June 2021, the Group's stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 loans totalled RMB14,865.529 billion, RMB311.446 billion and RMB200.348 billion respectively, accounting for 96.67 per cent., 2.03 per cent. and 1.30 per cent. of total loans respectively. In the first half of 2021, the Group's impairment losses on loans amounted to RMB47.750 billion, a decrease of RMB12.978 billion compared with the same period of the prior year. Credit cost accounted for 0.65 per cent., a decrease of 0.25 percentage point compared with the same period of the prior year.

The Bank continued to focus on controlling borrower concentration risk and was in full compliance with regulatory requirements on borrower concentration. The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by geographical area:

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Chinese Mainland	179,082	89.39	1.44	189,985	91.66	1.65	169,951	95.35	1.65	162,778	97.50	1.76
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	5,895	2.94	0.31	4,674	2.25	0.28	3,842	2.16	0.23	2,720	1.63	0.18
Other countries and regions	15,371	7.67	1.48	12,614	6.09	1.28	4,442	2.49	0.43	1,454	0.87	0.15
Total	200,348	100.00	1.30	207,273	100.00	1.46	178,235	100.00	1.37	166,952	100.00	1.42

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by customer type:

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Corporate loans and advances	169,116	84.41	1.79	174,012	83.95	2.02	149,427	83.84	1.87	139,108	83.32	1.89
Personal loans	31,232	15.59	0.53	33,261	16.05	0.60	28,808	16.16	0.57	27,844	16.68	0.63
Total	200,348	100.00	1.30	207,273	100.00	1.46	178,235	100.00	1.37	166,952	100.00	1.42

Market Risk Management

The Group is exposed to market risks from its on-balance and off-balance business, that may cause losses to the Group as a result of adverse changes in market prices of interest rate, exchange rate, equities and commodities. Market risk arises from open positions in the trading and banking books. Both the Group's trading book and banking book face market risks. The trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities that are held with trading intent or in order to hedge other elements of the trading book. The banking book consists of financial instruments not included in the trading book (including those financial instruments purchased with surplus funds and managed in the investment book).

The Board of Directors takes ultimate responsibility for the oversight of market risk management, including the approval of market risk management policies and procedures and the determination of market risk tolerance. Senior management is responsible for execution of such policies and ensuring that the level of market risk is within the risk appetite determined by the Board, while meeting the Group's business objectives.

Market risk management departments are responsible for the identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting of market risks on a Group basis. Business units are responsible for monitoring and reporting of market risk within their respective business lines.

In response to changes in the market environment, business development and management requirements, the Bank continued to refine its market risk management system in order to effectively control market risk.

The Bank actively adapted to changes in its business and the market by improving its market risk appetite transmission mechanism and refining its model for the market risk limit management of the Group. To further improve counterparty credit risk management procedures of counterparties and improve its risk warning and mitigation capabilities, the Bank conducted forward-looking research and judgement regarding market risks and cross-financial risks. The Bank enhanced the accuracy of its risk management and improved its risk quantification capability by continuously advancing the construction of its market risk data mart and management system, and by studying and applying advanced risk measurement approaches.

The Bank strengthened risk management of the Group’s bond investments by closely tracking market volatility and changes in regulatory policy. Based on the market and business needs, it has shortened its response time to risks and made timely adjustments and refinements to its investment policies. In response to high default rates in the bond market, the Bank has improved the effectiveness of risk inspections and strengthened risk management and control in major areas.

Management of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The Bank assessed the interest rate risk in its banking book mainly through analysis of interest rate re-pricing gaps, made timely adjustments to the structure of its assets and liabilities based on changes in the market situation, and controlled the fluctuation of net interest income within an acceptable level.

For the purpose of market risk management in the trading book, the Group monitors trading book Value at Risk (“VaR”) limits, stress testing results and exposure limits and tracks each trading desk and dealer’s observance of each limit on a daily basis.

VaR is used to estimate the largest potential loss arising from adverse market movements in a specific holding period and within a certain confidence level.

VaR is performed separately by the Bank and its major subsidiaries that are exposed to market risk, BOCHK (Holdings) and BOC International. The Bank, BOCHK (Holdings) and BOC International used a 99 per cent. level of confidence (therefore 1 per cent. statistical probability that actual losses could be greater than the VaR estimate) and a historical simulation model to calculate the VaR estimate. The holding period of the VaR calculations is one day. To enhance the Group’s market risk management, the Group has established the market risk data mart, which enabled a group level trading book VaR calculation on a daily basis.

Accuracy and reliability of the VaR model is verified by daily back-testing on the VaR results in the trading book. The back-testing results are regularly reported to senior management.

The Group utilises stress testing as an effective supplement to the trading book VaR analysis. Stress testing scenarios are performed based on the characteristics of trading transactions to simulate and estimate losses in adverse and exceptional market conditions. To address changes in the financial markets, the Group enhances its market risk identification capabilities by continuously modifying and improving the trading book stress testing scenarios and measurement methodologies in order to capture the potential impact on transaction market prices stemming from changes in market prices and volatility.

For the six months ended 30 June 2021 and 2020, and years ended 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018, the VaR of the Bank’s trading book by type of risk was as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June						For the year ended 31 December								
	2021			2020			2020			2019			2018		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>														
Interest rate risk	15.10	18.03	11.24	14.05	17.87	9.40	13.45	17.87	9.17	18.70	23.50	13.24	17.26	23.85	12.24
Foreign exchange risk	28.13	41.51	9.75	24.01	35.33	11.83	26.61	39.35	11.83	18.00	26.69	9.80	10.19	17.66	4.99
Volatility risk....	5.31	11.41	1.31	0.75	1.95	0.18	2.18	6.45	0.18	0.44	2.27	0.17	0.38	0.71	0.11
Commodity risk	5.25	10.77	0.82	6.63	13.76	3.04	6.35	13.76	3.04	1.77	6.26	0.75	1.14	5.55	0.13
Total of the Bank’s trading VaR...	35.45	48.83	19.49	27.74	38.68	16.18	29.56	38.72	16.18	23.03	29.56	17.11	19.87	26.28	13.92

The banking book is exposed to interest rate risk arising from mismatches in maturities, repricing periods and inconsistent adjustments between the benchmark interest rates of assets and liabilities. The Group assesses interest rate risk in the banking book primarily through an interest rate repricing gap analysis.

The Group conducts a substantial portion of its business in RMB, with certain transactions denominated in USD, HKD and, to a much lesser extent, other currencies. The major subsidiary, BOCHK Group, conducts the majority of its business in HKD, RMB and USD. The Group endeavours to manage its sources and uses of foreign currencies to minimise potential mismatches in accordance with management directives.

The Bank manages its exposure to currency exchange risk through management of its net foreign currency position and monitors its foreign currency risk on trading books using VaR.

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018:

	As at 30 June 2021							
	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	449,885	176,175	25,954	32,969	6,721	9,558	23,649	724,911
Balances with central banks	1,598,182	256,145	133,889	116,209	33,343	59,182	57,747	2,254,697
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	652,906	568,012	82,622	14,901	351	1,629	51,240	1,371,661
Derivative financial assets..	60,771	31,867	3,251	1,238	1,475	7,206	10,432	116,240
Loans and advances to customers, net	11,969,865	1,230,294	1,193,139	234,181	9,433	70,435	340,367	15,047,714
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.....	372,213	52,578	78,135	6,771	830	14	42	510,583
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income...	1,294,442	442,500	182,976	29,221	137,024	4,011	84,808	2,174,982
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,823,342	256,847	3,749	9,250	5,591	3,846	33,330	3,135,955
Other	321,633	197,815	223,658	3,961	1,453	3,429	228,635	980,584
Total assets	19,543,239	3,212,233	1,927,373	448,701	196,221	159,310	830,250	26,317,327
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,470,478	532,080	44,892	55,714	13,597	10,856	232,724	2,360,341
Due to central banks.....	829,935	40,511	5,236	14,205	–	90	5,847	895,824
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	198,083	261,015	7,757	22,194	6,536	2,105	2,319	500,009
Derivative financial liabilities	73,492	30,532	1,905	1,531	833	6,090	7,177	121,560
Due to customers	13,823,993	1,766,220	1,752,138	291,291	55,597	59,914	478,618	18,227,771
Bonds issued	1,042,498	211,377	3,877	30,474	1,753	259	11,323	1,301,561
Other	261,835	120,123	269,769	7,921	344	2,157	17,764	679,913
Total liabilities.....	17,700,314	2,961,858	2,085,574	423,330	78,660	81,471	755,772	24,086,979
Net on-balance sheet position	1,842,925	250,375	(158,201)	25,371	117,561	77,839	74,478	2,230,348
Net off-balance sheet position	(21,660)	(134,422)	389,904	(11,508)	(116,300)	(74,655)	(25,356)	6,003
Credit commitments.....	3,405,093	782,059	253,190	143,987	8,945	55,495	104,937	4,753,706

As at 31 December 2020

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	548,932	132,751	20,782	61,642	7,101	4,215	27,722	803,145
Balances with central banks	1,500,346	316,938	61,418	81,789	30,084	44,252	42,013	2,076,840
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	555,349	298,944	22,861	18,663	478	940	42,085	939,320
Derivative financial assets..	97,475	44,134	3,479	738	987	9,344	15,581	171,738
Loans and advances to customers, net	11,024,110	1,106,377	1,010,120	258,468	11,076	62,829	375,324	13,848,304
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.....	363,018	51,870	82,795	6,476	316	23	51	504,549
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income...	1,280,223	449,963	127,357	31,950	130,392	2,851	85,054	2,107,790
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,723,069	199,575	2,370	9,628	6,065	3,993	34,078	2,978,778
Other	317,767	183,732	219,734	2,466	1,417	2,346	244,733	972,195
Total assets	18,410,289	2,784,284	1,550,916	471,820	187,916	130,793	866,641	24,402,659
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,035,286	539,174	43,097	43,770	14,301	10,988	230,387	1,917,003
Due to central banks.....	576,601	277,062	12,918	13,487	–	341	7,402	887,811
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	137,784	215,247	13,729	28,757	12,204	2,247	1,981	411,949
Derivative financial liabilities	139,398	46,493	4,474	947	874	9,720	10,146	212,052
Due to customers	13,003,027	1,651,454	1,318,279	306,229	50,656	72,230	477,296	16,879,171
Bonds issued	968,665	218,950	8,617	31,980	1,896	311	13,984	1,244,403
Other	293,844	105,317	267,904	3,207	300	1,109	15,752	687,433
Total liabilities.....	16,154,605	3,053,697	1,669,018	428,377	80,231	96,946	756,948	22,239,822
Net on-balance sheet position	2,255,684	(269,413)	(118,102)	43,443	107,685	33,847	109,693	2,162,837
Net off-balance sheet position	(541,681)	392,537	347,658	(31,366)	(107,293)	(32,709)	(50,662)	(23,516)
Credit commitments.....	3,160,861	761,848	255,166	142,505	10,679	52,715	107,899	4,491,673

As at 31 December 2019

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	370,569	140,513	18,368	10,977	7,833	1,691	15,516	565,467
Balances with central banks .	1,583,469	265,682	57,599	59,456	49,422	34,133	29,048	2,078,809

As at 31 December 2019

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions.....	652,817	149,463	33,441	6,050	141	2,435	54,612	898,959
Derivative financial assets.....	42,558	13,694	26,586	446	20	6,348	3,683	93,335
Loans and advances to customers, net	9,870,244	1,170,630	1,027,104	250,730	11,194	69,423	344,100	12,743,425
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	346,644	78,848	83,199	2,540	6,925	16	78	518,250
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,354,391	489,432	150,486	32,292	103,797	2,610	85,121	2,218,129
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,525,349	219,495	3,319	4,802	770	954	22,994	2,777,683
Other.....	268,436	162,203	198,398	1,357	1,465	2,691	241,137	875,687
Total assets	17,014,477	2,689,960	1,598,500	368,650	181,567	120,301	796,289	22,769,744
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,009,086	391,869	27,167	43,826	21,193	7,374	167,531	1,668,046
Due to central banks.....	570,675	247,096	19,979	5,920	–	258	2,349	846,277
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	298,497	213,662	76,294	17,161	25,330	3,745	4,986	639,675
Derivative financial liabilities	36,135	19,811	22,813	707	52	6,112	4,430	90,060
Due to customers.....	11,925,923	1,836,997	1,255,663	254,485	56,683	55,672	432,125	15,817,548
Bonds issued.....	766,816	258,893	11,868	38,794	1,920	2,744	15,052	1,096,087
Other.....	254,949	91,825	267,607	3,131	351	1,863	15,629	635,355
Total liabilities.....	14,862,081	3,060,153	1,681,391	364,024	105,529	77,768	642,102	20,793,048
Net on-balance sheet position	2,152,396	(370,193)	(82,891)	4,626	76,038	42,533	154,187	1,976,696
Net off-balance sheet position	(463,297)	378,515	283,483	5,828	(75,754)	(40,620)	(74,643)	13,512
Credit commitments	2,959,323	836,835	257,229	124,696	9,841	49,401	105,245	4,342,570

As at 31 December 2018

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	308,697	79,058	17,818	6,442	5,694	1,575	20,647	439,931
Balances with central banks .	1,855,438	280,029	40,625	39,770	36,838	47,950	30,403	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions.....	878,861	93,903	30,994	7,636	3,094	283	27,587	1,042,358
Derivative financial assets.....	67,601	17,913	29,945	621	37	5,237	2,772	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net	8,830,692	1,146,207	923,070	201,731	12,637	65,563	335,864	11,515,764
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	238,495	56,988	72,981	2,011	–	16	–	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,191,739	453,918	116,376	30,629	8,573	3,023	75,501	1,879,759

As at 31 December 2018

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,548,402	229,300	3,496	3,450	746	1,456	17,451	2,804,301
Other	213,438	148,481	185,113	568	1,244	2,097	208,551	759,492
Total assets	16,133,363	2,505,797	1,420,418	292,858	68,863	127,200	718,776	21,267,275
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,060,308	404,757	34,551	40,090	14,270	7,049	170,184	1,731,209
Due to central banks	628,327	246,540	26,758	5,461	–	434	1	907,521
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	266,692	271,303	39,642	12,669	11,242	5,411	5,308	612,267
Derivative financial liabilities	50,554	14,104	26,366	678	46	5,059	2,447	99,254
Due to customers	11,256,454	1,716,821	1,202,357	194,439	58,478	46,334	408,713	14,883,596
Bonds issued	447,679	252,059	6,682	48,465	1,852	9,793	15,597	782,127
Other	191,501	84,330	230,918	2,327	480	1,323	15,025	525,904
Total liabilities	13,901,515	2,989,914	1,567,274	304,129	86,368	75,403	617,275	19,541,878
Net on-balance sheet position	2,231,848	(484,117)	(146,856)	(11,271)	(17,505)	51,797	101,501	1,725,397
Net off-balance sheet position	(795,575)	520,806	355,983	21,144	19,415	(49,526)	(40,626)	31,621
Credit commitments	2,715,693	794,823	223,494	111,092	10,425	44,054	93,430	3,993,011

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank fails to timely acquire adequate funds at a reasonable cost to deal with repayments of debts at maturity, perform other payment obligations and meet other fund needs for normal business operation.

The Bank continued to develop and improve its liquidity risk management system with the aim of effectively identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk at the institution and the group level, including that of branches, subsidiaries and business lines, thus ensuring that liquidity demand is met in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost.

The Bank considers liquidity risk management a significant component of asset-liability management, and determines the size, structure and duration of assets and liabilities consistent with the principle of overall balance between assets and liabilities. The Bank establishes its liquidity portfolio to mitigate liquidity risk, and to minimise the gaps in the amount and duration between the funding sources and the uses of funds. The Group refines its financing strategy, taking into consideration various factors including customer risk sensitivity, financing cost and concentration of funding sources. In addition, the Group prioritises the development of customer deposits, dynamically adjusts the structure of fund sources by market-oriented financing modes, including due to banks and other financial institutions, inter-bank borrowings and improves the diversity and stability of financing sources.

Seeking at all times to balance safety, liquidity and profitability, and following regulatory requirements, the Bank has improved its liquidity risk management system and upgraded its liquidity management function in a forward-looking and scientific manner. The Bank enhanced liquidity risk management at both Group and branch levels. It formulated sound liquidity risk management policies and contingency plans, periodically re-examined the liquidity risk limit, upgraded the early warning system for liquidity risk and strengthened the management of high-quality liquid assets, such as bond investments, in order to strike a balance between risk and return. In addition, the Bank regularly improved the liquidity stress-testing plan and performed stress tests on a quarterly basis. The results of stress testing showed that the Bank had adequate payment capability to address distressed scenarios.

The tables below analyse the Group's assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial reporting date to the contractual maturity date:

As at 30 June 2021								
Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
<i>(RMB million)</i>								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	–	259,583	283,687	49,841	127,146	4,654	–	724,911
Balances with central banks ..	1,573,768	578,568	83,586	11,593	6,216	966	–	2,254,697
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	275	–	813,459	114,785	360,823	82,319	–	1,371,661
Derivative financial assets.....	–	11,280	21,483	24,671	27,285	24,438	7,083	116,240
Loans and advances to customers, net	41,616	274,435	632,946	816,003	3,271,736	4,213,613	5,797,365	15,047,714
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	172,423	–	18,988	35,061	83,093	42,332	158,686	510,583
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,759	–	132,128	223,962	351,855	974,969	467,309	2,174,982
– financial assets at amortised cost	3,064	–	62,880	68,400	281,328	1,533,231	1,187,052	3,135,955
Other	365,707	444,794	33,719	10,210	21,907	72,766	31,481	980,584
Total assets	2,181,612	1,568,660	2,082,876	1,354,526	4,531,389	6,949,288	7,648,976	26,317,327
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,392,475	136,858	199,515	617,551	13,942	–	2,360,341
Due to central banks	–	42,544	34,842	90,975	703,369	24,094	–	895,824
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	–	–	388,131	64,477	44,692	2,553	156	500,009
Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,729	20,103	29,272	29,677	26,379	8,400	121,560
Due to customers.....	–	9,160,103	1,746,678	1,380,821	2,833,302	3,106,401	466	18,227,771
Bonds issued	–	–	66,718	119,946	552,951	504,448	57,498	1,301,561
Other	–	333,758	60,148	9,965	81,454	109,247	85,341	679,913
Total liabilities	–	10,936,609	2,453,478	1,894,971	4,862,996	3,787,064	151,861	24,086,979
Net liquidity gap	2,181,612	(9,367,949)	(370,602)	(540,445)	(331,607)	3,162,224	7,497,115	2,230,348

As at 31 December 2020								
Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
<i>(RMB million)</i>								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	21	286,447	265,996	93,556	154,008	3,117	–	803,145
Balances with central banks ..	1,452,254	549,551	39,355	5,709	28,669	1,302	–	2,076,840
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	377	–	397,698	154,029	286,481	100,735	–	939,320
Derivative financial assets.....	–	13,312	22,621	31,423	62,752	31,551	10,079	171,738

As at 31 December 2020

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Loans and advances to customers, net	46,580	191,481	435,364	1,288,350	2,778,252	3,744,008	5,364,269	13,848,304
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	154,836	–	10,521	47,105	77,423	44,679	169,985	504,549
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,481	–	137,987	217,198	284,963	973,389	470,772	2,107,790
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,805	–	50,431	80,052	358,189	1,443,948	1,043,353	2,978,778
Other	356,200	454,701	19,792	17,044	19,930	75,503	29,025	972,195
Total assets	2,036,554	1,495,492	1,379,765	1,934,466	4,050,667	6,418,232	7,087,483	24,402,659
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,351,541	70,855	271,019	217,441	6,056	91	1,917,003
Due to central banks	–	216,844	79,518	117,114	434,833	39,502	–	887,811
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	–	–	244,199	100,330	62,324	4,940	156	411,949
Derivative financial liabilities	–	9,479	24,395	34,122	95,255	35,127	13,674	212,052
Due to customers	–	8,521,036	1,528,697	1,354,270	2,596,276	2,871,178	7,714	16,879,171
Bonds issued	–	–	67,004	186,305	461,388	470,415	59,291	1,244,403
Other	–	329,254	58,677	15,215	112,493	95,681	76,113	687,433
Total liabilities	–	10,428,154	2,073,345	2,078,375	3,980,010	3,522,899	157,039	22,239,822
Net liquidity gap	2,036,554	(8,932,662)	(693,580)	(143,909)	70,657	2,895,333	6,930,444	2,162,837

As at 31 December 2019

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	21	204,121	183,170	55,805	119,376	2,845	129	565,467
Balances with central banks ..	1,513,473	527,657	16,242	8,293	12,441	703	–	2,078,809
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	44	–	417,352	185,843	241,024	54,696	–	898,959
Derivative financial assets	–	10,697	14,983	20,855	24,869	16,610	5,321	93,335
Loans and advances to customers, net	51,073	188,916	458,233	1,216,882	2,716,777	3,221,650	4,889,894	12,743,425
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	143,255	–	16,394	49,949	98,245	58,537	151,870	518,250
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,067	–	142,122	234,297	396,998	912,932	509,713	2,218,129
– financial assets at amortised cost	1,767	–	35,141	53,375	506,346	1,337,456	843,598	2,777,683
Other	345,309	381,978	24,301	12,827	23,308	60,436	27,528	875,687
Total assets	2,077,009	1,313,369	1,307,938	1,838,126	4,139,384	5,665,865	6,428,053	22,769,744

As at 31 December 2019

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,036,810	125,011	324,062	175,301	6,779	83	1,668,046
Due to central banks	–	180,113	70,832	72,898	518,864	3,570	–	846,277
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	–	–	492,657	70,924	69,694	6,386	14	639,675
Derivative financial liabilities	–	8,780	11,165	15,936	26,652	20,482	7,045	90,060
Due to customers	–	7,843,084	1,541,342	1,540,159	2,541,528	2,343,527	7,908	15,817,548
Bonds issued	–	–	23,985	150,073	416,192	470,942	34,895	1,096,087
Other	–	280,526	53,662	12,895	121,693	92,907	73,672	635,355
Total liabilities	–	9,349,313	2,318,654	2,186,947	3,869,924	2,944,593	123,617	20,793,048
Net liquidity gap	2,077,009	(8,035,944)	(1,010,716)	(348,821)	269,460	2,721,272	6,304,436	1,976,696

As at 31 December 2018

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	21	178,645	110,908	30,365	116,636	3,356	–	439,931
Balances with central banks ..	1,588,770	511,244	216,281	2,087	12,329	342	–	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	44	–	659,399	92,855	231,633	58,427	–	1,042,358
Derivative financial assets	–	10,055	22,259	30,528	38,686	18,634	3,964	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net	69,539	154,707	397,574	1,086,838	2,478,055	3,036,778	4,292,273	11,515,764
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,524	–	16,772	32,788	71,133	52,863	103,411	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,456	–	71,630	120,021	428,041	870,105	373,506	1,879,759
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,001	–	15,328	78,810	306,782	1,623,516	777,864	2,804,301
Other	301,633	338,223	22,683	7,554	18,968	50,792	19,639	759,492
Total assets	2,071,988	1,192,874	1,532,834	1,481,846	3,702,263	5,714,813	5,570,657	21,267,275
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,038,168	143,392	314,126	186,252	49,271	–	1,731,209
Due to central banks	–	172,280	104,114	157,466	465,590	8,071	–	907,521
Placements from banks and other financial institutions .	–	–	429,492	123,223	58,135	1,417	–	612,267
Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,314	19,861	18,267	33,305	17,434	3,073	99,254
Due to customers	–	7,368,721	1,405,144	1,349,078	2,740,128	2,010,860	9,665	14,883,596
Bonds issued	–	–	45,983	99,061	196,535	323,057	117,491	782,127
Other	–	276,288	36,307	12,145	76,623	66,329	58,212	525,904
Total liabilities	–	8,862,771	2,184,293	2,073,366	3,756,568	2,476,439	188,441	19,541,878

As at 31 December 2018

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Net liquidity gap	2,071,988	(7,669,897)	(651,459)	(591,520)	(54,305)	3,238,374	5,382,216	1,725,397

As at 30 June 2021, the Group's liquidity risk indicator met regulatory requirements. The Group's liquidity ratio as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 and 2019 is shown in the table below (in accordance with relevant provisions of regulatory authorities in the Chinese Mainland):

Indicator		Regulatory standard	Unit: %		
			As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019
Liquidity ratio ⁽¹⁾	RMB	≥25	48.6	54.5	54.6
	Foreign Currency	≥25	66.6	58.6	60.4

Note:

- (1) Liquidity ratio is the indication of the Group's liquidity. Liquidity ratio = current assets/current liabilities. Liquidity ratio is calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CBIRC.

Reputational Risk Management

The Bank earnestly implemented regulatory requirements on reputational risk management, continued to enhance its reputational risk management system and mechanism, and strengthened the consolidated management of reputational risk, so as to enhance its overall reputational risk management capabilities. It attached great importance to the investigation and pre-warning of potential reputational risk factors, strengthened public opinion monitoring, continued to conduct reputational risk identification, assessment and reporting, and dealt appropriately with reputational events, thus effectively protecting its brand reputation. In addition, the Bank continued to roll out reputational risk management training so as to enhance employees' awareness and foster a culture of reputational risk management.

Internal Control and Operational Risk Management

Internal Control

The Board of Directors, senior management and their special committees earnestly performed their duties regarding internal control and supervision while emphasising early risk warning and prevention, thus improving the Group's level of operational compliance.

The Bank continued to adopt the "Three Lines of Defence" mechanism for internal control. The first line of defence consists of business departments and all banking outlets. They are the owners of, and are accountable for, local risks and controls. They undertake self-directed risk control and management functions in the course of their business operations, including formulating and implementing policies, conducting business examination, reporting control deficiencies and organising rectifications.

The internal control and risk management departments of the Bank's institutions at all levels form the second line of defence. They are responsible for the overall planning, implementing, examining and assessing risk management and internal control, as well as for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks. They lead the first line of defence to enhance its use of the Group's operational risk monitoring and analysis platform,

and are responsible for handling employee violations and management accountability. Through regular monitoring of material risks, the Bank identified and mitigated risks in a timely manner and promoted the optimisation of its business processes and systems.

The third line of defence rests in the audit department of the Bank. The audit department is responsible for performing internal audits of the Bank's internal control and risk management in respect of its adequacy and effectiveness. Focusing on the implementation of national policies, regulatory requirements and the Group's strategies, the Bank concentrated its efforts on the main responsibilities of audit supervision, closely monitored material potential risks and weak links, and carried out audit inspections as scheduled. The Bank attached equal importance to problem revelation and rectification supervision. It further improved its rectification supervision mechanism for audit findings, strengthened the tracking, inspection and prioritised supervision of audit findings rectification, and promoted the application of audit results and the improvement of rectification quality and efficiency. The Bank also deepened audit system reform, continued to enhance audit team building, promoted IT applications in audit, and further reinforced the use of IT-based audit approaches in audit.

The Bank devoted great efforts to internal control and case prevention management, consolidated the liabilities of primary responsible parties and took multiple control measures. It consistently improved internal control rules, processes and systems, stepped up efforts in the building of its internal control inspection team and organised Bank-wide risk screening, thereby improving the quality and efficiency of its internal control and case prevention. The Bank also focused on the rectification of issues and findings, raised employees' compliance awareness and fostered an internal control compliance culture.

The Bank continued to implement the Basic Standard for Enterprise Internal Control and its supporting guidelines, and earnestly implemented the Guidelines for Internal Control of Commercial Banks by following the basic principles of "complete coverage, checks and balances, prudence and correspondence", so as to promote internal control governance and an organisational structure characterised by a reasonable delegation of work, well-defined responsibilities and clear reporting lines.

The Bank established and implemented a systematic financial accounting policy framework in accordance with relevant accounting laws and regulations. As such, its accounting basis was solidified and the level of standardisation and refinement of its financial accounting management was further improved. The Bank has endeavoured to implement, access and evaluate sound accounting standards and establish a long-term accounting management mechanism. It continuously strengthened the high-quality management of its accounting information so as to ensure internal control effectiveness over financial reporting. The financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and related accounting regulations, and the financial position, operational performance and cash flows of the Bank were fairly presented in all material respects.

Focusing on fraud risk prevention and control, the Bank proactively identified, assessed, controlled and mitigated risks. In the first half of 2021, the Bank successfully prevented 77 external cases involving RMB50.9228 million.

Operational Risk Management

The Bank continuously improved its operational risk management system. It promoted the application of operational risk management tools, including Risk and Control Assessment (RACA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and Loss Data Collection (LDC), etc., to identify, assess and monitor operational risks, thus continuously improving its risk management measures. The Bank enhanced its system support capability by optimising its operational risk management information system. It strengthened its business continuity management system, optimised its operating mechanism to enhance its business operating sustainability, improved business continuity rules and regulations, conducted business impact analysis, refined contingency plans, carried out business continuity drills, proactively addressed the COVID-19 pandemic and improved the Group's business continuity capacity.

Compliance Management

The Bank continuously improved its compliance risk governance mechanism and management process to ensure the stable operation and sustainable development of the Group. It strengthened its anti-money-laundering

(“AML”) and sanction compliance management mechanism, optimised AML resource allocation, and deepened monitoring and management. It further enhanced its system and model building and improved system functionality. The Bank continuously strengthened the establishment of a robust management framework for overseas compliance, improved its compliance risk assessment programme, refined relevant management policies, and enhanced the compliance management capabilities of its overseas institutions. It improved its AML and sanction compliance training management mechanism and conducted various forms of compliance training, so as to enhance all employees’ compliance awareness and abilities.

The Bank enhanced the management of its connected transactions and internal transactions. It improved the management of connected parties and consolidated the foundation of its connected transaction management. It strengthened the routine monitoring and examination of connected transactions and strictly controlled their risks. In addition, it continuously strengthened its internal transaction management procedures and implemented internal transaction monitoring and reporting. It also improved its connected transaction monitoring system and internal transaction management system, and thereby enhanced IT applications in compliance management.

Country Risk Management

The Group incorporates country risk into its comprehensive risk management system in strict compliance with regulatory requirements. It manages and controls country risk through a series of management instruments, including country risk ratings, country risk limits, statistical measurement and monitoring of country risk exposures and provisioning of allowances, etc. In the first half of 2021, the Bank continued to strengthen country risk management in strict compliance with regulatory requirements and in line with its business development needs. It performed an annual review of country risk ratings and limits, and enhanced the monitoring and reporting of country risk exposures. For potentially high-risk countries and regions, it issued risk prompts in a timely manner and adopted a differentiated management approach. The Group’s net exposure to country risks was mainly concentrated on countries and regions that have low and relatively low risk ratings, and its overall country risk remained at a reasonable level.

Capital Management

The Bank thoroughly applied the concepts of capital constraint and value creation, and improved its economic capital budgeting and assessment mechanism. It actively reinforced the construction of its capital management system and continuously refined its overall capital management. It also continually optimised its on- and off-balance sheet asset structure and strived to improve the endogenous capacity of its capital base. The Bank also seized market opportunities to advance its external capital replenishment. In the first half of 2021, it successfully issued RMB50.0 billion of undated capital bonds and RMB25.0 billion of tier 2 capital bonds, and redeemed RMB28.0 billion of domestic preference shares. As at 30 June 2021, the Group’s capital adequacy ratio stood at 15.61 per cent., reaching a relatively high level.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

The capital adequacy ratios as at 30 June 2021, 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018 separately calculated in accordance with the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional) are listed below:

Items	Group				Bank			
	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Net common equity tier 1 capital...	1,748,114	1,704,778	1,596,378	1,465,769	1,474,957	1,441,977	1,346,623	1,251,056
Net tier 1 capital.....	2,058,220	1,992,621	1,806,435	1,575,293	1,774,468	1,719,467	1,546,517	1,350,770
Net capital.....	2,526,199	2,451,055	2,201,278	1,922,350	2,225,969	2,162,054	1,927,188	1,683,893
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	10.80%	11.28%	11.30%	11.41%	10.68%	10.99%	10.99%	11.08%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	12.72%	13.19%	12.79%	12.27%	12.84%	13.10%	12.62%	11.96%

Items	Group				Bank			
	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Capital adequacy ratio.....	15.61%	16.22%	15.59%	14.97%	16.11%	16.47%	15.72%	14.92%

Environmental and Social Responsibilities

The Bank continued to actively carry out its responsibilities as a state-owned commercial bank. Leveraging the competitive advantages arising from its global and comprehensive operations, it continually expanded and deepened its social responsibility practices, devoted itself to promoting win-win cooperation with stakeholders and created sustainable value for the environment, society and economy.

Centring on the overall objectives of China’s rural revitalisation strategy, the Bank continued to increase resource inputs in order to meet various financial needs related to rural revitalisation, with a focus on key regions and weak links. It endeavoured to increase financial services coverage by setting up more service outlets and smart devices in rural areas, in order to boost rural revitalisation. As at 30 June 2021, BOC outlets covered 1,172 counties, with a coverage ratio of 62.34 per cent. BOC Fullerton Community Bank, meanwhile, has cumulatively established 124 village banks and 184 sub-branch outlets. In the first half of 2021, the Bank continued to consolidate progress in poverty alleviation, providing more than RMB40.00 million of cost-free funding to the four targeted counties and implementing nearly 30 projects including assistance with key development industries and projects aimed at improving people’s livelihood.

Upholding the principles of “serving society, contributing to society and repaying society”, the Bank continued to carry out dedicated public welfare programmes. Through the “Bank of China Philanthropy” online fundraising platform, the Bank provided convenient, transparent and safe donation services for charities and the public. In the first half of 2021, the platform hosted a total of 104 fundraising activities on behalf of 48 charitable organisations, raising RMB1.81 million from 36.3 thousand donors. The Bank developed and popularised the “Bank of China Philanthropy Mutual Assistant Platform for Elderly Care”, which serves as a bridge for information exchange between the elderly and volunteers, and helps the government to carry out the socialisation reform of elderly care. It continued to provide government-sponsored student loans to support education, cumulatively granting student loans of RMB24.7 billion to sponsor over 1.80 million financially underprivileged students to complete their studies as at 30 June 2021. It has sponsored the Tan Kah Kee Science Award for the 18th consecutive years, boosting the development of technology and the cultivation of innovative professional talents. As the official banking partner of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 (Beijing 2022 Games), the Bank promoted financial services to the winter sports industry and supported the joint development of winter sports and related industries among all sectors of society.

The Bank actively implemented the national green development concept and continued to support the building of the green finance sector, made contribution to peak carbon dioxide emissions and carbon neutrality. Guided by Bank of China’s Green Finance Plan during the 14th Five Year Plan Period, green development requirements are now being integrated into all areas of the Bank, including its organisational structure, corporate governance, policies and systems, product design and risk management processes. The Bank enhanced its top-level organisational structure by setting up a steering group for the planning and development of green finance and green industries, and by establishing the Green Finance Committee to provide overall leadership on green finance management and decision-making. It also continued to deepen innovation in green financial services, including green credit, green bonds, green deposits and green asset management, and remained committed to being the number one choice for green banking services. The Bank also actively participated in the green finance projects and initiatives of international organisations. It performed the role of Co-Chairman of the Task Force of Green Financial Product Innovation under the Green Investment Principles (GIP) for the Belt and Road Initiative, and was a member of the 2020/2021 Advisory Council of the Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles Executive Committee of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA). In the first half of 2021, the Bank became a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as well

as joining and participating in the work of the Task Force on UK-China Climate and Environmental Information Disclosure Pilot and the Task Force on Support for Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality by the Chinese Banking Industry.

Furthermore, it actively identified climate-related risks and opportunities, and formulated action plans in response to climate risks. At the same time, the Bank integrated low carbon and environmental protection requirements into its routine operations and practiced the development philosophy of “harmony and coexistence between humankind and nature” by encouraging employees to adopt green working practices and lifestyles and carrying out a diverse range of public welfare environmental protection campaigns.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The section "Description of the Group's Assets and Liabilities" in the Principal Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

The following discussions and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, and the Group's unaudited but reviewed condensed consolidated interim financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2021, which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular. The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Unless otherwise stated, all financial data discussed in this section are consolidated financial data.

Analysis of Loans and Advances to Customers

The following table sets forth analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, respectively.

	As at 30 June 2021	As at 31 December 2020
	<i>(RMB million)</i>	
Measured at amortised cost		
– Corporate loans and advances	9,153,631	8,235,520
– Personal loans	5,918,549	5,583,295
– Discounted bills.....	2,365	1,912
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽¹⁾		
– Discounted bills.....	302,778	358,997
Subtotal	15,377,323	14,179,724
Measured at fair value through profit or loss ⁽²⁾		
– Corporate loans and advances	4,165	3,661
Total	15,381,488	14,183,385
Accrued Interest	34,912	33,092
Total loans and advances	15,416,400	14,216,477
Less: Allowance for loans at amortised cost.....	(368,686)	(368,173)
Loans and advances to customers, net	15,047,714	13,848,304

Notes:

- (1) As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, loans at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Group were discounted bills. Related allowance for impairment losses amounted to RMB482 million and RMB446 million, respectively and was credited to other comprehensive income.
- (2) There was no significant change for the six month period ended 30 June 2021 and the year ended 31 December 2020, or cumulatively, in the fair value of the loans that was attributable to changes in the credit risk of the loans.

Loans and Advances to Customers by Industry

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by industry:

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Corporate loans and advances								
Commerce and services.....	1,992,248	12.95	1,764,213	12.44	1,706,650	13.09	1,516,354	12.86
Manufacturing.....	1,855,136	12.06	1,692,261	11.93	1,679,202	12.88	1,674,340	14.21
Transportation, storage and postal services.....	1,653,269	10.75	1,493,828	10.53	1,294,922	9.93	1,182,411	10.03
Real estate.....	1,214,090	7.89	1,137,469	8.02	1,042,664	8.00	915,793	7.77
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water.....	778,023	5.06	726,824	5.13	649,289	4.98	648,849	5.50
Financial services.....	794,154	5.16	646,979	4.56	565,333	4.34	398,478	3.38
Mining.....	273,420	1.78	282,394	1.99	293,375	2.25	320,369	2.72
Construction.....	315,224	2.05	268,676	1.89	255,160	1.96	239,397	2.03
Water, environment and public utility management.....	277,614	1.80	250,551	1.77	199,376	1.53	167,811	1.42
Public utilities.....	164,750	1.07	161,402	1.14	149,855	1.15	125,917	1.07
Other.....	145,011	0.95	175,493	1.24	150,554	1.16	157,879	1.34
Subtotal.....	9,462,939	61.52	8,600,090	60.64	7,986,380	61.27	7,347,598	62.33
Personal loans								
Mortgages.....	4,605,752	29.94	4,418,761	31.15	3,993,271	30.64	3,503,563	29.72
Credit cards.....	502,559	3.27	498,435	3.51	476,743	3.66	426,338	3.62
Other.....	810,238	5.27	666,099	4.70	577,795	4.43	510,184	4.33
Subtotal.....	5,918,549	38.48	5,583,295	39.36	5,047,809	38.73	4,440,085	37.67
Total loans and advances to customers.....	15,381,488	100.00	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00

Loans and Advances to Customers by Geographical Area

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by geographical area:

Group

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Chinese Mainland.....	12,407,949	80.67	11,501,791	81.09	10,302,408	79.04	9,273,549	78.67
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.....	1,931,922	12.56	1,697,934	11.97	1,697,434	13.02	1,515,844	12.86
Other countries and regions...	1,041,617	6.77	983,660	6.94	1,034,347	7.94	998,290	8.47
Total.....	15,381,488	100.00	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00

Chinese Mainland

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Northern China	1,798,865	14.50	1,695,932	14.74	1,573,127	15.27	1,456,249	15.70
Northeastern China	529,119	4.26	502,186	4.37	494,186	4.80	501,420	5.41
Eastern China	4,880,028	39.33	4,505,204	39.17	4,016,742	38.99	3,622,159	39.06
Central and Southern China ..	3,531,244	28.46	3,266,619	28.40	2,875,436	27.91	2,499,434	26.95
Western China	1,668,693	13.45	1,531,850	13.32	1,342,917	13.03	1,194,287	12.88
Total	12,407,949	100.00	11,501,791	100.00	10,302,408	100.00	9,273,549	100.00

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's impaired loans and advances by geographical area:

Group

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Chinese Mainland	179,082	89.39	1.44%	189,985	91.66	1.65%	169,951	95.35	1.65%	162,778	97.50	1.76%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	5,895	2.94	0.31%	4,674	2.25	0.28%	3,842	2.16	0.23%	2,720	1.63	0.18%
Other countries and regions.	15,371	7.67	1.48%	12,614	6.09	1.28%	4,442	2.49	0.43%	1,454	0.87	0.15%
Total	200,348	100.00	1.30%	207,273	100.00	1.46%	178,235	100.00	1.37%	166,952	100.00	1.42%

Chinese Mainland

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Northern China	21,941	12.25	1.22%	27,699	14.58	1.63%	31,762	18.69	2.02%	23,053	14.16	1.58%
Northeastern China	9,804	5.47	1.85%	15,229	8.02	3.03%	22,123	13.02	4.48%	40,580	24.93	8.09%
Eastern China	57,891	32.33	1.19%	52,199	27.47	1.16%	59,764	35.17	1.49%	56,423	34.66	1.56%
Central and Southern China.	76,382	42.66	2.16%	81,201	42.74	2.49%	39,060	22.98	1.36%	28,114	17.28	1.12%
Western China	13,064	7.29	0.78%	13,657	7.19	0.89%	17,242	10.14	1.28%	14,608	8.97	1.22%
Total	179,082	100.00	1.44%	189,985	100.00	1.65%	169,951	100.00	1.65%	162,778	100.00	1.76%

Loans and Advances to Customers by Customer Type

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by customer type:

Group

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Corporate loans and advances.....	169,116	84.41	1.79%	174,012	83.95	2.02%	149,427	83.84	1.87%	139,108	83.32	1.89%
Personal loans	31,232	15.59	0.53%	33,261	16.05	0.60%	28,808	16.16	0.57%	27,844	16.68	0.63%
Total	200,348	100.00	1.30%	207,273	100.00	1.46%	178,235	100.00	1.37%	166,952	100.00	1.42%

Chinese Mainland

	As at 30 June			As at 31 December								
	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>											
Corporate loans and advances.....	148,791	83.09	2.08%	157,767	83.04	2.42%	141,978	83.54	2.43%	135,421	83.19	2.54%
Personal loans	30,291	16.91	0.58%	32,218	16.96	0.65%	27,973	16.46	0.63%	27,357	16.81	0.70%
Total	179,082	100.00	1.44%	189,985	100.00	1.65%	169,951	100.00	1.65%	162,778	100.00	1.76%

Reconciliation of Allowance for Impairment Losses

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for the six month period ended 30 June 2021:

	For the six month period ended 30 June 2021			
	Stage 1 (12-month ECLS)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECLS)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECLS)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January 2021.....	134,566	70,712	162,895	368,173
Transfers to Stage 1	5,899	(4,945)	(954)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,446)	2,651	(1,205)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(106)	(10,230)	10,336	–
Impairment (reversal)/losses due to stage transfers	(4,922)	8,909	19,631	23,618
Charge for the period ⁽¹⁾	40,182	12,267	34,864	87,313
Reversal for the period ⁽²⁾	(36,243)	(13,350)	(13,626)	(63,219)
Write-off and transfer out	(130)	–	(52,548)	(52,678)
Recovery of loans and advances written off	–	–	6,580	6,580
Exchange differences and other	(117)	(627)	(357)	(1,101)

For the six month period ended 30 June 2021

	Stage 1 (12-month ECLS)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECLS)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECLS)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 30 June 2021.....	137,683	65,387	165,616	368,686

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2020:

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Stage 1 (12-month ECLS)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECLS)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECLS)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January 2020.....	109,765	79,051	136,544	325,360
Transfers to Stage 1	3,769	(3,232)	(537)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,274)	13,913	(12,639)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(407)	(30,546)	30,953	–
Charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	70,933	24,190	42,114	137,237
Reversal	(43,164)	(21,257)	(10,126)	(74,547)
Impairment (reversal)/losses due to stage transfers	(3,507)	9,357	35,203	41,053
Write-off and transfer out	(66)	–	(64,255)	(64,321)
Recovery of loans and advances written off	–	–	8,405	8,405
Unwinding of discount on allowance.....	–	–	(1,236)	(1,236)
Exchange differences and other	(1,483)	(764)	(1,531)	(3,778)
As at 31 December 2020.....	134,566	70,712	162,895	368,173

Notes:

- (1) Charge for the period/year comprises the impairment losses attributable to new loans, remaining loans without stage transfers, and charges to model/risk parameters, etc.
- (2) Reversal for the period/year comprises the impairment losses attributable to the loan repaid, remaining loans without stage transfers, and charges to model/risk parameters, etc.

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the six month period ended 30 June 2021:

For the six month period ended 30 June 2021

	Stage 1 (12-month ECLS)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECLS)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECLS)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January 2021.....	441	5	–	446
Charge for the period.....	366	21	–	387
Reversal for the period.....	(326)	(23)	–	(349)
Exchange differences and other.....	(2)	–	–	(2)
As at 30 June 2021.....	<u>479</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>482</u>

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020:

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Stage 1 (12-month ECLS)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECLS)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECLS)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January 2020.....	547	16	–	563
Charge for the year	563	5	–	568
Reversal for the year.....	(665)	(16)	–	(681)
Exchange differences and other.....	(4)	–	–	(4)
As at 31 December 2020.....	<u>441</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>446</u>

Starting on 1 January 2018, the Bank has applied IFRS 9, and differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in shareholders' equity as at 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 requires that the measurement of impairment of a financial asset be changed from "incurred loss model" to "ECL model". In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank assesses ECL with forward-looking information and makes relevant allowances. In particular, it makes allowances for assets classified into stage 1 and assets classified into stage 2 & 3 according to ECL of 12 months and ECL of the entire lifetime respectively. Since 2020, the Bank has reclassified the financing charges from the instalment business of credit card holders, from net fee and commission income to interest income. The comparative figures for the same period in 2019 and 2018 were restated.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS

General

The Bank's Board of Directors currently comprises 15 members. There are four executive directors, five non-executive directors and six independent non-executive directors. The Bank's directors are elected at its shareholder meetings for a term of three years, which is renewable upon re-election. The Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors is elected by simple majority of its directors.

The business address of each of the directors, supervisors and senior management named below is Bank of China Limited, No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Xicheng District, Beijing 100818, People's Republic of China.

Directors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Bank's directors.

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Liu Liange.....	Chairman
Liu Jin	Vice Chairman and President
Wang Wei	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Lin Jingzhen.....	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Zhao Jie.....	Non-executive Director
Xiao Lihong	Non-executive Director
Wang Xiaoya.....	Non-executive Director
Zhang Jiangang	Non-executive Director
Chen Jianbo.....	Non-executive Director
Wang Changyun.....	Independent Director
Angela Chao.....	Independent Director
Jiang Guohua	Independent Director
Martin Cheung Kong Liao	Independent Director
Chen Chunhua.....	Independent Director
Chui Sai Peng Jose.....	Independent Director

Liu Liange, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since July 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors from October 2018 to July 2019 and President of the Bank from August 2018 to June 2019. Mr. Liu served as Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China from July 2015 to June 2018. Mr. Liu served as Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China from March 2007 to February 2015. He also served as Director of the African Export-Import Bank from September 2007 to February 2015, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sino-Italian Mandarin Capital Partners from March 2009 to June 2015, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Regional Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (Asia) from March 2014 to May 2015. Mr. Liu worked in PBOC for many years, successively serving as Deputy Director-General of the International Department of PBOC, President of the Fuzhou Central Sub-branch of PBOC and Director of the Fujian Branch of the SAFE, Director General of the Anti-Money Laundering Bureau (the Security Bureau) of PBOC. Mr. Liu served as President of Shanghai RMB Trading Unit from October 2018 to November 2019. He served as Vice Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from December 2018 to July 2019 and has been serving as Chairman of

the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since July 2019. Mr. Liu graduated from Graduate School of PBOC with a Master's Degree in Economics in 1987. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Liu Jin, has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank since June 2021 and President of the Bank since April 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Liu served as Executive Director of China Everbright Group from December 2019 to March 2021, President of China Everbright Bank from January 2020 to March 2021, and Executive Director of China Everbright Bank from March 2020 to March 2021. From September 2018 to November 2019, he worked at China Development Bank as its Executive Vice President. Mr. Liu had worked in Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) for many years, serving as Deputy General Manager of its Shandong Branch, Vice Chairman, Executive Director, General Manager of ICBC (Europe) and General Manager of ICBC Frankfurt Branch, General Manager of the Investment Banking Department of its Head Office, and General Manager of its Jiangsu Branch. Mr. Liu graduated from Shandong University in 1993 with a Master of Arts degree. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Wang Wei, has served as Executive Director of the Bank since June 2020 and Executive Vice President since December 2019. Mr. Wang joined the Bank in 2019. He served as Executive Director and Executive Vice President of Agricultural Bank of China Limited (“ABC”) from February 2018 to November 2019 and began to serve as Executive Vice President of ABC from December 2013 and as a member of senior management of ABC from December 2011. Mr. Wang previously served in several positions in ABC, including Deputy General Manager of Ningxia Branch, Deputy General Manager of Gansu Branch, General Manager of Gansu Branch, General Manager of Xinjiang Branch, General Manager of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Branch, General Manager of the Office of ABC, General Manager of Hebei Branch, General Manager of the Internal Control and Compliance Department, General Manager of the Human Resources Department and Chief Officer of the Sannong Business. Mr. Wang graduated from Shaanxi Institute of Finance and Economics in 1983, and from Southwestern University of Finance and Economics with a Doctor's Degree in Economics in 2015. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Lin Jingzhen, has served as Executive Director of the Bank since February 2019 and Executive Vice President of the Bank since March 2018. Mr. Lin joined the Bank in 1987. He served as Deputy Chief Executive of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from May 2015 to January 2018 and served as General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department of the Bank from March 2014 to May 2015. He served as General Manager (Corporate Banking) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank from October 2010 to March 2014. Mr. Lin served as Deputy General Manager of Corporate Banking Department and Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank. Mr. Lin has also been serving as Chairman of BOC International Holdings Limited since April 2018, as Chairman of BOC International (China) Co., Ltd. since May 2018, and as a Non-executive Director of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since August 2018. He graduated from Xiamen University with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics in 1987 and obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Xiamen University in 2000.

Zhao Jie, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since August 2017. Mr. Zhao served as Inspector of the Agricultural Department of the Ministry of Finance from August 2014 to August 2017. He was an Inspector of the Office of Countryside Comprehensive Reform of the State Council from September 2008 to August 2014. From December 1991 to September 2008, Mr. Zhao served successively as Chief of Division of Taxation and Chief of Comprehensive Division of the Department of Taxation, Deputy Chief of the Department of Taxation, Deputy Chief of the Department of Tax System and Regulations of the Ministry of Finance, Chief of Office of Panel of Countryside Taxation Reform of the State Council, and Deputy Chief and Inspector of Office of Countryside Comprehensive Reform of the State Council. He graduated from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics and Public Institute of the Ministry of Finance in August 1982 and July 2005, respectively, with a Bachelor's Degree and a Doctor's Degree.

Xiao Lihong, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director of the Bank since August 2017. Ms. Xiao has been serving as Non-executive Director of China Galaxy Securities Company Limited since February 2019, and as Director of China Galaxy Financial Holdings Company Limited since October 2018. From April 2014 to August 2017, she served as Inspector of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE. She was Deputy Director-General of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE from September

2004 to April 2014, and concurrently as Vice General Manager and Party Committee Member of the Beijing Branch of China Construction Bank from July 2011 to July 2012. She served successively as Deputy Chief of the Current Account Division and the Non-trade Foreign Exchange Management Division of the Supervision and Inspection Department, and Chief of the Business Supervision Division of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE from October 1996 to September 2004. She graduated from the China Central University of Finance and Economics in August 1988 with a Bachelor's Degree, and from the Central University of Finance and Economics and Peking University in September 2003 and July 2012, respectively, both with a Master's Degree.

Wang Xiaoya, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director of the Bank since August 2017. Ms. Wang served as Non-executive Director of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC") from January 2012 to June 2017. From May 2007 to December 2011, she was Deputy Director-General of the Research Bureau of PBOC. She taught at the Central China Normal University where she served as Assistant Lecturer and Lecturer from July 1985 to January 1995. She served as Deputy Chief and Chief of the Macroeconomic Analysis Division of the Research Bureau of PBOC from July 1997 to May 2007, and concurrently as Deputy Mayor of Tongliao City in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region from October 2005 to February 2007. She received a professional title of research fellow in 2005. Ms. Wang was a member of the Post-Doctoral Academic Committee and a Post-Doctoral Co-mentor at the Institute of Finance of PBOC. Currently, she is a member of the Academic Committee of the China Institute for Rural Studies of Tsinghua University, Invited Researcher of the National Institute of Financial Research of Tsinghua University, Doctoral Supervisor of Southwestern University of Finance and Economics and Invited Professor at the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ms. Wang graduated from the Economics Faculty of Central China Normal University and the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in January 1990 and June 1997 with a Master's Degree and a Doctor's Degree, respectively.

Zhang Jiangan, has served as Non-executive Director of the Bank since July 2019. Mr. Zhang served as member of the Party Committee, Secretary of Party Discipline Committee, Deputy Secretary-General, and Chairman of the Financial Evaluation Committee of the China Appraisal Society from May 2016 to July 2019. From August 2014 to May 2016, Mr. Zhang served as Deputy Secretary-General of the China Appraisal Society. From September 2000 to August 2014, he worked in the Department of Personnel and Education of the Ministry of Finance, successively serving as the Principal Staff Member, Deputy Director and Secretary of the Department of Personnel and Education (Director of a Division), and Director of the Department of Cadre Education. From November 1998 to September 2000, Mr. Zhang served as a cadre of the editorial office of the State Assets Management of the Ministry of Finance. From July 1995 to November 1998, he served as a cadre of the Research Institute of the former State State-owned Assets Administration Bureau. Mr. Zhang graduated from the China Youth University of Political Studies in July 1995 with a Bachelor's Degree in Law and obtained a Master's Degree in Management from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Fiscal Sciences of the Ministry of Finance in December 2002. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Chen Jianbo, has served as Non-executive Director of the Bank since June 2020. Mr. Chen has served as Non-executive Director of ABC since January 2015. He previously served as Assistant Research Fellow and Deputy Division Chief, Institute of Development of the Rural Policy Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council; Division Chief and Research Fellow of the Development Research Center of the State Council; and Director-General of the General Office of the Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs and the Office of Central Rural Work Leading Group. He once led and participated in research and technical assistance projects sponsored by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international institutions. He also hosted a number of research projects in cooperation with institutions in the U.S. and Japan etc. He had multiple appointments as a consulting expert by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other institutions. Besides, he was a Visiting Scholar at Brandeis University, and a Visiting Research Fellow at Institute of Developing Economies in Japan and Asian Development Bank Institute. He received a PhD in Management from Renmin University of China ("RUC") in May 2005.

Wang Changyun, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since August 2016. Mr. Wang currently serves as professor and doctoral supervisor in finance at RUC, and the dean of Hanqing Advanced Institute of Economics and Finance, RUC. He served as a lecturer at RUC from 1989 to 1995 and as a lecturer at Business School, National University of Singapore from 1999 to 2005. He served successively as the Chair of Applied Finance Department of RUC, Director of China Financial Policy Research Center (a key research base of Ministry of Education) and Executive Vice Dean of Hanqing Advanced Institute of Economics and Finance at RUC from 2006 to 2016. Mr. Wang is currently also the Vice Chairman of China Investment Specialty Construction Association, Director of China Finance Annual Meeting Committee, Director of China Finance Association, Deputy Editor of Finance Research Quarterly, Deputy Editor of China Finance Research, and Deputy Editor of China Financial Review. He also serves as the standing committee member of Beijing Haidian District People's Political Consultative Conference, the Central Committee member of China Democratic League, the special auditor of State Auditing Administration, the independent non-executive director of Sunway Co., Ltd. (originally named as Sichuan Star Cable Co., Ltd.) and Beijing Haohua Energy Resource Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang has received social recognition and prizes including the Special Government Allowance of State Council, Best Paper Award of Chicago Board of Trade in 2001, and the "Middle Age Experts with National Outstanding Contribution", membership of "the Program for New Century Excellent Talents" of Ministry of Education in 2004, "Financial Support of National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars" in 2007, a member of the "New Century National Hundred, Thousand and Ten Thousand Talent Program" in 2013, and the "Cheung Kong Distinguished Professor" of Ministry of Education in 2014. He obtained his Master degree in economics from RUC in July 1989 and Doctorate in Financial Economics from the University of London in January 1999.

Angela Chao, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since January 2017. Ms. Chao serves as Chairman and CEO of Foremost Group, an international shipping company. From 1994 to 1996, Ms. Chao worked in the mergers and acquisitions department of Smith Barney, which is now Morgan Stanley Smith Barney. From 1996 to 1999, Ms. Chao served as deputy general manager of Foremost Group, and from 2001 to 2017, Ms. Chao had successively served as vice president, senior vice president and Deputy Chairman of Foremost Group. Since 2018, she has served as Chairman and CEO of Foremost Group. In May 2005, Ms. Chao was unanimously voted to be BIMCO39's (The Baltic and International Maritime Council 39) Counsellor. In September 2005, she was selected as "Eminent Young Overseas Chinese" by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China. In November 2007, she was invited as speaker of World Shipping (China) Summit. In April 2011, she became a Founding Member of the Wall Street Journal's Task Force on Women in the Economy. Ms. Chao currently serves on the Boards of The Metropolitan Opera, Museum of Modern Art PS1, the UK P&I Marine Insurance Mutual, Foremost Foundation, Shanghai Mulan Education Foundation, and she also serves on the Harvard Business School's Board of Dean's Advisors, Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy Board of Advisors, Lincoln Centre Global's China Advisory Council, the Chairman's Council of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Bureau of Shipping Council. In addition, she is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, serves on the Young Leaders Forum of the National Committee on US-China Relations and serves as the member of Shanghai Jiao Tong University's Antai College of Economics and Management Advisory Board, and honorary chairperson of the Jiao Tong University Alumni Association in America. Ms. Chao graduated from Harvard College in three years in 1994 with a Bachelor's degree in economics (Magna Cum Laude) and received her Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School in 2001.

Jiang Guohua, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since December 2018 and serves as Professor of Accounting at the Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. Currently he also serves as a member of China National MPAcc Education Steering Committee and Associate Dean of Peking University Graduate School. Mr. Jiang has successively served as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor of the Accounting Department of Guanghua School of Management, Peking University since 2002, during which he successively served as Director of the Yenching Academy, Executive Associate Dean and Director of the Yenching Academy from 2013 to 2017. From 2007 to 2010, he was a senior investment consultant at Bosera Fund Management Company. From 2010 to 2016, he served as independent director of Datang International Power Generation Co. Ltd. From 2011 to 2014, he was an academic advisor to the Global Valuation Institute of KPMG International. From 2014 to 2015, he was a member of the Global Agenda Council of the World

Economic Forum. Currently he also serves as independent director of ZRF Fund Management Company Ltd. and China Merchants Life Insurance Company Ltd. Mr. Jiang was named National Leading Talent in Accounting by China Ministry of Finance (2012). He was an Elsevier Chinese Most Cited Researcher consecutively from 2014 to 2017. He was a member of the 17th Stock Issuance Review Committee of China Securities Regulatory Commission. Mr. Jiang graduated from Peking University in 1995 with a Bachelor's degree in Economics, received his Master's degree in Accounting from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 1997, and obtained his Doctor's degree in Accounting from the University of California, Berkeley in 2002.

Martin Cheung Kong Liao, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since September 2019. Mr. Liao was called to the Bar in England and Wales in 1984 and was called to the Bar in Hong Kong in 1985 and is a practicing barrister in Hong Kong. He has been serving as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region since 2012. Mr. Liao has also been serving as a Steward of the Hong Kong Jockey Club since April 2013, an Independent Non-executive Director of Hang Lung Group Limited since November 2014, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Corruption of the Independent Commission Against Corruption since January 2019. Mr. Liao has been appointed as a Non-Official Member of the Executive Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region since November 2016. He was appointed as Justice of the Peace in 2004, was awarded the Silver Bauhinia Star in 2014 and was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star in 2019. He has been elected as Deputy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the 11th, 12th and 13th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Mr. Liao previously served as Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Review Tribunal and Chairman of The Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications. He graduated from University College London with a Bachelor of Economic Science (Hons) Degree in 1982 and a Master of Laws Degree in 1985.

Chen Chunhua, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since July 2020. Ms. Chen is currently professor of the National School of Development at Peking University, Dean of BiMBA Business School of the National School of Development at Peking University and Professor of the Business Administration School at South China University of Technology. She is also a visiting professor of the School of Business at National University of Singapore. From 2000 to 2003, Ms. Chen was Vice Dean of the College of Business Administration at South China University of Technology. From 2003 to 2004, she served as President of Shandong Liuhe Group. From 2006 to 2008, she served as Executive Dean of the School of Economics and Commerce at South China University of Technology. From 2006 to 2016, she served as an expert on the decision-making consultation for the Guangzhou Municipal Government. Ms. Chen has served as a non-executive director of SPT Energy Group Inc. (HK01251) (since 2013) and a non-executive director of Vtron Group Co., Ltd. (002308) (since 2013). She was an independent director of China Merchants Fund Management Co., Ltd., Welling Holding Limited, Guangzhou Zhujiang Brewery Co., Ltd. and Shunde Rural Commercial Bank, and she once served as the joint chairman and chief executive officer of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. and a director of the Yunnan Baiyao Holding Ltd. Ms. Chen obtained a Bachelor's Degree of engineering in radio technology from South China Institute of Technology in 1986 and became a post-doctoral candidate in business administration of the Nanjing University Business School in 2005.

Chui Sai Peng Jose, has served as Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank since September 2020. Mr. Chui is currently the President of CAA City Planning & Engineering Consultants Ltd. of Macao, and Da Chang (Zhuhai) Concrete Pile Co., Ltd., CEO of Parafuturo de Macau Investment and Development Ltd., and Chairman of Board of Directors of Macao Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre. He is also the Deputy of the Macao SAR to the 13th National People's Congress, Deputy of Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, and member of the Economic Development Committee of the Macao SAR. In addition, he serves as a member of the National Committee of China Association for Science and Technology, Vice-President of Board of Directors of Macao Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of General Assembly of the Macao Association of Building Contractors and Developers, President of Association of Macao Engineering Consultant Companies. Mr. Chui served as the President of Hou Kong Junior Chamber in 1994 and President of Junior Chamber International Macao, China in 1999. He was the President of Committee for Building Appraisal of the Macao SAR from 2002 to 2015. He served as member and Vice-President of the Committee of Cultural Industries of the Macao SAR from 2010 to 2016. Currently he serves as Non-Executive Director of Luso International

Banking Ltd. and Board Member of Macao Science Centre. Mr. Chui is a registered Urban Planner and Civil Engineer of Macao. He is also a registered Civil Engineer and Structural Engineer (Senior Engineer Level) of California, USA. Mr. Chui received his Bachelor’s Degree in Civil Engineering from University of Washington in 1981 and received his Master’s Degree in Civil Engineering from University of California, Berkeley in 1983. He graduated from Tsinghua University in 2002 with a Doctor’s Degree in Urban Planning.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to the Bank of the Directors listed above and their private interests or other duties.

Board of Supervisors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s Supervisors.

Name	Position
Zhang Keqiu.....	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Li Changlin	Employee Supervisor
Leng Jie.....	Employee Supervisor
Jia Xiangsen	External Supervisor
Zheng Zhiguang	External Supervisor

Zhang Keqiu, has served as the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bank since January 2021. Ms. Zhang joined the Bank in 2020. Ms. Zhang served as Executive Director and Executive Vice President of ABC from April 2019 to November 2020. She served as the Executive Vice President of ABC from July 2017. From June 2015 to April 2018, she served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of ABC. Before that, she successively served as the General Manager of the Asset and Liability Management Department, the General Manager of the Financial Accounting Department and the Chief Financial Officer of ABC. She graduated from Nankai University in 1988 with a Master’s Degree in Economics. In addition, she holds the title of Senior Accountant.

Li Changlin, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Li currently serves as General Manager of the Credit Approval Department of the Head Office and Director of Bank of China Group Investment Limited. He joined the Bank in September 1984 and used to serve as Deputy General Manager of the Risk Management Department of the Head Office and General Manager of the Credit Approval Division of the Risk Management Unit of the Head Office. He graduated from the finance major of Central University of Finance and Economics in 1984.

Leng Jie, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Leng currently serves as General Manager of Hebei Branch of the Bank. He started working in November 1981 and joined the Bank in September 1988. He used to serve as Deputy General Manager of Shandong Branch, Deputy General Manager of Shanxi Branch, General Manager of Ningxia Branch and General Manager of Chongqing Branch of the Bank. He graduated from the economics administration major of Shandong Institute of Light Industry in 1999 and the accounting major of University of Jinan in 2009.

Jia Xiangsen, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Jia had successively worked for PBOC and ABC. From December 1983 to April 2008, Mr. Jia was vice president of the Fengtai District sub-branch of PBOC Beijing Branch, and held various positions at ABC Beijing Branch, including, among others, deputy head of Fengtai District sub-branch, deputy division chief at the branch, president of Dongcheng District sub-branch, and vice president of the branch. He was also general manager of the corporate banking department of ABC head office and president of ABC Guangdong Provincial branch. From April 2008 to March 2010, Mr. Jia served as Head of Audit Bureau of the ABC Head Office. From March 2010 to March 2014, Mr. Jia was concurrently chief audit executive and head of the audit bureau at the ABC head office. Mr. Jia has been an external supervisor of the China CITIC Bank and an independent director of China Life Insurance Company Limited. He obtained his master’s degree in monetary banking from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Mr. Jia holds the title of Senior Economist.

Zheng Zhiguang, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Zheng had successively worked for PBOC and ICBC. From March 1979 to August 2004, Mr. Zheng served as deputy section chief of the Luwan District sub-branch of PBOC Shanghai Branch, and held various positions at ICBC, including deputy division chief of Luwan District sub-branch of Shanghai Branch, division chief and vice president at the Shanghai Branch. From September 2004 to August 2009, Mr. Zheng served as Head of Internal Audit Bureau of the ICBC Shanghai branch. From September 2009 to January 2013, Mr. Zheng served as head of the precious metals business department of ICBC. From 2013 to 2014 Mr. Zheng served as a director of ICBC International Holdings Limited and a Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of ICBC AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. He obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Fudan University. Mr. Zheng has qualification of senior economist.

Senior Management Members

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s senior management.

Name	Position
Liu Jin	Vice Chairman and President
Wang Wei	Executive Vice President
Lin Jingzhen	Executive Vice President
Zheng Guoyu	Executive Vice President
Chen Huaiyu	Executive Vice President
Wang Zhiheng.....	Executive Vice President
Liu Qiuwan	Chief Information Officer
Liu Jiandong.....	Chief Risk Officer
Zhuo Chengwen.....	Chief Audit Officer
Mei Feiqi.....	Secretary to the Board of Directors and Company Secretary

Liu Jin – for Mr. Liu Jin’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors –Liu Jin*”.

Wang Wei – for Mr. Wang Wei’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Wang Wei*”.

Lin Jingzhen – for Mr. Lin Jingzhen’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Lin Jingzhen*”.

Zheng Guoyu, has served as Executive Vice President of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Zheng joined the Bank in 1988. From June 2015 to March 2019, he served as General Manager of Sichuan Branch of the Bank. Mr. Zheng served as General Manager of Shanxi Branch of the Bank from January 2012 to June 2015. Previously, Mr. Zheng successively served as Assistant General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Hubei Branch. He graduated from Wuhan Institute of Water Transportation Engineering with a Bachelor’s Degree in Engineering in 1988 and obtained a Master’s Degree in business administration from Huazhong University of Science & Technology in 2000. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Chen Huaiyu, has served as Executive Vice President of the Bank since April 2021. Mr. Chen joined the Bank in 1997. He served as General Manager of Bank of China Sydney Branch, Director of Bank of China (Australia) Limited, and Director of Bank of China (New Zealand) Limited from November 2017 to February 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Chen served as Assistant General Manager and Credit Risk Officer of Guangdong Branch of the Bank, Standing Deputy General Manager, General Manager and Executive Director of Bank of China (Hungary) Limited, as well as General Manager of Bank of China Hungarian Branch successively. Mr. Chen graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1992 and obtained a Master’s Degree in Economics from University of International Business and Economics in 1999.

Wang Zhiheng, has served as General Manager of Beijing Branch of the Bank from May 2021. He served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank from December 2018 to June 2021, General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank from July 2018 to December 2020, General Manager of Qinghai Branch of the Bank from July 2015 to September 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Wang served as Deputy General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank and Deputy General Manager of Guangdong Branch of the Bank. Mr. Wang graduated and obtained a Master's degree in Finance from Nankai University in 1999.

Liu Qiuwan, has served as Chief Information Officer of the Bank since June 2018. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 1994. He served as General Manager of Information Technology Department of the Bank since December 2014. From September 2009 to December 2014, he served as General Manager of the Software Center of the Bank. Mr. Liu previously served as Deputy General Manager of Ningxia Branch and CEO of BOC SOFT Information Industrial (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. He graduated from Xi'an Mining College with a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering in 1982. He holds the title of Senior Engineer.

Liu Jiandong, has served as Chief Risk Officer of the Bank since February 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 1991. Since March 2014, he has served as General Manager of the Credit Management Department of the Bank. Mr. Liu served as General Manager (Investment Banking) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank from February 2011 to March 2014. Mr. Liu previously served as Deputy General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department and Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank. He graduated from RUC in 1991 with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics and obtained a Master's Degree in Economics from RUC in 2000.

Zhuo Chengwen, has served as Chief Risk Officer of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from November 2019 to February 2021. Mr. Zhuo joined the Bank in 1995. Mr. Zhuo served as Chief Executive and Executive Director of BOCG Insurance from June 2016 to November 2019, and as General Manager of the Financial Management Department of the Bank from December 2014 to June 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Zhuo served as Deputy General Manager of New York Branch, Deputy General Manager of the Financial Management Department of the Bank, Chief Financial Officer of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited. Mr. Zhuo graduated from Peking University with a Master's Degree in Economics in 1995, and obtained a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the City University of New York in 2005. He has the qualification of Certified Public Accountant.

Mei Feiqi, has served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since April 2018 and concurrently serves as Company Secretary of the Bank. Mr. Mei joined the Bank in 1998. He served as Vice President of the Beijing Branch of the Bank, General Manager of the Wealth Management and Personal Banking Department under the Personal Banking Unit of the Bank, and General Manager of the Executive Office (Spokesman) of the Bank. Prior to joining the Bank, he worked at the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources and the General Office of the State Council. He graduated from Chengdu University of Technology with a Bachelor's Degree and had on-the-job postgraduate education. He holds the title of senior economist.

Board Committees

The Bank's Board of Directors delegates certain responsibilities to various committees. The Bank's Board of Directors has set up the Strategic Development Committee, Corporate Culture and Consumer Protection Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Policy Committee, Personnel and Remuneration Committee and Connected Transactions Control Committee. These committees are constituted by certain Directors and report to the Board of Directors. In March 2015, the Board of Directors established the U.S. Risk and Management Committee under its Risk Policy Committee to supervise risk management of the U.S. operations of the Bank. As required by the Bank's Articles of Association, each committee must have at least three Directors.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Disclosure of Shareholding under H-Share Regulation Substantial Shareholder Interests

The register maintained by the Bank pursuant to section 336 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”), recorded that, as at 30 June 2021, the shareholders indicated in the following table were substantial shareholders (as defined in the SFO) having the following interests in shares of the Bank:

Name of shareholder	Capacity (types of interest)	Number of shares held/ Number of underlying shares	Type of shares	Percentage of total issued A-Shares capital	Percentage of total issued H-Shares capital	Percentage of total issued ordinary share capital
			<i>(unit: share)⁽²⁾</i>			
Central Huijin Investment Ltd.....	Beneficial owner	188,461,533,607	A	89.42	–	64.02
	Interest of controlled corporations	1,810,024,500	A	0.86	–	0.61
	Total	190,271,558,107	A	90.28	–	64.63
National Council for Social Security Fund....	Beneficial owner	5,798,893,213	H	–	6.93	1.97
	Interest of controlled corporations	4,927,663,915	H	–	5.89	1.67
BlackRock ⁽¹⁾		22,172,000(S)	H	–	0.03	0.01

Notes:

- (1) BlackRock, Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc., while BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. Thus BlackRock, Inc. and BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc. are deemed to have equal interests in shares of the Bank as BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. under the SFO. BlackRock, Inc. holds a long position of 4,927,663,915 H Shares and a short position of 22,172,000 H Shares of the Bank through BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. and other corporations controlled by it. In the long position of 4,927,663,915 H Shares, 74,701,000 H Shares are held through derivatives. In the short position of 22,172,000 H Shares, 14,620,000 H Shares are held through derivatives.
- (2) “S” denotes short position.

Unless stated otherwise, all interests stated above represented long positions. Save as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2021, no other interests (including derivative interests) or short positions were recorded in the register maintained by the Bank under section 336 of the SFO.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Bank currently engages in and expects from time to time in the future to engage in, financial and commercial transactions with its connected parties. All such transactions are conducted on an arm's length and commercial basis and in accordance with the applicable listing rules. For the six months ended 30 June 2021, the Bank had no significant connected transactions.

TAXATION

The taxation for “Hong Kong” in the Principal Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Hong Kong

Withholding Tax

No withholding tax is payable in Hong Kong in respect of payments of principal or interest on the Notes or in respect of any capital gains arising from the sale of the Notes.

Profits Tax

Hong Kong profits tax is chargeable on every person carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong in respect of profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business (excluding profits arising from the sale of capital assets).

Interest on the Notes may be deemed to be profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from a trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong in the following circumstances:

- (i) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a corporation carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong;
- (ii) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a person, other than a corporation, carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and is in respect of the funds of that trade, profession or business;
- (iii) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) of Hong Kong (the “**IRO**”)) and arises through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong; or
- (iv) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a corporation, other than a financial institution, and arises through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO).

Sums received by or accrued to a financial institution by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong from the sale, disposal and redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax. Sums received by or accrued to a corporation, other than a financial institution, by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO) from the sale, disposal or other redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Sums derived from the sale, disposal or redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax where received by or accrued to a person, other than a financial institution, who carries on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and the sum has a Hong Kong source unless otherwise exempted. The source of such sums will generally be determined by having regard to the manner in which the Notes are acquired and disposed of.

In certain circumstances, Hong Kong profits tax exemptions (such as concessionary tax rates) may be available. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors to ascertain the applicability of any exemptions to their individual position.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty will not be payable on the issue of Bearer Notes provided that either:

- (i) such Bearer Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Hong Kong and are not repayable in any circumstances in the currency of Hong Kong; or

- (ii) such Bearer Notes constitute loan capital (as defined in the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap. 117) of Hong Kong (the “**SDO**”)).

If stamp duty is payable, it is payable by the Issuer on the issue of Bearer Notes at a rate of 3 per cent. of the market value of the Bearer Notes at the time of issue. No stamp duty will be payable on any subsequent transfer of Bearer Notes.

No stamp duty is payable on the issue of Registered Notes. Stamp duty may be payable on any transfer of Registered Notes if the relevant transfer is required to be registered in Hong Kong. Stamp duty will, however, not be payable on any transfer of Registered Notes provided that either:

- (i) such Registered Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Hong Kong and are not repayable in any circumstances in the currency of Hong Kong; or
- (ii) such Registered Notes constitute loan capital (as defined in the SDO).

With effect from 1 August 2021, if stamp duty is payable in respect of the transfer of Registered Notes it will be payable at the rate of 0.26 per cent. (of which 0.13 per cent. is payable by the seller and 0.13 per cent. is payable by the purchaser) normally by reference to the consideration or its value, whichever is higher. In addition, stamp duty is payable at the fixed rate of HK\$5 on each instrument of transfer executed in relation to any transfer of the Registered Notes if the relevant transfer is required to be registered in Hong Kong.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

The selling restriction for “United Kingdom” in the Principal Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

United Kingdom

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer represents and agrees, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation (as defined below); and
- (b) the expression an “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer represents, warrants and agrees, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in the United Kingdom:

- (a) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specifies that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to section 86 of the FSMA (a “**Public Offer**”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which either (i) has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority, or (ii) is to be treated as if it had been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with the transitional provision in Regulation 74 of the Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation) in the United Kingdom, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the relevant Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA.

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the relevant Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “**offer of Notes to the public**” in relation to any Notes means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes and the expression “**UK Prospectus Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (a) *No deposit-taking*: in relation to any Notes having a maturity of less than one year:
 - (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and
 - (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons:
 - (A) whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or
 - (B) who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses,

where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the relevant Issuer.

- (b) *Financial promotion*: it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not or, in the case of the relevant Issuer would not, if it was not an authorised person, apply to any Relevant Obligor; and
- (c) *General compliance*: it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the UK.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Listing

The Programme has been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under which Notes may be issued by way of debt issues to Professional Investors only during the 12-month period after the date of the Principal Offering Circular. Separate application will be made for the listing of Notes issued under the Programme on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The issue price of Notes listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be expressed as a percentage of their nominal amount. Transactions will normally be effected for settlement in the relevant specified currency and for delivery by the end of the second trading day after the date of the transaction. It is expected that dealings will, if permission is granted to deal in and for the listing of such Notes, commence on or about the next business day following the date of listing of the relevant Notes. Notes to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are required to be traded with a board lot size of at least HK\$500,000 (or equivalent in other currencies).

2. Legal Entity Identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the Bank is 54930053HGCFWVHYZX42.

3. Authorisation

The Bank and each Relevant Obligor have obtained or will obtain from time to time all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of their respective obligations under the Notes.

4. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Relevant Group, the Bank nor the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which any Relevant Obligor or the Bank is aware), which may have, or have had, during the 12 months prior to the date of this Supplement, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of any Relevant Obligor, the Relevant Group, the Bank or the Group.

5. Significant/Material Change

Since 30 June 2021, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects nor any significant change in the financial or trading position or prospects of any Relevant Obligor, the Bank, or the Group.

ANNEX I - PRINCIPAL OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 12 APRIL 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS OFFERING IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE EITHER (1) QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS (“QIBs”) UNDER RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (AS DEFINED BELOW) (“RULE 144A”) OR (2) NON-U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (AS DEFINED BELOW) (“REGULATION S”)) PURCHASING THE SECURITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to the offering circular following this page (the “**Offering Circular**”), and you are therefore advised to read this carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the Offering Circular. In accessing the Offering Circular, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them any time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND SECURITIES IN BEARER FORM ARE SUBJECT TO U.S. TAX LAW REQUIREMENTS. THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR (IN THE CASE OF NOTES IN BEARER FORM) DELIVERED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. ANY INVESTMENT DECISION SHOULD BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE FINAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SECURITIES AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE OFFERING CIRCULAR (AS AMENDED AND RESTATED) THAT WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO YOU PRIOR TO THE PRICING DATE AND NOT ON THE BASIS OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED THEREIN.

Confirmation of your Representation: In order to be eligible to view the following Offering Circular or make an investment decision with respect to the securities, investors must be either (I) QIBs (within the meaning of Rule 144A) or (II) non-U.S. persons eligible to purchase the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S. By accepting this e-mail and accessing the following Offering Circular, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that (1) you and any customers you represent are either (a) QIBs or (b) non-U.S. persons eligible to purchase the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S and that the electronic e-mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States and (2) that you consent to the delivery of such Offering Circular by electronic transmission.

You are reminded that the Offering Circular has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the Offering Circular may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver the Offering Circular to any other person.

The materials relating to the offering of securities to which the Offering Circular relates do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where offers or solicitations are not permitted by law. If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the underwriters or any affiliate of the underwriters is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the underwriters or such affiliate on behalf of the relevant Issuer (as defined in the Offering Circular) in such jurisdiction.

The Offering Circular has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of the Relevant Obligor(s) (as defined in the Offering Circular), Bank of China Limited and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (together, the “**Arrangers**”), any person who controls any Arranger or Dealer (as defined in the Offering Circular), any director, officer, employee or agent of the Relevant Obligor(s) or any Arranger or Dealer, or affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Offering Circular distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Arrangers or the Dealers.

You should not reply by e-mail to this notice, and you may not purchase any securities by doing so. Any reply email communications, including those you generate by using the “Reply” function on your e-mail software, will be ignored or rejected. You are responsible for protecting against viruses and other destructive items. Your use of this e-mail is at your own risk and it is your responsibility to take precautions to ensure that it is free from viruses and other items of a destructive nature.

BANK OF CHINA LIMITED

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)



U.S.\$40,000,000,000

Medium Term Note Programme

Under the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme described in this offering circular (the "Offering Circular") (the "Programme"), Bank of China Limited (the "Bank") or such branch of the Bank (including Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch) (each a "Branch Issuer") or such subsidiary of the Bank (each a "Subsidiary Issuer"), as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (as defined below) (each an "Issuer"), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue medium term notes (the "Notes"). Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer may be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed ("Guarantee of the Notes") by a branch of the Bank outside the PRC (each an "Overseas Branch" and a "Guarantor") as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement (the "Guaranteed Notes"). References herein to the "Relevant Obligor(s)" are to the relevant Issuer, and, in the case of any Guaranteed Notes, each of the relevant Issuer and the relevant Guarantor. The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding will not at any time exceed U.S.\$40,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies, subject to any duly authorised increase). The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the dealers specified under "Summary of the Programme" or any additional dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by an Issuer (each a "Dealer") and together the "Dealers", which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the "relevant Dealer" shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed for by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe for such Notes.

Non-Guaranteed Notes are constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of, an amended and restated trust deed dated 12 April 2021 (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the "Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed") between the Bank (on behalf of itself and each Branch Issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as trustee (the "Trustee") and are the subject of an amended and restated issue and paying agency agreement dated 3 April 2018 (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the "Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement") between the Bank (on behalf of itself and each Branch Issuer), the Trustee and the agents named therein. In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Non-Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Non-Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing an accession deed between such Subsidiary Issuer and the Trustee or supplement the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing a supplemental trust deed between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank and the Trustee, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, the "Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed") and (B) accede to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing an accession agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Trustee and the agents named therein or supplement the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing a supplemental agency agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank the Trustee and the agents named therein, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, the "Non-Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement").

Guaranteed Notes are constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of, a trust deed dated 12 April 2021 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the "Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed") between the Bank (on behalf of itself as Issuer and each Overseas Branch as Guarantor) and the Trustee and the agents named therein. In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing an accession deed between such Subsidiary Issuer and the Trustee or supplement the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing a supplemental trust deed between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank and the Trustee, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, the "Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed") and (B) accede to the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing an accession agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Trustee and the agents named therein or supplement the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing a supplemental agency agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank the Trustee and the agents named therein, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the "Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement").

The relevant Guarantor must execute a deed of guarantee to be dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (each as amended or supplemented from time to time, a "Deed of Guarantee"). Notes issued by the Bank may be constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of either the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, and are the subject of the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement (in case of Notes constituted by the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed) or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement (in case of Notes constituted by the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed).

Without prejudice to the foregoing, if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that an alternative trustee shall be appointed for a relevant Tranche of Notes, such Tranche of Notes shall be constituted by a deed (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the "Alternative Trust Deed") between the relevant Issuer (and in the case of Notes issued by a Branch Issuer or a Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank) and the specified alternative trustee (the "Alternative Trustee") incorporating the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, as the case may be. The Alternative Trustee shall be the Trustee for the purposes of the Conditions applicable to such Tranche of Notes. Neither the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement nor the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement shall apply to such Tranche of Notes and such alternative arrangement (the "Alternative Agency Agreement") as specified in such Pricing Supplement shall apply.

Where applicable for a relevant Tranche of Notes, the Notes will be issued within the relevant annual or otherwise general foreign debt issuance quota granted to the Bank or registration will be completed by the Bank pursuant to the Circular on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Issuance by Enterprises of Foreign Debt Filings and Registrations (國家發改委改革企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知(發改外資[2015]2044號)) issued by the NDRC which came into effect on 14 September 2015 and the applicable implementation rules or policies thereof as issued by the NDRC from time to time (the "NDRC Circular"). After the issuance of such relevant Tranche of Notes, the Bank intends to provide the requisite information on the issuance of such Notes to the NDRC within the time period as required by the NDRC.

Application has been made to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") for the listing of the Programme by way of debt issues to professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) ("Professional Investors") only on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange during the 12-month period after the date of this Offering Circular. This Offering Circular is for distribution to Professional Investors only.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not reviewed the contents of this Offering Circular, other than to ensure that the prescribed form disclaimer and responsibility statements, and a statement limiting distribution of this Offering Circular to Professional Investors only have been reproduced in this Offering Circular. Listing of the Programme and the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the commercial merits or credit quality of the Programme, the Notes or the Relevant Obligor(s) or quality of disclosure in this Offering Circular. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take no responsibility for the contents of this Offering Circular, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this Offering Circular.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Relevant Obligor(s) confirm that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Relevant Obligor(s) confirm that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained herein which are applicable to each Series (as defined under "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" and each term therein, a "Condition") of Notes will be set out in a pricing supplement (the "Pricing Supplement") which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, on or before the date of issue of the Notes of such Series. This Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Notes, unless accompanied by a Pricing Supplement.

The relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or any other stock exchange. Each Series of Notes in bearer form ("Bearer Notes") will be represented on issue by a temporary global note (each a "Temporary Global Note"), and will be sold in an "offshore transaction" within the meaning of Regulation S ("Regulation S") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Interests in Temporary Global Notes generally will be exchangeable for interests in permanent global notes (each a "Permanent Global Note") and, together with the Temporary Global Notes, the "Global Notes"), or if so stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement, definitive Notes ("Definitive Notes"), after the date falling 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the relevant issue date of such Series, upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in Permanent Global Notes will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in whole but not in part as described under "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" and each term therein, a "Condition") of Notes will be set out in a pricing supplement (the "Pricing Supplement") which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, on or before the date of issue of the Notes of such Series. This Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Notes, unless accompanied by a Pricing Supplement.

The Notes of each Series to be issued in registered form ("Registered Notes") and which are sold in an "offshore transaction" within the meaning of Regulation S ("Unrestricted Notes") will initially be represented by a permanent registered global note certificate (each an "Unrestricted Global Note Certificate") without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the relevant issue date (a) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") and/or Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream, Luxembourg"), with a common depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, (b) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through the Central Money Markets Unit Service (the "CMU Service"), operated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (the "HKMA"), with a sub-custodian for the CMU Service, (c) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through The Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"), registered in the United States, with a sub-custodian for the DTCC, or in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through the Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and/or the CMU Service, or delivered outside a clearing system, as agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer. Registered Notes which are sold in the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" (each, a "QIB") within the meaning of Rule 144A ("Rule 144A") under the Securities Act ("Restricted Notes") will initially be represented by a permanent registered global note certificate (each a "Restricted Global Note Certificate") and, together with the relevant Unrestricted Global Note Certificate, the "Global Note Certificates"), without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the relevant issue date with a custodian (the "DTC Custodian") for, and registered in the name of, or with a common depository on behalf of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The provisions governing the exchange of interests in Global Notes for other Global Notes and Definitive Notes are described in "Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form".

The Notes and the Guarantee of the Notes, if applicable, have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and the Notes may include Bearer Notes that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Accordingly, the Notes are being offered and sold only (i) in the United States to QIBs as defined in Rule 144A and (ii) outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in accordance with Regulation S. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold, or, in the case of Bearer Notes, delivered within the United States or to, or for the benefit of, U.S. persons. Registered Notes are subject to certain restrictions on transfer. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. The applicable pricing supplement in respect of such Series of Notes will specify any such restrictions. See "Subscription and Sale", "Transfer Restrictions" and the applicable Pricing Supplement.

MIFID II product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MIFID II Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "MIFID II") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MIFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the "MIFID Product Governance Rules"), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MIFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MIFIR product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "UK MIFIR Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules.

PRIPs/IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the "EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the "Insurance Distribution Directive"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/129 (the "Prospect Regulation"). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "EUWA"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA") and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospect Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Notes to be issued under the Programme may be Senior Notes or Subordinated Notes. Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") have assigned a rating of "A1", "A" and "A1" to the Programme. Moody's is expected to rate Senior Notes issued under the Programme "A1" and Fitch and S&P are expected to rate Senior Notes issued under the Programme "A1". Any rating assigned to Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme by Moody's, Fitch and/or S&P would be issued on a case-by-case basis for each Tranche of Subordinated Notes at drawdown. The rating is only correct as at the date of the Offering Circular. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction, revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks and may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the information contained in this Offering Circular and in the applicable Pricing Supplement and the merits and risks of investing in a particular issue of Notes in the context of their financial position and particular circumstances (including the effect or likelihood of a write-off or conversion and the value of Subordinated Notes under the relevant regulations in the PRC). Investors should also have the financial capacity to bear the risks associated with an investment in Notes. Investors should not purchase Notes unless they understand and are able to bear risks associated with the Notes. The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of the Relevant Obligor(s) to fulfill its obligations in respect of the Notes are discussed under "Risk Factors" below. See "Risk Factors" beginning on Page 11.

This Offering Circular includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Relevant Obligor(s). The Relevant Obligor(s) each accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Offering Circular and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

Arranger and Dealer

Bank of China

The date of this Offering Circular is 12 April 2021

The Bank (as to itself and the Group) and each Subsidiary Issuer (as to itself) having made all reasonable enquiries confirms that to its best knowledge and belief (i) this Offering Circular contains all information with respect to each Subsidiary Issuer and its subsidiaries (the “**Relevant Subsidiary Group**”), the Bank and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “**Group**”) and the Notes and the Guarantee of the Notes, as applicable, which is material in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes; (ii) the statements contained herein relating to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the Notes are in every material respect true and accurate and not misleading and there are no other facts in relation to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Relevant Subsidiary Group or the Notes, the omission of which would, in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, make any statement in this Offering Circular misleading in any material respect; (iii) the statements of intention, opinion and belief or expectation contained in this Offering Circular with regard to the Bank, the Group, the Subsidiary Issuer and the Relevant Subsidiary Group are honestly and reasonably made or held, have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances; and (iv) all reasonable enquiries have been made by the Bank and each Subsidiary Issuer to ascertain such facts and to verify the accuracy of all such information and statements.

Each Series (as defined herein) of Notes will be issued on the terms set out herein under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” as amended and/or supplemented by the Pricing Supplement specific to such Series. This Offering Circular must be read and construed together with any amendments or supplements hereto and with any information incorporated by reference herein and, in relation to any Series of Notes, must be read and construed together with the relevant Pricing Supplement.

The distribution of this Offering Circular and any Pricing Supplement and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Arrangers or the Dealers represents that this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by any Relevant Obligor, the Arrangers or the Dealers, which would permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement in any jurisdiction where action for such purposes is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and none of this Offering Circular, any Pricing Supplement or any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

There are restrictions on the offer and sale of the Notes and the circulation of documents relating thereto, in certain jurisdictions including, but not limited to, the United States of America, the EEA, the UK, the PRC, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, and to persons connected therewith.

The Notes may be offered or sold (i) in the United States only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act, in which case each such purchaser must be able to make, and will be deemed to have made, certain acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements as set forth in this Offering Circular in respect of such Series of Notes, and/or (ii) outside the United States, to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. Any additional restrictions on the sale or transfer of any Series of Notes will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement for such Notes.

If Notes are being offered or sold to U.S. persons or in the United States, prospective investors are hereby notified that sellers of such Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The Arranger and Dealer, through their respective selling agents, may arrange for the offer and resale of such Notes to U.S. persons or persons in the United States who are QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of Notes and on the distribution of this Offering Circular, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission in the United States or any other U.S. regulatory authority, nor has any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering of Notes or the accuracy or the adequacy of this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

This Offering Circular is being submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Notes being offered hereby. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorised. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

MiFID II product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “*MiFID II Product Governance*” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration such target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MiFIR product governance/target market – The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “*UK MiFIR Product Governance*” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

PRIIPs/IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled “*Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors*”, the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs REGULATION – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled “*Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors*”, the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification: Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to Sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time including by any subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time (together, the “SFA”), unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Relevant Obligor(s) each has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “CMP Regulations 2018”)) and “Excluded Investment Products” (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents, which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “*Information Incorporated by Reference*”). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Offering Circular.

Listing of the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Bank, the Branch Issuer, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Group, the Relevant Subsidiary Group or the Notes. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Bank, the Branch Issuer, the Subsidiary Issuer, the Group, the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. See “*Risk Factors*” for a discussion of certain factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Notes.

No person has been authorised by any Relevant Obligor, any Arranger or any Dealer to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme and the sale of Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by any Relevant Obligor, any Arranger or any Dealer.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Note shall, in any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained in this Offering Circular is true subsequent to the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change, or any event reasonably likely to involve any adverse change, in the prospects or financial or trading position of the any Relevant Obligor since the date thereof or, if later, the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any Pricing Supplement constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes and should not be considered as a recommendation by any Relevant Obligor, the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person or any of them that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of each Relevant Obligor.

The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time under the Programme will not exceed U.S.\$40,000,000,000 (and for this purpose, any Notes denominated in another currency shall be translated into United States dollars at the date of the agreement to issue such Notes calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Dealer Agreement). The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes, which may be outstanding at any one time under the Programme, may be increased from time to time, subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Dealer Agreement as defined under “*Subscription and Sale*”.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF ANY TRANCHE OF NOTES, THE DEALER OR DEALERS (IF ANY) NAMED AS THE STABILISATION MANAGER(S) (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISATION MANAGER(S)) IN THE APPLICABLE PRICING SUPPLEMENT MAY OVER ALLOT NOTES OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AFTER THE RELEVANT ISSUE DATE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO OBLIGATION ON SUCH STABILISATION MANAGER(S) TO DO THIS. SUCH STABILISATION, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME, AND MUST BE BROUGHT TO AN END AFTER A LIMITED PERIOD. SUCH STABILISATION SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND RULES.

None of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agents has separately verified the information contained in this Offering Circular. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agent or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person makes any representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Offering Circular. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or any Agent or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person accepts any responsibility for the contents of this Offering Circular or for any other statement made or purported to be made by the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, any Agent, or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person or on its behalf in connection with any Relevant Obligor, the Notes or the issue and offering of the Notes. The Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee and each Agent accordingly disclaim all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Offering Circular or any such statement.

This Offering Circular does not describe all of the risks and investment considerations (including those relating to each investor's particular circumstances) of an investment in Notes of a particular issue. Each potential purchaser of the Notes should refer to and consider carefully the relevant Pricing Supplement for each particular issue of Notes, which may describe additional risks and investment considerations associated with such Notes. The risks and investment considerations identified in this Offering Circular and the applicable Pricing Supplement are provided as general information only. Investors should consult their own financial and legal advisors as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in an issue of Notes and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information provided or incorporated by reference in connection with the Programme are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any Relevant Obligor or any of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person that any recipient, of this Offering Circular or of any such information, should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of the Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Group and the Relevant Subsidiary Group. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Offering Circular and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation, as it deems necessary. None of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any director, officer, employee, agent or affiliate of any such person undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Group or the Relevant Subsidiary Group during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Offering Circular nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of them.

In this Offering Circular, where information has been presented in thousands or millions of units, amounts may have been rounded up or down. Accordingly, totals of columns or rows of numbers in tables may not be equal to the apparent total of the individual items and actual numbers may differ from those contained herein due to rounding.

In this Offering Circular, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references to the "**Bank**" are to Bank of China Limited, all references herein to the "**Issuer**" are to the Bank, the relevant Branch Issuer or the relevant Subsidiary Issuer, as the case may be, all references to the "**Relevant Obligor(s)**" are to the relevant Issuer, and, in the case of Guaranteed Notes, each of the relevant Issuer and the relevant Guarantor; all references to "**U.S.\$**", "**USD**" and to "**U.S. dollars**" are to United States dollars; all references to "**HK\$**" and to "**HKD**" are to Hong Kong dollars; all references to "**pounds sterling**" and "**£**" are to the currency of the UK; all references to "**euro**" and "**€**" are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro as amended; all references to "**yen**" are to Japanese yen; all references to "**Renminbi**", "**CNH**", "**RMB**" and "**CNY**" are to the currency of the PRC; all references to "**United States**" or "**U.S.**" are to the United States of America; references to "**China**", "**Mainland China**", "**Chinese Mainland**" and the "**PRC**" in this Offering Circular mean the People's Republic of China and for geographical reference only (unless otherwise stated) exclude Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong; references to "**PRC Government**" mean the government of the PRC; references to "**Hong Kong**" are to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; references to "**Macau**" are to the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; references to "**Taiwan**" are to Taiwan, province of China and all references to "**United Kingdom**" and "**UK**" are to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In this Offering Circular, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a law or a provision of a law is a reference to that law or provision as extended, amended or re-enacted.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements under “*Risk Factors*”, “*Description of the Bank*” and elsewhere in this Offering Circular constitute “**forward looking statements**”. The words including “believe”, “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “schedule”, “estimate”, “aim”, “intend”, “project”, “seek to”, “predict”, “future”, “goal” and similar words or expressions identify forward looking statements. In addition, all statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Offering Circular, including, but without limitation, those regarding the financial position, business strategy, prospects, capital expenditure and investment plans of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the plans and objectives of the management of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group for its future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to the Group’s operations), are forward looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results or performance of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Bank’s, the Group’s, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group’s present and future business strategies of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group and the environment in which the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group will operate in the future. The Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) and the Relevant Subsidiary Group expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the expectations of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group with regard thereto or any change of events, conditions or circumstances, on which any such statements were based. This Offering Circular discloses, under “*Risk Factors*” and elsewhere, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group. All subsequent written and forward-looking statements attributable to the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group or persons acting on behalf of the Bank, the Group, the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Relevant Subsidiary Group are expressly qualified in their entirety by such cautionary statements.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

With respect to (i) any Notes to be issued by the Bank or any Branch Issuer or (ii) any Guaranteed Notes, this Offering Circular should be read and construed in conjunction with each relevant Pricing Supplement, the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020 published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the most recently published audited annual financial statements and any interim financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) published subsequently to such annual financial statements of the Bank from time to time on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and all amendments and supplements from time to time to this Offering Circular, which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Offering Circular and which shall be deemed to modify or supersede the contents of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in any such document is inconsistent with such contents.

With respect to any Notes to be issued by any Subsidiary Issuer, an amendment or supplement to this Offering Circular or a replacement Offering Circular will be published for use in connection with offering of the relevant Notes, which should be read and construed in conjunction with each relevant Pricing Supplement.

As any quarterly financial statements published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not been audited or reviewed by the Bank’s auditors, such interim financial information should not be relied upon by investors to provide the same quality of information associated with information that has been subject to an audit or review. Investors should exercise caution when using such data to evaluate the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operation.

Copies of all such documents which are so deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Offering Circular will be available free of charge during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the specified offices of the Paying Agents and the principal office in Hong Kong of the Principal Paying Agent (as defined under “*Summary of the Programme*”) (or such other Paying Agent for the time being in Hong Kong) set out at the end of this Offering Circular.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information as at and for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020 in this Offering Circular has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020, published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular (see “*Information incorporated by Reference*”).

Pursuant to the Notice on strictly implementing the accounting standards for business enterprises and strengthening the annual report of enterprises in 2020 (關於嚴格執行企業會計準則切實加強企業2020年年報工作的通知財會(2021)2號), in respect of the financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group reclassified the financing charges from credit card repayment by instalment from net fee and commission income to interest income for the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2019 were also similarly adjusted, however the comparative figures as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 have not been adjusted. Investors should therefore exercise caution when comparing the year-to-year financial data of the Bank in relation to such line items for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

For so long as any of the Notes are “**restricted securities**” within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, each Relevant Obligor will, during any period in which any Relevant Obligor is neither subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “**Exchange Act**”) nor exempt from the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act under Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, provide to the holder or beneficial owner of such restricted securities or to any prospective purchaser of such restricted securities designated by such holder or beneficial owner, in each case upon the written request of such holder, beneficial owners or prospective purchaser, the information required to be provided by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Bank is incorporated under the laws of the PRC and each Subsidiary Issuer is incorporated under the laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation. Most of their directors and officers reside outside the United States (principally in the PRC and/or the Relevant Obligor’s jurisdiction of incorporation). A substantial portion of the assets of the Relevant Obligor(s) and the assets of such persons are or may be located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the Relevant Obligor(s) or such persons, or to enforce against the Relevant Obligor(s) or such persons judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States. The Bank has been advised by its PRC counsel, JunZeJun Law Offices, that there is uncertainty or impossible to ascertain as to whether the courts of the PRC would (1) enforce judgments of the U.S. courts obtained against the Bank or its directors and officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state or territory within the United States or (2) entertain original actions brought in the courts of the PRC against the Bank or its directors and officers predicated upon these civil liabilities provisions.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

This summary must be read as an introduction to this Offering Circular and any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of this Offering Circular as a whole, including any information incorporated by reference. Words and expressions defined in the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” below or elsewhere in this Offering Circular have the same meanings in this summary.

Issuer	Bank of China Limited, such branch of the Bank (including Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch) or such subsidiary of the Bank, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Guarantor	Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer may be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by an Overseas Branch as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
Relevant Obligor(s)	The relevant Issuer (for Notes other than the Guaranteed Notes); each of the relevant Issuer and the relevant Guarantor (for Guaranteed Notes).
Programme Size.	Up to U.S.\$40,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Dealer Agreement (as defined in “Subscription and Sale”)) outstanding at any time. The Bank may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement.
Arrangers	Bank of China Limited and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited.
Dealers	Bank of China Limited, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited and any other Dealer appointed from time to time either by the Bank generally in respect of the Programme or by the relevant Issuer in relation to a particular Series of Notes.
Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch (for Notes cleared through Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg); The Bank of New York Mellon (for Notes cleared through DTC).
Registrar	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch (for Notes cleared through Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg); The Bank of New York Mellon (for Notes cleared through DTC); The Bank of New York Mellon, Hong Kong Branch (for Notes cleared through CMU Service).
Transfer Agent.	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch (for Notes cleared through Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg); The Bank of New York Mellon (for Notes cleared through DTC); The Bank of New York Mellon, Hong Kong Branch (for Notes cleared through CMU Service).
CMU Lodging and Paying Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon, Hong Kong Branch.
Trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch.

Method of Issue The Notes will be issued on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The Notes will be issued in series (each a “**Series**”) having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest and their issue price) and intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in tranches (each a “**Tranche**”) on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will be completed, where necessary, with the relevant terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, first payment date of interest and nominal amount of the Tranche, will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series) will be completed in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Clearing Systems With respect to Notes (other than CMU Notes), Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and such other clearing system as shall be agreed between the relevant Issuer, the Agents, the Trustee and the relevant Dealer. With respect to CMU Notes, the CMU Service (each of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and the CMU Service, a “**Clearing System**”). See “*Clearing and Settlement*”.

Form of Notes Notes may be issued in bearer form or in registered form. Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and vice versa. No single Series or Tranche may comprise both Bearer Notes and Registered Notes.

Each Series of Bearer Notes will initially be represented by a Temporary Global Note or a Permanent Global Note, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which, in each case, may be deposited on the issue date with a common depository for Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other agreed clearance system compatible with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or, in respect of CMU Notes, a sub-custodian for the CMU Service. A Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, as described therein, for interests in a Permanent Global Note as described under “*Form of the Notes*”. A Permanent Global Note may be exchanged, in whole but not in part, for Definitive Notes only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described under “*Form of the Notes*”. Definitive Notes will, if interest-bearing, have Coupons attached and, if appropriate, a Talon for further Coupons. Any interest in a Temporary Global Note or a Permanent Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures or the time being of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, the CMU Service and/or any other agreed clearance system, as appropriate.

Bearer Notes that are issued in compliance with U.S. Treasury Regulations §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”)) (the “**D Rules**”) must be initially represented by a Temporary Global Note. Certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership will be a condition precedent to any exchange of an interest in a Temporary Global Note or receipt of any payment of interest in respect of a Temporary Global Note.

Each Tranche of Registered Notes will be represented by either:

- (i) Individual Note Certificates; or
- (ii) one or more Global Note Certificate in the case of Registered Notes sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S and/or one or more Restricted Global Note Certificates in the case of Registered Notes sold to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A,

in each case as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, unless if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, no Note Certificate shall be issued in respect of the relevant Tranche of Notes.

Each Note to be cleared through DTC and represented by an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate or a Restricted Global Note Certificate will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other entity as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) as nominee for DTC and the relevant Global Note Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the DTC Custodian. Each Note to be cleared through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or CMU Service and represented by a Global Note Certificate will be registered in the name of a common depositary (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system or in respect of CMU Notes, a sub-custodian for the CMU Service and the relevant Global Note Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depositary or sub-custodian.

Global Note Certificates will be exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in “*Form of the Notes*”.

Application will be made to have Global Notes or Global Note Certificates of any Series accepted for clearance and settlement through the facilities of DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or the CMU Service, as appropriate.

Currencies Notes may be denominated in any currency or currencies, agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements. Payments in respect of Notes may, subject to such compliance, be made in and/or linked to, any currency or currencies other than the currency in which such Notes are denominated.

Status of the Senior Notes The Senior Notes constitute direct, general, unsubordinated, unconditional, and unsecured obligations of the relevant Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the relevant Issuer under the Notes shall, save for such obligation as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both, at all times rank at least *pari passu* with all of its other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations as described in “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Status of the Notes and Guarantee of Guaranteed Notes – Status of the Senior Notes*”.

Events of default relating to Senior Notes	The Senior Notes will contain events of default provisions relating to non-payment, breach of other obligations, insolvency, winding-up, illegality and guarantee not in force, as further described in Condition 15 (<i>Events of Default</i>).
Status of the Guarantee of Senior Notes	In the case of Senior Guaranteed Notes, the relevant Guarantor will in the Deed of Guarantee unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due and punctual payment of all sums from time to time payable by the relevant Issuer in respect of the Notes. This Guarantee of the Notes constitutes direct, general, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Bank which will at all times rank at least <i>pari passu</i> with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Bank as described in “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Status of the Notes and Guarantee of Guaranteed Notes – Guarantee of the Senior Guaranteed Notes</i> ”.
Status, Events of Default and other terms of Subordinated Notes	Subordinated Notes will be Dated Subordinated Notes or Undated Subordinated Notes as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Provisions in relation to the status of the Subordinated Notes and events of default (if any) will be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Issue Price	Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount or premium to their nominal amount. Partly Paid Notes (which are not Subordinated Notes) may be issued, the issue price of which will be payable in two or more instalments.
Maturities	Any maturity, subject, in relation to specific currencies, to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.

Where Notes have a maturity of less than one year and either (a) the issue proceeds are received by the relevant Issuer in the United Kingdom or (b) the activity of issuing the Notes is carried on from an establishment maintained by such Issuer in the United Kingdom, such Notes must: (i) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and be issued only to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or (ii) be issued in other circumstances which do not constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Finance Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) by the relevant Issuer.

Redemption	Notes may be redeemable at par or at such other Redemption Amount (detailed in a formula or otherwise) as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. Notes may also be redeemable in two or more instalments on such dates and in such manner as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. No Subordinated Notes may be redeemed or purchased by the relevant Issuer or its Subsidiaries prior to their respective stated maturity, for tax reasons, regulatory reasons or otherwise, without the prior written consent of the relevant Regulatory Authority as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement at the relevant time.
Redemption for tax reasons	Notes may be redeemed before their stated maturity at the option of the relevant Issuer (in whole but not in part) as described in Condition 11(b) (<i>Redemption for tax reasons</i>).
	See “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for tax reasons</i> ”.
Redemption for Change of Control	In the case of Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer, subject (in the case of Subordinated Notes) to Condition 11(i) (<i>Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes</i>), if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, at any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control, the holder of any Note will have the right, at such holder’s option, to require the relevant Issuer to redeem all, but not some only, of that holder’s Notes on the Change of Control Put Date at a price equal to the Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control), together with accrued interest up to, but excluding, the Change of Control Put Date.
	See “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for Change of Control</i> ”.
Optional Redemption	Notes may be redeemed before their stated maturity at the option of the relevant Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the Noteholders to the extent (if at all) specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as described in Condition 11(c) (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer</i>) and/or the Noteholders to the extent if at all specified in the Condition 11(f) (<i>Redemption of the Senior Notes or the Dated Subordinated Notes at the option of the Noteholders</i>).
Interest	Notes may be interest bearing or non-interest bearing. Interest (if any) may accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate or other variable rate and the method of calculating interest may vary between the issue date and the maturity date of the relevant Series. All such information will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
Denominations	Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.

Withholding Tax All payments in respect of Notes will be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, each Relevant Obligor will (subject to certain customary exceptions as described in Condition 14 (*Taxation*)) pay such additional amounts as will result in the Noteholders receiving such amounts as they would have received in respect of such Notes, had no such withholding been required.

Listing and Trading Application has been made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the listing of the Programme during the 12-month period after the date of this Offering Circular on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under which Notes may be issued by way of debt issues to Professional Investors only.

However, unlisted Notes and Notes to be listed, traded or quoted on or by any other competent authority, stock exchange or quotation system may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or listed, traded or quoted on or by any other competent authority, exchange or quotation system.

Governing Law The Notes, the Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deeds, the Guaranteed Notes Trust Deeds, the Deeds of Guarantee, each Alternative Trust Deeds and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law, except that the provisions of the Notes, the Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deeds, the Guaranteed Notes Trust Deeds, the Alternative Trust Deeds relating to subordination (if any) shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with such law as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Rating Moody's, Fitch and S&P have assigned a rating of "A1", "A" and "A" to the Programme, respectively. Moody's, Fitch and S&P are expected to rate Senior Notes issued under the Programme "A1", "A" and "A", respectively. Any rating assigned to Subordinated Notes issued under the Programme by Moody's, Fitch and/or S&P would be issued on a case-by-case basis for each Tranche of Subordinated Notes at drawdown.

Each Series of Notes may be assigned ratings by Moody's, Fitch and/or S&P, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Selling Restrictions For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of offering materials in the United States of America, the EEA, the UK, the PRC, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, see “*Subscription and Sale*” below.

For the purpose of Regulation S, Category 2 selling restrictions will apply unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

In connection with the offering and sale of a particular Series of Notes, additional restrictions may be imposed which will be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Bearer Notes will be issued in compliance with the D Rules unless (i) the applicable Pricing Supplement states that the Bearer Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (the “**C Rules**”) or (ii) the Bearer Notes are issued other than in compliance with the D Rules or the C Rules but in circumstance in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which circumstance will be referred to in the applicable Pricing Supplement; Bearer Notes with a term of 365 days or less (taking into account unilateral extensions and rollovers) will be issued other than in compliance with the D Rules or the C Rules and will be referred to in the applicable Pricing Supplement as a transaction to which the United States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (“**TEFRA**”) is not applicable.

Transfer Restrictions There are restrictions on the transfer of Notes sold pursuant to Category 2 or Category 3 of Regulation S prior to the expiration of the relevant distribution compliance period and on the transfer of Registered Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Initial Delivery of Notes On or before the issue date for each Series, the Global Note representing Bearer Notes or the Global Note Certificate representing Registered Notes may be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or deposited with a sub custodian for the CMU Service or any other clearing system or may be delivered outside any clearing system provided that the method of such delivery has been agreed in advance by the Issuer, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and the relevant Dealer. Registered Notes that are to be credited to one or more clearing systems on issue will be registered in the name of, or in the name of a nominee or a sub custodian for, such clearing systems.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE BANK

The summary financial information set forth below has been extracted from the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020. It should also be read in conjunction with any other information incorporated into this Offering Circular (see "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Pursuant to the Notice on strictly implementing the accounting standards for business enterprises and strengthening the annual report of enterprises in 2020 (關於嚴格執行企業會計準則切實加強企業2020年年報工作的通知財會(2021)2號), in respect of the financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group reclassified the financing charges from credit card repayment by instalment from net fee and commission income to interest income for the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2019 were also similarly adjusted, however the comparative figures as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 have not been adjusted. Investors should therefore exercise caution when comparing the year-to-year financial data of the Bank in relation to such line items for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020.

There are certain new accounting standards adopted by the Bank since 1 January 2020. Please refer to "Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2020" of the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 for details of such accounting standards.

Consolidated Income Statement

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2020	2019	2018
	(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)		
Interest income	760,070	758,007 ⁽¹⁾	687,900
Interest expense	(344,152)	(367,957)	(328,194)
Net interest income	415,918	390,050⁽¹⁾	359,706
Fee and commission income	88,640	88,099 ⁽¹⁾	99,997
Fee and commission expense	(13,118)	(14,287) ⁽¹⁾	(12,789)
Net fee and commission income	75,522	73,812⁽¹⁾	87,208
Net trading gains	8,055	28,563	6,719
Net gains on transfers of financial asset	9,547	3,477	2,817
Other operating income	58,605	54,108	47,356
Operating income	567,647	550,010	503,806
Operating expenses	(202,411)	(198,269)	(176,979)
Impairment losses on assets	(119,016)	(102,153)	(99,294)
Operating profit	246,220	249,588	227,533
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	158	1,057	2,110
Profit before income tax	246,378	250,645	229,643
Income tax expense	(41,282)	(48,754)	(37,208)
Profit for the year	205,096	201,891	192,435
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	192,870	187,405	180,086
Non-controlling interests	12,226	14,486	12,349
	205,096	201,891	192,435
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank during the year (expressed in RMB per ordinary share)			
– Basic	0.61	0.61	0.59
– Diluted	0.61	0.61	0.59

Note:

(1) In 2020, the Bank reclassified the financing charges from credit card repayment by instalment from net fee and commission income to interest income. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2019 were restated.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Assets			
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	803,145	565,467	439,931
Balances with central banks	2,076,840	2,078,809	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	939,320	898,959	1,042,358
Government certificates of indebtedness for bank notes issued	168,608	155,466	145,010
Precious metals	223,313	206,210	181,203
Derivative financial assets	171,738	93,335	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net	13,848,304	12,743,425	11,515,764
Financial investments	5,591,117	5,514,062	5,054,551
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	504,549	518,250	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,107,790	2,218,129	1,879,759
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,978,778	2,777,683	2,804,301
Investments in associates and joint ventures	33,508	23,210	23,369
Property and equipment	248,589	244,540	227,394
Investment properties	22,065	23,108	22,086
Deferred income tax assets	58,916	44,029	38,204
Other assets	217,196	179,124	122,226
Total assets	24,402,659	22,769,744	21,267,275
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,917,003	1,668,046	1,731,209
Due to central banks	887,811	846,277	907,521
Bank notes in circulation	168,751	155,609	145,187
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	411,949	639,675	612,267
Financial liabilities held for trading	17,912	19,475	14,327
Derivative financial liabilities	212,052	90,060	99,254
Due to customers	16,879,171	15,817,548	14,883,596
Bonds issued	1,244,403	1,096,087	782,127
Other borrowings	26,034	28,011	32,761
Current tax liabilities	55,665	59,102	27,894
Retirement benefit obligations	2,199	2,533	2,825
Deferred income tax liabilities	6,499	5,452	4,548
Other liabilities	410,373	365,173	298,362
Total liabilities	22,239,822	20,793,048	19,541,878

	As at 31 December		
	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank			
Share capital	294,388	294,388	294,388
Other equity instruments	277,490	199,893	99,714
Capital reserve	135,973	136,012	142,135
Treasury shares	(8)	(7)	(68)
Other comprehensive income	4,309	19,613	1,417
Statutory reserves	193,438	174,762	157,464
General and regulatory reserves	267,981	250,100	231,525
Undistributed profits	864,848	776,940	686,405
	2,038,419	1,851,701	1,612,980
Non-controlling interests	124,418	124,995	112,417
Total equity	2,162,837	1,976,696	1,725,397
Total equity and liabilities	24,402,659	22,769,744	21,267,275

RISK FACTORS

The Notes are offered to Professional Investors only and are not suitable for retail investors. Investors should not purchase the Notes in the primary or secondary markets unless they are Professional Investors. Investing in the Notes involve risks. Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described in this section before deciding whether to invest in the Notes.

Risks relating to the PRC Banking Industry

The PRC banking regulatory regime is continually evolving and the Group is subject to future regulatory changes

The Group operates in a highly regulated industry and is subject to laws and regulations governing all aspects of its operations. The principal banking-related statutes and regulations are the Commercial Banking Law and the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector and the related implementation rules. The principal regulators of the PRC banking industry are the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (the former “**China Banking and Regulatory Commission**” and “**China Insurance Regulatory Commission**”, the “**CBIRC**”), the People’s Bank of China (“**PBOC**”) and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“**SAFE**”).

The PRC banking regulatory regime has been evolving continuously. Changes in the rules and regulations as well as their interpretations may result in additional costs or restrictions on the Group’s operations and activities. For example, PBOC exercises significant influence over monetary policies.

In addition, the Group may be required to increase deposit reserves in response to future potential changes in PBOC rules and regulations. The Group may be required to take additional steps to adapt to future changes on a timely basis.

The Group’s business and operations are directly affected by changes in the PRC’s policies, laws and regulations relating to the banking industry, such as those affecting the extent to which it can engage in specific businesses, as well as changes in other governmental policies. There can be no assurance that the policies, laws and regulations governing the banking industry will not change in the future or that any changes will not materially and adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations nor can there be any assurance that the Group will be able to adapt to any changes on a timely basis. For instance, changes in the financial regulatory policies may have a material impact on the operational and financial results of the Bank, while adjustment in the monetary policies and the regulatory methods will have a direct impact on the business activities of the Bank. The Group’s business operations will be adversely affected if the Bank is unable to make proper adjustment to its business operations according to the trend of change in the financial regulatory policies and monetary policies. In addition, there may be uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of new policies, laws and regulations, which may result in penalties and restrictions on the Group’s activities and could also have a significant impact on its business.

The increasingly competitive nature of the PRC banking industry, as well as competition for funds which may arise from the development of the PRC capital markets, could adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects

The PRC banking industry is becoming increasingly competitive. The Group faces competition from domestic and foreign-invested banks and financial institutions. In addition, the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, which allows Hong Kong banks to operate in the PRC, may also increase competition in the PRC banking industry. These banks and financial institutions compete with the Group for substantially the same loan, deposit and fee customers. Moreover, the PRC government has, in recent years, implemented a series of measures designed to further liberalise the banking industry, including those relating to interest rates and fee-and-commission based products and services, which are changing the basis on which the Group competes with other banks for customers. Competition in the PRC banking industry may be further aggravated by internet finance and the participation of private capital in the banking businesses. The increased competition may:

- reduce the Group’s market share in its principal products and services;
- reduce the growth of the Group’s loan portfolio or deposit base and other products and services;

- reduce the Group's interest income, increase the interest expenses and decrease its net interest margin;
- reduce the Group's fees and commission income;
- increase the Group's outgoings and expenses, such as marketing and administrative expenses;
- lead to a deterioration of the Group's asset quality; and
- increase the turnover of and competition for senior management and qualified professional personnel.

The Group faces increased competition in all the business areas in which it currently operates or will in the future operate. The Group may also face competition for funds from other forms of investment alternatives as the PRC capital market continues to develop. For example, the PRC capital market is becoming a more viable and attractive investment alternative and the Group's deposit customers may elect to transfer their funds into bonds, equities, investment funds and other capital market instruments, which may reduce its deposit base and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The rate of growth of the PRC banking market may not be sustainable

The Group expects the banking market in the PRC to expand as a result of growth in the PRC economy, increases in household wealth, continued social welfare improvement, demographic changes and the opening of the PRC banking market to foreign participants. The prospective impact on the PRC banking industry of certain trends and events, such as the slowing down of the growth of the economy and the increasing competition in the financial industry, remain uncertain. Consequently, there is no assurance that the historic high rate of growth of the PRC banking market can be sustained.

The third edition of the Basel Capital Accord promulgated in December 2010 by Basel Committee ("Basel III") and related reforms could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business

In accordance with Basel III, the minimum Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio will be raised from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., while the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 Capital will be raised to 4.5 per cent. (with CBIRC expected to require PRC banks to maintain a 5 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital), with an additional 2.5 per cent. capital conservation buffer and certain buffer for systematically important banks.

CBIRC published the CBIRC Capital Regulations in June 2012 requiring commercial banks to meet the regulatory capital adequacy requirements before the end of 2018. The regulatory capital adequacy ratios requirements under the CBIRC Capital Regulations include minimum capital requirements, reserve capital requirements, counter-cyclical capital requirements, additional capital requirements for systemically important banks and Tier 2 capital requirements. The CBIRC Capital Regulations have set higher requirements for both the quality and quantity of banks' capital and after the implementation of these Measures, there are a more stringent definition of capital, further improved regulatory standards for capital instruments, and gradually reduced traditional subordinated debt capital instruments. Any failure of the Bank to adapt to the more stringent requirements for capital adequacy ratios level under the New Basel Capital Accord and thus to meet the higher requirements for the relevant regulatory indicators may adversely affect the Bank's business.

The Group's results of operations may be materially and adversely affected if PBOC further deregulates interest rates

PBOC has adopted reform measures to liberalise the PRC's interest rate regime. For example, in October 2004, PBOC eliminated restrictions in respect of the maximum interest rate for Renminbi-denominated loans and the minimum interest rate for Renminbi-denominated deposits. Thereafter, PBOC continued to lower the minimum interest rate for loans on repeated occasions. In June 2012, PBOC adjusted the maximum interest rate for deposits to 110 per cent. of the relevant benchmark deposit rate and the minimum interest rate for loans to 80 per cent. of the relevant benchmark lending rate. In July of the same year, PBOC again adjusted the minimum interest rate for loans to 70 per cent. of the relevant benchmark lending rate. On 20 July 2013, PBOC entirely removed lending rate control by eliminating the minimum interest rate for loans (except for individual residential mortgage loans) and removing controls on bill

discount rates. On 25 October 2013, PBOC introduced a new prime lending rate, officially known as the “loan prime rate”, which is based on a weighted average of lending rates from nine commercial banks. In recent years, PBOC has adjusted the benchmark interest rates several times. On 22 November 2014, PBOC lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate by 0.4 percentage point to 5.6 per cent. and raised the one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage point to 2.75 per cent. On 1 March 2015, PBOC further lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate by 0.25 percentage point to 5.35 per cent. and lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage point to 2.5 per cent. On 11 May 2015, PBOC further lowered both the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate and one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage point to 5.1 per cent. and 2.25 per cent., respectively. On 24 October 2015, PBOC further lowered both the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate and one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage point to 4.35 per cent. and 1.5 per cent., respectively. Moreover, the upper limit of the interest rate floating range of the Renminbi-denominated deposits in commercial banks was removed by PBOC on 24 October 2015. Going forward, PBOC may further liberalise the existing interest rate restrictions on Renminbi-denominated loans and deposits. If the existing regulations are substantially liberalised or eliminated, competition in the PRC’s banking industry will likely intensify as the PRC’s commercial banks seek to offer more attractive interest rates to customers. Further liberalisation by PBOC may result in the narrowing of the spread in the average interest rates between Renminbi-denominated loans and Renminbi-denominated deposits, thereby materially and adversely affecting the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations which in turn may negatively affect the Group’s ability to service the Notes and to satisfy its other obligations under the Notes.

The PRC regulations impose limitations on the types of investments the Group may make and, as a result, the Group has limited ability to seek optimal investment returns to diversify its investment portfolio and to hedge the risks of its Renminbi-denominated assets

The government of the PRC (the “**PRC Government**”) has imposed limitations on what a commercial bank may invest in. These permitted investments by issuers mainly include debt securities of:

- the government;
- public sector and quasi-government;
- policy banks;
- financial institutions; and
- corporates.

These investment restrictions limit the Group’s ability to seek optimal returns on its investments. The restrictions may also expose the Group to significantly greater risk of investment loss in the event that a particular type of investment it holds suffers a decrease in value. In addition, due to the limited hedging tools available to it, the Group’s ability to manage market and credit risks relating to its Renminbi-denominated assets is limited and any resulting decline in the value of its Renminbi-denominated assets may materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The effectiveness of the Group’s credit risk management is affected by the quality and scope of information available in the PRC

National credit information databases developed by PBOC have been in operation since January 2006. However, as the information infrastructure in the PRC is still under development and there remains limitations on the availability of information, national credit information databases are generally under-developed and are not able to provide complete credit information on many of the Group’s credit applicants. Until the PRC has further developed and fully implemented its nationwide unified credit information database on corporate borrowers, the Group has to rely on other publicly available resources and its internal resources to supplement what is currently available on the nationwide unified credit information database for enterprises. These sources of data and information are not sufficiently complete or effective for the robust credit risk management system that the Group attempts to build. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Group’s assessment of the credit risks associated with any particular customer is based on complete, accurate and reliable information, which materially and adversely affects the Group’s ability to effectively manage its credit risk.

The Group is subject to certain operational requirements as well as guidelines set by the PRC banking regulatory authorities, such as maintaining a capital adequacy ratio

The Group is subject to certain operational requirements and guidelines set by the PRC banking regulatory authorities. CBIRC requires all commercial banks in the PRC to maintain certain financial ratios throughout its operations.

In recent years, CBIRC has issued several regulations and guidelines governing capital adequacy requirements applicable to commercial banks in the PRC. In April 2011, CBIRC promulgated the Guideline Concerning the Implementation of New Regulatory Standards for the PRC Banking Industry to clarify the direction for future regulations and the requirement for prudent regulatory requirements. In June 2012, CBIRC promulgated the CBIRC Capital Regulations which sets out the new requirements for capital adequacy which became effective on 1 January 2013, the minimum capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio for commercial banks to meet by the end of 2018 are 8 per cent., 6 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. On 30 November 2012, CBIRC issued the Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues concerning Transitional Arrangements for the Implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), which sets out the requirements for capital adequacy ratio during the phase-in period. As a domestic systematically important bank and a global systematically important bank, the Group is subject to additional capital requirements of CBIRC and the Basel Committee. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (calculated in accordance with the advanced approach under CBIRC Capital Regulations) were 16.22 per cent., 13.19 per cent. and 11.28 per cent., respectively.

Although the Group is currently in compliance with the capital adequacy requirements, there can be no assurance that CBIRC will not issue new regulations to heighten the capital adequacy ratios requirements, particularly in the light of the implementation of the new Basel III. Any change in calculation of capital adequacy ratios by CBIRC may also affect the Group's compliance with capital adequacy ratios. There can be no assurance that the Group will be able to meet these requirements in the future at all times. If the Bank fails to meet the capital adequacy requirements, CBIRC may require the Bank to take corrective measures, such as restricting the growth of its loans and other assets or restricting its declaration or distribution of dividends. These measures could materially and adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In order to support its steady growth and development, the Group may need to raise more capital to ensure that its capital adequacy ratios comply with the regulatory requirements. In its capital raising plan in the future, the Group may issue any equity securities that can replenish the Tier 1 capital or any debt securities that can replenish the Tier 2 capital. The Group's capital-raising ability may be restricted by the Group's future business, financial condition and results of operations, the Group's credit rating, regulatory approvals and overall market conditions, including Chinese and global economic, political and other conditions at the time of capital raising.

The PRC regulators have implemented measures relating to lending to small and medium-sized enterprises ("SMEs") and the Group may be affected by future regulatory changes

CBIRC has promulgated a series of measures to encourage banking institutions to implement the PRC Government's macroeconomic policies, and, in particular, to proactively support continued healthy economic growth by increasing lending activities to SMEs while effectively controlling risk. However, SMEs are more vulnerable to fluctuation in the macro-economy as compared to large enterprises due to relatively limited capital, management or other resources required to cope with the adverse impact of major economic or regulatory changes. In addition, SMEs may not be able to provide reliable information necessary for the Bank to assess the credit risks involved. In the absence of accurate assessment of the relevant credit risks, the non-performing loans of the Bank may be significantly increased if its small and medium-sized enterprise clients are affected by economic or regulatory changes, which could materially and adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the policies, laws and regulations governing the PRC banking industry, in particular, those relating to lending to SMEs (e.g. incentive policies to encourage lending to SMEs), will not change in the future or that any such changes will not materially and adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks relating to the Group's Business

If the Group is unable to effectively control and reduce the level of impaired loans and advances in its current loan portfolio and in new loans the Group extends in the future, or if the Group's allowance for loan impairment losses on loans and advances is insufficient to cover actual loan losses, its financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected

The Group's results of operations have been and will continue to be negatively impacted by its impaired loans. According to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), being the set of accounting principles that are applicable to the Group, loans are impaired if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's non-performing loans ("NPLs") under its five-category loan classification were RMB207.273 billion, representing an NPL ratio of 1.46 per cent. The Group seeks to continue to improve its credit risk management policies, procedures and systems, and has been able to effectively control the level of its impaired loans, despite the financial turmoil in global markets.

The amount of the Group's reported impaired loans and the ratio of the Group's impaired loans to its loans and advances to customers may increase in the future for a variety of reasons, including factors which are beyond the Group's control, such as a slowdown in economic growth and other adverse macroeconomic trends in the PRC or a deterioration in the financial condition or results of operations of the Group's borrowers, which could impair the ability of the Group's borrowers to service their debt. There can be no assurance that the Group will be able to maintain or lower its current impaired loan ratio in the future or that the quality of its existing or future loans and advances to borrowers will not deteriorate. As a result of the PRC Government's economic stimulus programmes, many PRC banks, including the Group, experienced high growth in their loan scale in the past. This increase in bank loans may lead to elevated impaired loan ratios and loan loss provisions as well as increasing strain on the Group's risk management resources, which may affect the quality of its loan portfolio.

As at 31 December 2020, the balance of the Group's allowance for loan impairment losses was RMB368.619 billion and the coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 177.84 per cent. The Group's allowance for loan impairment losses is affected by various factors, including the quality of the Group's loan portfolio, the Group's borrowers' financial condition, repayment ability and repayment intention, the realisable value of any collateral, the extent of any guarantees, the industry in which the borrower operates, as well as general economic and business conditions. Many of these factors are beyond the Group's control. Furthermore, the adequacy of the Group's allowance for loan impairment depends to a significant extent on the reliability of, and its skills in utilising, its model for determining the level of allowance, as well as its system of data collection. The limitations of the Group's model, its lack of experience in using the model and deficiencies in its data collection system may result in inaccurate and insufficient allowance for impairment losses. As a result, the Group's actual loan impairment losses could prove to be different from its estimates and could exceed its allowance. If the Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances proves insufficient to cover actual losses, it may need to make additional allowance for losses, which could significantly reduce its profit and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Group is unable to realise the collateral or guarantees securing its loans to cover the outstanding principal and interest balance of its loans, its financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected

A substantial portion of the Group's loans is secured by collateral. The Group's loan collateral primarily includes real estate and other financial and non-financial assets located in the PRC, the value of which may fluctuate due to factors beyond the Group's control, including macroeconomic factors affecting the PRC economy. In particular, an economic slowdown in the PRC may lead to a downturn in the PRC real estate market, which may in turn result in declines in the value of the collateral securing many of the Group's loans to levels below the outstanding principal balance of such loans. Any decline in the value of the collateral securing the Group's loans may result in a reduction in the amount the Group can recover from collateral realisation and an increase in its impairment losses.

In addition, a considerable portion of the Group's domestic loans are guaranteed. The Group's exposure to guarantors is generally unsecured, and a significant deterioration in the financial condition of these guarantors increases the risk that the Group may not be able to recover the full or any amount of such guarantees if needed and when required.

Furthermore, the guarantee provided by such guarantors may be determined by the court as invalid if the relevant guarantor fails to comply with applicable PRC laws and regulations.

The Group has granted loans to certain overcapacity sectors, the real estate sector and local government financing vehicles (“LGFVs”) and any extended downturn in or change in national policies towards the overcapacity sectors, the real estate sector and LGFVs may adversely affect the Group’s financial condition, results of operations and prospects

Loans to Overcapacity Sectors, High Energy Sectors and High Pollutant Emission Sectors

The Group has granted loans to industries and sectors featured by high energy consumption and high pollutant emission and implemented differentiated credit policies in relation to overcapacity sectors.

In the past few years, the Bank has adopted a relatively stringent criteria for extending loans to the overcapacity sector with priority given to the enterprises under key projects of the State or leading enterprises within the industry; meanwhile, the Bank has stepped up efforts in loan restructuring and withdrawn from enterprises that are not compliant with the State's industrial policies. The overall asset quality of loans to overcapacity sectors is maintained at a satisfactory level with the loans primarily going to the leading enterprises within the industry and is therefore better protected against risks. However, if the problem of overcapacity in China continues to aggravate and the relevant enterprises receiving credit facilities from the Bank are unable to implement technology upgrade in a timely manner to stay competitive, the quality of loans to the above sectors may be adversely affected.

Real Estate Sector

The Group's loans and advances to the real estate sector primarily comprise loans issued to real estate companies and individual housing loans.

With respect to its real estate loans, the Group follows strictly its credit risk management procedures, including on-going credit monitoring of borrowers' financial information, and strictly enforcing repayment schedules. In addition, the Group has established a regional risk alert system and loan policy adjustment mechanism applicable to the real estate sector.

The Group has instructed its branches to strengthen research of regional and local real estate market conditions, adjust credit guidelines applicable to real estate loans and implement different credit limits to reflect different levels of risk for these loans. The PRC real estate market is subject to volatility and property prices have experienced significant fluctuations in recent years. The PRC Government has plans to and has already implemented certain macroeconomic control and other adjustment measures aiming at managing these fluctuations and preventing the real estate market from over-heating. These policies may have an adverse effect on the growth of the Group's loans to the real estate industry, the quality of loans extended to the real estate industry and the quality of the Group's mortgage loan portfolio. In addition, if the real estate market in the PRC experiences a significant downturn, the value of the real estate securing the Group's loans may decrease, resulting in a reduction in the amount the Group can recover on its loans in the event of default. This may in turn materially and adversely affect the Group's asset quality, business, financial condition and results of operations.

LGFVs

LGFVs are legal entities formed by local governments which are primarily responsible for utilisation of financial capitals and external financing in relation to urban infrastructure. Loans to LGFVs are a part of the loan portfolio of commercial banks in PRC, including the Group's. The Group's loans to LGFVs are primarily utilised by infrastructure projects including transportation and urban projects and land reserve centres. A majority of these projects comprise of loans to provincial-and municipal-level platforms with terms of less than 10 years and are mainly fully or partially covered by operating cash flows of the projects.

The Group attaches great importance to the credit management of LGFVs and has undertaken a series of measures, such as access lists, industry quotas, debt limitation models and regular review, to reduce credit risks associated with loans to LGFVs. The Group intends to further strengthen the risk management of LGFVs. Although the Group has taken a variety of credit risk management measures, it may not discover all potential risks associated with irregular operations, large debts and unsustainable revenues of LGFVs or the potential reform or elimination of non-compliant entities by local governments. In addition, as local government revenues are primarily derived from taxes and land premiums, the economic cycles and fluctuations in the real estate market may also adversely affect the quality of such loans. There can be no assurance that the LGFVs will be able to fulfil their obligations under the terms of the loans on time or at all. Any failure by these LGFVs to fulfil their loan obligations may have a material and adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The formal implementation of the deposit insurance scheme may adversely affect the Group's deposit-taking business and financial position

The Deposit Insurance Regulations formulated by the State Council came into effect on 1 May 2015, which will result in the formal establishment of a deposit insurance scheme in the PRC. The Deposit Insurance Regulations requires that the commercial banks and other deposit-taking banking financial institutions established in the PRC shall take out deposit insurance and pay deposit insurance premiums to relevant deposit insurance fund management institutions, with such premiums to be used as deposit insurance funds to compensate depositors in the event of the liquidation or similar event of any PRC bank. Under the deposit insurance scheme, upon the liquidation or similar event of any PRC bank, the maximum compensation that a depositor may receive on the total principal and accrued interest deposited with such PRC bank will be capped at RMB500,000.

The deposit insurance premiums to be paid by the Bank in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Regulations and other relevant laws and regulations will increase the Group's operating costs and capital requirements. Furthermore, the deposit insurance scheme may increase competition among PRC banks for deposits as some depositors may consider spreading out their deposits with different PRC banks. This may result deposits currently held with the Group being transferred by depositors to other PRC banks as well as the Group having to offer higher interest rates to retain existing, and attract new, depositors, which may have an adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and operating results.

Any deficiencies in the Group's risk management and internal control system may adversely affect the Group's financial condition and results of operations

With the expansion of its business, products and services, the Group may face significant challenges in risk management and may need to further improve its risk management system. For example, in addition to commercial banking services, the Group provides investment banking, insurance, direct investment, fund management and aircraft leasing services. The risks related to these services are different from those related to commercial banking services. The Group has adopted measures, policies and procedures to improve its risk management and internal control system and strengthen consolidated balance sheet risk management. However, such measures, policies and procedures may not be effective in managing the relevant risks. As a result, the Group's risk management and internal control system still need to be improved. Any deficiencies in the Group's risk management system may affect the Group's ability to respond to these risks. If the risk management system of the Group is unable to effectively manage relevant risks, its financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Group assesses specific risks of single corporate clients as well as its overall credit risk through an internal credit assessment system. Its system involves detailed analysis of its borrowers' credit risk, taking into account both quantitative and qualitative factors. Therefore, the Group may be exposed to risks associated with inaccurate assessments. The effectiveness of the Group's credit rating system is also limited by the information available to it and the credit history of its borrowers. The Group has improved its credit policies and guidelines to better process potential risks relating to certain industries, including the real estate industry, and certain borrowers, including affiliated companies and group enterprises. However, the Group may fail to identify these risks on a timely basis given the limited resources and tools available to it. If the Group fails to effectively enforce, constantly follow or continue to improve its credit risk management policies and guidelines, its business operations, financial results and reputation may be materially and adversely affected.

The Group continues to improve its internal control system. The Group's Risk Management and Internal Control Committee under its senior management as well as the risk management and internal control committees of the Group's branches are responsible for ensuring the effective performance of the Group's internal control system. The Group expends significant effort on the development of its internal control system, improvement of its management mechanisms including internal control examination, modification and monitoring of workflow and internal control and compliance assessment, enhancement of the standardisation of management procedures, and strengthening of monitoring of key internal control measures and key positions. In addition, by further increasing the independence, professional competence and effectiveness of its internal audit function, the Group continuously improves its internal audit in overall business and risk management and strengthens the communication between its internal audit committee and external auditor as well as between the management and the internal audit department. However, if the Group's internal control system is not effectively implemented or consistently applied, the Group's business operations, financial results and reputation may be adversely affected.

The Group may encounter difficulties in effectively implementing centralised management and supervision of its branches and subsidiaries, as well as consistently applying of its policies throughout the Bank, and may not be able to timely detect or prevent fraud or other misconduct by its employees or third parties

The Group's branches and subsidiaries historically have significant autonomy in their respective operations and managements. In the past, the Group was not always able to timely detect or effectively prevent failures in management at the branch or subsidiary level. In addition, due to limitations in information systems and differences between domestic and overseas regulatory policies, the Group's efforts in detecting or preventing such failures may not be implemented consistently and may not be sufficient to prevent all irregular transactions or incidents.

The Group may be subject to fraud and other misconduct committed by its employees, customers or other third parties, which could adversely affect its business operations and reputation. Common weaknesses that facilitate fraud include inadequate segregation of duties, insufficient internal controls and noncompliance with the Group's internal control policies by the employees. While the Group has implemented measures aimed at detecting and minimising employees' and third parties' misconduct and fraud, it may not always be able to timely detect or prevent such misconduct, and it may need to continue to improve its current, and implement new, policies and measures. If the Group is unable to effectively manage and supervise its branches and subsidiaries, it may not be able to detect or prevent fraud or other misconduct of its employees or third parties in a timely manner, which may result in damage to its reputation and an adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The Group is subject to fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates and other market risks

The Group's results of operations significantly depend on its net interest income. Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect the Group's financial condition and results of operations in different ways. For example, a fall in interest rates may result in a decrease in the interest income of the Bank and an increase in interest rates will normally result in a decline in the value of its fixed rate debt securities. Moreover, the gradual liberalisation of the regulation of interest rates may result in greater interest rate volatility as well as intensified competition in deposit and lending businesses. Such competition could result in an increase in cost of funds and a decrease in pricing on loans, which in turn could lead to a decrease in the Group's net interest income. In addition, despite the withdrawal of interest rate regulations on loans which allows the Group to charge different interest rates to borrowers with different credit ratings, the Group may not be able to benefit from such measures due to increased competition. A significant portion of the Group's outstanding interest-earning assets and, interest-bearing liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the Group's financial condition and results of operations are also affected by fluctuations in the interest rates associated with these foreign currencies.

The Group conducts a substantial portion of its business in Renminbi, with certain transactions denominated in U.S. dollars, HK dollars and, to a much lesser extent, other currencies. The Group's primary subsidiary, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited ("BOCHK"), conducts a substantial portion of its business in HK dollars and Renminbi. The Group endeavours to manage fund source and application to minimise potential mismatches in accordance with management directives. However, the Group's ability to manage its foreign currency positions in relation to the Renminbi is limited as the Renminbi is not a completely freely convertible currency.

The value of Renminbi against U.S. dollar, Euro and other currencies fluctuates and is affected by many factors, such as changes in political and economic conditions in the PRC and globally. On 21 July 2005, the PRC Government introduced a managed floating exchange rate system to allow the value of Renminbi to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. In July 2008, the PRC Government announced that its exchange rate regime would change into a managed floating mechanism based on market supply and demand. Given domestic and overseas economic developments, PBOC adjusted the Renminbi exchange rate regime in April 2012 to enhance the flexibility of the Renminbi exchange rate. The PRC Government may make further adjustments to the exchange rate system in the future. Any appreciation of Renminbi against U.S. dollar, Euro or any other foreign currency may result in a decrease in the value of the Group's foreign currency-denominated assets. Conversely, the Group is required to obtain approval from the SAFE before converting foreign currencies into Renminbi for non-current account transactions, such as repayment of the principal of loans and equity investments. All these factors may adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as its compliance with the capital adequacy ratios and operating ratios requirements.

To the extent the Group's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities cannot be matched in the same currency or appropriately hedged, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against Renminbi may adversely affect the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

There are operational risks associated with the Group's industry which, if realised, may have an adverse impact on its business operation

Like all other financial institutions, the Group is exposed to many types of operational risks, including the risk of fraud, unauthorised transactions or other misconduct by employees (including the violation of regulations for the prevention of corrupt practices, as well as other regulations governing the Group's business activities), or operational errors, including clerical or record keeping errors or errors resulting from computer or telecommunications systems failure. The Group is also exposed to the risk that external vendors may fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to it (or will be subject to the same risk of fraud or operational errors by their employees). Moreover, the Group is exposed to the risk that its (or its vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove not to be sufficient in case of a system failure or natural disaster.

Given the Group's high volume of transactions, certain errors may be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and successfully rectified. In addition, the Group's dependence upon automated systems to record and process transactions may further increase the risk of technical system flaws or employee tampering or manipulation of those systems. The Group may also be subject to disruptions of its operating systems, arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond its control (including, for example, natural disasters, external network attacks or electrical or telecommunication outages), which may give rise to a deterioration in customer service and to loss or liability to it. Although, like all banks, the Group maintains monitoring and controlling system designed to reduce operational risks, the Group has suffered losses from operational risks and there can be no assurance that the Group will not suffer losses from operational risks in the future. The Group's reputation could be adversely affected by the occurrence of any such events involving its employees, customers or third parties. In addition to internal factors that may affect the Group's operations, the rapid growth and expansion of its business in recent years may have also resulted in increasing complexity in its internal and external control systems and risk management measures, which may add to its operational risks.

The Group's expanding range of products and services exposes it to new risks

The Group has been expanding and intends to continue to expand the range of its products and services. Expansion of its business activities and product range exposes the Group to a number of risks and challenges, including the following:

- if the Group fails to promptly identify and expand into new areas of business to meet the increasing demand for certain products and services, the Group may fail to maintain its market share or lose some of its existing customers;
- the Group may not have sufficient experience or expertise in certain new products and services and may not compete effectively in these areas;
- the new products and services may not be accepted by the Group's customers or meet its expectations for profitability;

- the new products and services may give rise to potential disputes or claims from customers;
- the Group may not be able to hire new personnel or retrain current personnel to enable it to conduct new business activities;
- the Group may fail to obtain regulatory approval for its new products or services; and
- the Group may not be successful in enhancing its risk management capabilities and information technology systems to support a broader range of products and services. If the Group is unable to achieve the intended results from the expansion of its range of products and services, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The continuous rapid growth of the business of the Bank raises higher requirements on management and operation levels and brings various risks and challenges to the Bank. Regardless of the Bank's active efforts in improving corporate structure and governance, it takes time for the Bank to implement the relevant measures and the relevant measures may be unable to enhance such aspects of the Bank as corporate structure and governance as anticipated.

The Bank may require additional capital in order to sustain its business growth. The ability of the Bank to increase capital is subject to various factors, including the Bank's future financial conditions, the approval from governmental and regulatory authorities and the overall conditions of the market.

If the Bank fails to keep growing at the current speed or any new business activity may not achieve expected results or the Bank fails to increase capital and successfully address risks and challenges brought by rapid growth, the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected.

The Group is subject to credit and liquidity risks with respect to certain off-balance sheet commitments

In the normal course of its business, the Group makes commitments and guarantees which are not reflected as liabilities on its statement of financial position, including commitments, guarantees and letters of credit relating to the performance of its customers. The Group is subject to the credit risk of its customers as a result of these off-balance sheet undertakings. Over time, the creditworthiness of the Group's customers may deteriorate and the Group may be called upon to fulfil its commitments and guarantees in case any of its customers fail to perform their obligations owed to third parties. If the Group is unable to obtain payment or indemnification from its customers in respect of these commitments and guarantees, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Group is subject to the supervision and inspection of regulators in jurisdictions where it operates

The Group is subject to supervision and regular and irregular inspection by the PRC's regulatory institutions and other administrative institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, PBOC, CBIRC, China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC"), the State Administration of Taxation, the State Administration of Industry & Commerce, SAFE, the National Development and Reform Commission (the "NDRC") and the National Audit Office and their local counterparts where the Group operates. The Group's branches and regulated subsidiaries must follow local laws, regulations and regulatory requirements of relevant local regulatory institutions. There can be no assurance that the Group's branches and sub-branches will be able to meet the applicable laws and regulatory requirements at all times. Any failure of the Group to meet these requirements may result in fines, penalties or sanctions which may adversely affect the Group's operations, reputation, business, financial position and results of operations.

The Group implements sanctions compliance policies in accordance with relevant external sanctions regulations. Changes in these sanction regulations could change from time to time

The U.S. currently imposes various economic sanctions, which are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control and the U.S. State Department. For instance, U.S. persons can be prohibited from engaging in any transactions with a designated target of certain sanctions, including the purchase and sale of, and receipt of payments under, securities issued by such designated target. Similar sanctions are administered by the UK, the European Union, United Nations Security Council and other applicable jurisdictions. These sanctions are intended to address a variety of policy

concerns, among other things denying certain countries, and certain individuals and entities, the ability to support international terrorism and to pursue weapons of mass destruction and missile programmes. Countries which are currently subject to sanctions for different reasons include but not limited to Cuba, Iran, Libya, Myanmar, North Korea, Syria and Sudan.

The Group attaches great importance to sanctions compliance and effectively enforces sanctions regulations by the United Nations Security Council, the PRC, the U.S., the European Union and other jurisdictions relating to its overseas operations. The Group's policy is to not provide any financial service to any sanctioned countries or entities or individuals that are subject to sanctions regulations. Sanctions regulations will change from time to time, and any such changes above could adversely affect the Group's business, results of operation and financial condition.

The Group is subject to risks associated with its derivative transactions and investment securities

The Group enters into derivative transactions primarily for trading, asset and liability management and on behalf of its customers. There are credit, market and operational risks associated with these transactions. In addition, there is not a complete set of market practice and documentation records in the PRC's derivative market and the PRC courts have limited experience in dealing with issues related to derivative transactions. This may further increase the risks associated with these transactions. In addition, the Group's ability to monitor, analyse and report these derivative transactions is subject to the development of the Group's information technology system. As a result, the Group's financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by these derivative transactions.

The investments of the Group in securities including bonds, shares or other financial instruments, both domestically issued in the PRC and offshore. Such investments are subject to credit, market liquidity and other types of risks associated with such investments.

The Group will continue to closely follow up with the developments in the international financial markets and assess impairment allowances on related assets in a prudent manner in accordance with IFRS. Any non-performance or default by the counterparty or volatility of the markets or liquidity of the markets in which may have an adverse effect on the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's liquidity may be adversely affected if it fails to maintain its deposit growth or if there is a significant decrease in its deposits

Most of the funding requirements of the Group's commercial banking operations are met through short-term funding, principally in the form of deposits, including customer and inter-bank deposits. Although the Group has established a liquid assets investment portfolio to supplement its on-going liquidity needs, it continues to rely primarily on customer deposits to meet its funding needs. While the Group's short-term customer deposits have been a stable and predictable source of funding, there can be no assurance that the Group will always be able to rely on this source of funding. If the Group fails to maintain its deposit growth or if there is a significant decrease in its deposits, the Group's liquidity position, business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. Should any of these events occur, the Group may need to seek more expensive sources of funding to meet its funding requirements.

In addition, there are mismatches between the maturity of the Group's assets and the maturity of its liabilities. If the mismatches between the maturity of its assets and the maturity of its liabilities widen significantly, the Group's liquidity position could be adversely affected and funding from higher-cost source has to be obtained. Furthermore, the Group's ability to obtain additional funds may also be affected by other factors, including factors beyond the Group's control, such as the deterioration of overall market conditions, disturbances to the financial markets or a downturn in the industries where it has substantial credit exposure. All of these factors may result in significant adverse effects on the Group's liquidity, business, financial position and results of operations. See also "*Risk Factor – Risks Relating to the PRC Banking Industry*" for additional information relating to the PRC banking regulatory regime.

The Group's provisioning policies and loan classification may be different in certain respects from those applicable to banks in certain other countries or regions

The Group determines a level of allowance for impairment losses and recognises any related provisions made in a year using the concept of impairment under International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”). The Group’s provisioning policies may be different in certain respects from those of banks incorporated in certain other countries or regions which do not assess loans under IFRS 9. As a result, the Group’s allowance for impairment losses, as determined under those provisioning policies, may differ from those that would be reported if it was incorporated in those countries or regions.

The Group classifies its loans as “pass”, “special-mention”, “substandard”, “doubtful” and “loss” by using the five-category classification system according to requirements of CBIRC. Its five-category classification system may be different in certain respects from those banks incorporated in certain other countries or regions. As a result, it may reflect a different degree of risk than what would be reported if the Group was incorporated in those countries or regions.

The Group may not be able to detect money laundering and other illegal or improper activities, which could expose it to additional liability and harm its business

The Group is required to comply with applicable anti-money laundering laws, anti-terrorism laws and other regulations in the PRC and other jurisdictions in which it has operations. These laws and regulations require the Group, among other things, to formulate “know your customer” policies and procedures and to report suspicious and large transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities in different jurisdictions.

While the Group has adopted policies and procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of its banking network for money laundering activities or by terrorists and terrorist-related organisations and individuals generally, such policies and procedures may not completely eliminate instances where the Group may be used by other parties to engage in money laundering or other illegal or improper activities. To the extent the Group may fail to fully comply with applicable laws and regulations, the relevant government agencies to whom the Group reports have the power and authority to impose fines and other penalties on the Group, which may materially and adversely affect the Group’s reputation, business, financial condition and results of operation.

The Group's business is highly dependent on the proper functioning and improvement of its information technology systems. Malfunction of or failure to improve or upgrade the information technology systems timely could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business

The Group is highly dependent on the ability of its information technology systems to accurately process a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets and products in a timely manner. The proper functioning of the Group’s financial control, risk management, accounting, customer service and other data processing systems, together with the communication networks among the Group’s various branches and sub-branches and its main data processing centres, are critical to the Group’s business operations and its ability to compete effectively. The Group has developed an information system operation and management procedure based on the best practice and passed the certification of ISO 20000 standard of information technology (“IT”) operation and maintenance. The Group has established information security management system covering areas such as physical environment security, operational security, access control and information security event management. Such security management system complies with international standards and is certified with ISO 27001 international standards. The Group has developed a comprehensive IT emergency response mechanism and work process to cope with IT emergencies and formulated contingency plans covering all application systems, infrastructure and key equipment, which ensures prompt and effective response to IT emergencies. The Group has maintained backup data and developed a disaster recovery process under the “two locations and three centres” framework to ensure the continued function of the information system in disastrous events and the ability to cope with regional disastrous events effectively. However, the Group’s operations may be materially disrupted if there is fatal malfunction or regional major disaster. In addition, any security event caused by loss or corruption of data and malfunction of software, hardware or other computer equipment could have a material and adverse effect on the Group’s reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's ability to remain competitive will depend largely on its ability to upgrade its IT systems on a timely and cost-effective basis. In addition, the information available to and received by the Group through its existing IT systems may not be timely or sufficient enough for it to manage risks and plan for, and respond to, market changes and other developments in its current operating environment. As a result, the Group is making and intends to continue making investments to improve or upgrade its IT systems. Any failure to improve or upgrade its IT systems effectively or on a timely basis could adversely affect the Group's competitiveness, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Internet banking services involve risks of security breaches

Internet banking activities involve the electronic storage and transmission of confidential information, which are vulnerable to unauthorised access, external network attacks and other disruptions. These possible security threats could expose the Group to liability and damage its reputation. Costs incurred in preventing security threats may be high and may adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. The failure of the Group to detect any defects in software products which are used in providing its internet banking services and an unexpected and sudden high volume of internet traffic may have an adverse effect on the Group's internet banking business.

There can be no assurance of the accuracy or comparability of facts, forecasts and statistics contained in the Offering Circular with respect to the Bank, the Group, the PRC, its economy or its banking industry

Certain facts, forecasts and statistics in the Offering Circular relating to the PRC, the PRC's economy and global banking industries and the Bank's market share and ranking are derived from various official and other publicly available sources which are generally believed to be reliable. However, the Bank cannot guarantee the quality and reliability of such source materials. In addition, these facts, forecasts and statistics have not been independently verified by the Bank, the Group, or any of their respective directors, employees, representatives, affiliates or advisers and, therefore, none of them makes any representation as to the accuracy or fairness of such facts, forecasts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside the PRC and may not be complete or up to date. The Bank has taken reasonable care in reproducing or extracting the information from such sources. However, because of possibly flawed or ineffective methodologies underlying the published information or discrepancies between the published information and market practice and other problems, these facts, forecasts and other statistics may be inaccurate or may not be comparable from period to period or be comparable to facts, forecasts or statistics produced for other economies and should not be unduly relied upon.

Risks relating to the PRC

The slowdown of the PRC's economy caused in part by the recent challenging global economic conditions may adversely affect the Group

The Group relies, to a significant degree, on its domestic operations to achieve revenue growth. Domestic demand for banking services is materially affected by growth of private consumption and overall economic growth in the PRC. The global crisis in financial services and credit markets in 2008 has caused a slowdown in the economic growth in many countries, including the PRC. Although the PRC's economic growth has increased compared to its level immediately after the global financial crisis, it has displayed signs of slowdown as evidenced by a decrease in the growth rate of the PRC's gross domestic product ("GDP") in recent years. This was caused by a combination of factors most of which are beyond our control, such as the global economic conditions, governmental policies and changes in market dynamics globally and regionally. In 2018, the PRC Government reported a GDP of RMB90.03 trillion, representing year-on-year growth of 6.6 per cent. In 2019, the PRC Government reported a preliminary GDP of RMB99.0865 trillion, representing year-on-year growth of 6.1 per cent. In 2020, the PRC Government reported a preliminary GDP of RMB101.5986 trillion, representing year-on-year growth of 2.3 per cent. Although the PRC Government has recently taken several measures and actions with an aim to increase investors' confidence in the PRC economy, there can be no assurance that those measures will be effective. Furthermore, the sustained tension between the United States and China over trade policies could undermine the stability of the global economy. The United States and China have recently been involved in disputes over trade barriers that have escalated into a trade war between the two countries. Both countries have implemented tariffs on certain imported products from the other, casting uncertainty over tariffs and barrier to entry for products on both sides. The two governments have entered into an initial

phase one agreement to resolve the disputes on 15 January 2020. However, there are uncertainties as to when and whether the phase two negotiations will begin and whether the two governments will fulfil their respective obligations under the phase one agreement. All these would add to the uncertainties relating to the overall prospects for the global and the PRC economies, which may have a material adverse impact to the Group's business, prospects, financial conditions and results of operations.

The Group's business may be affected by the PRC's economic, political and social conditions and the prospects of the industries in which its loans are concentrated

A significant majority of the Group's businesses, assets and operations are located in the PRC. Accordingly, its financial condition, results of operations and business prospects are, to a significant degree, subject to the economic, political, legal and social developments in the PRC. The PRC's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including, among others, government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources.

The PRC economy has been undergoing a transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented economy. A substantial portion of productive assets in the PRC is still owned by the PRC Government. The PRC Government also exercises significant control over the PRC's economic growth by allocating resources, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. In recent years, the PRC Government has pushed forward a large number of economic reform measures to introduce market forces and promote the establishment of sound corporate governance structures. Such economic reform measures may be adjusted, modified or applied differently depending on the industries and regions of the country. As a result, the Group may not benefit from certain of such measures.

The PRC Government has the power to implement macroeconomic controls affecting the PRC's economy. The PRC Government has implemented various measures in an effort to control the growth rate of certain industries and restrain inflation. As measured by GDP, the PRC has been one of the world's fastest growing economies in recent years. The PRC's real GDP growth was 6.9 per cent. and 6.6 per cent. in 2017 and 2018, respectively. In 2019, the PRC Government reported a preliminary GDP of RMB99.0865 trillion, representing a year-on-year growth of 6.1 per cent. In 2020, the PRC Government reported a preliminary GDP of RMB101.5986 trillion, representing year-on-year growth of 2.3 per cent. However, the PRC may not be able to sustain such a growth rate. During the recent global financial crisis and economic slowdown, the growth of the PRC's GDP slowed down. (See “– Risks relating to the PRC – The slowdown of the PRC's economy caused in part by the recent challenging global economic conditions may adversely affect us” above.) If the PRC's economy experiences a decrease in growth rate or a significant downturn, any unfavourable business environment or economic condition for the Group's customers could negatively impact their ability or willingness to repay their loans and reduce their demand for the Group's banking services. As a result of the foregoing, the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Interpretation and implementation of the PRC laws and regulations may involve uncertainties

The Bank is incorporated and exists under the laws of the PRC. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Since the late 1970s, the PRC has promulgated laws and regulations dealing with legal relations in respect of such economic matters as foreign investment, corporate organisation and governance, commerce, taxation and trade, with a view towards developing a comprehensive system of commercial law. However, as many of these laws and regulations are relatively new and continue to evolve, especially with respect to the PRC banking regulatory regime, these laws and regulations may be subject to different interpretations and inconsistently enforced. In addition, there is only a limited volume of published court decisions, which may be cited for reference but are not binding on subsequent cases and have limited precedential value. These uncertainties relating to the interpretation and implementation of the PRC laws and regulations may adversely affect the legal protections and remedies that are available to the Group in its operations and to holders of the Notes.

For example, NDRC issued the NDRC Circular on 14 September 2015, which came into effect on the same day. According to the NDRC Circular, domestic enterprises and their overseas controlled entities shall procure the registration of any debt securities issues outside the PRC with NDRC prior to the issue of the securities and notify the particulars of the relevant issues within 10 working days after the completion of

the issue of the securities. The NDRC Circular is silent on the legal consequences of non-compliance with the pre-issue registration requirement. In the worst case scenario, if pre-issue registration is required but not complied with, it might become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under the Notes and the Notes might be subject to the enforcement as provided in Condition 15 (*Events of Default*). Potential investors of the Notes are advised to exercise due caution when making their investment decisions. Similarly, there is no clarity on the legal consequences of non-compliance with the post-issue notification requirement under the NDRC Circular.

On 11 January 2017, the PBOC promulgated the Circular on Issues concerning the Macro-prudential Management of Full-covered Cross-border Financing (Yin Fa [2017] No. 9) (中國人民銀行關於全口徑跨境融資宏觀審慎管理有關事宜的通知) (the “**2017 PBOC Circular**”). Under the 2017 PBOC Circular, financial institutions are required to file relevant operating rules and internal control policies and the details of the calculation of their outstanding foreign debt and foreign debt limit with PBOC or SAFE before making their first cross-border financing transaction and they are required to report to PBOC or SAFE of the amount of its capital fund and the financing agreement when a financing agreement is signed and before the drawdown of the loan or issue of debt securities, report its cross-border income after such drawdown, and report its cross-border payments after making interest or principal payments. In addition, financial institutions are also required to report to PBOC or SAFE on the fifth working day of each month on the foreign debt it has borrowed and the change in its outstanding foreign debt during the previous month. The Bank is one of the 27 designated banks required to carry out the aforesaid reporting procedures. The 2017 PBOC Circular is a new regulation and is subject to interpretation and application by relevant PRC authorities. The 2017 PBOC Circular applies to the issue of Notes under the Programme by the Bank or its onshore branches but does not explicitly state whether it applies to offshore branches of financial institutions incorporated in the PRC.

Further, for the purpose of calculating the risk-weighted cross-border financing balance as prescribed in the 2017 PBOC Circular, the foreign debt (including but not limited to the Notes) of offshore branches of financial institutions in the PRC are excluded from the calculation unless PBOC requires that the foreign debt be included if issue proceeds of the Notes is remitted into the PRC. If reporting is required but not complied with, PBOC and/or SAFE may, among other things, (a) issue a notice of censure, (b) request rectification within a time limit, (c) impose a penalty according to the Law of People’s Republic of China on the People’s Bank of China and the Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Management of Foreign Exchanges, (d) suspend cross-border financing of the institution, and (e) collect risk reserves from the institution. In addition, in the worst case scenario, if reporting is required but not complied with, it might become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under the Notes and the Notes might be subject to the enforcement as provided in Condition 14 (*Events of Default*). Pursuant to the Approval by the Enterprise Borrowing Foreign Debt Registration Certificate of 2020 (企業借用外債備案登記證明》(發改辦外資備[2021]242號)) issued by the NDRC General Office on 24 March 2021 (the “**NDRC Approval**”), separate pre-issuance registration with NDRC with respect to the Notes is not required. This NDRC Approval is subject to interpretation and application by relevant PRC authorities and the above-described uncertainties that apply to the 2017 PBOC Circular also apply to such approval.

Any force majeure events, including future occurrence of natural disasters or outbreaks of contagious diseases in the PRC or elsewhere, may have an adverse effect on the Group’s business operations, financial condition and results of operations

Any natural disasters or outbreaks of health epidemics and contagious diseases, including avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, swine flu caused by H1N1 virus, or H1N1 Flu, and coronavirus disease 2019 (“**COVID-19**”) may adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Possible force majeure events may give rise to additional costs to be borne by the Group and have adverse effects on the quality of its assets, business, financial condition and results of operations. An outbreak of a health epidemic or contagious disease could result in a widespread health crisis and restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may in turn adversely affect the Group’s business. In particular, the on-going COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many countries, including China, Japan, the United States, members of the European Union and the UK, declaring a state of emergency and imposing extensive business and travel restrictions with a view to containing the pandemic. Widespread reductions in consumption, industrial production and business activities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic will significantly disrupt the global economy and global markets and is likely to result in a global economic recession. In addition, COVID-19 has led to significant volatility in

the global markets across all asset classes, including stocks, bonds, oil and other commodities and this volatility may persist for some time. There is no assurance that the outbreak will not lead to decreased demand for services the Group provides; nor is there assurance that the outbreak's adverse impact on the PRC economy and the Group's customers will not adversely affect the level of non-performing loans. The outbreak may also adversely affect the Group's ability to keep normal operations and provide uninterrupted services to its customers. Moreover, the PRC has experienced natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and drought in the past few years. For example, in May 2008 and April 2010, the PRC experienced earthquakes with reported magnitudes of 8.0 and 7.1 on the Richter scale in Sichuan and Qinghai provinces respectively, resulting in the death of tens of thousands of people. Any future occurrence of severe natural disasters in the PRC may adversely affect its economy and in turn the Group's business. There can be no guarantee that any future occurrence of natural disasters or outbreak of avian influenza, SARS, H1N1 Flu, COVID-19 or other epidemics, or the measures taken by the PRC Government or other countries in response to a future outbreak of avian influenza, SARS, H1N1 Flu, COVID-19 or other epidemics, will not seriously interrupt the Group's operations or those of its customers, which may have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Investors may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process and enforcing judgments against the Group and the Group's management

The Issuer and a number of the Group's subsidiaries are incorporated in the PRC and a substantial portion of the Group's assets are located in the PRC. In addition, a number of the Group's directors and senior management reside within the PRC and the assets of the Group's directors and officers may be located within the PRC. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process outside the PRC upon such directors and senior management, including for matters arising under applicable securities law. The Issuer has irrevocably submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Hong Kong courts in the transaction documents relating to the Notes. Hong Kong and the PRC have entered into certain arrangements on the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (the "**Reciprocal Arrangements**") which allow for a final court judgment (relating to the payment of money or other civil or commercial proceeding) rendered by a Hong Kong court or PRC court (as the case may be) to be recognised and enforced in the PRC or Hong Kong (as the case may be), provided certain conditions are met. However, certain matters may be excluded under the Reciprocal Arrangements and a judgment may be refused to be recognised and enforced by the requested place in certain circumstances such as for public policy reasons or where the judgment was obtained by fraud. As a general matter, a judgment of a court of another jurisdiction may be reciprocally recognised or enforced if the jurisdiction has a treaty with the PRC or if judgments of the PRC courts have been recognised before in that jurisdiction, subject to the satisfaction of other requirements. The PRC signed the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements (the "**Hague Convention**") in September 2017 which is intended to promote the use of exclusive choice of court agreements in international contracts and facilitate the creation of a recognition and enforcement regime for court judgements between contracting States. However, the signing of the Hague Convention does not have currently have any legal effect until it is ratified by the PRC Government. The PRC has not entered into treaties or arrangements providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with numerous countries, including Japan, the United States and the UK. Therefore, it may be difficult for Noteholders to enforce any judgments obtained from such foreign courts against the Group, the Issuer or any of their respective directors or senior management in the PRC.

Risks Relating to the Global Economy

Uncertainties and instability in global market conditions could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations

The global economic slowdown and turmoil in the global financial markets that started in the second half of 2008 had a negative and lasting impact on the world economy, which in turn affected the PRC real estate industry and many other industries. Subsequently, global markets and economic conditions were adversely affected by the credit crisis in Europe, the credit rating downgrade of the United States and heightened market volatility in major stock markets. In addition, on 31 January 2020, the UK officially exited the European Union following a UK-EU Withdrawal Agreement signed in October 2019. The UK and the European Union will have a transition period until 31 December 2020 to negotiate, among others, trade agreements in detail. Given the lack of precedent, it is unclear how Brexit would affect the fiscal, monetary and regulatory landscape within the UK, the European Union and globally. This event has resulted in a downgrade of the credit ratings of the UK and the uncertainty before, during and after the period of negotiation may also create a negative economic impact and increase volatility in global markets.

The outlook for the world economy and financial markets remains uncertain. In Europe, several countries continue to face difficulties surrounding sovereign debt. In Asia and other emerging markets, some countries are expecting increasing inflationary pressure as a consequence of liberal monetary policy or excessive foreign fund inflow, or both. In the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Africa, political unrest in various countries has resulted in economic instability and uncertainty. China's economic growth may slow due to weakened exports as well as recent developments surrounding the trade-war with the United States. Starting in April 2018, the United States imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports from China, and later on 6 July 2018, the United States imposed 25% tariffs on U.S.\$34 billion worth of Chinese goods as part of President Donald Trump's tariffs policy. In turn, the PRC responded with similarly sized tariffs on United States' products. On 18 September 2018, President Donald Trump imposed 10% tariffs on approximately U.S.\$200 billion worth of Chinese goods and plans to further increase the rate to 25% in January 2019. In return, the PRC responded with tariffs on U.S.\$60 billion of U.S. goods. The rhetoric surrounding the trade war continues to escalate and neither side has been willing to resume stalled trade negotiations. The amicable resolution of such a trade war remains elusive, and the lasting impacts any trade war may have on the PRC economy and the PRC real estate industry uncertain. Should the trade war between the United States and the PRC begin to materially impact the PRC economy, the purchasing power of our customers in the PRC would be negatively affected, which would have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operation. Moreover, as the PRC is transitioning to a consumption-based economy, the forecast growth rate of the PRC is expected to be significantly lower than its average growth rate over the past thirty years. In addition, the escalating tensions between the PRC and the United States, including ongoing trade disputes and deterioration in diplomatic relations, have contributed to increased market volatility, weakened consumer confidence and diminished expectations for economic growth around the world. Some of these tensions have manifested themselves through actions taken and sanctions imposed by the governments of the United States and the PRC in 2020 and early 2021. The United States has imposed a range of sanctions and trade restrictions on Chinese persons and companies, focusing on entities the United States believes are involved in human rights violations, information technology and communications equipment and services, and military activities, among others. In response, the PRC has announced a number of sanctions and trade restrictions that target or provide authority to target foreign officials and companies, including those in the United States. Heightened geopolitical tensions between the United States and the PRC continue to cause significant uncertainty in the global macroeconomy.

On 12 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many countries, including China, Japan, the United States, members of the European Union and the UK, declaring a state of emergency and imposing extensive business and travel restrictions with a view to containing the pandemic. Widespread reductions in consumption, industrial production and business activities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic will significantly disrupt the global economy and global markets and is likely to result in a global economic recession. In addition, COVID-19 has led to significant volatility in the global markets across all asset classes, including stocks, bonds, oil and other commodities and this volatility may persist for some time. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to adversely affect business activities globally, governments and central banks across the world have introduced or are planning fiscal and monetary stimulus measures including direct subsidies, tax cuts, interest rates cuts, quantitative easing programmes and suspension or relaxation of prudential bank capital requirements. These measures aim to contain the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, stabilise the capital markets and provide liquidity easing to the markets. In addition, the PRC regulators have promulgated a series of measures to encourage PRC financial institutions to increase financial support to business and consumers to combat the challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The continuing slowdown of the global economy and increasing uncertainties in financial markets could adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations in many ways, including, among other things:

- during a period of economic slowdown, there is a greater likelihood that more of the Bank's customers or counterparties might default on their loan repayments or other obligations to the Bank, which, in turn, could result in the Bank recording a higher level of non-performing loans, allowance for impairment losses and write-offs;
- the increased regulation and supervision of the financial services industry, including the proposed implementation of new capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III, may restrict the Bank's business flexibility and increase its compliance and operating costs;
- the value of the Bank's investments in debt securities issued by overseas governments and financial institutions may significantly decrease;
- the Bank's ability to raise additional capital on favourable terms, or at all, could be adversely affected; and
- trade and capital flow may further contract as a result of protectionist measures being introduced in certain markets, which could cause a further slowdown in economies and adversely affect the Bank's business prospects.

Any potential market and economic downturns, economic slowdown or geopolitical uncertainties in the PRC, its neighbouring countries or regions or the rest of the world may exacerbate the risks relating to the PRC capital markets. In addition, global economic uncertainty and the slowdown in PRC economic growth have precipitated, and may continue to raise the possibility of, fiscal, monetary, regulatory and other governmental actions.

The Bank cannot assure the investors that the various macroeconomic measures and monetary policies adopted by the PRC Government will be effective in maintaining a sustainable growth in China's economy. If further economic downturn occurs, the Bank's businesses, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Please see also "*Risks Relating to the Group's Business*" and "*The Group is subject to risks associated with its derivative transactions and investment securities*" for further details.

Risks Relating to the Market Generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain market risks, including liquidity risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk:

Notes issued under the Programme have no current active trading market and may trade at a discount to their initial offering price and/or with limited liquidity

Notes issued under the Programme will be new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market (unless in the case of any particular Series, such Series is to be consolidated with and form a single series with a Series of Notes which is already issued). If the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the Relevant Obligor(s). If the Notes are trading at a discount, investors may not be able to receive a favourable price for their Notes, and in some circumstances, investors may not be able to sell their Notes at all or at their fair market value. Although application has been made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, there is no assurance that such application will be accepted, that any particular Series of Notes will be so admitted or that an active trading market will develop. In addition, the market for investment grade has been subject to disruptions that have caused volatility in prices of securities similar to the Notes issued under the Programme. Accordingly, there is no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any trading market, or that disruptions will not occur, for any particular Series of Notes.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls may result in investors receiving less interest or principal than expected

Each Relevant Obligor will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the currency specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement (the "**Specified Currency**"). This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency equivalent yield on the Notes, (2) the Investor's Currency equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes, and (3) the Investor's Currency equivalent market value of the Notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of Notes that carry a fixed interest rate ("Fixed Rate Notes")

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of Fixed Rate Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to an issue of Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

Risks Relating to Subordinated Notes Issued under the Programme

Basel III and related reforms

The Basel Committee has proposed a number of fundamental reforms to the regulatory capital framework for internationally active banks which are designed, in part, to ensure that capital instruments issued by such banks fully absorb losses before taxpayers are exposed to loss (the “**Basel III Reforms**”), the principal elements of which are set out in its papers dated 16 December 2010 (as revised in June 2011) and its press release dated 13 January 2011. The implementation of the Basel III Reforms in the PRC are currently under way by CBIRC. The PBOC may also be involved in the process as the appropriate authority regarding certain issues.

CBIRC adopted Basel III risk-based capital regulations in June 2012, which is the CBIRC Measures, and brought them into force on 1 January 2013. The CBIRC Measures apply to all 511 commercial banks registered in the PRC, including small and medium-sized commercial banks that are not internationally active. The CBIRC Measures follow the implementation schedule stipulated by the Basel Committee. In November 2012, supplementary documents were published by CBIRC, including additional requirements on capital instrument innovation, transitional arrangements, and capital adequacy ratio reporting. Based in part on the Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme assessment process that began in January 2013, CBIRC issued a number of additional regulatory notices in July 2013 that further align the domestic regulations with Basel standards. The main changes related to the treatment of banks’ exposures to central counterparties and the disclosure requirements for capital instruments. In addition, CBIRC issued a set of technical clarifications and requirements to complete important parts of the Chinese capital regulations and make them consistent with the international Basel III standards.

In accordance with the CBIRC Measures, all Tier 2 instruments which do not contain any contractual terms providing for their writing off or conversion into ordinary shares upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event (as defined below), will not be eligible to count in full as Tier 2 capital from 1 January 2013.

As used above, “**Non-Viability Event**” means the earlier of (a) a decision that a write-off or conversion into shares, without which the relevant bank would become non-viable, is necessary as determined by CBIRC; and (b) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the relevant bank would become non-viable, as determined by the relevant regulatory authority in the PRC.

The Subordinated Notes may contain certain non-viability loss absorption provisions; it is also possible that the powers which may result from any future change to the CBIRC Measures or 2012 Guiding Opinions (defined below) or the application of relevant laws, including those arising from the Basel III Reforms (including CBIRC’s implementation of the Basel III Reforms) or other similar regulatory proposals, could be used in such a way as to result in the Notes absorbing losses in the manner described above. The determination that all or part of the principal amount of the Notes will be subject to loss absorption is likely to be inherently unpredictable and may depend on a number of factors which may be outside of the Relevant Obligor(s)’ control. Because of this inherent uncertainty, it will be difficult to predict when, if at all, a principal write off or conversion to equity will occur. Accordingly, trading behaviour in respect of the Notes is not necessarily expected to follow the trading behaviour associated with other types of securities. Potential investors in the Notes should consider the risk that a holder may lose all of its investment, including the principal amount plus any accrued interest, if such statutory loss absorption measures are acted upon.

Furthermore, there can be no assurance that, prior to their implementation, the Basel Committee will not amend the Basel III Reforms. Furthermore, the relevant regulatory authority may implement the Basel III Reforms, including the provisions relating to terms which capital instruments are required to have, in a manner that is different from that which is currently envisaged or may impose more onerous requirements.

Until fully implemented, no Relevant Obligor can predict the precise effect of the changes that will result from the implementation of the Basel III Reforms on the pricing or market value of the Notes. In addition, further changes in law after the date hereof may affect the rights of holders of the Notes as well as the market value of the Notes.

Directive 2014/59/EU providing for the establishment of an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (as amended, the “**BRRD II**”) is designed to provide authorities with a credible set of tools to intervene sufficiently early and quickly in an unsound or failing relevant entity. This is so as to ensure the continuity of the relevant entity’s critical financial and economic functions, while minimising the impact of a relevant entity’s failure on the economy and financial system.

The BRRD II contains four resolution tools and powers which may be used alone or in combination where the relevant resolution authority considers that (a) a relevant entity is failing or likely to fail, (b) there is no reasonable prospect that any alternative private sector measures would prevent the failure of such relevant entity within a reasonable timeframe, and (c) a resolution action is in the public interest: (i) sale of business – which enables resolution authorities to direct the sale of the relevant entity or the whole or part of its business on commercial terms; (ii) bridge institution – which enables resolution authorities to transfer all or part of the business of the relevant entity to a “bridge institution” (an entity created for this purpose that is wholly or partially in public control), which may limit the capacity of the relevant entity to meet its repayment obligations; (iii) asset separation – which enables resolution authorities to transfer impaired or problem assets to one or more publicly owned asset management vehicles to allow them to be managed with a view to maximising their value through eventual sale or orderly wind-down (this can be used together with another resolution tool only); and (iv) bail-in – which gives resolution authorities the power to write down certain claims of unsecured creditors of a failing relevant entity (which write-down may result in the reduction of such claims to zero) and to convert certain unsecured debt claims (including Notes) to equity or other instruments of ownership (the “**general bail-in tool**”), which equity or other instruments could also be subject to any future cancellation, transfer or dilution.

The terms of Subordinated Notes may contain non-viability loss absorption provisions, and the occurrence of a non-viability event may be inherently unpredictable or may depend on a number of factors which may be outside of the Relevant Obligor(s)’ control

To the extent that any series of Subordinated Notes contains provisions relating to loss absorption upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event of the Relevant Obligor(s) as determined by the relevant Regulatory Authority as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, additional provisions relating to the mechanics of the loss absorption and the respective roles of the Trustee and the Agents may have to be added to the Conditions of such Series, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement (each as defined in the Conditions) and the Relevant Obligor(s) may be required, subject to the terms of the relevant series of Subordinated Notes, irrevocably (without the need for the consent of the holders of the Subordinated Notes) to effect a full write-off or conversion into shares of the outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest in respect of such Subordinated Notes. Any written-off amount or converted shall be irrevocably lost and holders of such Subordinated Notes will cease to have any claims for any principal amount and accrued but unpaid interest which has been subject to write-off or conversion.

The occurrence of a Non-Viability Event is dependent on a determination by the relevant Regulatory Authority (a) that a write-off or conversion into shares, without which the Relevant Obligor(s) would become non-viable, is necessary; or (b) to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Relevant Obligor(s) would have become non-viable. As a result, the relevant Regulatory Authority may require or may cause a write-off in circumstances that are beyond the control of the Relevant Obligor(s) and with which the Relevant Obligor(s) may not agree.

Because of the inherent uncertainty regarding the determination of whether a Non-Viability Event exists, it will be difficult to predict when, if at all, a write-off or conversion will occur. Accordingly, trading behaviour in respect of Subordinated Notes which have the non-viability loss absorption feature is not necessarily expected to follow trading behaviour associated with other types of securities. Any indication that any Relevant Obligor is trending towards a Non-Viability Event could have an adverse effect on the market price of the relevant Subordinated Notes.

Potential investors should consider the risk that a holder of Subordinated Notes which have the non-viability loss absorption feature may lose all of its investment in such Subordinated Notes, including the principal amount plus any accrued but unpaid interest, in the event that a Non-Viability Event occurs.

There is no assurance that any contractual provisions with non-viability loss absorption features, to the extent applicable, will be sufficient to satisfy the Basel III-compliant requirements that the Relevant Authorities may implement in the future. There is a risk that the Relevant Authorities may deviate from the Basel III proposals by implementing reforms which differ from those envisaged by the Basel Committee.

Regulations on non-viability loss absorption are new, untested and subject to interpretation and application by regulations in the PRC

The regulations on non-viability loss absorption are new and untested and will be subject to the interpretation and application by the relevant authorities in the PRC. It is uncertain how the relevant Regulatory Authority (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) would determine the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event, and it is possible that the grounds that constitute Non-Viability Events may change (including that additional grounds are introduced). Accordingly, the operation of any such future legislation may have an adverse effect on the position of holders of the Subordinated Notes.

A potential investor should not invest in the Subordinated Notes unless it has the knowledge and expertise to evaluate how the Subordinated Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the likelihood of a write-off or conversion and the value of the Subordinated Notes, and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio. Prior to making an investment decision, potential investors should consider carefully, in light of their own financial circumstances and investment objectives, all the information contained in this Offering Circular and in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Other regulatory capital instruments may not be subject to write-off or conversion

If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, when a Non-Viability Event occurs, the Relevant Obligor has the right (without any requirement for the consent of the Noteholders), on giving notice to the Noteholders, the Trustee and the Agents, to irrevocably cancel the principal amount of the Subordinated Notes (in whole but not in part) and cease the payment of any accrued but unpaid interest under the Subordinated Notes, in accordance with the Conditions of the Subordinated Notes.

However, the terms and conditions of other regulatory capital instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries prior to 1 January 2013 may differ, as these instruments would not typically have any conversion or write-off features. In case of the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event, such pre-2013 regulatory capital instruments may not be converted into equity or be written-off even if the Subordinated Notes are required to be Written-off (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement).

No limitation on issuing senior or pari passu securities in respect of Subordinated Notes

There is no restriction on the amount of securities which any Relevant Obligor may issue and which rank senior to, or *pari passu* with, the Subordinated Notes. The issue of any such securities may reduce the amount recoverable by holders of Subordinated Notes in case of a winding-up of such Relevant Obligor. The Subordinated Notes are subordinated obligations of such Relevant Obligor. Accordingly, in the winding-up of such Relevant Obligor, there may not be a sufficient amount to satisfy the amounts owing to the holders of Subordinated Notes.

The Bankruptcy Law of the PRC may be different from equivalent bankruptcy laws in other jurisdictions with which the Noteholders are familiar

The Bank is incorporated under the laws of the PRC. Any bankruptcy procedure relating to the Bank may involve the Bankruptcy Law of the PRC, the procedures and major provisions of which may be different from the similar provisions set out in the bankruptcy laws in other jurisdictions with which the Noteholders are familiar.

The Relevant Obligor's obligations under the Subordinated Notes are subordinated and there are limited remedies for non-payment under the Subordinated Notes

The claims of the Noteholders for payment of principal and any interest under the Subordinated Notes may, in the event of the Winding-Up (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) of any Relevant Obligor(s), be subordinated to the claims of depositors and general creditors of each Relevant Obligor and shall rank in priority to the claims of all holders of equity capital, Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) and hybrid capital bonds of the Relevant Obligor, present or future, and will rank at least *pari passu* with the claims under any other Subordinated Indebtedness (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) of the Relevant Obligor, present or future (including any other Tier 2 Capital Instruments (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) expressed to rank *pari passu* with the Notes which may be issued in the future by the Relevant Obligor).

In the event of a shortfall of funds on a Winding-Up (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) of the Relevant Obligor, there is a risk that an investor in the Notes will lose all or some of its investment and will not receive a full return of the principal amount or any unpaid amounts due under the Subordinated Notes.

The Noteholders shall not have any right to accelerate any payment of principal or interest under the Subordinated Notes other than upon the initiation of any cessation of business, bankruptcy or other Winding-up Proceedings (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) of the Relevant Obligor.

Under the PRC laws and regulations, the prior approval of CBIRC would need to be obtained in order for a Winding-Up (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) of a Chinese bank to proceed.

The provisions on available resources in the CBIRC Capital Regulations are subject to interpretation by the relevant regulatory authorities and the application of relevant laws, rules and regulations

If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, any payment of interest on the Subordinated Notes could be subject to the applicable regulatory requirements of the relevant regulatory authorities in effect at the time of such payment. As such, all payments of interest shall be made from the available resources of the Relevant Obligor(s). According to the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks of the PRC (for Trial Implementation) (商業銀行資本管理辦法(試行)) (the “**CBIRC Capital Regulation**”), any payment of income (in the case of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Instruments (as defined in the CBIRC Capital Regulation)), dividend or interest (in the case of Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments (as defined in the CBIRC Capital Regulation) or Tier 2 Capital Instruments (as defined in the CBIRC Capital Regulation)) is required to be made from available resources of the Bank. However, as the CBIRC Capital Regulations are new and untested, the Bank is not aware of any precedent in the market where the payment of dividend or interest was deferred, suspended or cancelled due to lack of available resources. The concept of available resources in the context of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Instruments and Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments is used in both domestic and offshore regulatory capital instruments issues, so the investors may be aware of and familiar with it while the concept of available resources in the context of Tier 2 Capital Instruments is not (1) introduced in Basel III, (2) contained in the terms and conditions of any offshore Tier 2 Capital Instruments, or (3) clarified in the CBIRC Capital Regulations or other relevant PRC laws and regulations. Therefore, it is uncertain how the PRC relevant authorities would define what constitutes available resources in the context of Tier 2 Capital Instruments and determine the occurrence of insufficient or no available resources. This in turn, results in uncertainty regarding the payment of interest.

As a result of the foregoing, there is uncertainty as to: (1) what constitutes available resources of the Bank, (2) under what circumstances would the Bank have insufficient or no available resources and (3) in the event of insufficient or no available resources, the impact on payment of interest, that is, whether in such event, payment of interest would be deferred, suspended temporarily or cancelled permanently. These aforementioned uncertainties are all subject to further interpretation by the relevant regulatory authorities and the application of relevant laws, rules and regulations. Such uncertainties would have an adverse effect on interest payments to investors, for example, payment of interest to investors may be deferred, suspended or cancelled, and there is a risk that the Noteholders may lose all or some of the interest due under the Subordinated Notes.

Risks Relating to Notes Issued under the Programme

Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant financial markets;
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks; and
- (vi) have sufficient knowledge and expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate the effect or the likelihood of the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event for Subordinated Notes which feature loss absorption.

Investors shall pay attention to any modification, waivers and substitution

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes may be amended, modified, or varied in relation to any Series of Notes by the terms of the relevant Pricing Supplement in relation to such Series.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes also provide that the Trustee may, without the consent of Noteholders, agree to (a) any modification (except such modifications in respect of which an increased quorum is required as mentioned above) of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the relevant Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Deed of Guarantee or, as applicable, the relevant Alternative Trust Deed which is not prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders; or (b) any modification of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the relevant Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Deed of Guarantee or the relevant Alternative Trust Deed which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of the law as described in Condition 19 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modification and Waiver*).

Investors shall be aware of the effect of change of law

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes are based on English law (except that the provisions of the Notes relating to subordination shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or the laws as specified in the Pricing Supplement, or administrative practices after the date of this Offering Circular.

Considerations related to a particular issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of certain such features:

The regulation and reform of “benchmark” rates of interest and indices may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to or referencing such “benchmarks”

Interest rates and indices which are deemed to be or used as “benchmarks”, are the subject of recent national, international regulatory and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past or to disappear entirely or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Note linked to or referencing such a benchmark.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”) applies, subject to certain transitional provisions, to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark within the EU. Among other things, it (i) requires benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognised or endorsed) and (ii) prevents certain uses by EU supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised or registered (or, if non-EU based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed). Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**UK Benchmarks Regulation**”) among other things, applies to the provision of benchmarks and the use of a benchmark in the UK. Similarly, it prohibits the use in the UK by UK supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised by the FCA or registered on the FCA register (or, if non-UK based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed).

The EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable, could have a material impact on any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the relevant benchmark.

More broadly, any of the international, national, or other proposals, for reforms or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. For example, the sustainability of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“**LIBOR**”) has been questioned as a result of the absence of relevant active underlying markets and possible disincentives (including as a result of regulatory reforms) for market participants to continue contributing to such benchmarks. The Financial Conduct Authority has indicated through a series of announcements that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. On 5 March 2021, the FCA announced that (i) the publication of 24 LIBOR settings (as detailed in the FCA announcement) will cease immediately after 31 December 2021, (ii) the publication of the overnight and 12-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease immediately after 30 June 2023, (iii) immediately after 31 December 2021, the 1-month, 3-month and 6-month sterling LIBOR settings will no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality that they are intended to measure and representativeness will not be restored (and the FCA will consult on requiring the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “**IBA**”) to continue to publish these settings on a synthetic basis, which will no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality they are intended to measure, for a further period after end 2021) and (iv) immediately after 30 June 2023, the 1-month, 3-month and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality that they are intended to measure and representativeness will not be restored (and the FCA will consider the case for using its proposed powers to require IBA to continue publishing these settings on a synthetic basis, which will no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality they are intended to measure, for a further period after end June 2023). The potential elimination of the LIBOR benchmark or any other benchmark, or changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, could require an adjustment to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes or result in other consequences, in respect of any Notes linked to such benchmark. Such factors may have (without limitation) the following effects on certain benchmarks: (i)

discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to a benchmark; (ii) triggering changes in the rules or methodologies used in the benchmark and/or (iii) leading to the disappearance of the benchmark. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international or national reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark, or otherwise dependent on (in whole or in part) upon, a benchmark.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide for certain fallback arrangements in the event that a Benchmark Event occurs, including if an inter-bank offered rate (such as LIBOR or Euro interbank offered rate) or other relevant reference rate (which could include, without limitation, any mid-swap rate), and/or any page on which such benchmark may be published (or any successor service) becomes unavailable, or if any Paying Agent, Calculation Agent, the Issuer or other party is restricted from calculating, or is no longer permitted lawfully to calculate, interest on any Notes by reference to such benchmark, all as more particularly set out in the definition of “Benchmark Event”. Such fallback arrangements include the possibility that the rate of interest could be set by reference to a Successor Rate or, alternatively, if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate (both as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes), in each case with or without the application of an adjustment spread which, if applied, could be positive, negative or zero), and allow the Issuer to make amendments to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to ensure the proper operation of the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as the case may be) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread (if any).

Under these fallback arrangements, the Issuer will use all reasonable endeavours to appoint, as soon as reasonably practicable, an Independent Adviser (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) to determine (acting in good faith), a Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread (if any) (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes), no later than five Business Days (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes), being the IA Determination Cut-off Date, but in the event that the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser, or such Independent Adviser fails to determine the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread (if any), prior to the IA Determination Cut-off Date, the Issuer (acting in good faith) will have discretion to determine the relevant Successor Rate or, or if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread (if any). There can be no assurance that such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) determined by the Issuer will be set at a level which is on terms commercially acceptable to all Noteholders. However, it may not be possible to determine or apply an Adjustment Spread and even if an adjustment is applied, such Adjustment Spread may not be effective to reduce or eliminate economic prejudice to investors. If no Adjustment Spread can be determined, a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate may nonetheless be used to determine the Rate of Interest. The use of a Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (including the application of an Adjustment Spread) is likely to result in any Notes linked to or referencing the relevant Reference Rate performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would if the relevant Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form.

In certain circumstances, the ultimate fallback for the purposes of calculation of the Rate of Interest for a particular Interest Period (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) may result in the Rate of Interest for the last preceding Interest Period being used (or alternatively, if there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the initial Rate of Interest). This will result in the floating rate Notes, in effect, becoming fixed rate Notes.

Due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of Successor Rates and Alternative Reference Rates, any determinations that may need to be made by the Issuer and the involvement of an Independent Adviser, there is a risk that the relevant fallback provisions may not operate as intended at the relevant time. Moreover, any of the above matters or any other significant change to the setting or existence of any relevant reference rate could affect the ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Floating Rate Notes or could have a material adverse effect on the value or liquidity of, and the amount payable under, the Floating Rate Notes.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the Benchmark Regulations or any other international or national reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark.

The value of, and return on, Floating Rate Notes linked to or referencing LIBOR may be adversely affected in the event of a permanent discontinuation of LIBOR

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes is to be determined, and LIBOR has been selected as the Reference Rate, the Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide that the Rate of Interest shall be determined by reference to the Relevant Screen Page (or its successor or replacement). In circumstances where LIBOR is discontinued, neither the Relevant Screen Page, nor any successor or replacement may be available.

Where the Relevant Screen Page is not available, and no successor or replacement for the Relevant Screen Page is available, the Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide for the Rate of Interest to be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to quotations from banks communicated to the Calculation Agent.

Where such quotations are not available (as may be the case if the relevant banks are not submitting rates for the determination of LIBOR), the Rate of Interest may revert to the Rate of Interest applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date before LIBOR was discontinued, and if LIBOR is discontinued permanently, the same Rate of Interest will continue to be the Rate of Interest for each successive Interest Period until the maturity of the Floating Rate Notes, so that the Floating Rate Notes will, in effect, become Fixed Rate Notes utilising the last available LIBOR rate. Uncertainty as to the continuation of LIBOR, the availability of quotes from reference banks and the rate that would be applicable if LIBOR is discontinued may adversely affect the value of, and return on, the Floating Rate Notes.

Where ISDA Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes is to be determined, the Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide that the Rate of Interest in respect of the Notes shall be determined by reference to the relevant Floating Rate Option in the 2006 ISDA Definitions. Where the Floating Rate Option specified is a “LIBOR” Floating Rate Option, the Rate of Interest may be determined by reference to the relevant screen rate or the rate determined on the basis of quotations from certain banks. If LIBOR is permanently discontinued and the relevant screen rate or, failing that, quotations from banks are not available, the operation of these provisions may lead to uncertainty as to the Rate of Interest that would be applicable, and may, adversely affect the value of, and return on, the Floating Rate Notes.

Notes subject to optional redemption by the relevant Issuer

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the relevant Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes will generally not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This may also be true prior to any redemption period.

The relevant Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor would generally not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Dual Currency Notes

An Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies which may be different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated. Potential investors should be aware that:

- (i) the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- (ii) they may receive no interest;
- (iii) the payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected; and
- (iv) the amount of principal payable at redemption may be less than the nominal amount of such Notes or even zero.

Partly-paid Notes

An Issuer may issue Notes where the issue price is payable in more than one instalment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment could result in an investor losing all of its investment.

Variable Rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as LIBOR. The market values of such Notes are typically more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that the relevant Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Such Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of such Notes since the relevant Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the relevant Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the relevant Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than the prevailing rates on its Notes.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium to their nominal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

The Notes are redeemable in the event of certain withholding taxes being applicable

There can be no assurance as to whether or not payments on the Notes may be made without withholding taxes or deductions applying for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) or any political subdivision therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. Although pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, each Relevant Obligor is required to gross up payments on account of any such withholding taxes or deductions (whether by way of PRC enterprise income tax ("EIT"), PRC value-added tax ("VAT") or otherwise), a Branch Issuer or a Subsidiary Issuer also has the right to redeem the Notes at any time in the event (i) a Relevant Obligor has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 14 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes, (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Relevant Obligor taking reasonable measures available to it, and (iii) in the case of Subordinated Notes, the prior written approval of the Regulatory(ies) specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement shall have been obtained.

If the relevant Issuer redeems the Notes prior to their maturity dates, investors may not receive the same economic benefits they would have received had they held the Notes to maturity, and they may not be able to reinvest the proceeds they receive in a redemption in similar securities. In addition, such Issuer's ability to redeem the Notes may reduce the market price of the Notes.

The Trustee may request that the Noteholders provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction

In certain circumstances (including without limitation the giving of notice to the Relevant Obligor(s) pursuant to Condition 15 (*Events of Default*) and the taking of enforcement steps pursuant to Condition 20 (*Enforcement*)), the Trustee may (at its sole discretion) request the Noteholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction before it takes actions on behalf of the Noteholders. The Trustee shall not be obliged to take any such actions if not indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to any indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may impact on when such actions can be taken. The Trustee may not be able to take actions notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to it, in breach of the terms of the relevant Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the relevant Deed of Guarantee, the relevant Alternative Trust Deed or the Terms and Conditions of the Notes constituting the Notes and in such circumstances, or where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations, to the extent permitted by the agreements and the applicable law, it will be for the Noteholders to take such actions directly.

The Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance may adversely affect the Notes

On 7 July 2017, the Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (Cap. 628) of Hong Kong (the "**FIRO**") came into operation. The FIRO provides for, among other things, the establishment of a resolution regime for authorised institutions and other within scope financial institutions in Hong Kong which may be designated by the relevant resolution authorities, which may include the Bank and other members of the Bank (a "**FIRO Group Entity**"). The resolution regime seeks to provide the relevant resolution authorities with administrative powers to bring about timely and orderly resolution in order to stabilise and secure continuity for a failing authorised institution or within scope financial institution in Hong Kong. In particular, in the context of a resolution of any FIRO Group Entity, the relevant resolution authority will have the ability to resolve other entities within the Bank as if they were themselves a within scope financial institution for the purposes of FIRO and take certain actions and make certain directions in relation to such entities. Any such actions could potentially affect contractual and property rights relating to the Bank. In addition, the relevant resolution authority is provided with powers to affect contractual and property rights as well as payments (including in respect of nay priority of payment) that creditors would receive in resolution. These may include, but are not limited to, powers to cancel, write off, modify, convert or replace all or a part of the Notes or the principal amount of, or interest on, the Notes, and powers to amend or alter the contractual provisions of the Notes, all of which may adversely affect the value of the Notes, and the holders thereof may suffer a loss of some or all of their investment as a result. Noteholders (whether senior or subordinated) may become subject to and bound by the FIRO. The implementation of FIRO remains untested and certain detail relating to FIRO will be set out through secondary legislation and supporting rules. Therefore, the Bank is unable to assess the full impact of FIRO on the financial system generally, the Bank's counterparties, the Bank, any of its consolidated subsidiaries or other Group entities, the Bank's operations and/or its financial position.

Risks Relating to Renminbi Denominated Notes

A description of risks which may be relevant to an investor in Notes denominated in Renminbi ("**Renminbi Notes**") are set out below.

Renminbi is not completely freely convertible and there are significant restrictions on the remittance of Renminbi into and out of the PRC which may adversely affect the liquidity of Renminbi Notes

Renminbi is not completely freely convertible at present. The PRC Government continues to regulate conversion between Renminbi and foreign currencies, including the Hong Kong dollar.

However, there has been significant reduction in control by the PRC Government in recent years, particularly over trade transactions involving import and export of goods and services as well as other frequent routine foreign exchange transactions. These transactions are known as current account items.

On the other hand, remittance of Renminbi by foreign investors into the PRC for the purposes of capital account items, such as capital contributions, is generally only permitted upon obtaining specific approvals from, or completing specific registrations or filings with, the relevant authorities on a case-by-case basis and is subject to a strict monitoring system. Regulations in the PRC on the remittance of Renminbi into the PRC for settlement of capital account items are developing gradually.

Although starting from 1 October 2016, the Renminbi was added to the Special Drawing Rights basket created by the International Monetary Fund, there is no assurance that the PRC Government will continue to liberalise control over cross-border remittance of Renminbi in the future, that the pilot schemes for Renminbi cross-border utilisation will not be discontinued or that new regulations in the PRC will not be promulgated in the future which have the effect of restricting or eliminating the remittance of Renminbi into or out of the PRC. In the event that funds cannot be repatriated out of the PRC in Renminbi, this may affect the overall availability of Renminbi outside the PRC and the ability of any Relevant Obligor to source Renminbi to finance its obligations under Notes denominated in Renminbi.

There is only limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC, which may affect the liquidity of the Renminbi Notes and any Relevant Obligor's ability to source Renminbi outside the PRC to service Renminbi Notes

As a result of the restrictions imposed by the PRC Government on cross-border Renminbi fund flows, the availability of Renminbi outside the PRC is limited. While PBOC has entered into agreements on the clearing of Renminbi business with financial institutions in a number of financial centres and cities (the “**Renminbi Clearing Banks**”), including but not limited to Hong Kong and are in the process of establishing Renminbi clearing and settlement mechanisms in several other jurisdictions (the “**Settlement Arrangements**”), the current size of Renminbi denominated financial assets outside the PRC is limited.

There are restrictions imposed by PBOC on Renminbi business participating banks in respect of cross-border Renminbi settlement, such as those relating to direct transactions with PRC enterprises. Furthermore, Renminbi business participating banks do not have direct Renminbi liquidity support from PBOC. The Renminbi Clearing Banks only have access to onshore liquidity support from PBOC for the purpose of squaring open positions of participating banks for limited types of transactions and are not obliged to square for participating banks any open positions resulting from other foreign exchange transactions or conversion services. In such cases, the participating banks will need to source Renminbi from outside the PRC to square such open positions.

Although it is expected that the offshore Renminbi market will continue to grow in depth and size, its growth is subject to many constraints as a result of PRC laws and regulations on foreign exchange. There is no assurance that new PRC regulations will not be promulgated or the Settlement Arrangements will not be terminated or amended in the future so as to have the effect of restricting availability of Renminbi outside the PRC. The limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC may affect the liquidity of the Renminbi Notes. To the extent a Relevant Obligor is required to source Renminbi outside the PRC to service its Renminbi Notes, there is no assurance that such Relevant Obligor will be able to source such Renminbi on satisfactory terms, if at all.

Investment in the Renminbi Notes is subject to exchange rate risks

The value of Renminbi against other foreign currencies fluctuates from time to time and is affected by changes in the PRC and international political and economic conditions as well as many other factors. In August 2015, PBOC implemented changes to the way it calculates the midpoint against the U.S. dollar to take into account market-maker quotes before announcing the midpoint. This change, among others that may be implemented, may increase the volatility in the value of the Renminbi against other currencies. Each Relevant Obligor will make all payments of interest and principal with respect to Renminbi Notes in Renminbi unless otherwise specified. As a result, the value of these Renminbi payments may vary with the changes in the prevailing exchange rates in the marketplace. If the value of Renminbi depreciates against another currency, the value in the currency of the investment made by a holder of the Renminbi Notes will decline.

Investment in the Renminbi Notes is subject to interest rate risks

The PRC Government has gradually liberalised its regulation of interest rates in recent years. Further liberalisation may increase interest rate volatility. In addition, the interest rate for Renminbi in markets outside the PRC may significantly deviate from the interest rate for Renminbi in the PRC as a result of foreign exchange controls imposed by PRC law and regulations and prevailing market conditions.

As Renminbi Notes may be Fixed Rate Notes or have a resettable interest rate (“**Resettable Notes**”). Consequently, the trading price of the Renminbi Notes which are Fixed Rate Notes or Resettable Notes will vary with the fluctuations in the Renminbi interest rates. If holders of such Renminbi Notes propose to sell their Renminbi Notes before their maturity, they may receive an offer lower than the amount they have invested.

Payments with respect to the Renminbi Notes may be made only in the manner designated in the Renminbi Notes

Investors may be required to provide certification and other information (including Renminbi account information) in order to be allowed to receive payments in Renminbi in accordance with the Renminbi clearing and settlement system for participating banks in Hong Kong. All Renminbi payments to investors in respect of the Renminbi Notes will be made solely (i) for so long as the Renminbi Notes are represented by Global Notes or Global Note Certificates held with the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, deposited with a custodian of DTC, lodged with a sub-custodian for or registered with the CMU Service or any alternative clearing system, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong, or (ii) for so long as the Renminbi Notes are in definitive form, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong in accordance with prevailing rules and regulations. Other than described in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, no Relevant Obligor can be required to make payment by any other means (including in any other currency or in bank instruments, by cheque or draft or by transfer to a bank account in the PRC).

Gains on the transfer of the Renminbi Notes may become subject to income taxes under PRC tax laws

Under the PRC EIT Law, the PRC Individual Income Tax Law and the relevant implementing rules, as amended from time to time, any gain realised on the transfer of Renminbi Notes by non-PRC resident enterprise or individual Holders may be subject to EIT or PRC individual income tax (“**IIT**”) if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. While the PRC EIT Law levies EIT at the rate of 20% of the gains derived by such non-PRC resident enterprise holder from the transfer of the Renminbi Notes, its implementation rules have reduced the enterprise income tax rate to 10%. In accordance with the PRC IIT Law and its implementation rules (as amended from time to time), any gain realised by a non-PRC resident individual holder from the transfer of the Notes may be regarded as being sourced from the PRC and thus be subject to IIT at a rate of 20% of the gains derived by such non-PRC resident individual holder from the transfer of the Renminbi Notes.

However, uncertainty remains as to whether the gain realised from the transfer of Renminbi Notes by non-PRC resident enterprise or individual holders would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and subject to EIT or IIT. This will depend on how the PRC tax authorities interpret, apply or enforce the PRC EIT Law, the IIT Law and the relevant implementing rules. According to the arrangement between the PRC and Hong Kong, for avoidance of double taxation, holders who are residents of Hong Kong, including enterprise holders and individual holders, will not be subject to EIT or IIT on any capital gains derived from a sale or exchange of the Notes.

Therefore, if non-PRC resident enterprise or resident individual holders are required to pay PRC income tax on gains derived from the transfer of Renminbi Notes (such EIT is currently levied at the rate of 10% of gains realised and such IIT is currently levied at the rate of 20% of gains realised (with deduction of reasonable expenses)), unless there is an applicable tax treaty between PRC and the jurisdiction in which such non-PRC enterprise or individual resident holders of Renminbi Notes reside that reduces or exempts the relevant EIT or IIT (however, qualified holders may not enjoy the treaty benefit automatically but through a successful application with the PRC tax authorities), the value of their investment in Renminbi Notes may be materially and adversely affected.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used by the relevant Issuer for general corporate purposes. If, in respect of any particular issue, there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

FORM OF THE NOTES

Bearer Notes

Each Series of Notes to be issued in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”) will initially be in the form of either a temporary global note in bearer form (the “**Temporary Global Note**”), without interest coupons, or a permanent global note in bearer form (the “**Permanent Global Note**”, together with the Temporary Global Note, the “**Global Note**”), without interest coupons, in each case as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. Each Temporary Global Note or, as the case may be, Permanent Global Note will be deposited on or around the issue date of the relevant Series of the Notes with a depositary or a common depositary for Euroclear as operator of the Euroclear System and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and/or a sub-custodian for the CMU Service.

In the case of each Series of Bearer Notes, the relevant Pricing Supplement will also specify whether the C Rules or the D Rules are applicable in relation to the Notes or, if the Notes do not have a maturity of more than 365 days, that neither the C Rules nor the D Rules are applicable.

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Permanent Global Note

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note”, then the Notes will initially be issued in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for interests in a Permanent Global Note, without interest coupons, not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Series of the Notes upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. No payments will be made under the Temporary Global Note unless exchange for interests in the Permanent Global Note is improperly withheld or refused. In addition, interest payments in respect of the Notes cannot be collected without such certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership.

Whenever any interest in the Temporary Global Note is to be exchanged for an interest in a Permanent Global Note, the relevant Issuer shall procure (in the case of first exchange) the delivery of a Permanent Global Note, duly authenticated, to the bearer of the Temporary Global Note or (in the case of any subsequent exchange) an increase in the principal amount of the Permanent Global Note in accordance with its terms against:

- (i) presentation and (in the case of final exchange) presentation and surrender of the Temporary Global Note to or to the order of the Principal Paying Agent; and
- (ii) receipt by the Principal Paying Agent of a certificate or certificates of non-U.S. beneficial ownership, within seven days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes” and also specifies that the C Rules are applicable or that neither the C Rules nor the D Rules are applicable, then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole but not in part, for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Series of the Notes.

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes” and also specifies that the D Rules are applicable, then the Notes will initially be issued in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Series of the Notes upon, certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interest payments in respect of the Notes cannot be collected without such certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership.

Whenever the Temporary Global Note is to be exchanged for Definitive Notes, the relevant Issuer shall procure the prompt delivery (free of charge to the bearer) of such Definitive Notes, duly authenticated and with Coupons and Talons attached (if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement), in an aggregate

principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Temporary Global Note to the bearer of the Temporary Global Note against the surrender of the Temporary Global Note to or to the order of the Principal Paying Agent within 30 days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes”, then the Notes will initially be issued in the form of a Permanent Global Note which will be exchangeable in whole, but not in part, for Definitive Notes:

- (i) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; or
- (ii) at any time, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; or
- (iii) if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies “in the limited circumstances described in the Permanent Global Note”, then if either of the following events occurs:
 - (a) Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, the CMU Service or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; or
 - (b) any of the circumstances described in Condition 15 (*Events of Default*) occurs in respect of any Note of the relevant Series.

Whenever the Permanent Global Note is to be exchanged for Definitive Notes, the relevant Issuer shall procure the prompt delivery (free of charge to the bearer) of such Definitive Notes, duly authenticated and with Coupons and Talons attached (if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement), in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note to the bearer of the Permanent Global Note against the surrender of the Permanent Global Note to or to the order of the Principal Paying Agent within 30 days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

The terms and conditions applicable to any Definitive Note will be endorsed on that Note and will consist of the terms and conditions set out under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” below and the provisions of the relevant Pricing Supplement which supplement, amend and/or replace those terms and conditions.

The terms and conditions applicable to any Note in global form will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*” below.

Legend concerning United States persons

In the case of any Series of Bearer Notes having a maturity of more than 365 days, the Bearer Notes in global form, the Bearer Notes in definitive form and any Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto will bear a legend to the following effect:

“ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.”

Registered Notes

Each Series of Notes in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”) will be represented by either:

- (i) individual Note Certificates in registered form (“**Individual Note Certificates**”); or
- (ii) one or more global note certificate or unrestricted global note certificates (“**Unrestricted Global Note Certificate(s)**”) in the case of Registered Notes sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S (“**Unrestricted Notes**”) and/or one or more restricted global note

certificates (“**Restricted Global Note Certificates**”) in the case of Registered Notes sold to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A (“**Restricted Notes**”),

in each case as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, and references in this Offering Circular to “Global Note Certificates” shall be construed as to include Unrestricted Global Note Certificates and Restricted Global Note Certificates.

Each Note to be cleared through DTC and represented by an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate or a Restricted Global Note Certificate will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other entity as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) as nominee for DTC and the relevant Global Note Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the DTC Custodian.

Each Note to be cleared through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or CMU Service and represented by a Global Note Certificate will be registered in the name of a common depository (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system or in respect of CMU Notes, a sub-custodian for the CMU Service and the relevant Global Note Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depository or sub-custodian.

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Individual Note Certificates”, then the Notes will at all times be represented by Individual Note Certificates issued to each Noteholder in respect of their respective holdings.

Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates

If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies the form of Notes as being “Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates”, then the Notes will initially be represented by one or more Global Note Certificates, each of which will be exchangeable in whole, but not in part, for Individual Note Certificates:

- (i) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; or
- (ii) at any time, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; or
- (iii) if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies “in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate”, then:
 - (a) in the case of any Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of DTC, if DTC notifies the relevant Issuer that it is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depository with respect to the Global Note Certificate or DTC ceases to be a “clearing agency” registered under the Exchange Act or if at any time DTC is no longer eligible to act as such, and the relevant Issuer is unable to locate a qualified successor within 90 days of receiving notice or becoming aware of such ineligibility on the part of DTC;
 - (b) in the case of any Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, the CMU Service and/or any other clearing system (other than DTC), if Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, the CMU Service or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; and
 - (c) in any case, if any of the circumstances described in Condition 15 (*Events of Default*) occurs in respect of any Note of the relevant Series.

Whenever a Global Note Certificate is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, each person having an interest in a Global Note Certificate must provide the Registrar (through the relevant clearing system) with such information as the relevant Issuer and the Registrar may require to complete and deliver Individual Note Certificates (including the name and address of each person in which the Notes represented by the Individual Note Certificates are to be registered and the principal amount of each such person’s holding). In addition, whenever a Restricted Global Note Certificate is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, each person having an interest in the Restricted Global Note Certificate must provide the Registrar (through the relevant clearing system) with a certificate given by or on behalf of the

holder of each beneficial interest in the Restricted Global Note Certificate stating either (i) that such holder is not transferring its interest at the time of such exchange or (ii) that the transfer or exchange of such interest has been made in compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes and that the person transferring such interest reasonably believes that the person acquiring such interest is a QIB and is obtaining such beneficial interest in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A. Individual Note Certificates issued in exchange for interests in the Restricted Global Note Certificate will bear the legends and be subject to the transfer restrictions set out under “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Whenever a Global Note Certificate is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, the relevant Issuer shall procure that Individual Note Certificates will be issued in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Global Note Certificate within five business days of the delivery, by or on behalf of the registered holder of the Global Note Certificate to the Registrar of such information as is required to complete and deliver such Individual Note Certificates against the surrender of the Global Note Certificate at the specified office of the Registrar.

Such exchange will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the regulations concerning the transfer and registration of Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement and, in particular, shall be effected without charge to any holder, but against such indemnity as the Registrar may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such exchange.

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

The terms and conditions applicable to any Individual Note Certificate will be endorsed on that Individual Note Certificate and will consist of the terms and conditions set out under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” below and the provisions of the relevant Pricing Supplement which supplement, amend and/or replace those terms and conditions.

The terms and conditions applicable to any Global Note Certificate will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*” below.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following (other than the words in italics) is the text of the terms and conditions which, as completed by the relevant Pricing Supplement, will be endorsed on each Note in definitive form issued under the Programme. The terms and conditions applicable to any Note in global form will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under “Forms of the Notes” and “Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form”.

1 Introduction

- (a) **Programme:** Bank of China Limited (the “**Bank**”) has established a Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”) for the issuance of up to U.S.\$40,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes (the “**Notes**”).
- (b) **Pricing Supplement:** The terms and conditions applicable to any particular tranche of Notes (a “**Tranche**”) are set out in the relevant pricing supplement (the “**Pricing Supplement**”) which supplements, amends and/or replaces these terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”). In the event of any inconsistency between these Conditions and the relevant Pricing Supplement, the relevant Pricing Supplement shall prevail. Notes issued under the Programme are issued in series (each a “**Series**”) and each Series may comprise one or more Tranches. Each Series of Notes may be issued by the Bank, any branch of the Bank (each a “**Branch Issuer**”) or any Subsidiary of the Bank (each a “**Subsidiary Issuer**”), as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer may be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantor (as defined below) as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. References herein to the “**Relevant Obligor(s)**” are to the relevant Issuer, and, in the case of any Guaranteed Note, each of the relevant Issuer and the relevant Guarantor.
- (c) **Trust Deed:**
 - (i) Non-Guaranteed Notes are constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of, an amended and restated trust deed dated 12 April 2021 (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed**”) between the Bank (on behalf of itself and each Branch Issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as trustee (the “**Trustee**”, which expression includes, where the context requires, all persons for the time being trustee or trustees appointed under the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed). In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Non-Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Non-Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing an accession deed between such Subsidiary Issuer and the Trustee, or (B) supplement the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing a supplemental trust deed between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank and the Trustee, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, the “**Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed**”).
 - (ii) Guaranteed Notes are constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of, an amended and restated trust deed dated 12 April 2021 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed**”) between the Bank (on behalf of itself as Issuer and each Overseas Branch (as defined below) as Guarantor) and the Trustee (which expression includes, where the context requires, all persons for the time being trustee or trustees appointed under the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed). In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing an accession deed between such Subsidiary Issuer and the Trustee, or (B) supplement the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed by executing a supplemental trust deed between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank and the Trustee, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, the “**Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed**”). The relevant Guarantor must execute a deed of guarantee to be dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (each as amended or supplemented from time to time, a “**Deed of Guarantee**”).
 - (iii) Notes issued by the Bank may be constituted by either the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

- (iv) Without prejudice to the foregoing, if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that an alternative trustee shall be appointed for a relevant Series of Notes, such Series of Notes shall be constituted by a deed (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Alternative Trust Deed**”) between the relevant Issuer (and in the case of Notes issued by a Branch Issuer or a Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank) and the specified alternative trustee (the “**Alternative Trustee**”) incorporating the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed, as the case may be. The Alternative Trustee shall be the Trustee for the purposes of the Conditions applicable to such Series of Notes.

(d) **Agency Agreement:**

- (i) Non-Guaranteed Notes are the subject of an amended and restated issue and paying agency agreement dated 3 April 2018 (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement**”) between the Bank (on behalf of itself and each Branch Issuer), The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch and The Bank of New York Mellon as principal paying agent (the “**Principal Paying Agent**”, which expression includes any successor principal paying agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch, The Bank of New York Mellon and The Bank of New York Mellon, Hong Kong Branch as registrar (the “**Registrar**”, which expression includes any successor registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), The Bank of New York Mellon, Hong Kong Branch as CMU lodging and paying agent (the “**CMU Lodging and Paying Agent**”, which expression includes any successor CMU lodging and paying Agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), the paying agents named therein (together with the Principal Paying Agent and the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent, the “**Paying Agents**”, which expression includes any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), the transfer agents named therein (together with the Registrar, the “**Transfer Agents**”, which expression includes any successor or additional transfer agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes) and the Trustee. In these Conditions references to the “Agents” are to the Paying Agents and the Transfer Agents and any reference to an “Agent” is to any one of them. In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Non-Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Non-Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing an accession agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Trustee and the Agents named therein, or (B) supplement the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing a supplemental agency agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Agents named therein, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, the “**Non-Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement**”).
- (ii) Guaranteed Notes are the subject of an amended and restated issue and paying agency agreement dated 3 April 2018 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement**”) between the Bank (on behalf of itself as Issuer and each Overseas Branch (as defined below) as Guarantor), the Trustee and the Agents named therein. In order for a Subsidiary Issuer to issue Guaranteed Notes, such Subsidiary Issuer shall, in respect of such Guaranteed Notes, (A) accede to the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing an accession agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Trustee and the Agents named therein, or (B) supplement the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement by executing a supplemental agency agreement between such Subsidiary Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Agents named therein, in each case, dated on or before the relevant Issue Date (as amended or supplemented from time to time and together with the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, the “**Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement**”).
- (iii) Notes issued by the Bank may be the subject of the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement (in case of Notes constituted by the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed) or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement (in case of Notes constituted by the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed).

- (iv) Without prejudice to the foregoing, if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that an Alternative Trustee shall be appointed for the relevant Series of Notes, neither the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement nor the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement shall apply to such Series of Notes and such alternative arrangement (as further amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Alternative Agency Agreement**”) as specified in the Pricing Supplement shall apply.
- (e) **The Notes:** The Notes may be issued in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”), or in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”). All subsequent references in these Conditions to “Notes” are to the Notes which are the subject of the relevant Pricing Supplement. Copies of the relevant Pricing Supplement are available for viewing and copies may be obtained from the Specified Office of each of the Paying Agents and Transfer Agents.
- (f) **Summaries:** Certain provisions of these Conditions are summaries of the Trust Deed, the relevant Deed of Guarantee and the Agency Agreement and are subject to their detailed provisions. Noteholders and the holders of the related interest coupons, if any, (the “**Couponholders**” and the “**Coupons**”, respectively) are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, all the provisions of the Trust Deed, the relevant Deed of Guarantee, as applicable, and the Agency Agreement applicable to them. Copies of the Trust Deed, each Deed of Guarantee, as applicable and the Agency Agreement are (i) available for inspection by Noteholders during normal business hours at the Specified Offices of the Paying Agents and the principal office in Hong Kong of the Principal Paying Agent or (ii) available electronically via e-mail from the Principal Paying Agent.

2 Interpretation

- (a) **Definitions:** In these Conditions the following expressions have the following meanings:

“**Accrual Yield**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Additional Business Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Additional Financial Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Business Day**”, other than in Condition 3(g) (*Registration and delivery of Note Certificates*) means:

- (i) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;
- (ii) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro and Renminbi, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally, in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (iii) for the purposes of Notes denominated in Renminbi only, any day (other than a Sunday or a Saturday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business and settle Renminbi payments in Hong Kong and are not authorised or obligated by law or executive order to be closed;

“**Business Day Convention**”, in relation to any particular date, has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement and, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, may have different meanings in relation to different dates and, in this context, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

- (i) “**Following Business Day Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (ii) “**Modified Following Business Day Convention**” or “**Modified Business Day Convention**” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day;

- (iii) **“Preceding Business Day Convention”** means that the relevant date shall be brought forward to the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (iv) **“FRN Convention”, “Floating Rate Convention” or “Eurodollar Convention”** means that each relevant date shall be the date which numerically corresponds to the preceding such date in the calendar month which is the number of months specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the Specified Period after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred provided, however, that:
 - (A) if there is no such numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which any such date should occur, then such date will be the last day which is a Business Day in that calendar month;
 - (B) if any such date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then such date will be the first following day which is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case it will be the first preceding day which is a Business Day; and
 - (C) if the preceding such date occurred on the last day in a calendar month which was a Business Day, then all subsequent such dates will be the last day which is a Business Day in the calendar month which is the specified number of months after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred; and
- (v) **“No Adjustment”** means that the relevant date shall not be adjusted in accordance with any Business Day Convention;

“Calculation Agent” means the Principal Paying Agent or such other Person, in each case as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) and/or such other amount(s) as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Calculation Amount” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

a **“Change of Control”** occurs when the Bank ceases to have Control of the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, the Bank shall cease to Control the Issuer if both limbs (i) and (ii) in the definition of **“Control”** cannot be satisfied;

“CMU Service” means the Central Moneymarkets Unit Service, operated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority;

“Control” means (where applicable), with respect to a Person, (i) the ownership, acquisition or control of the Relevant Percentage of the voting rights of the issued share capital of such Person, whether obtained directly or indirectly or (ii) the right to appoint and/or remove the Relevant Percentage of the members of the Person’s board of directors or other governing body, whether obtained directly or indirectly, and whether obtained by ownership of share capital, the possession of voting rights, contract or otherwise.

“Coupon Sheet” means, in respect of a Note, a coupon sheet relating to the Note;

“Dated Subordinated Notes” means Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as dated subordinated notes;

“Day Count Fraction” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time (the **“Calculation Period”**), such day count fraction as may be specified in these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement and:

- (i) if **“Actual/Actual (ICMA)”** is so specified, means:
 - (A) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Regular Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and

(B) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Regular Period, the sum of:

- (1) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Regular Period in which it begins divided by the product of (a) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (b) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (2) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Regular Period divided by the product of (a) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (b) the number of Regular Periods in any year;
- (ii) if “**Actual/365**” or “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (iii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iv) if “**Actual/360**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (v) if “**30/360**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₂** will be 30; and

(vii) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case **D₂** will be 30,

provided, however, that in each such case the number of days in the Calculation Period is calculated from and including the first day of the Calculation Period to but excluding the last day of the Calculation Period;

“**DTC**” means The Depository Trust Company;

“**Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control)**” means, in respect of any Note, 101 per cent. of its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Early Redemption Amount (Tax)**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Early Termination Amount**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Extraordinary Resolution**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Trust Deed;

“**Final Redemption Amount**” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**First Interest Payment Date**” means the date specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Fixed Coupon Amount**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Guarantee of the Notes**” means the guarantee of the Notes given by the relevant Guarantor in the relevant Deed of Guarantee;

“**Guaranteed Notes**” means Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer which are guaranteed by the Guarantor as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Guarantor**” means such Overseas Branch as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as guarantor of the Guaranteed Notes;

“**Holder**”, in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Registered Notes*);

“**Hong Kong**” means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;

“**Interest Amount**” means, in relation to a Note and an Interest Period, the amount of interest payable in respect of that Note for that Interest Period;

“**Interest Commencement Date**” means the Issue Date of the Notes or such other date as may be specified as the Interest Commencement Date in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Interest Determination Date**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Interest Payment Date**” means the First Interest Payment Date and any date or dates specified as such in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the relevant Pricing Supplement and, if a Business Day Convention is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement:

- (i) as the same may be adjusted in accordance with the relevant Business Day Convention; or
- (ii) if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention and an interval of a number of calendar months is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being the Specified Period, each of such dates as may occur in accordance with the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention at such Specified Period of calendar months following the Interest Commencement Date (in the case of the first Interest Payment Date) or the previous Interest Payment Date (in any other case);

“**Interest Period**” means each period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date or any Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date;

“**ISDA Definitions**” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated as at the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) unless otherwise specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Issue Date**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Issuer**” means the Bank, the Branch Issuer or the Subsidiary Issuer, as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Macau**” means the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;

“**Margin**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Material Subsidiary”:

- (i) in the case of (A) Notes issued by the Bank or a Branch Issuer, or (B) Guaranteed Notes, means, a Subsidiary of the Bank whose total assets or total revenue as at the date at which its latest audited financial statements were prepared or, as the case may be, for the financial period to which the audited financial statements relate, account for 5 per cent. or more of the consolidated assets or consolidated revenue of the Bank as at such date or for such period. If a Material Subsidiary transfers all of its assets and business to another Subsidiary of the Bank, the transferee shall become a Material Subsidiary and the transferor shall cease to be a Material Subsidiary on completion of such transfer; and
- (ii) in the case of Non-Guaranteed Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer, has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Maturity Date” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Maximum Redemption Amount” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Minimum Redemption Amount” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“NDRC” means the National Development and Reform Commission;

“NDRC Circular” means the Circular on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Issuance by Enterprises of Foreign Debt Filings and Registrations (國家發展改革委關於推進企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知(發改外資[2015]2044號)) issued by the NDRC and which came into effect on 14 September 2015 and any implementation rules or policies as issued by the NDRC from time to time;

“Non-Guaranteed Notes” means Notes issued by a Branch Issuer or a Subsidiary Issuer which are not guaranteed and specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Noteholder”, in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Registered Notes*);

“Optional Redemption Amount (Call)” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Optional Redemption Amount (Put)” means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Optional Redemption Date (Call)” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Optional Redemption Date (Put)” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Overseas Branch” means a branch of the Bank which is outside the PRC;

“Participating Member State” means a Member State of the European Communities which adopts the euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty;

“Payment Business Day” means:

- (i) if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is:
 - (A) a day on which (a) banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies; and (b) a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent has its Specified Office; and
 - (B) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, (a) a TARGET Settlement Day and (b) a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (ii) if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is:
 - (A) a day on which (a) banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies and (b) a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent has its Specified Office; and
 - (B) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a day on which dealings in foreign currencies (including, in the case of Notes denominated in Renminbi, settlement of Renminbi payments) may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre;

“Person” means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality;

“PRC” means, for the purpose of these Conditions, the People’s Republic of China excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;

“Principal Financial Centre” means, in relation to any currency, the principal financial centre for that currency **provided, however, that:**

- (i) in relation to euro, it means the principal financial centre of such Member State of the European Communities as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent;
- (ii) in relation to Australian dollars, it means Sydney and in relation to New Zealand dollars, it means Auckland, in each case as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent or, in each case, the principal financial centre as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- (iii) in relation to Renminbi, it means Hong Kong or the principal financial centre as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

“Put Option Notice” means a notice which must be delivered to a Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

“Put Option Receipt” means a receipt issued by a Paying Agent to a depositing Noteholder upon deposit of a Note with such Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

“Rate of Interest” means the rate or rates (expressed as a percentage per annum) of interest payable in respect of the Notes specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement or calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of these Conditions and/or the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Redemption Amount” means, as appropriate, the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount (Tax), the Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control), the Optional Redemption Amount (Call), the Optional Redemption Amount (Put), the Early Termination Amount or such other amount in the nature of a redemption amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Reference Banks” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement or, if none, four major banks selected by the Issuer in the market that is most closely connected with the Reference Rate;

“Relevant Percentage” means, in respect of any Subsidiary Issuer, the percentage as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Reference Price” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Reference Rate” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Regular Period” means:

- (i) in the case of Notes where interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period from and including one Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date;
- (ii) in the case of Notes where, apart from the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where “Regular Date” means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls; and
- (iii) in the case of Notes where, apart from one Interest Period other than the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where “Regular Date” means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls other than the Interest Payment Date falling at the end of the irregular Interest Period;

“Relevant Date” means, in relation to any payment, whichever is the later of (a) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due and (b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment by the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders;

“Relevant Financial Centre” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Relevant Screen Page” means the page, section or other part of a particular information service (including, without limitation, Reuters) specified as the Relevant Screen Page in the relevant Pricing Supplement, or such other page, section or other part as may replace it on that information service or such other information service, in each case, as may be nominated by the Person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purpose of displaying rates or prices comparable to the Reference Rate;

“Relevant Time” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“Reserved Matter” means any proposal to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes, to reduce the amount of principal or interest payable on any date in respect of the Notes, to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Notes or the date for any such payment, to change the currency of any payment under the Notes, (in the case of any Guaranteed Note) modify any provision of the Guarantee of the Notes (other than the modifications pursuant to any further issue under Condition 21 (*Further Issues*)) or to change the quorum requirements relating to meetings or the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution;

“**Securities Act**” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

“**Security Interest**” means any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction;

“**Senior Guaranteed Notes**” means the Senior Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Senior Guaranteed Notes;

“**Senior Notes**” means Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as senior notes (including the Senior Guaranteed Notes);

“**Specified Clearing System**” means the clearing system specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of a Tranche of Notes for which no Note Certificates are to be issued;

“**Specified Currency**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Specified Denomination(s)**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Specified Office**” has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

“**Specified Period**” has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

“**Subordinated Guaranteed Notes**” means the Subordinated Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Subordinated Guaranteed Notes, which are either Dated Subordinated Notes or Undated Subordinated Notes;

“**Subordinated Notes**” means Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as subordinated notes, which are either Dated Subordinated Notes or Undated Subordinated Notes (including the Subordinated Guaranteed Notes);

“**Subsidiary**” means, in relation to any Person (the “first Person”) at any particular time, any other Person (the “second Person”):

- (a) of which the first Person controls or has the power to control, 50 per cent. or more of the share capital or other ownership interest having ordinary voting power to elect directors, managers or trustees of such person; or
- (b) whose financial statements are, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, consolidated with those of the first Person;

“**Talon**” means a talon for further Coupons;

“**TARGET Settlement Day**” means any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro;

“**TARGET2**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007;

“**Tax Jurisdiction**” means the PRC and the relevant tax jurisdiction of a Relevant Obligor specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, or in each case any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax payments made by such Relevant Obligor of principal or interest on the Notes, Receipts or Coupons;

“**Treaty**” means the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended;

“**Undated Subordinated Notes**” means Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as undated subordinated notes; and

“**Zero Coupon Note**” means a Note specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

(b) **Interpretation:** In these Conditions:

- (i) if the Notes are Zero Coupon Notes, references to Coupons and Couponholders are not applicable;
- (ii) if Talons are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Coupons shall be deemed to include references to Talons;
- (iii) if Talons are not specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Talons are not applicable;
- (iv) any reference to principal shall be deemed to include the Redemption Amount, any additional amounts in respect of principal which may be payable under Condition 14 (*Taxation*), any undertaking given in addition to or substitution for Condition 14 (*Taxation*) pursuant to the Trust Deed, any premium payable in respect of a Note and any other amount in the nature of principal payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (v) any reference to interest shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of interest which may be payable under Condition 14 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of interest payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (vi) references to Notes being “outstanding” shall be construed in accordance with the Trust Deed;
- (vii) if an expression is stated in Condition 2(a) (*Interpretation – Definitions*) to have the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement, but the relevant Pricing Supplement gives no such meaning or specifies that such expression is “not applicable” then such expression is not applicable to the Notes; and
- (viii) any reference to:
 - (A) the Trust Deed shall be construed as a reference to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, the Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed or the relevant Alternative Trust Deed, as the case may be,
 - (B) the Agency Agreement shall be construed as a reference to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement, the Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement or the relevant Alternative Agency Agreement, as the case may be,
 - (C) a Deed of Guarantee shall be construed as a reference to the relevant Deed of Guarantee, each as amended and/or supplemented up to and including the Issue Date of the Notes.

3 Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Bearer Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s) with Coupons and, if specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, Talons attached at the time of issue. In the case of a Series of Bearer Notes with more than one Specified Denomination, Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination.
- (b) **Title to Bearer Notes:** Title to Bearer Notes and the Coupons will pass by delivery. In the case of Bearer Notes, “Holder” means the holder of such Bearer Note and “Noteholder” and “Couponholder” shall be construed accordingly.
- (c) **Registered Notes:** Registered Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s), which may include a minimum denomination specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement and higher integral multiples of a smaller amount specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (d) **Title to Registered Notes:** The Registrar will maintain a register outside the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. A certificate (each, a “**Note Certificate**”) will be issued to each Holder of Registered Notes in respect of its registered holding. Each Note

Certificate will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the register (the “**Register**”). In the case of Registered Notes, “Holder” means the person in whose name such Registered Note is for the time being registered in the Register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof) and “Noteholder” shall be construed accordingly. If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, no Note Certificate shall be issued in respect of the relevant Tranche of Notes, all references to “Holder” shall mean the person appearing in the records of the Specified Clearing System as the Accountholder entitled to such Notes and “Noteholder” shall be construed accordingly.

- (e) **Ownership:** The Holder of any Note or Coupon shall (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any other interest therein, any writing thereon or, in the case of Registered Notes, on the Note Certificate relating thereto (other than the endorsed form of transfer) or any notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) and no Person shall be liable for so treating such Holder. No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of any Note, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable or the Trust Deed under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.
- (f) **Transfers of Registered Notes:** Subject to paragraphs (i) (*Closed periods*) and (j) (*Regulations concerning transfers and registration*) below, a Registered Note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant Note Certificate, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, together with such evidence as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer; **provided, however, that** a Registered Note may not be transferred unless the principal amount of Registered Notes transferred and (where not all of the Registered Notes held by a Holder are being transferred) the principal amount of the balance of Registered Notes not transferred are in Specified Denominations. Where not all the Registered Notes represented by the surrendered Note Certificate are the subject of the transfer, a new Note Certificate in respect of the balance of the Registered Notes will be issued to the transferor.
- (g) **Registration and delivery of Note Certificates:** Within five business days of the surrender of a Note Certificate in accordance with paragraph (f) (*Transfers of Registered Notes*) above, the Registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new Note Certificate of a like principal amount to the Registered Notes transferred to each relevant Holder at its Specified Office or (as the case may be) the Specified Office of any Transfer Agent or (at the request and risk of any such relevant Holder) by uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas) to the address specified for the purpose by such relevant Holder. In this paragraph, “business day” means a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent has its Specified Office.
- (h) **No charge:** The transfer of a Registered Note will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Registrar or any Transfer Agent but against such indemnity as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such transfer.

- (i) **Closed periods:** Noteholders may not require transfers to be registered:
- (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Notes;
 - (ii) during the period of 15 days ending on any date on which Notes may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 11(b) (*Redemption for tax reasons*) or Condition 11(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*); and
 - (iii) after a Change of Control Put Exercise Notice or Put Option Notice has been delivered in respect of the relevant Note(s) in accordance with Condition 11(e) (*Redemption for Change of Control*) or Condition 11(f) (*Redemption of the Senior Notes or the Dated Subordinated Notes at the option of the Noteholders*).
- (j) **Regulations concerning transfers and registration:** All transfers of Registered Notes and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Registered Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the Registrar to any Noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

4 Status of the Notes and Guarantee of Guaranteed Notes

- (a) **Status of the Senior Notes:** The Senior Notes and any related Receipts and Coupons constitute direct, general, unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer which will at all times rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.
- (b) **Status of the Subordinated Notes:** Provisions relating to the status of Subordinated Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (c) **Guarantee of the Senior Guaranteed Notes:** In the case of any Senior Guaranteed Note, the Guarantor will in the Deed of Guarantee unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due and punctual payment of all sums from time to time payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes. This Guarantee of the Notes constitutes direct, general, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor which will at all times rank at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.
- (d) **Guarantee of the Subordinated Guaranteed Notes:** In the case of any Subordinated Guaranteed Note, provisions relating to the status of the Guarantee of the Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

5 Covenants

- (a) **Undertaking to Maintain Ratings:** So long as any Note remains outstanding, save with the approval of an Extraordinary Resolution of holders of the Notes, each Relevant Obligor undertakes that it will use all its reasonable endeavours to maintain the rating on the Notes by a Rating Agency specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (b) **Notification to NDRC:** Where the NDRC Circular applies to the Tranche of Notes to be issued in accordance with these Conditions and the Trust Deed, the Bank undertakes to provide or cause to be provided a notification to the NDRC of the requisite information and documents within the prescribed timeframe after the relevant Issue Date in accordance with the NDRC Circular and any implementation rules as may be issued by the NDRC prior to the completion of such notification.

6 Fixed Rate Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 6 (*Fixed Rate Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Conditions 12 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and 13 (*Payments – Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition 6 (as well after as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Fixed Coupon Amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount and, if the Notes are in more than one Specified Denomination, shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount in respect of the relevant Specified Denomination.
- (d) **Calculation of interest amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any period for which a Fixed Coupon Amount is not specified shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of such Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a “sub-unit” means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.

7 Floating Rate Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 7 (*Floating Rate Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Conditions 12 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and 13 (*Payments – Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition (as well after as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Screen Rate Determination:** If Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be determined by the Calculation Agent on the following basis:
 - (i) if the Reference Rate is a composite quotation or customarily supplied by one entity, the Calculation Agent will determine the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date;
 - (ii) in any other case, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the Reference Rates which appear on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date;

- (iii) if, in the case of (i) above, such rate does not appear on that page or, in the case of (ii) above, fewer than two such rates appear on that page or if, in either case, the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, the Calculation Agent will:
 - (A) request the principal Relevant Financial Centre office of each of the Reference Banks to provide a quotation of the Reference Rate at approximately the Relevant Time on the Interest Determination Date to prime banks in the Relevant Financial Centre interbank market in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; and
 - (B) determine the arithmetic mean of such quotations; and
- (iv) if fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the rates (being the nearest to the Reference Rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent) quoted by major banks in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (local time in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency) on the first day of the relevant Interest Period for loans in the Specified Currency for a period equal to the relevant Interest Period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time,

and the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean so determined; **provided, however, that** if the Calculation Agent is unable to determine a rate or (as the case may be) an arithmetic mean in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Interest Period, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes during such Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of a preceding Interest Period.

- (v) notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as CNH HIBOR:
 - (A) the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:
 - (1) the offered quotation; or
 - (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) or if, at or around that time it is notified that the fixing will be published at 2.30 p.m. (Hong Kong time), then 2.30 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent.
 - (B) and the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (v)(A)(1) above applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if subparagraph (v)(A)(2) above applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Calculation Agent shall request the principal Hong Kong office of each of the Reference Banks to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent. If all four Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations;

- (C) if subparagraph (v)(B) above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the Hong Kong inter-bank market. If fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the Rate of Interest shall be (i) the offered rate for deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by a bank, or (ii) the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by two or more banks, in each case as informed to the Calculation Agent by such bank or banks (which shall be such bank or banks being in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) as being quoted by each such bank at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date to leading banks in the Hong Kong inter-bank market, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period); and
- (D) in no event shall the Rate of Interest be less than zero per cent. per annum.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as being other than CNH HIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided hereon.

- (d) **ISDA Determination:** If ISDA Determination is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the relevant ISDA Rate where “ISDA Rate” in relation to any Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Calculation Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that interest rate swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:
- (i) the Floating Rate Option (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;
 - (ii) the Designated Maturity (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is a period specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; and
 - (iii) the relevant Reset Date (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is either (A) if the relevant Floating Rate Option is based on (x) the London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR), (y) the Eurozone inter-bank offered rate (EURIBOR) or (z) the Hong Kong inter-bank offered rate (HIBOR) for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period or (B) in any other case, as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (e) **Benchmark Replacement:** In addition, notwithstanding the provisions above in this Condition 7 (*Floating Rate Note Provisions*), if the Issuer determines that a Benchmark Event (as defined below) has occurred in relation to the relevant Reference Rate specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement when any Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) remains to be determined by such Reference Rate, then the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) the Issuer shall use all reasonable endeavours to appoint, as soon as reasonably practicable, an Independent Adviser (as defined below) to determine (acting in good faith), no later than five Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date relating to the next succeeding

Interest Period (the “**IA Determination Cut-off Date**”), a Successor Rate (as defined below) or, alternatively, if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate (as defined below) for purposes of determining the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) applicable to the Notes;

- (ii) if the Issuer (acting in good faith) is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser, or the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate prior to the IA Determination Cut-off Date, the Issuer (acting in good faith) may determine a Successor Rate or, if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate;
- (iii) if a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) is determined in accordance with the preceding provisions, such Successor Rate or, failing which, such Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) shall be the Reference Rate for each of the future Interest Periods (subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 7(e) (*Benchmark Replacement*)); provided, however, that if sub-paragraph (ii) applies and the Issuer (acting in good faith) is unable to or does not determine a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest applicable to the next succeeding Interest Period shall be equal to the Rate of Interest last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the preceding Interest Period (or alternatively, if there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the rate of interest shall be the initial Rate of Interest) (subject, where applicable, to substituting the Margin (as defined below), Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate Interest that applied to such preceding Interest Period for the Margin, Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate Interest that is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period); for the avoidance of doubt, the proviso in this sub-paragraph (iii) shall apply to the relevant Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 7(e) (*Benchmark Replacement*));
- (iv) if the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (acting in good faith) determines a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) in accordance with the above provisions, the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (acting in good faith) (as applicable), may also specify changes to these Conditions, including but not limited to the Day Count Fraction, Relevant Screen Page, Business Day Convention, Business Days, Interest Determination Date and/or the definition of Reference Rate applicable to the Notes, and the method for determining the fallback rate in relation to the Notes, if such changes are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate, Alternative Reference Rate and/or Adjustment Spread (as defined below) (as applicable). If the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer (acting in good faith) (as applicable), determines that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and determines the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable). If the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (acting in good faith) (as applicable) is unable to determine the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) will apply without an Adjustment Spread. For the avoidance of doubt, the Principal Paying Agent shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer, effect such consequential amendments to the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement or the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, as the case may be, and these Conditions as may be required in order to give effect to this Condition 7(e) (*Benchmark Replacement*). Noteholder or Couponholder consent shall not be required in connection with effecting the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) or such other changes, including for the execution of any documents or other steps by the Principal Paying Agent (if required); and
- (v) the Issuer shall promptly, following the determination of any Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable), give notice *thereof* to the Principal Paying Agent and the Noteholders and Couponholders, which shall specify the effective date(s) for such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and any consequential changes made to these Conditions (including the amount of the Adjustment Spread, if any),

provided that the determination of any Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate, and any other related changes to the Notes, shall be made in accordance with applicable law.

For the purposes of this Condition 7(e) (*Benchmark Replacement*):

“Adjustment Spread” means (a) a spread (which may be positive, negative or zero) or (b) a formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in each case to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (i) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or
- (ii) in the case of a Successor Rate for which no such recommendation has been made or in the case of an Alternative Reference Rate, the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer (acting in good faith) (as applicable) determines is recognised or acknowledged as being in customary market usage in international debt capital markets transactions which reference the Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable); or
- (iii) if no such determination as provided in (ii) above is made, the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer in its discretion (as applicable), determines (acting in good faith) to be appropriate in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to Noteholders as a result of the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable);

“Alternative Reference Rate” means the rate that the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines has replaced the relevant Reference Rate in customary market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining rates of interest in respect of bonds denominated in the Specified Currency and of a comparable duration to the relevant Interest Period, or, if the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines that there is no such rate, such other rate as the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines in its discretion (acting in good faith) is most comparable to the relevant Reference Rate;

“Benchmark Event” means, in respect of a Reference Rate:

- (i) such Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least five Business Days or ceasing to exist;
- (ii) the making of a public statement by the administrator of such Reference Rate that it has ceased or will cease publishing such Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of such Reference Rate);
- (iii) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of such Reference Rate that such Reference Rate has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued;
- (iv) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of such Reference Rate that such Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used either generally or in respect of the Notes or that its use will be subject to restrictions;
- (v) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Reference Rate that the Reference Rate is or will be (or is or will be deemed by such supervisor to be) no longer representative of its relevant underlying market; or
- (vi) it has become unlawful for any Paying Agent, Calculation Agent, the Issuer or other party to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder or Couponholder using such Reference Rate;

provided that the Benchmark Event shall be deemed to occur (a) in the case of sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above, on the date of the cessation of publication of the Reference Rate or the discontinuation of the Reference Rate, as the case may be, (b) in the case of sub-paragraph (iv) above, on the date of the prohibition or restriction of use of the Reference Rate and (c) in the case of sub-paragraph (v) above, on the date with effect from which the Reference Rate will no longer be (or will be deemed by the relevant supervisor to no longer be) representative of its relevant underlying market and which is specified in the relevant public statement, and, in each case, not the date of the relevant public statement;

“Independent Adviser” means an independent financial institution of international repute or other independent financial adviser of recognised standing and with appropriate expertise, in each case appointed by the Issuer at its own expense;

“Relevant Nominating Body” means, in respect of a reference rate:

- (i) the central bank for the currency to which the relevant Reference Rate relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate; or
- (ii) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (a) the central bank for the currency to which the relevant Reference Rate relates, (b) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate, (c) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities, or (d) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof; and

“Successor Rate” means the rate that the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines is a successor to or replacement of the Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

- (f) **Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest:** If any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, then the Rate of Interest shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.
- (g) **Calculation of Interest Amount:** The Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined in relation to each Interest Period, calculate the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note for such Interest Period. The Interest Amount will be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of the relevant Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a “sub-unit” means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.
- (h) **Calculation of other amounts:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that any other amount is to be calculated by the Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time or times at which any such amount is to be determined, calculate the relevant amount. The relevant amount will be calculated by the Calculation Agent in the manner specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (i) **Publication:** The Calculation Agent will cause each Rate of Interest and Interest Amount determined by it, together with the relevant Interest Payment Date, and any other amount(s) required to be determined by it together with any relevant payment date(s) to be notified to the Paying Agents and each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation as soon as practicable after such determination but (in the case of each Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date) in any event not later than the first day of the relevant Interest Period. Notice thereof shall also promptly be given to the Noteholders. The Calculation Agent will be entitled to recalculate any Interest Amount (on the basis of the foregoing provisions) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the relevant Interest Period. If the Calculation Amount is less than the minimum Specified Denomination the Calculation Agent shall not be obliged to publish each Interest Amount but instead may publish only the Calculation Amount and the Interest Amount in respect of a Note having the minimum Specified Denomination.

- (j) **Notifications etc:** All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition by the Calculation Agent will (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on each Relevant Obligor, the Paying Agents, the Noteholders and the Couponholders and (subject as aforesaid) no liability to any such Person will attach to the Calculation Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions for such purposes.

8 Deferral of Interest on Undated Subordinated Notes

Provisions relating to the deferral of interest on Undated Subordinated Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

9 Zero Coupon Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 9 (*Zero Coupon Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Zero Coupon Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes:** If the Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note is improperly withheld or refused, the Redemption Amount shall thereafter be an amount equal to the sum of:
- (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) whichever is the earlier of (A) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (B) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

10 Dual Currency Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 10 (*Dual Currency Note Provisions*) is applicable to the Notes only if the Dual Currency Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Rate of Interest:** If the rate or amount of interest falls to be determined by reference to an exchange rate, the rate or amount of interest payable shall be determined in the manner specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

11 Redemption and Purchase

- (a) **Scheduled redemption:** Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, each Note which is not an Undated Subordinated Note will be redeemed at its Final Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date, subject as provided in Conditions 12 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and 13 (*Payments – Registered Notes*). If such Note is an Undated Subordinated Note, it has no final maturity and is only redeemable in accordance with the following provisions of this Condition 11 or Condition 15(b) (*Events of Default relating to Subordinated Notes*).
- (b) **Redemption for tax reasons:** Subject (in the case of Subordinated Notes) to Condition 11(i) (*Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes*), where the Issuer is a Branch Issuer or a Subsidiary Issuer, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part:
- (i) at any time (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are not specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable); or
 - (ii) on any Interest Payment Date (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable),

on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (Tax), together with interest accrued (if any) to the date fixed for redemption, if, immediately before giving such notice, the Issuer satisfies the Trustee that:

- (A) (1) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 14 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of Notes;
 - (2) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it; and
 - (3) in the case of Subordinated Notes, the prior written approval of the Regulatory Authority(ies) specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement shall have been obtained;
- (B) in the case of Guaranteed Notes:
- (1) the Guarantor has or (if a demand was made under the Guarantee of the Notes) would become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 14 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of Notes;
 - (2) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Guarantor taking reasonable measures available to it; and
 - (3) in the case of Subordinated Guaranteed Notes, the prior written approval of the Regulatory Authority(ies) specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement shall have been obtained;

provided, however, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than:

- (i) where the Notes may be redeemed at any time, 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Relevant Obligor would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due; or
- (ii) where the Notes may be redeemed only on an Interest Payment Date, 60 days prior to the Interest Payment Date occurring immediately before the earliest date on which the Relevant Obligor would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall procure that there is delivered to the Trustee (A) a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and (B) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Relevant Obligor has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment and, further (C) in the case of Subordinated Notes, a copy of the written approval of the Regulatory Authority(ies) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

The Trustee shall be entitled without further enquiry to accept such written approval (where applicable), certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstances set out above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the holders of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons.

Upon the expiry of any such notice as is referred to in this Condition 11(b), the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes accordingly.

(c) **Redemption at the option of the Issuer:** Subject (in the case of Subordinated Notes) to Condition 11(i) (*Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes*), if the Call Option is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole or, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, in part on any Optional Redemption Date (Call) at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Call) on the Relevant Obligor's having (1) in the case of Subordinated Notes, obtained the prior written approval from the Regulatory Authority(ies) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, and (2) given:

(i) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*); and

(ii) not less than 15 days before the giving of the notice referred to in (i), notice to the Principal Paying Agent and, in the case of a redemption of Registered Notes, the Registrar;

(which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the fixed date for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date (Call) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call); **provided, however, that**, in the case of Subordinated Notes, such redemption shall be subject to the prior written approval of the relevant Regulatory Authority(ies) pursuant to the relevant regulations, as set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement, in effect at the applicable time.

(d) **Partial redemption:** If the Notes are to be redeemed in part only on any date in accordance with Condition 11(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), in the case of Bearer Notes, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by the drawing of lots in such place as the Principal Paying Agent approves and in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent considers appropriate, subject to compliance with applicable law, the rules of each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation and the notice to Noteholders referred to in Condition 11(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) shall specify the serial numbers of the Notes so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Registered Notes, each Note shall be redeemed in part in the proportion which the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to be redeemed on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call) bears to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes on such date. If any Maximum Redemption Amount or Minimum Redemption Amount is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, then the Optional Redemption Amount (Call) shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.

(e) **Redemption for Change of Control:** In the case of Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer, subject (in the case of Subordinated Notes) to Condition 11(i) (*Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes*), if Change of Control Put is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable, at any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control, the holder of any Note will have the right, at such holder's option, to require the Issuer to redeem all, but not some only, of that holder's Notes on the Change of Control Put Date at a price equal to the Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control), together with accrued interest up to, but excluding, the Change of Control Put Date. To exercise such right, the holder of the relevant Note must deposit at the specified office of any Paying Agent a duly completed and signed notice of redemption, in the form for the time being current, obtainable from the specified office of any Paying Agent (a "**Change of Control Put Exercise Notice**"), together with the Certificate evidencing the Notes to be redeemed, by not later than 30 days following a Change of Control, or, if later, 30 days following the date upon which notice thereof is given to Noteholders by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*). The "Change of Control Put Date" shall be the fourteenth day after the expiry of such period of 30 days as referred to above in this Condition 11(e).

A Change of Control Put Exercise Notice, once delivered, shall be irrevocable and the Issuer shall redeem the Notes which are the subject of Change of Control Put Exercise Notices delivered as aforesaid on the Change of Control Put Date.

The Issuer shall give notice to Noteholders (in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*)) and the Trustee by not later than 14 days following the first day on which it becomes aware of the occurrence of a Change of Control, which notice shall specify the procedure for exercise by holders of their rights to require redemption of the Notes pursuant to this Condition 11(e).

Neither the Trustee nor the Agents shall be required to monitor whether a Change of Control or any event which could lead to the occurrence of a Change of Control has occurred and shall not be liable to Noteholders or any other person for not doing so.

- (f) **Redemption of the Senior Notes or the Dated Subordinated Notes at the option of the Noteholders:** Subject (in the case of Subordinated Notes) to Condition 11(i) (*Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes*), if the Put Option is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Issuer shall, at the option of the Holder of any Senior Note or, as the case may be, any Dated Subordinated Note, redeem such Senior Note or, as the case may be, any Dated Subordinated Note on the Optional Redemption Date (Put) specified in the relevant Put Option Notice at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Put) together with interest (if any) accrued to such date. In order to exercise the option contained in this Condition 11(f), the Holder of a Senior Note or a Dated Subordinated Note must, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days before the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), deposit with any Paying Agent such Senior Note or, as the case may be, such Dated Subordinated Note together with all unmatured Coupons relating thereto and a duly completed Put Option Notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent. The Paying Agent with which a Senior Note or, as the case may be, or a Dated Subordinated Note is so deposited shall deliver a duly completed Put Option Receipt to the depositing Senior Noteholder or Dated Subordinated Noteholder. No Senior Note or Dated Subordinated Note, once deposited with a duly completed Put Option Notice in accordance with this Condition 11(f), may be withdrawn; **provided, however, that** if, prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), any such Senior Note or Dated Subordinated Note becomes immediately due and payable or, upon due presentation of any such Senior Note or Dated Subordinated Note on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), payment of the redemption moneys is improperly withheld or refused, the relevant Paying Agent shall mail notification thereof to the depositing Senior Noteholder or Dated Subordinated Noteholder at such address as may have been given by such Senior Noteholder or such Dated Subordinated Noteholder in the relevant Put Option Notice and shall hold such Senior Note or such Dated Subordinated Note at its Specified Office for collection by the depositing Senior Noteholder or Dated Subordinated Noteholder against surrender of the relevant Put Option Receipt. For so long as any outstanding Senior Note or Dated Subordinated Note is held by a Paying Agent in accordance with this Condition 11(f), the depositor of such Senior Note or such Dated Subordinated Note and not the Paying Agent shall be deemed to be the Holder of such Senior Note or such Dated Subordinated Note for all purposes. Any Put Option Notice given by a Holder pursuant to this paragraph shall be irrevocable except where prior to the due date of redemption an Event of Default shall have occurred in which event such Holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Issuer to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this paragraph and instead to declare such Senior Note or Dated Subordinated Note forthwith due and payable pursuant to Condition 15 (*Event of Default*).
- (g) **Early redemption of Zero Coupon Notes:** Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the Redemption Amount payable on redemption of a Zero Coupon Note at any time before the Maturity Date shall be an amount equal to the sum of:
- (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which the Note becomes due and payable.

Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, the calculation in respect of the period of less than a full year shall be made on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement for the purposes of this Condition 11(g) or, if none is so specified, a Day Count Fraction of 30E/360.

- (h) **Purchase:** Any Relevant Obligor or any of its Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price, provided that all unmatured Coupons are purchased therewith. The Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of any Relevant Obligor or any such Subsidiary, shall not entitle the holder to vote at any meetings of the Noteholders and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating quorums at meetings of the Noteholders or for the purposes of Condition 19(a) (*Meetings of Noteholders*).
- (i) **Additional Conditions for Redemption of Subordinated Notes:** The additional conditions for redemption of Subordinated Notes (including, but not limited to, conditions for redemption of Subordinated Notes for regulatory reasons) will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

12 Payments – Bearer Notes

This Condition 12 is only applicable to Bearer Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** In relation to Bearer Notes not held in the CMU Service, payments of principal shall be made only against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due on, or by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency, and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency.
- (b) **Interest:** In relation to Bearer Notes not held in the CMU Service, payments of interest shall, subject to paragraph (h) below, be made only against presentation and (provided that payment is made in full) surrender of the appropriate Coupons at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States in the manner described in paragraph (a) above.
- (c) **Payments in the relation to Bearer Notes held in the CMU Service:** In relation to Bearer Notes held in the CMU Service, payments of principal and interest in respect of Bearer Notes held in the CMU Service will be made to the person(s) for whose account(s) interests in the relevant Bearer Note are credited as being held with the CMU Service in accordance with the CMU Rules (as defined in the Agency Agreement) at the relevant time.
- (d) **Payments in New York City:** Payments of principal or interest may be made at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent in New York City if (i) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents will be able to make payment of the full amount of the interest on the Notes in the currency in which the payment is due when due, (ii) payment of the full amount of such interest at the offices of all such Paying Agents is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions and (iii) payment is permitted by applicable United States law.
- (e) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of the Bearer Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*), and (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*), any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “**Code**”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders or Couponholders in respect of such payments.

- (f) **Deductions for unmatured Coupons:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are applicable and a Bearer Note is presented without all unmatured Coupons relating thereto:
- (i) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is less than or equal to the amount of principal due for payment, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that** if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of such missing Coupons which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment;
 - (ii) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is greater than the amount of principal due for payment:
 - (A) so many of such missing Coupons shall become void (in inverse order of maturity) as will result in the aggregate amount of the remainder of such missing Coupons (the “**Relevant Coupons**”) being equal to the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that** where this sub-paragraph would otherwise require a fraction of a missing Coupon to become void, such missing Coupon shall become void in its entirety; and
 - (B) a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, if less, the amount of principal due for payment) will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that**, if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, as the case may be, the amount of principal due for payment) which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment.

Each sum of principal so deducted shall be paid in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of the relevant missing Coupons.

- (g) **Unmatured Coupons void:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that this Condition 12(f) is applicable or that the Floating Rate Note Provisions are applicable, on the due date for final redemption of any Note or early redemption in whole of such Note pursuant to Condition 11(b) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for tax reasons*), Condition 11(c) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), Condition 11(e) (*Redemption for Change of Control*) or Condition 11(f) (*Redemption of the Senior Notes or the Dated Subordinated Notes at the option of the Noteholders*) or Condition 15 (*Events of Default*), all unmatured Coupons relating thereto (whether or not still attached) shall become void and no payment will be made in respect thereof.
- (h) **Payments on business days:** If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon is not a Payment Business Day in the place of presentation, the Holder shall not be entitled to payment in such place of the amount due until the next succeeding Payment Business Day in such place and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of any such delay.
- (i) **Payments other than in respect of matured Coupons:** Payments of interest other than in respect of matured Coupons shall be made only against presentation of the relevant Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (or in New York City if permitted by paragraph (c) above).
- (j) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon presented to it for payment, such Paying Agent will endorse thereon a statement indicating the amount and date of such payment.

- (k) **Exchange of Talons:** On or after the maturity date of the final Coupon which is (or was at the time of issue) part of a Coupon Sheet relating to the Bearer Notes, the Talon forming part of such Coupon Sheet may be exchanged at the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent for a further Coupon Sheet (including, if appropriate, a further Talon but excluding any Coupons in respect of which claims have already become void pursuant to Condition 16 (*Prescription*)). Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note shall become void and no Coupon will be delivered in respect of such Talon.

13 Payments – Registered Notes

This Condition 13 is only applicable to Registered Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** In relation to Registered Notes not held in the CMU Service, payments of principal shall be made (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London), and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in Hong Kong, and (in the case of redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.
- (b) **Interest:** In relation to Registered Notes not held in the CMU Service, payments of interest shall be made (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London), and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in Hong Kong, and (in the case of interest payable on redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.
- (c) **Payments in the relation to Registered Notes held in the CMU Service:** In relation to Registered Notes held in the CMU Service, payments of principal and interest in respect of Registered Notes held in the CMU Service will be made to the person(s) for whose account(s) interests in the relevant Registered Note are credited as being held with the CMU Service in accordance with the CMU Rules (as defined in the Agency Agreement) at the relevant time.
- (d) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of the Registered Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*), and (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*), any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 147 1(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 14 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.

- (e) **Payments on business days:** Where payment is to be made by transfer to an account, payment instructions (for value the due date, or, if the due date is not Payment Business Day, for value the next succeeding Payment Business Day) will be initiated and, where payment is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed (i) (in the case of payments of principal and interest payable on redemption) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Note Certificate is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsed) at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent and (ii) (in the case of payments of interest payable other than on redemption) on the due date for payment. A Holder of a Registered Note shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from (A) the due date for a payment not being a Payment Business Day or (B) a cheque mailed in accordance with this Condition 13 arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the mail.
- (f) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Registered Note, the Issuer shall procure that the amount and date of such payment are noted on the Register and, in the case of partial payment upon presentation of a Note Certificate, that a statement indicating the amount and the date of such payment is endorsed on the relevant Note Certificate.
- (g) **Record date:** Each payment in respect of a Registered Note will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office on the fifth (in the case of Renminbi) and fifteenth (in the case of a currency other than Renminbi) day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**"). Where payment in respect of a Registered Note is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed to the address shown as the address of the Holder in the Register at the close of business on the relevant Record Date.

So long as the Global Note Certificate is held on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system, each payment in respect of the Global Note Certificate will be made to the person shown as the holder in the Register at the close of business of the relevant clearing system on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payments, where "Clearing System Business Day" means a weekday (Monday to Friday, inclusive) except 25 December and 1 January.

Payment of interest or principal in respect of a Global Note Certificate held through the CMU Service shall be made to the person(s) for whose account(s) interests in the Global Note Certificate are credited as being held with the CMU Service at the relevant time.

14 Taxation

- (a) All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and the Coupons by or on behalf of a Relevant Obligor shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, such Relevant Obligor shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders after such withholding or deduction of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note or Coupon:
 - (i) held by or on behalf of a Holder which is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of its having some connection with the jurisdiction by which such taxes, duties, assessments or charges have been imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed other than the mere holding of the Note or Coupon; or
 - (ii) where the relevant Note or Coupon or Note Certificate is presented or surrendered for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the Holder of such Note or Coupon would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting or surrendering such Note or Coupon or Note Certificate for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days.
- (b) If any Relevant Obligor becomes subject at any time to any taxing jurisdiction other than the Tax Jurisdiction(s), references in these Conditions to the Tax Jurisdiction(s) shall be construed as references to the Tax Jurisdiction(s) and/or such other jurisdiction.

15 Events of Default

- (a) **Events of Default relating to Senior Notes:** If any of the following events occurs and is continuing, then the Trustee at its discretion may and, if so requested in writing by Holders of at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Senior Notes or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution, shall (subject to the Trustee having been indemnified and/or provided with security and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction) give written notice to the Relevant Obligor(s) declaring the Senior Notes to be immediately due and payable, whereupon they shall become immediately due and payable at their Early Termination Amount together with accrued interest (if any) without further action or formality:
- (i) *Non-Payment:* the Relevant Obligors fail to pay the principal of, or any interest on, any of the Notes when due and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;
 - (ii) *Breach of Other Obligations:* any Relevant Obligor defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other obligations under or in respect of the Notes, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable, the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and such default remains unremedied for 45 days after written notice has been delivered to the Relevant Obligor(s);
 - (iii) *Insolvency:* any Relevant Obligor or any of the Material Subsidiaries is insolvent or bankrupt or unable to pay its debts, stops or suspends payment of all or a material part of its debts, proposes or makes any agreement for the deferral, rescheduling or other readjustment of all or a material part of its debts, proposes or makes a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of the relevant creditors in respect of any of such debts or a moratorium is agreed or declared in respect of or affecting all or a material part of the debts of any Relevant Obligor or any of the Material Subsidiaries;
 - (iv) *Winding-up:* an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up or dissolution or administration of any Relevant Obligor or any of the Material Subsidiaries, or any Relevant Obligor ceases to carry on all or a material part of its business or operations, except for the purpose of and followed by a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation (a) on terms approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders, or (b) in the case of a Material Subsidiary, whereby the undertaking and assets of the Material Subsidiary are transferred to or otherwise vested in any Relevant Obligor or another of its Subsidiaries;
 - (v) *Illegality:* it is or will become unlawful for any Relevant Obligor to perform or comply with any one or more of its obligations under any of the Notes, Coupons, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable or the Trust Deed; or
 - (vi) *Guarantee not in force:* in the case of Guaranteed Notes, the Guarantee of the Notes or the Deed of Guarantee is not (or is claimed by the Guarantor not to be) in full force and effect.
- (b) **Events of Default relating to Subordinated Notes:** Events of Default relating to Subordinated Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

16 Prescription

Claims for principal in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Bearer Notes are presented for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Coupons are presented for payment within five years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for principal and interest on redemption in respect of Registered Notes shall become void unless the relevant Note Certificates are surrendered for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date.

17 Replacement of Notes and Coupons

If any Note, Note Certificate or Coupon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Bearer Notes, or the Registrar, in the case of Registered Notes (and, if the Notes are then admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent or Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Paying Agent or Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system), subject to all applicable laws and competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Relevant Obligor(s) may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Note Certificates or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

18 Trustee and Agents

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified and relieved from responsibility in certain circumstances and to be paid its costs and expenses in priority to the claims of the Noteholders. In addition, the Trustee is entitled to enter into business transactions with any Relevant Obligor and any entity relating to a Relevant Obligor without accounting for any profit.

In the exercise of its powers and discretions under these Conditions, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable and the Trust Deed, the Trustee will have regard to the interests of the Noteholders as a class and will not be responsible for any consequence for individual Holders of Notes as a result of such Holders being connected in any way with a particular territory or taxing jurisdiction.

In acting under the Agency Agreement and in connection with the Notes and the Coupons, the Agents act solely as agents of the Relevant Obligor(s) and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the Noteholders or Couponholders.

The initial Agents and their initial Specified Offices are listed below. The initial Calculation Agent (if any) is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. The Relevant Obligor(s) reserve the right (with the prior approval of the Trustee) at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint a successor principal paying agent or registrar or Calculation Agent and additional or successor paying agents; **provided, however, that:**

- (i) the Relevant Obligor(s) shall at all times maintain a principal paying agent and a registrar; and
- (ii) if a Calculation Agent is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the Relevant Obligor(s) shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent; and
- (iii) the Relevant Obligor(s) shall at all times maintain a CMU Lodging and Paying Agent in relation to Notes accepted for clearance through the CMU Service; and
- (iv) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Relevant Obligor(s) shall maintain a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.

Notice of any change in any of the Agents or in their Specified Offices shall promptly be given to the Noteholders.

The Trust Deed provides that, in respect of any Tranche of Notes, the Relevant Obligor(s) may enter into a deed with the Alternative Trustee incorporating all the provisions of the Trust Deed (as modified or amended by such deed or the relevant Pricing Supplement) and thereby constituting such Notes. In such event The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as trustee of the Trust Deed shall have no liability or responsibility whatsoever for the appointment of the Alternative Trustee or for any acts, omissions or defaults of any such Alternative Trustee and no fiduciary or agency relationship between any Holder of such Notes and it will be created or implied to be created.

19 Meetings of Noteholders; Modification and Waiver

- (a) **Meetings of Noteholders:** The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider matters relating to the Notes, including the modification of any provision of these Conditions. Any such modification may be made if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a meeting may be convened by any Relevant Obligor or by the Trustee and shall be convened by the Trustee upon the request in writing of Noteholders holding not less than one-tenth of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes. The quorum at any meeting convened to vote on an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more Persons holding or representing one more than half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or, at any adjourned meeting, two or more Persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the principal amount of the Notes held or represented; **provided, however, that** Reserved Matters may only be sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders at which two or more Persons holding or representing not less than three-quarters or, at any adjourned meeting, one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes form a quorum. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed at any such meeting shall be binding on all the Noteholders and Couponholders, whether present or not.

In addition, a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding will take effect as if it were an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

- (b) **Modification and waiver:** The Trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, without the consent of the Noteholders, agree to any modification of these Conditions, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable or the Trust Deed (other than in respect of a Reserved Matter) which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, proper to make if, in the opinion of the Trustee, such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of Noteholders and to any modification of the Notes, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable or the Trust Deed which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error.

In addition, the Trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, without the consent of the Noteholders, authorise or waive any proposed breach or breach of the Notes, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable or the Trust Deed (other than a proposed breach or breach relating to the subject of a Reserved Matter) if, in the opinion of the Trustee, the interests of the Noteholders will not be materially prejudiced thereby.

Unless the Trustee agrees otherwise, any such authorisation, waiver or modification shall be notified to the Noteholders as soon as practicable thereafter.

20 Enforcement

The Trustee may at any time, at its discretion and without notice, institute such proceedings as it thinks fit to enforce its rights under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable in respect of the Notes, but it shall not be bound to do so unless:

- (i) it has been so requested in writing by the Holders of at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or has been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution; and
- (ii) it has been indemnified and/or pre-funded and/or provided with security to its satisfaction.

No Noteholder may proceed directly against any Relevant Obligor unless the Trustee, having become bound to do so, fails to do so within a reasonable time and such failure is continuing.

21 Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders and in accordance with the Trust Deed, create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the Issue Date, first Interest Payment Date and if applicable, and the timing for notification to the NDRC) so as to form a single series with the Notes. The Issuer may from time to time create and issue other series of notes having the benefit of the Trust Deed.

22 Notices

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Notices to the Holders of Bearer Notes shall be valid if published in a leading English language daily newspaper published in Hong Kong or if such publication is not practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Asia. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of first publication (or if required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in all the required newspapers). Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the Holders of Bearer Notes.
- (b) **Registered Notes:** Notices to the Holders of Registered Notes shall be sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to an overseas address) by airmail at their respective addresses on the Register. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of mailing.

So long as the Notes are represented by a Global Note or a Global Note Certificate and such Global Note or Global Note Certificate is held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or the CMU Service or DTC, or any other clearing system, notices to the holders of Notes of that Series may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Conditions. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the day on which the said notice was delivered to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, the CMU Service and/or the alternative clearing system, as the case may be.

23 Currency Indemnity

If any sum due from any Relevant Obligor in respect of the Notes or the Coupons or any order or judgment given or made in relation thereto has to be converted from the currency (the “**first currency**”) in which the same is payable under these Conditions or such order or judgment into another currency (the “**second currency**”) for the purpose of (a) making or filing a claim or proof against such Relevant Obligor, (b) obtaining an order or judgment in any court or other tribunal or (c) enforcing any order or judgment given or made in relation to the Notes, such Relevant Obligor shall indemnify each Noteholder, on the written demand of such Noteholder addressed to such Relevant Obligor and delivered to such Relevant Obligor or to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent, against any loss suffered as a result of any discrepancy between (i) the rate of exchange used for such purpose to convert the sum in question from the first currency into the second currency and (ii) the rate or rates of exchange at which such Noteholder may in the ordinary course of business purchase the first currency with the second currency upon receipt of a sum paid to it in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any such order, judgment, claim or proof.

This indemnity constitutes a separate and independent obligation of each Relevant Obligor and shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action.

24 Rounding

For the purposes of any calculations referred to in these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement), (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded up to 0.00001 per cent.), (b) all United States dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one half cent being rounded up), (c) all Japanese Yen amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded downwards to the next lower whole Japanese Yen amount, and (d) all amounts denominated in any other currency used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in such currency, with 0.005 being rounded upwards.

25 Governing Law and Jurisdiction

- (a) **Governing law:** The Notes, the Trust Deed, the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes, the Trust Deed and the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable are governed by English law except that subordination provisions relating to Subordinated Notes in the Trust Deed and the Deed of Guarantee, as applicable, are governed by the laws of the People's Republic of China or such law as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and provisions in the applicable Pricing Supplement are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with such law as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- (b) **Jurisdiction:** The Relevant Obligor(s) have in the Trust Deed and (in the case of any Guaranteed Notes) the Guarantor has in the Deed of Guarantee (i) agreed for the benefit of the Trustee and the Noteholders that the courts of Hong Kong shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute (a "**Dispute**") arising out of or in connection with the Notes (including any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with the Notes); (ii) agreed that those courts are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that it will not argue that any other courts are more appropriate or convenient; and (iii) designated a person in Hong Kong to accept service of any process on its behalf.
- (c) **Waiver of immunity:** To the extent that any Relevant Obligor may in any jurisdiction claim for itself or its assets or revenues immunity from suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid of execution, before judgment or otherwise) or other legal process and to the extent that such immunity (whether or not claimed) may be attributed in any such jurisdiction to such Relevant Obligor or its assets or revenues, such Relevant Obligor agrees not to claim and irrevocably waives such immunity to the full extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction.
- (d) **Consent to enforcement, etc:** Each Relevant Obligor irrevocably and generally consents in respect of any proceedings anywhere to the giving of any relief or the issue and service on it of any process in connection with those proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any assets whatsoever (irrespective of their use or intended use) of any order or judgment which may be made or given in those proceedings.

FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

The Pricing Supplement in respect of each Series of Notes will be substantially in the following form, duly supplemented (if necessary), amended (if necessary) and completed to reflect the particular terms of the relevant Notes and their issue.

Pricing Supplement dated [●]

[Bank of China Limited/[specify Branch Issuer]]/[specify Subsidiary Issuer]

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Series] [Title of Notes]
under the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme

[guaranteed by Bank of China Limited [, [specify Branch]]]

[MiFID II product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MIFIR product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook, and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**UK MiFIR**”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[PRIIPs Regulation/[Prospectus Regulation/] Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPs Regulation – Prohibition of sales to UK retail investors – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (“**UK**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) to implement Directive (EU)

2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA[●]/[; or] [(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA]. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.]

[This document is for distribution to professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”)) (“**Professional Investors**”) only.]

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not reviewed the contents of this document, other than to ensure that the prescribed form disclaimer and responsibility statements, and a statement limiting distribution of this document to Professional Investors only have been reproduced in this document. Listing of the Programme and the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the commercial merits or credit quality of the Programme, the Notes, the Issuer[, the Guarantor] or quality of disclosure in this document. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take no responsibility for the contents of this document, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this document.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Issuer [and the Guarantor] confirm[s] that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer [and the Guarantor] confirm[s] that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

This document, together with the Offering Circular, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer [and the Guarantor]. The Issuer [and the Guarantor each] accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.]

[Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification – Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of Singapore) (the “**SFA**”), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA) that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and “Excluded Investment Products” (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).]

The document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated 12 April 2021. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular [and the supplemental Offering Circular dated [date]].

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an Offering Circular with an earlier date.]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated 12 April 2021. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated 12 April 2021 [and the supplemental Offering Circular dated [●]], save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Offering Circular dated 12 April 2021 and are attached hereto.]

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote guidance for completing the Pricing Supplement.]

- 1 [(i)] Issuer: [Bank of China Limited/[*specify Branch Issuer*]]/[specify Subsidiary Issuer]
- [(ii)] Guarantor: Bank of China Limited[, [*specify*] Branch]]
- 2 [(i)] Series Number: [●]
- [(ii)] Tranche Number: [●]
- (If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible.)*
- 3 Specified Currency or Currencies: [●]
- 4 Aggregate Nominal Amount: [●]
- [(i)] Series: [●]
- [(ii)] Tranche: [●]]
- 5 (i) Issue Price: [●]% of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [*insert date*] (*in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable*)]
- (ii) Net Proceeds: [●] [(Required only for listed issues)]
- 6 (i) Specified Denominations^{1,2}: : [●]
- (ii) Calculation Amount: [●]
- 7 (i) Issue Date: [●]
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [*Specify*/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
- 8 [(i)] Status of the Notes: [Senior/Subordinated]
- [(ii)] Status of the Guarantee of the Notes: [*Specify in the case of Subordinated Guaranteed Notes*]]

¹ Notes (including Notes denominated in sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the United Kingdom or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA and which have a maturity of less than one year and must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies).

² If the specified denomination is expressed to be €100,000 or its equivalent and multiples of a lower principal amount (for example €1,000), insert the additional wording as follows: 100,000 and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]. In relation to any issue of Notes which are a “Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes” in circumstances other than “in the limited circumstances specified in the Global Notes”, such Notes may only be issued in denominations equal to, or greater than, €100,000 (or equivalent) and multiples thereof.

- 9 Maturity Date: *[Specify date or (for Floating Rate Notes) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year]*³
- [If the Maturity Date is less than one year from the Issue Date and either (a) the issue proceeds are received by the Issuer in the United Kingdom, or (b) the activity of issuing the Notes is carried on from an establishment maintained by the Issuer in the United Kingdom, (i) the Notes must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and be sold only to “professional investors” or (ii) another applicable exemption from section 19 of the FSMA must be available.]*
- 10 Interest Basis: % Fixed Rate
- [Specify reference rate]* +/- % Floating Rate
- Zero Coupon
- Other (*Specify*)
- (further particulars specified below)
- 11 Redemption/Payment Basis: Redemption at par
- Dual Currency
- Partly Paid
- Instalment
- Other (*Specify*)
- 12 Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: *[Specify details of any provision for convertibility of Notes into another interest or redemption/payment basis]*
- Not applicable
- 13 Put/Call Options: Investor Put
- Issuer Call
- [Change of Control Put] (only applicable to Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer)
- ((further particulars specified below))

³ Note that for Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification it will be necessary to use the second option here.

- 14 Listing: [Hong Kong/Other (*specify*)/None] (For Notes to be listed on the [Hong Kong Stock Exchange], insert the expected effective listing date of the Notes)
- 15 [(i)] [Date of [Board] approval for issuance of Notes [and the Guarantee of the Notes] [respectively]] obtained: [Board] approval: [●] [and [●], respectively]] (*N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes*)
- [(ii)] [Date regulatory approval(s) for issuance of Notes obtained] [describe approval obtained] from [identify relevant regulator] dated [●]
- 16 Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

- 17 **Fixed Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: [●]% per annum payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly/other (*specify*)] in arrear]
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [●] in each year [adjusted in accordance with [*specify Business Day Convention and any applicable Business Centre(s) for the definition of "Business Day"*]/not adjusted]
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]: [●] per Calculation Amount⁴
- (iv) Broken Amount(s): [●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]
- (v) Day Count Fraction: [30/360/Actual/Actual (ICMA/ISDA)/other]
- (vi) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [Not Applicable/*give details*]
- 18 **Floating Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
- (i) Interest Period(s): [[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (v) below is specified to be Not Applicable]]

⁴ For Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification the following alternative wording is appropriate: "Each Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY0.01, CNY0.005 for the case of Renminbi denominated Fixed Rate Notes to the nearest HK\$0.01, HK\$0.005 for the case of Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes, being rounded upwards.

- (ii) Specified Period: [●]
- (Specified Period and Specified Interest Payment Dates are alternatives. A Specified Period, rather than Specified Interest Payment Dates, will only be relevant if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention. Otherwise, insert “Not Applicable”)*
- (iii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (v) below is specified to be Not Applicable]]
- (Specified Period and Specified Interest Payment Dates are alternatives. If the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention, insert “Not Applicable”)*
- (iv) First Interest Payment Date: [●]
- (v) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (*give details*)] [Not Applicable]
- (vi) Additional Business Centre(s): [Not Applicable/*give details*]
- (vii) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/other (*give details*)]
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s) (if not the [Principal Paying Agent]): [[*Name*] shall be the Calculation Agent (*no need to specify if the Principal Paying Agent is to perform this function*)]
- (ix) Screen Rate Determination:
- Reference Rate: [*For example, LIBOR or EURIBOR*]
 - Interest Determination Date(s): [●]
 - Relevant Screen Page: [*For example, Reuters LIBOR 01/EURIBOR 01*]
 - Relevant Time: [*For example, 11.00 a.m. London time/Brussels time*]
 - Relevant Financial Centre: [*For example, London/Euro-zone (where Euro-zone means the region comprised of the countries whose lawful currency is the euro)*]

(x)	ISDA Determination:	
	• Floating Rate Option:	[●]
	• Designated Maturity:	[●]
	• Reset Date:	[●]
(xi)	Margin(s):	[+/-][●]% per annum
(xii)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●]% per annum
(xiii)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●]% per annum
(xiv)	Day Count Fraction:	[●]
(xv)	Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:	[●]
19	Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i)	[Amortisation/Accrual] Yield:	[●]% per annum
(ii)	[Reference Price:	[●]]
(iii)	[Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts:	[[30/360] [Actual/360] [Actual/365]] [<i>specify other</i>]]
(iv)	Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:	[<i>Consider whether it is necessary to specify a Day Count Fraction for the purposes of Condition 11(f)</i>]
20	Dual Currency Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i)	Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange:	[<i>give details</i>]
(ii)	Calculation Agent, if any, responsible for calculating the principal and/or interest due:	[●]
(iii)	Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange impossible or impracticable:	[●]
(iv)	Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable:	[●]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 21 **Call Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [●] per Calculation Amount
 - (iii) If redeemable in part:
 - (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [●] per Calculation Amount
 - (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: [●] per Calculation Amount
 - (iv) Notice period: [●]

- 22 **Put Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [●] per Calculation Amount
 - (iii) Notice period: [●]

- 23 **Change of Control Put** [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(only applicable to Notes issued by a Subsidiary Issuer)*

- 24 **Final Redemption Amount of each Note** [●] per Calculation Amount

- 25 **Early Redemption Amount** [Not Applicable]

Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons, change of control or an event of default or other early redemption and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions):

(If each of the Early Redemption Amount (Tax), Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control) and the Early Termination Amount are the principal amount of the Notes/specify the Early Redemption Amount (Tax), Early Redemption Amount (Change of Control) and/or the Early Termination Amount if different from the principal amount of the Notes)]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- 26 Form of Notes: Bearer Notes:
- [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]
- [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice]⁵
- [Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]⁵
- Registered Notes:**
- [Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate]
- [Other (as applicable): [●]]
- 27 Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: [Not Applicable/give details.]
- Note that this paragraph relates to the date and place of payment, and not interest period end dates, to which sub paragraph 18(vi) relates]*
- 28 Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature): [Yes/No. If yes, give details]
- 29 Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made [and consequences (if any) of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment]: [Not Applicable/give details]
- 30 Details relating to Instalment Notes: amount of each instalment, date on which each payment is to be made: [Not Applicable/give details]
- 31 Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions: [Not Applicable/The provisions annexed to this Pricing Supplement apply]

⁵ if the Specified Denominations of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including €199,000", the Temporary/Permanent Global Note shall not be exchangeable on [●] days notice.

- 32 Consolidation provisions: [The provisions in Condition 21 (*Further Issues*)]
[annexed to this Pricing Supplement] apply
- 33 Any applicable currency disruption/fallback provisions: [Not Applicable/*give details*]
- 34 Other terms or special conditions: [Not Applicable/*give details*]

[*Insert provisions for Subordinated Notes*]
- 35 NDRC Post-Issue Filing [Applicable/Not Applicable]

DISTRIBUTION

- 36 (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/*give names*]

(ii) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/*give name*]
- 37 If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: [Not Applicable/*give name and address*]
- 38 [Total commission and concession: [●]% of the Aggregate Nominal Amount]
- 39 U.S. Selling Restrictions: [Reg. S Category [1/2/3]]/[Rule 144A];

(In the case of Bearer Notes) – [C RULES/D RULES/TEFRA Not Applicable]

(In the case of Registered Notes) – TEFRA Not Applicable
- 40 Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If the Notes clearly do not constitute “packaged” products or the Notes do constitute “packaged” products and a key information document will be prepared in the EEA, “Not Applicable” should be specified. If the Notes may constitute “packaged” products and no key information document will be prepared, “Applicable” should be specified.)
- 41 Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If the Notes clearly do not constitute “packaged” products or the Notes do constitute “packaged” products and a key information document will be prepared in the UK, “Not Applicable” should be specified. If the Notes may constitute “packaged” products and no key information document will be prepared, “Applicable” should be specified.)
- 42 Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/*give details*]

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- 43 ISIN Code: [●]
- 44 Common Code: [●]
- 45 Legal Entity Identifier: [●]
- 46 CUSIP: [●]
- 47 CMU Instrument Number: [●]
- 48 Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and the CMU Service and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- 49 Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment
- 50 Trustee: [The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch]
- 51 Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give details]
- 52 Alternative Trustee (if any): [Not Applicable/give details]

GENERAL

- 53 The aggregate principal amount of Notes issued has been translated into United States dollars at the rate of [●], producing a sum of (for Notes not denominated in United States dollars): [Not Applicable/U.S.\$]
- 54 [Ratings: The Notes to be issued have been rated:
[Moody's: [●]]; [and]
[Fitch: [●]]; [and]
(each a "**Rating Agency**").
If any Rating Agency shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, the Issuer [and the Guarantor] shall select and substitute them with [●] or [●] and its successors.]

[USE OF PROCEEDS

Give details if different from the "Use of Proceeds" section in the Offering Circular.]

[STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of the Notes, [*name(s) of Stabilisation Manager(s)*] (or persons acting on behalf of [*name(s) of Stabilisation Manager(s)*]) (the "**Stabilisation Manager[s]**") may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period after the Issue Date. However, there is no obligation on such Stabilisation Manager[s] to do this. Such stabilisation, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, and must be brought to an end after a limited period. Such stabilisation shall be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and rules.]

PURPOSE OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required for issue and admission to trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange of the Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme of [Bank of China Limited/the Issuer].

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer [and the Guarantor each] accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.

[The Issuer acknowledges that it will be bound by the provisions of the Trust Deed.]

Signed on behalf of
[Bank of China Limited/
[specify branch]]/[specify subsidiary]

[Signed on behalf of
Bank of China Limited [specify] Branch]

By:

By:

Duly authorised

Duly authorised

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

Clearing System Accountholders

In relation to any Series of Notes represented by a Global Note, references in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to “Noteholder” are references to the bearer of the relevant Global Note which, for so long as the Global Note is held by a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and/or a sub-custodian for the CMU Service, will be that depository, common depository or, as the case may be, sub-custodian.

In relation to any Series of Notes represented by one or more Global Note Certificates, references in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to “Noteholder” are references to the person in whose name the relevant Global Note Certificate is for the time being registered in the Register which (a) in the case of a Restricted Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of DTC will be Cede & Co. (or such other entity as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) as nominee for DTC and (b) in the case of any Unrestricted Global Note Certificate which is held by or on behalf of a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system, will be that depository or common depository or a nominee for that depository or common depository.

Each of the persons shown in the records of DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system as being entitled to an interest in a Global Note or a Global Note Certificate (each an “**Accountholder**”) must look solely to DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other relevant clearing system (as the case may be) for such Accountholder’s share of each payment made by each Relevant Obligor to the holder of such Global Note or Global Note Certificate and in relation to all other rights arising under such Global Note or Global Note Certificate. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Accountholders may exercise any rights arising under a Global Note or Global Note Certificate will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and any other relevant clearing system from time to time. For so long as the relevant Notes are represented by a Global Note or Global Note Certificate, Accountholders shall have no claim directly against any Relevant Obligor in respect of payments due under the Notes and such obligations of each Relevant Obligor will be discharged by payment to the holder of such Global Note or Global Note Certificate.

If a Global Note or a Global Registered Note is lodged with a sub-custodian for or registered with the CMU Service, the person(s) for whose account(s) interests in such Global Note or Global Registered Note are credited as being held with the CMU Service in accordance with the CMU Rules. Each of the persons shown in the records of the CMU Service, as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note or Global Registered Note must look solely to the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent for his share of each payment so made by each Relevant Obligor in respect of such Global Note or Global Registered Note.

Transfers of Interests in Global Notes and Global Note Certificates

Transfers of interests in Global Notes and Global Note Certificates within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system will be in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures. None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Trustee, the Registrar, the Dealers or the Agents will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of any DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system or any of their respective participants relating to payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a Global Note or Global Note Certificate or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of the records of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system or the records of their respective participants relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The laws of some states of the United States require that certain persons receive individual certificates in respect of their holdings of Notes. Consequently, the ability to transfer interests in a Global Note Certificate to such persons will be limited. Because clearing systems only act on behalf of participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a person having an interest in a Global Note Certificate to pledge such interest to persons or entities which do not participate in the relevant clearing systems, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of an Individual Note Certificate representing such interest.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under “*Transfer Restrictions*”, transfers between DTC participants, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders, on the other will be effected by the relevant clearing systems in accordance with their respective rules and through action taken by the DTC Custodian, the Registrar and the Principal Paying Agent.

On or after the issue date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Transfers between DTC participants, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders, on the other will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Global Note Certificates will be effected through the Principal Paying Agent, the DTC Custodian, the relevant Registrar and any applicable Transfer Agent receiving instructions (and where appropriate certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. Transfers will be effected on the later of (i) three business days after the trade date for the disposal of the interest in the relevant Global Note Certificate resulting in such transfer and (ii) two business days after receipt by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, of the necessary certification or information to effect such transfer. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately. The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment between Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg account holders or between DTC participants are not affected.

For a further description of restrictions on the transfer of Notes, see “*Subscription and Sale*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Upon the issue of a Restricted Global Note Certificate to be held by or on behalf of DTC, DTC or the DTC Custodian will credit the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Global Note Certificate to the account of DTC participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in such Global Note Certificate will be held through participants of DTC, including the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Ownership of beneficial interests in such Global Note Certificate will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee. DTC has advised each Relevant Obligor that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Registered Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of DTC (including, without limitation, the presentation of such Global Note Certificates for exchange as described above) only at the direction of one or more participants in whose account with DTC interests in such Global Note Certificate are credited, and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate nominal amount of such Global Note Certificate as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. However, in certain circumstances, DTC will exchange the relevant Global Note Certificate for Individual Note Certificates (which will bear the relevant legends set out in “*Transfer Restrictions*”).

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Global Note Certificates among participants and account holders of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Trustee, the Registrar, the Dealer or the Agents will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective direct or indirect participants or account holders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their respective operations.

While a Global Note Certificate is lodged with DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any relevant clearing system, Individual Note Certificates for the relevant Series of Notes will not be eligible for clearing and settlement through such clearing systems.

Conditions applicable to Global Notes

Each Global Note and Global Note Certificate will contain provisions which modify the Conditions as they apply to the Global Note or Global Note Certificate. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

Payments: All payments in respect of the Global Note or Global Note Certificate which, according to the Conditions, require presentation and/or surrender of a Note, Note Certificate or Coupon will be made against presentation and (in the case of payment of principal in full with all interest accrued thereon) surrender of the Global Note or Global Note Certificate to or to the order of any Paying Agent and will be effective to satisfy and discharge the corresponding liabilities of the Relevant Obligor in respect of the Notes. On each occasion on which a payment of principal or interest is made in respect of the Global Note, the relevant Issuer shall procure that the payment is noted in a schedule thereto.

Payment Business Day: in the case of a Global Note or a Global Note Certificate, shall be: if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or, if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre.

Payment Record Date: Each payment in respect of a Global Note Certificate will be made to the person shown as the holder in the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment (the “**Record Date**”) where “Clearing System Business Day” a weekday (Monday to Friday, inclusive) except 25 December and 1 January.

Exercise of put option: In order to exercise the option contained in Condition 11(e) (*Redemption for Change of Control*) or Condition 11(f) (*Redemption of the Senior Notes or the Dated Subordinated Notes at the option of the Noteholders*) the bearer of a Permanent Global Note or the holder of a Global Note Certificate must, within the period specified in the Conditions for the deposit of the relevant Note and put notice, give written notice of such exercise to the Principal Paying Agent specifying the principal amount of Notes in respect of which such option is being exercised. Any such notice will be irrevocable and may not be withdrawn.

Partial exercise of call option: In connection with an exercise of the option contained in Condition 11(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) in relation to some only of the Notes, the Permanent Global Note or Global Note Certificate may be redeemed in part in the principal amount specified by the relevant Issuer in accordance with the Conditions to be redeemed will not be selected as provided in the Conditions but in accordance with the rules and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or the CMU Service (as the case may be) (to be reflected in the records of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or the CMU Service (as the case may be) as either a pool factor or a reduction in principal amount, at their discretion).

Notices: Notwithstanding Condition 22 (*Notices*), while all the Notes are represented by a Permanent Global Note (or by a Permanent Global Note and/or a Temporary Global Note) or a Global Note Certificate and the Permanent Global Note is (or the Permanent Global Note and/or the Temporary Global Note are), or the Global Note Certificate is, registered in the name of DTC’s nominee or deposited with a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or held on behalf of the CMU Service and/or any other relevant clearing system, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or the CMU Service and/or any other relevant clearing system and, in any case, such notices shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*) on the date of delivery to DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or the CMU Service and/or any other relevant clearing system.

CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth the Group's audited consolidated debt and capitalisation as at 31 December 2020. Please read this table in conjunction with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the accompanying notes which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular.

	As at 31 December 2020
	<i>(Audited)</i> <i>(RMB million)</i>
Debt⁽¹⁾	
Bonds issued	1,244,403
Other borrowings	26,034
	1,270,437
Equity	
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank	
Share capital	294,388
Other equity instruments	277,490
Capital reserve	135,973
Treasury shares	(8)
Other comprehensive income	4,309
Statutory reserves	193,438
General and regulatory reserves	267,981
Undistributed profits	864,848
	2,038,419
Non-controlling interests	124,418
	2,162,837
Total equity and liabilities	24,402,659

Note:

(1) In addition, as at 31 December 2020, the Group had borrowings from central banks, deposits and money market deposits from customers and other banks, certificates of deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, credit commitments, acceptances, issued letters of guarantee and letters of credit, financial lease commitments and other commitments and contingencies, including outstanding litigation, that arise from its ordinary course of business.

As at 31 December 2020, the total authorised share capital of the Bank was RMB294,387,791,241 divided into 294,387,791,241 ordinary shares of RMB1.00 par value each, all of which had been issued and were fully paid-up, including 210,765,514,846 A Shares and 83,622,276,395 H Shares.

From time to time, the Bank and/or its various offshore branches may issue debt or other regulatory capital securities in various currencies and tenor depending on market conditions.

Except as disclosed in this Offering Circular, there has been no material adverse change in the capitalisation and indebtedness of the Group since 31 December 2020.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK

Overview

The Group is one of the largest state-owned commercial banks in the PRC, which owns a comprehensive financial service platform. Besides the commercial banking business which includes corporate banking, personal banking and financial market business, the Group also operates an investment banking business through BOC International Holdings Limited (“**BOC International**”) and BOC International (China) Company Limited (“**BOCI China**”), an insurance business through Bank of China Group Insurance Company Limited (“**BOCG Insurance**”), BOC Group Life Assurance Company Limited (“**BOC Life**”) and Bank of China Insurance Company Limited (“**BOC Insurance**”), a fund management business through Bank of China Investment Management Co., Ltd. (“**BOCIM**”), direct investment and investment management business through the Bank of China Group Investment Limited (“**BOCG Investment**”), an asset management business through BOC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. (“**BOC Wealth Management**”), a financial leasing, transfer and receiving of financial leasing assets business through BOC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“**BOCL**”), and debt-for-equity conversion and related business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC Financial Asset Investment Co., Ltd. (“**BOC Asset Investment**”). In 2006, after successfully acquiring Singapore Aircraft Leasing Enterprise, a leading company in such business in Asia, the Group changed the acquired company’s name to BOC Aviation Pte. Ltd. and became the first Chinese bank to enter the global aircraft leasing business. In connection with the global offering and the listing of its shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, on 12 May 2016, BOC Aviation Pte. Ltd. was converted to a public company limited by shares and the name was changed to BOC Aviation Limited (“**BOC Aviation**”), which took effect on 19 May 2016. The combination of these businesses has created a universal banking platform that provides the Bank with the ability to offer a broad range of financial products and services and enables it to establish stronger relationships with strategically targeted customers and strengthen customer loyalty.

Established in 1912, the Bank is one of the best-known commercial banks in the PRC. During its more than 100 years of history, the Bank has built one of the most recognised brand names in the PRC through its contributions to the evolution of the PRC commercial banking industry. The Bank has many significant achievements in the PRC commercial banking sector. For example, in 1929, the Bank was the first PRC commercial bank to establish a foreign branch with the opening of its London branch. In addition, in 1985, the Bank offered the first bank card in the PRC. In 1994 and 1995, the Bank’s Hong Kong subsidiary and Macau branch became bank note issuing banks in Hong Kong and Macau, respectively. Furthermore, in 1998, the Bank arranged the first U.S. dollar-denominated syndicated loan for a PRC bank as the lead manager and agent. In 2002, BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange after a special restructuring of 12 banks in Hong Kong. The Bank was the sponsor of the 2008 Olympic Games held in Beijing and is the official commercial banking partner of the 2022 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The Bank was converted into a joint stock company in the PRC in 2004. In 2006, the Bank became listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The Bank celebrated its 100th year anniversary in 2012.

On 4 November 2011, the Bank was included by the Financial Stability Board, an international organisation for financial supervision and consultation, in the list of the 29 global systemically important financial institutions, among which the Bank was the only bank from China and emerging economy countries and regions. From 2011 to 2020, the Bank was listed and designated each year as a global systemically important financial institution, making it the sole financial institution from emerging economies to be listed and designated as such for ten consecutive years.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group’s NPLs totalled RMB207.273 billion, representing an increase of RMB29.038 billion compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.46 per cent., up by 0.09 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The Group’s allowance for loan impairment losses on loans and advances amounted to RMB368.619 billion, an increase of RMB42.696 billion compared with the prior year-end. The coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 177.84 per cent. The NPLs of the Bank’s institutions in the Chinese mainland totalled RMB189.985 billion, an increase of RMB20.034 billion compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of the Bank’s institutions in the Chinese mainland was 1.65 per cent., maintaining a similar level as compared with the prior year-end. The Group’s outstanding special-mention loans stood at RMB264.594 billion, a decrease of RMB24.720 billion compared with the prior year-end, accounting for 1.87 per cent. of total loans and advances, down by 0.35 percentage point from 31 December 2019.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recorded a profit for the year of RMB205.1 billion, an increase of 1.59 per cent. compared with the year ended 31 December 2019. It realised a profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank of RMB192.9 billion, an increase of 2.92 per cent. compared with the year ended 31 December 2019.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's total loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB14,216.477 billion, an increase of RMB1,147.692 billion or 8.78 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. Specifically, the Group's RMB loans and advances to customers totalled RMB11,338.990 billion, an increase of RMB1,189.645 billion or 11.72 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, while its foreign currency loans amounted to USD441.001 billion, an increase of USD22.515 billion or 5.38 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio stood at 11.28 per cent., 13.19 per cent. and 16.22 per cent., respectively, calculated according to the advanced approach under the CBIRC Capital Regulations.

The Bank's Strengths

The Bank's principal strengths include:

Well-Recognised Brand Name

The Bank is one of the most well-known commercial banks in the PRC. In the Bank's over 100 years history, the Bank has successfully built one of the most recognised brand names in the PRC through its contributions to the evolution of the PRC commercial banking industry.

Largest and Rationally Distributed Overseas Network Complementing an Extensive Domestic Network

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had a total of 11,550 institutions worldwide, including 10,991 institutions in the Chinese Mainland and 559 institutions in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions. Its commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland comprised 10,487 institutions, including 38 tier-1 and direct branches, 370 tier-2 branches and 10,078 outlets.

The Bank's extensive domestic and overseas network enables it to structure and deliver products and services to serve its customers on a global basis and allows it to capture the business opportunities arising from the increasing integration of the PRC into the global economy.

Solid Customer Base and Strong Presence in Attractive Customer Segments

In the PRC, foreign exchange services tend to be utilised by large corporate customers and affluent individuals. Capitalising on the Bank's position as one of the most experienced foreign exchange banks in the PRC and its extensive global network, the Bank has established and continued to maintain strong relationships with leading domestic and international corporations and financial institutions. The Bank also has a strong presence in the retail customer segment.

Universal Banking Platform

In addition to commercial banking, the Bank provides investment banking, insurance and other services through the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, BOC Wealth Management, BOC Asset Investment, BOC International, BOCG Insurance, BOC Insurance, BOCG Investment and BOC Aviation and through the Bank's subsidiaries such as BOCL, BOC Life and BOCIM.

The Bank fully utilises the advantages in its diversified business platform and its subsidiaries embrace the Group's overall strategy to focus on their specialised business areas, establish business linkage, promote cross-selling and product innovation to enhance the synergy across the Group and provide comprehensive and quality financial services to the customers.

Leader in Non-Interest Income and Treasury Businesses with Strong Product Innovation Capabilities

The Bank believes its diversified products and innovation capabilities have enabled it to generate a higher level of non-interest income, thus reducing its reliance on its traditional lending business. The Group's operating income comprises net interest income and non-interest income. In recent years, the Bank has further built upon its strengths in the trade finance business and co-ordinated the development of traditional businesses such as international settlement and issuance of letters of guarantee, and emerging businesses, such as cross-border Renminbi business and supply chain financing. The Bank has also experienced a steady growth in revenue from the letter of credit, letters of guarantee, factoring and trade finance-related businesses. In addition, the accelerated development of the domestic settlement business has promoted the income growth of settlement and clearing businesses. The Bank has also further developed its insurance agency and pension businesses, which resulted in a substantial increase in income related to agency commission fees. For clearing services, the Bank continuously improved its cross-border Renminbi clearing capabilities and further consolidated its position at the leading edge of international payments. After holding an opening ceremony on 17 April 2019, the Bank's Tokyo Branch formally commenced business as the Renminbi clearing bank in Japan. The Bank also received authorisation to serve as the Renminbi clearing bank in the Philippines, which means that it now accounts for 13 of the world's 27 authorised Renminbi clearing banks and continues to lead its peers. It also ranked first in terms of the number of the Cross-border Inter-bank Payment System (the "CIPS") indirect participants. In 2020, the Group's cross-border RMB clearing transactions totalled RMB471 trillion, up by more than 8 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year, maintaining first place in global markets. The Bank's global markets department offers a broad range of treasury products and services for different customer groups, as well as conducts settlement and related quotation, and 24-hour daily treasury activities through its five trading centres located in Hong Kong, London, New York, Beijing and Shanghai.

The Bank believes its ability to offer innovative financial solutions to its customers, which provides it with a competitive advantage over other PRC commercial banks.

Experienced Senior Management Team

The Bank's senior management team has extensive experience in the banking and financial services. The Bank's Chairman, Mr. Liu Liange, has served as Chairman of the board of directors of the Bank (the "Board of Directors") since July 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors from October 2018 to July 2019 and President of the Bank from August 2018 to June 2019. Mr. Liu served as Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China from July 2015 to June 2018. Mr. Liu served as Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China from March 2007 to February 2015. He also served as Director of the African Export-Import Bank from September 2007 to February 2015, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sino-Italian Mandarin Capital Partners from March 2009 to June 2015, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Regional Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (Asia) from March 2014 to May 2015. Mr. Liu worked in PBOC for many years, successively serving as Deputy Director – General of the International Department of PBOC, President of the Fuzhou Central Sub-branch of PBOC and Director of the Fujian Branch of SAFE, Director General of the Anti-Money Laundering Bureau (the Security Bureau) of PBOC. Mr. Liu has been serving as President of Shanghai RMB Trading Unit since October 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from December 2018 to July 2019 and has been serving as Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since July 2019.

Principal Business Activities

The Group's principal lines of business consist of commercial banking, investment banking and insurance. The following table sets forth the profit before income tax by the Group's principal lines of business for the periods indicated:

Profit before Income Tax by Business Lines

	For the year ended 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount	Amount	per cent. of total Amount
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Corporate banking business . . .	74,404	30.20	72,872	29.07	63,507	27.66
Personal banking business . . .	113,601	46.11	93,087	37.14	93,360	40.65
Treasury operations	42,218	17.14	69,611	27.77	58,658	25.54
Investment banking and insurance	5,032	2.04	3,788	1.51	3,326	1.45
Others and elimination	11,123	4.51	11,287	4.51	10,792	4.70
Total	<u>246,378</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>250,645</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>229,643</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The Group conducts its business activities in the Chinese Mainland as well as 61 countries and regions. The following table sets forth a geographical breakdown of the profit before income tax of the Group for the periods indicated:

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(RMB million)</i>		
Chinese Mainland	188,740	178,338	162,224
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	50,250	56,843	51,004
Other countries and regions	7,388	15,765	17,302
Elimination	—	(301)	(887)
Total	<u>246,378</u>	<u>250,645</u>	<u>229,643</u>

Commercial Banking in the Chinese Mainland

Focused on the three main tasks of serving the real economy, preventing financial risks, and deepening financial reform, the Bank adhered to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability and strengthened the implementation of its development strategies, thus achieving moderate growth across all businesses and the overall operating profit maintained its steady progress.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the commercial banking business in the Chinese Mainland achieved an operating income of RMB429.033 billion, an increase in RMB14.870 billion or 3.59 per cent. compared with the year ended 31 December 2019.

Corporate Banking

The Bank accelerated the transformation of its corporate banking business. It further consolidated its corporate customer base, continuously optimised its customer and business structure and endeavoured to improve its global comprehensive service capabilities for corporate banking customers, thus achieving high-quality development in its corporate banking business.

In 2020, the Bank's corporate banking business in the Chinese Mainland realised an operating income of RMB186.956 billion, a decrease of RMB0.910 billion or 0.48 per cent. year-on-year.

Corporate Deposits

The Bank achieved stable growth in corporate deposits by seizing business opportunities arising from key industries and regions and improving its service capabilities for key projects. It accelerated the upgrading of product functions, enhanced the role of settlement, cash management and other products in driving deposit-taking, and improved its liability structure. It upgraded service co-ordinately of both large customers and long-tail customers by improving multi-layered management. The Bank also managed to attract more administrative institution customers by closely cooperating with local governments at various levels as well as institutions engaged in education and public health, thus building a more solid foundation of deposits from such customers. In addition, the Bank enhanced the service functions of its outlets so as to improve their customer service capabilities.

As at 31 December 2020, RMB corporate deposits of the Bank in the Chinese Mainland totalled RMB6,453.523 billion, an increase of RMB426,447 billion or 7.08 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's foreign currency corporate deposits amounted to USD85.977 billion, a decrease of USD7.879 billion or 10.09 per cent. compared with the prior year-end.

Corporate Loans

The Bank continued to step up efforts in serving the real economy, and actively supported key areas such as new infrastructure, new urbanisation initiatives and major projects, thereby assisting in the transformation and upgrading of the domestic economy. It provided stronger support for the improvement of weaknesses in infrastructures, the high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, modern service industry and technologically innovative enterprises, as well as improving services for private enterprises, foreign investors and foreign trade. The Bank focused on supporting strategic regions such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, the Yangtze River Delta and the Hainan Pilot Free Trade Zone. It also proactively pushed forward work in key sectors such as serving social welfare and people's livelihood, poverty alleviation, green finance, pensions, the Olympic Winter Games and winter sports.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's RMB corporate loans in the Chinese Mainland totalled RMB6,266.331 billion, an increase of RMB675.103 billion or 12.07 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's foreign currency corporate loans totalled USD39.173 billion, an increase of USD1.980 billion or 5.32 per cent. compared with the prior year-end.

Financial Institutions Business

The Bank continued its wide-ranging cooperation with various global financial institutions including domestic banks, overseas correspondent banks, non-bank financial institutions and multilateral financial institutions. It built its integrated financial service platform and maintained its market leadership in terms of customer coverage. The Bank has established correspondent relationships with over 1,400 institutions and opened 1,485 cross-border RMB clearing accounts for correspondent banks from 116 countries and regions, thus carving out a leading position among domestic banks. It also promoted the CIPS and signed cooperation agreements for the CIPS indirect participants from 359 domestic and overseas financial institutions, seizing the largest market share among its peers. The Bank was among the top players in custodian services for Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors, as well as in agency services for overseas central banks and other sovereign institutions, both in terms of customer base and business size. It actively participated in the comprehensive promotion of the "full circulation" of H Shares, and jointly launched the "Shanghai-Macau Gold Road" project with the Shanghai Gold Exchange, thus enhancing the co-brand image of financial factors market. It strengthened

cooperation with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (“**AIIB**”), New Development Bank and Silk Road Fund. It successfully issued AIIB’s first panda bond as the lead underwriter, as well as the New Development Bank’s Coronavirus Combating Panda Bond and first overseas USD-denominated bond as a joint lead underwriter.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had the largest market share in foreign currency deposits from financial institutions and had further increased its market share in terms of the number of existing third-party custody customers.

Transaction Banking Business

Positively adapting to the trends of FinTech innovation and integrated customer financial needs, the Bank vigorously developed its transaction banking business and delivered more financial support to COVID-19 pandemic control and the resumption of work and production. It fully implemented the requirements of stabilising foreign trade, releasing several measures for supporting stabilisation of foreign trade during the COVID-19 pandemic control, providing more financing support and lowering fees for foreign trade. The Bank also serviced the 127th Canton Fair and continued to lead peers in market share of cross-border settlement. It actively participated in the Belt and Road Initiative, RMB internationalisation and the building of pilot free trade zones and free trade ports. The Bank continued to roll out products and services innovation and strengthened the development of application scenarios for transaction banking. It further improved service level of account, payment and settlement, and promoted innovation in supply chain financial solutions and expansion of key projects. The Bank stepped up the application of cash management products in strategic scenarios and expanded its cash management customer groups, with the aim of enhancing its global cash management service capabilities.

Inclusive Finance

Implementing national policies and measures conscientiously to support the development of micro and small-sized enterprises and following relevant regulatory requirements, the Bank promoted the development of inclusive financial services as well as COVID-19 pandemic prevention and containment as a whole. Focusing on the overall requirements of “increasing volume, reducing price, improving quality, expanding coverage”, the Bank continued to extend more credit to micro and small-sized enterprises and reduced their financing costs. The Bank also launched online “non-contact financing services” for “BOC Corporate E Loan Unsecured Loan”, allowed enterprises affected by the pandemic to postpone the repayment of principal and interest on loans, and helped micro and small-sized enterprises resume work and production.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank’s outstanding inclusive finance loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises reached RMB611.7 billion, up by 48 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, outpacing the growth of any other loan type of the Bank. The number of micro and small-sized customers stood at over 480,000, higher than that of the beginning of 2020. The annualised interest rate of the Bank’s cumulative inclusive finance loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises for the year ended 31 December 2020 was 3.93 per cent.. The quality of loans granted to micro and small-sized enterprises remained at a stable and controllable level.

Pension Business

Focusing on the construction of China’s social security system, the Bank continuously extended its pension business coverage, promoted product innovation and improved system functions. It provided a range of products including enterprise annuities, occupational annuities, employee benefit plans and pension security management products. It accelerated the strategic layout of its pension business, and actively promoted scenario building for the silver economy, thereby vigorously supporting its development.

As at 31 December 2020, pension funds under custody reached RMB101.792 billion, and the total number of enterprise annuity individual accounts held by the Bank reached 3.4136 million, an increase of 0.3772 million or 12.42 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. Assets under custody amounted to RMB592.872 billion, an increase of RMB205.727 billion or 53.14 per cent. compared with the prior year-end, with more than 16,000 clients served by the Bank.

Personal Banking

Taking a customer-centric approach, the Bank pushed forward innovation and transformation in its personal banking business, making every effort to build an online, digital, scenario-based and smart personal banking product and service system. It continuously enhanced the market competitiveness of its personal banking business by focusing on featured brands such as cross-border business, private banking, consumer finance and credit cards.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Bank's personal banking business in the Chinese Mainland realised an operating income of RMB199.508 billion, an increase of RMB36.079 billion or 22.08 per cent. compared with the prior year.

Account Management Business

In response to the trend of interest rate liberalisation, the Bank leveraged its advantages in comprehensive personal financial services, made progress in deposit products innovation and smart accounts construction, and rolled out the "Cai Shen" ("God of Wealth") version of annual bank statements for personal customers. It further expanded its payment agency business by constructing its customer groups and improving the synergy between its corporate and personal businesses and provided customers with a package of integrated service solutions, including account opening, payroll service, consumption and investment.

Wealth Management Business

The Bank accelerated the development of its wealth management and private banking services by focusing on customers' needs and established a market-wide product selection platform to enhance its asset allocation capacity continuously. The Bank intensified efforts in product and service innovation and continued to upgrade its personal customer marketing modes and service systems, which resulted in rapid growth in the number of customers and the scale of customer financial assets.

As at 31 December 2020, the "BOC Robot Advisor", an intelligent investment advisory service, generated sales of RMB20.7 billion and posted an average yield of 34.91 per cent., winning the "Gold Award for Technological Innovation and Application" in the 2020 China FinTech Innovation Contest. The Bank also developed the "BOC Zhi Hui" customer loyalty rewards platform, and expanded its ecosystem of non-financial scenarios, offering rewards including "clothing, food, hotel, transportation, tourism, entertainment, learning and pensions". It enhanced its research and development capabilities and built an investment strategy research service system covering stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, commodities and policies, providing customers with asset allocation reports. It issued the BOC White Paper on Personal Banking Global Asset Allocation for the third consecutive year.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had set up 8,112 wealth management centres and 1,101 prestigious wealth management centres in the Chinese Mainland.

Consumer Finance Business

In strict compliance with national policies, the Bank proactively adjusted its structure and promoted transformation, maintained the steady development of its residential mortgage business, and accelerated the upgrading of inclusive finance and consumer loan business. It put into practice the national regulatory policies on real estate and continued to implement a differentiated residential mortgage loan policy, with a particular focus on serving the needs of households seeking to buy owner-occupied homes for the first time. The Bank earnestly implemented reform requirements regarding interest rate liberalisation, and actively promoted loan prime rate ("LPR") conversion for existing personal loans. It actively expanded its consumer finance business, continued to promote the transformation and upgrading of "BOC E-Credit", an online consumer loan service, and refined the online application function for government-sponsored student loans. At the same time, the Bank developed and implemented the online personal business loan product "Tax Loan" based on tax data. It continued to enrich its inclusive finance personal loan products by launching the innovative "Work Resumption Loan" to facilitate the resumption of work and production of individual businesses and micro and small-sized enterprises. It also increased the supply of small-amount loans for poverty alleviation, contributing to an all-round victory in national poverty alleviation.

As at 31 December 2020, the total amount of RMB personal loans of the Bank in the Chinese Mainland stood at RMB4,979.214 billion, an increase of RMB528.750 billion or 11.88 per cent. compared with the prior year-end.

Private Banking Business

The Bank intensified efforts in constructing its professional private banking system, built up its private banking service brand, and accelerated the development of family trust services. It regularly published the BOC White Paper on Personal Banking Global Asset Allocation, the BOC Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area Wealth Index Report and the BOC Private Banking Selected Private Placement Product Series Index. The Bank continuously improved the professional capability of its private banking team, strengthened asset allocation services for private banking customers, and invested more than one third of customer assets in net-worth products. Leveraging the Group's advantages in internationalisation, the Bank also promoted the development of its Asia-Pacific private banking platform.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had 132,900 private banking customers with RMB1.85 trillion financial assets under management. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had established 77 private banking centres in the Chinese mainland.

Personal Foreign Exchange Business

The Bank further developed its foreign exchange services by increasing the number of currencies available in its personal deposit and cash withdrawal business to 25 and the number of convertible foreign currencies available to customers to 39, thus maintaining a leading position among peers. The Bank improved customer experience by launching a foreign exchange cash reservation service for 23 currencies via e-channels such as mobile banking, online banking and WeChat banking in major cities in the Chinese Mainland. It actively leveraged its advantages in foreign exchange business and provided services for major events such as the CIIE. The Bank actively implemented state requirements regarding financial support for COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control, established a green channel to simplify the procedures and files required for foreign exchange purchase and payment relating to the import of pandemic prevention and control materials, and effectively improved business handling efficiency. It also arranged for its overseas institutions to reduce or waive fees for donations to the fight against the pandemic.

Bank Card Business

Closely following changes in market trends and customer demand and aiming to support COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control with financial services, the Bank launched a QR code for charitable donations to more than 170 charitable medical institutions throughout the country and took the lead in launching an exclusive instalment service, "BOC Youke-Yihuzhuanshu" for medical staff. It actively assisted in the resumption of work, production and market activity, participated in the allocation and distribution of consumer coupons issued jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and local governments, introduced special offers for online payments via "Head Office to Headquarters" e-commerce platforms, and promoted the "Thousand Stores in a Hundred Cities" campaign and other themed marketing activities, so as to facilitate the recovery of the consumer market. The Bank continuously improved its products and rights service system with a specific focus on the needs of key customers such as young customers, car owners and business card holders, launching distinctive credit card products such as Traditional Chinese Style Credit Card series, Platinum Car Credit Card and Platinum Business Card. The Bank devoted great efforts to boosting the digital transformation of its bank card business and enriched application scenarios of digital credit card products. Through light-touch and convenient customer acquisition tools, the Bank optimised customer handling and user experience. It decided on a big push into the electronic channels of credit card instalment payment, and expanded living consumption scenarios layout for merchant point of sale ("POS") instalment. It also continuously upgraded digital acquiring products and released a new version of the "BOC Smart Merchant" app, which offered a new mode of online application service for merchants and improved the overall merchant experience. The Bank pursued the effective control of credit card risk, and implemented evaluation based on activation ratio, active customer ratio, credit line use ratio, risk-adjusted return on capital and NPL ratio.

As at 31 December 2020, the cumulative number of credit cards issued by the Bank reached 131.7439 million. The credit card transaction amount stood at RMB1,639.427 billion for the year ended 31 December 2020, while the credit card instalment volume amounted to RMB363.798 billion.

The Bank accelerated the innovative development of its debit card business and expanded scenario-based applications for mobile payment, thus continuing to improve customer experience. It accelerated the promotion of its fast payment business through online and offline channels. Leveraging its advantages in higher education institution services, the Bank made efforts to expand its service scope to primary and high schools, kindergartens, training institutions and other markets. It enriched its integrated “online + offline” and “financial + non-financial” services, issued social security cards equipped with financial functions in cooperation with local Human Resources and Social Security Bureaux, and expanded functions of the e-voucher service for medical insurance and electronic social security cards. It developed railway travel scenarios and completed the application of its “Railway e-Card” on 28 railway lines.

Financial Markets Business

The Bank actively aligned itself with trends towards interest rate and exchange rate liberalisation and RMB internationalisation. By closely tracking financial market trends and fully leveraging its professional advantages, the Bank continuously adjusted its business structure, and strengthened efforts to participate in financial market innovation and achieve compliance with international regulatory requirements, thus increasing its business influence in financial markets.

Securities Investment

By strengthening its analysis and judgment regarding the macroeconomic situation and the trend of market interest rates, the Bank proactively seized market opportunities, rationally adjusted the duration of its investment portfolio and further optimised its investment structure. It actively supported the development of the real economy, and actively participated in local government bond investment. Following trends in global bond markets, the Bank optimised its foreign currency investment portfolio and managed its bond portfolio.

Trading

The Bank ramped up efforts to improve its integrated global financial market business systems, underpinned by the three core product lines of interest rates, exchange rates and commodities, in order to continuously enhance its comprehensive customer service capabilities. It endeavoured to improve its quantitative trading capabilities by promoting the construction of its quantitative trading platform and optimising its quantitative strategies. It strengthened infrastructure construction, thus building a more solid foundation for business development. The Bank continued to outperform peers in terms of market share of foreign currency exchange against RMB business and brought the number of currency pairs available for exchange up to 39. The total number of tradable foreign currencies reached 110, among which 99 were currencies of emerging economies and 46 were currencies of countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. Seizing opportunities arising from the two-way opening-up of financial markets, the Bank took steps to expand its overseas institutional investor customer base, relying on a multi-tier service system integrating “research, trading and sales”. It also leveraged big data schemes to facilitate targeted marketing among corporate customers. It also increased support for private enterprises and SMEs by offering expedient and effective hedging services under the precondition of compliance. Owing to its advantage of integrated global structure, the Bank was able to ensure stable global operations. It continued to improve its online service capabilities and realised rapid growth in its corporate banking electronic channels in terms of transaction volume and customer scale.

Investment Banking

The Bank leveraged the competitive advantages of its international and diversified operations, focused on serving the real economy, vigorously expanded its investment banking and strived to deliver an integrated “commercial banking + investment banking” service system. Following national strategies, the Bank intensified efforts in coordinated operations, made greater efforts to develop direct financing and investment advisory business including domestic and overseas bond underwriting and distribution as well as asset securitisation, and managed to meet customers’ all-round needs for comprehensive financial services based on the concepts of “domestic + overseas” and “financing + intelligent”. To facilitate the construction of China’s capital market system, the Bank underwrote bonds in the domestic interbank market with a total amount of RMB1,575.925 billion. It actively supported COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control work by underwriting a total amount of RMB33.650 billion of pandemic prevention and control bonds for non-financial enterprises and international development institutions.

The Bank maintained the largest market share in China's offshore bond underwriting market. It also made efforts to promote the development of green finance, led the China interbank market in green bond underwriting, and assisted Chinese entities to issue offshore green bonds. The Bank proactively contributed to the war against poverty and helped China Three Gorges Corporation to issue poverty alleviation bonds. Moreover, it strongly supported private enterprise financing, underwriting debt financing instruments for private enterprises totalling RMB40.121 billion and thus further expanding financing channels for private enterprises. The Bank also maintained the leading market share among all commercial banks in the interbank market in terms of asset-backed securitisation underwriting business. As a result, the Bank was awarded "Best DCM House" by *FinanceAsia*, "Best for Cross Border Debt Capital Markets", "Green Deal of the Year" and "Best Firm for ABN" by *Asiamoney*, and "Best Bond Adviser-Global", "Best Anti-COVID-19 Deal", "Best Sovereign Bond", "Best Social Bond", and "Best Sustainability Bond" by *The Asset*. As such, the brand influence of "BOC Debt Capital Markets" was continuously enhanced. The Bank steadily promoted its credit asset-backed securitisation business and optimised the structure of its existing assets. The Bank successfully issued two residential mortgage-backed securities with a total amount of RMB15.365 billion and two non-performing credit asset-backed securities with a total amount of RMB1.230 billion in 2020.

Asset Management

The Bank continued to implement regulatory requirements, strengthened the transformation and development of its wealth management business and promoted the net value transformation of its wealth management products ("WMPs") in an orderly manner. It effectively supported the real economy by launching various themed WMPs based on guidance of national strategy, such as pensions and health care, technological innovation, and key regions, etc. As at 31 December 2020, the total balance of wealth management products issued by the Bank and BOC Wealth Management amounted to RMB1,388.904 billion, among which the balance of net-value WMPs offered by BOC Wealth Management was RMB718.122 billion.

Custody Business

Providing support for economic and social development as its main task, the Bank continued to provide high-quality custody services. It provided custody service for the "China Merchants Hubei Theme Bond Fund", the first mutual fund in the market for COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control and economic development. The Bank advanced its technology and intelligent operations construction, launching a multi-tier custody service mode in the interbank market.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's assets under custody stood at RMB11.79 trillion, with its market share increasing in terms of custody business income.

Village Bank

BOC Fullerton Community Bank actively implemented the national strategy of rural revitalisation with the development concept of "focusing on county area development, supporting farmers and small-sized enterprises, and growing together with communities". It was committed to providing modern financial services for rural customers, micro and small-sized enterprises, individual merchants, and the wage-earning class, and developed inclusive finance services to support poverty alleviation.

BOC Fullerton Community Bank expedited the institution layout to support economic development in county areas. As at 31 December 2020, BOC Fullerton Community Bank controlled 124 village banks with 176 sub-branches in 22 provinces (including municipalities directly under the Central Government) through establishment and acquisition, becoming the domestic village bank with the largest number of institutions. It continuously improved its product and service system, and its customer base was further expanded.

As at 31 December 2020, the registered capital of BOC Fullerton Community Bank amounted to RMB8.618 billion. The balances of total deposits and loans were RMB46.588 billion and RMB55.169 billion respectively. The NPL ratio was 1.43 per cent. and the coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs stood at 249.11 per cent.. BOC Fullerton Community Bank achieved a profit for the period of RMB850 million in 2020.

BOC Fullerton Community Bank established an investment management village bank to support the construction of the Xiongan New Area and to further improve its intensive management and professional services. On 18 August 2020, BOC Fullerton Community Bank opened for business, with a registered capital of RMB1.0 billion and the registered place of Xiongan New Area, Hebei.

Overseas Commercial Banking

In 2020, the Bank adhered to its globalisation strategy, continuously improved its global integrated customer service system, and pushed forward the integrated development of its domestic and overseas operations. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's overseas commercial banking customer deposits and loans totalled USD485.144 billion and USD407.797 billion respectively, an increase of 6.80 per cent. and 4.58 per cent. compared with the prior year-end. In 2020, the Bank's overseas commercial banking operations achieved a profit before income tax of USD6.728 billion, accounting for 18.83 per cent. of the Group's total profit before income tax.

Regarding the distribution of the Bank's overseas institutions, the Bank closely tracked the needs of financial services of its global customers and continuously pushed forward the development and distribution of its institutions in countries along the Belt and Road Initiative, so as to improve its global service network. As at 31 December 2020, the overseas institutions of the Bank totalled 559, covering 61 countries and regions across the world, of which 25 countries were along the Belt and Road Initiative. In July 2020, Bank of China (Peru) S.A. officially launched operations.

Corporate Banking

For corporate banking business, by further improving its globalised customer service system and product system and expanding its overseas market and customer base in a targeted manner, the Bank provided a full spectrum of premium, efficient, tailor-made and comprehensive financial services for "Going Global" and "Bringing In" customers, "Fortune Global 500" enterprises and local corporate customers. The Bank fully integrated its domestic and overseas premium resources in the service of national strategies, made concrete efforts to provide the Belt and Road Initiative financial services, promoted international production capacity cooperation and pushed forward the sound and sustainable investment and operation of relevant enterprises. The Bank closely monitored changes in the market situation, earnestly enhanced risk management and took efficient measures in line with local conditions to ensure the sound development of its overseas corporate banking business.

Personal Banking

For personal banking business, the Bank continued to improve its overseas customer service network, extending its business coverage to more than 30 countries and regions. It vigorously promoted business innovation, actively served customers' needs, and provided account, settlement, debit card, mobile banking and other services for offshore business travellers, international students, expatriates and local customers. For overseas resident customers and customer groups stranded overseas due to the pandemic, the Bank offered e-coupons for overseas online platforms and special coupons for customers on its whitelist, assisted overseas customers in purchasing pandemic prevention necessities and provided preferential and convenient overseas card use services. It also expanded overseas card issuance and acquiring services. The Bank released an overseas version of "BOC Smart Payment". It optimised the service coverage of its overseas debit cards by issuing debit cards in 19 countries and regions. In addition to withdrawal, consumption and other basic functions, it introduced new features including contactless payment, non-card payment and 3D secure payment, which can be used via multiple channels including domestic and overseas counters, online banking and mobile banking, thereby better satisfying the worldwide card using demands of overseas customers. The Bank pushed forward cross-border scenario construction, diversified its cross-border scenario product and service system, and achieved productive results in delivering integrated services to personal customers in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area by opening over 120,000 accounts via the "Greater Bay Area Account Opening" service in the region.

Financial Markets Business

For financial markets business, the Bank harnessed its advantages in integrated global operations and drove forward RMB internationalisation. Leveraging its strengths in RMB clearing, the Bank expanded its cross-border RMB trading business and pushed forward the development of its RMB quotation service. Drawing on IT, the Bank promoted an electronic trading platform that improved customer experience of quotation service. The Bank sped up efforts to develop its global custody service network and strived to deliver cross border custody services to “Going Global” and “Bringing In” customers. It rolled out a global depositary receipts programme under the Shanghai-London Stock Connect mechanism, a significant project for supporting the “Going Global” efforts of Chinese enterprises. The Bank successfully issued 5.0 billion patacas equivalent of dual-currency SME special social responsibility bonds related to COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control in the international market, representing the first anti-pandemic themed bonds in the international market. It successfully issued USD939 million equivalent of dual-currency blue bonds, the first blue bonds issued by a commercial institution in the world. In 2020, the Bank underwrote panda bonds with a total volume of RMB17.4 billion, with a market share of 31.90 per cent., ranking first in the market. It underwrote offshore China bonds with a total volume of USD13.213 billion and a market share of 6.26 per cent., also ranking first in the market. It underwrote USD15.621 billion of Asia (excluding Japan) G3 currency bonds, achieving a market share of 4.50 per cent., ranking first among Chinese banks.

Clearing Business

For clearing business, the Bank continuously improved its cross-border RMB clearing capabilities and further consolidated its position at the leading edge of international payments. In 2020, the Group’s cross-border RMB clearing transactions totalled RMB471 trillion, up by more than 8 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year, maintaining first place in global markets. The Bank accounted for 13 of the world’s 27 authorised RMB clearing banks and continued to lead its peers. The Bank also expanded its CIPS indirect participants’ business and maintained first place in terms of market share.

Online Services Channels

For online services channels, the Bank further expanded the coverage of its overseas corporate online banking business and continued to enhance its online financial service capacities for global enterprises. Leveraging its online financial service platform’s integration of overseas and domestic operations, the Bank further diversified its service functions, including its overseas corporate online banking and overseas bank-enterprise connection channels, expanded its clearing channels and enhanced the online service capabilities of its overseas institutions, thereby continuing to lead its peers in global capital management services.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank offered overseas corporate online banking services in 51 countries and regions, with 14 service languages available to customers. The Bank also continued to improve its overseas personal e-banking services. Taking into account the regulatory requirements and characteristics of key regions overseas, the Bank made use of FinTech to simplify customer operation procedures and improve customer experience, with a focus on the optimisation and promotion of essential service functions such as account management, transfer and remittance, time deposit, bill payment and credit card. Based on new technologies, such as image recognition and biometric identification, the Bank enriched its online service modes, developed and launched new services, such as mobile payment, online business application, online purchase of WMPs and cheque scanning-based deposit, and further expanded its business coverage. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank offered overseas personal mobile banking services in 30 countries and regions.

BOCHK

Against the backdrop of a complex and challenging environment in 2020, BOCHK remained committed to implementing its strategy of building a top-class, full-service and internationalised regional bank. It actively responded to changes in the market environment and steadily pushed forward its business priorities, with major financial indicators remaining at solid levels. Striving to be customer-centric, it continued to develop the local market in Hong Kong, providing full support to the development of the real economy. It proactively engaged in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area and promoted cross-border synergistic collaboration so as to establish integrated competitive

strengths. It also improved its business network layout in Southeast Asia and enhanced its regional synergies and service capabilities. It expedited its transformation into a digital bank, enhancing technological innovation, infrastructure and application ability. BOCHK took the lead in introducing a number of financial support mechanisms for the pandemic control as well as measures to overcome pandemic-related difficulties and maintained stringent measures to prevent all risks. It cultivated its bank culture and actively expanded green finance in order to promote its sustainable development. As at 31 December 2020, BOCHK's issued share capital was HKD52.864 billion. Its total assets amounted to HKD3,320.981 billion and net assets reached HKD319.655 billion as at 31 December 2020. In 2020, its profit for the year was HKD28.468 billion.

BOCHK improved its operational presence in Southeast Asia and proactively pushed forward its integrated regional development. With BOCHK Yangon Branch in Myanmar already commenced business, BOCHK's regional business covered nine Southeast Asian countries, representing an even more comprehensive regional presence. It continuously optimised its regional management mechanism and fully utilised its advantages as a regional centre in order to improve the service capabilities of its Southeast Asian entities in terms of product innovation, marketing, business promotion and technology-driven operation. BOCHK bolstered regional collaboration and successfully acquired key projects and core customers in the region, capturing business opportunities in syndicated loans and cash management, while constantly promoting digital transformation and financial product innovation. All these initiatives helped its Southeast Asian entities to gradually expand into the local mainstream markets. BOCHK set up a regional operation centre, promoting centralised operations in order to reduce operating costs and reap the benefits of economies of scale. It also pushed forward the optimisation of its Southeast Asian entities' systems and technology in order to strengthen their risk management foundations in terms of compliance, anti-money laundering and anti-fraud, with a view to enhancing its regional management capabilities.

BOCHK innovated and optimised products and services and enhanced regional service capabilities. Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited took the lead in introducing a new business that supports third-party payment platforms and officially launched Prompt Pay, a realtime payments platform in Thailand. Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad became the first financial institution in its local market to launch a UnionPay QR code cross-border payment service and introduced a BOCHK attestation service for account opening in Malaysia. BOCHK Manila Branch officially launched its RMB clearing bank service in January 2021. BOCHK Phnom Penh Branch became the first overseas bank to be appointed as a quoting bank for RMB to Cambodian Riel ("KHR") in the regional market, and successfully completed the first RMB to KHR direct exchange trade for its clients. BOCHK Jakarta Branch received approval from the Indonesian regulatory authority to upgrade its status to a tier three Commercial Bank, ranked first among all foreign banks in Indonesia in terms of overall operations in the Indonesian banking industry for two consecutive years, and was named "Best Robust Foreign Bank" in the Indonesia Best Bank Awards 2020.

BOCHK actively explored market opportunities in its core market of Hong Kong and outperformed its peers in key business areas. The growth of BOCHK's total customer deposits and loans outpaced the market average. Its deposit structure was continually optimised, while the asset quality of its loan portfolio outperformed the local market. BOCHK remained the top mandated arranger in the Hong Kong-Macao syndicated loan market for the 16th consecutive year and maintained its top market position as an IPO main receiving bank and in the total number of new mortgage loans in Hong Kong. BOCHK worked alongside the HKSAR Government and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority to launch a number of initiatives, including the launch of loan schemes and relief measures for SMEs to address their business challenges and navigate the difficult times alongside them. Moreover, BOCHK continued to deepen its cooperation with large local corporates, achieving breakthroughs in debt issuance and payment businesses. It optimised its customer segment services by launching a brand new premium Private Wealth service for high-end customers, offering more prestigious services to targeted clients, and thus continuously improved its customer structure and numbers. It expedited its FinTech innovation by promoting digital enhancement and scenario-based application in products and services, with the aim of better meeting needs for people's livelihood financial services.

BOCHK captured new opportunities from the development of the Greater Bay Area and expanded featured cross-border services. Actively responding to financial policies for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, BOCHK continuously strengthened cross-border business collaboration, tapped into the financial services demands of major industries and clients, provided diversified products and services to support the development of corporations in the technological innovation sector, and promoted financial

market connectivity and resource flow within the area. Continuing to focus on people's livelihood, BOCHK met the needs of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area residents for financial services, such as those for account opening, travel support, employment and living expenses. It also improved customer experience across the entire process by enhancing its Mainland personal account opening attestation service and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Personal Loan mortgage service. Moreover, BOCHK enriched BoC Pay's application scenarios with the launch of a cross-border remittance service for Chinese mainland clients living in Hong Kong.

BOCHK expedited its digital transformation and deepened innovation in FinTech. By deepening the application of innovative FinTech, BOCHK drove its transformation into a digital bank. Focusing on the five core digital capabilities of innovation, agility, data application, mobility and regionalisation, it aims to establish three catalysing platforms, namely an intelligent platform, a data platform and an open platform, and five scenario platforms for property purchase, wealth management, government-related services, education-related services and cross-border transactions, in order to build a foundation for stable, reliable and centralised cloud technology and safe governance. Through technology-driven business reform, BOCHK introduced brandnew digital solutions in customer service, financial products, service processes, operational management and risk control, with the aim of gradually becoming a digital bank characterised by ecosystem-based operations, digital processes, intelligent operations, agile project management and cloud computing. By actively promoting key initiatives in digitalisation, scenario-based application and customer migration to online transactions, BOCHK achieved significant year-on-year growth in the total number of transactions conducted via mobile banking and the total number and transaction volume of online applications for various services. Meanwhile, its market share of bill payment services through Faster Payment System led the market.

Comprehensive Operation

The Bank is committed to meeting customers' comprehensive service needs. It actively seized opportunities arising from the development of multi-tiered capital markets, in an effort to continuously improve its comprehensive operations and build a business coordination system. It continued to optimise the Group's management and control structure, focused on enhancing its risk management capabilities. In addition, the Bank sharpened the Group's differentiated advantages and core competitiveness based on its comprehensive operations.

Investment Banking Business

BOC International

The Bank is engaged in investment banking business through BOC International. As at 31 December 2020, BOC International had an issued share capital of HKD3.539 billion, total assets of HKD100.254 billion, and net assets of HKD21.374 billion. BOC International's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was HKD1.488 billion. BOC International holds leading positions in a number of its core businesses.

BOC International actively seized strategic opportunities such as the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, made greater efforts in strengthening internal control, served the real economy, enhanced and strengthened its two main businesses of investment banking and wealth and asset management, and thus increased its global and comprehensive service capabilities.

Against a backdrop of continuous global improvement to its customer service capabilities, BOC International enhanced its service capabilities in Singapore's primary market and gave more effective support to the development of the Southeast Asian market. Its equity underwriting and financial advisory businesses recorded steady growth, with BOC International successfully assisting with the secondary listing of high-quality Chinese stocks including NetEase and JD.com on the Hong Kong capital markets. Its bond issuance and underwriting businesses continued to maintain market-leading positions. It also provided timely professional research reports for investors based on observations of changes in the international market. By proactively employing big data and artificial intelligence technologies, BOC International strongly expanded the application scenarios of traditional investment banking services, securities sales and wealth management. It also enriched the processing functions of its online platforms such as its mobile app and drove forward FinTech applications such as robotic process automation, in order to enhance user experience and boost steady growth in its brokerage business. Meanwhile, BOC International ranked among the top in Hong Kong's stock and warrant markets in terms of equity sales and

derivatives business. BOC International also played an active role in the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme, promoted the construction of Asia Pacific Private Banking Centre. As at 31 December 2020, BOC International's three equity indices, as well as the BOCI Greater Bay Area Leaders Index, the world's first Chinese investment banking index, outperformed the Hang Seng Index and Hang Seng China Enterprise Index. BOCI-Prudential Asset Management Limited maintained its position as a top-ranked service provider in the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) and Macau Pension Fund businesses.

BOCI China

The Bank is engaged in securities-related business in the Chinese Mainland through BOCI China. As at 31 December 2020, the registered capital, total assets and net assets of BOCI China were RMB2.778 billion, RMB53.960 billion and RMB15.006 billion, respectively. BOCI China's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was RMB885 million.

Adhering to the development principles of technology-empowered transformation and synergy, BOCI China made further progress in its business transformation and development while holding fast to the risk compliance bottom line. Taking a customer-centric approach, it endeavoured to push forward wealth management transformation. Leveraging contributions from science and technology, BOCI China enhanced the service capabilities of investment advisory and improved the comprehensive service chain of personal business. Deepening the synergistic advantages of "investment banking + commercial banking", "investment banking + investment" and "domestic + overseas" in its investment banking business, BOCI China shifted its investment banking focus towards transaction-driven comprehensive financial services, and its asset management business focus towards active management. Through these efforts, its customer service capabilities and market influence steadily strengthened.

On 26 February 2020, BOCI China was successfully listed on the main board of Shanghai Stock Exchange, receiving wide recognition from investors. The Bank indirectly holds shares of BOCI China through its wholly-owned subsidiary BOCI and will give full play to its brand value and synergy to support BOCI China in becoming a first-class investment bank.

Asset Management Business

BOCIM

The Bank is engaged in fund management business in the Chinese Mainland through BOCIM. As at 31 December 2020, BOCIM's registered capital amounted to RMB100 million, its total assets stood at RMB5.184 billion and its net assets totalled RMB4.090 billion. BOCIM's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was RMB1.054 billion.

BOCIM steadily expanded its asset management business, continuously improved its profitability, maintained sound internal control and risk management, constantly improved its brand and market reputation, and further enhanced its comprehensive strengths. As at 31 December 2020, BOCIM's assets under management stood at RMB501.5 billion. In particular, its public-offered funds reached RMB357.0 billion and its non-monetary public-offered funds at RMB287.8 billion.

BOC Wealth Management

The Bank is engaged in asset management business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC Wealth Management. BOC Wealth Management's business includes wealth management products for the general public, wealth management products for qualified investors, consulting, and other asset management related products and services. As at 31 December 2020, BOC Wealth Management's registered capital was RMB10.000 billion, its total assets amounted to RMB11.065 billion, its net assets totalled RMB10.473 billion. Its profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was RMB455 million.

BOC Wealth Management steadfastly followed the requirements of the new asset management regulations. It increased the issuance of net-worth products, continually enriched its product system and rapidly increased the product scale. In line with the national strategic orientation and taking into account market hotspots, BOC Wealth Management launched products themed on pension and health care, technological innovation and key regions, thereby effectively supporting the real economy. As at 31 December 2020,

BOC Wealth Management's total product balance reached RMB718.122 billion. BOC Wealth Management collaborated with Amundi Asset Management to establish Amundi BOC Wealth Management Co., Ltd., the first joint venture wealth management company in the Chinese mainland. Amundi BOC opened for business in September 2020.

Insurance

BOCG Insurance

The Bank is engaged in general insurance business in Hong Kong through BOCG Insurance. As at 31 December 2020, BOCG Insurance reported issued share capital of HKD3.749 billion, total assets of HKD9.695 billion and net assets of HKD4.260 billion. In 2020, BOCG Insurance recorded gross written premiums of HKD2.663 billion and realised a profit for the period of HKD53 million.

Steadfastly implementing its market development strategy of “deepening services in Hong Kong, refining business approach in the Chinese Mainland, reaching out to overseas markets and widening brand awareness”, BOCG Insurance made solid progress in expanding its business, actively responded to market competition and coordinated with COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control. It deepened bank-insurance cooperation by jointly launching a “Remote Insurance Purchase” service with BOCHK and BOC Life, thereby further improving insurance application efficiency. It also advanced digital transformation by rolling out a new version of its mobile app. In response to the pandemic, BOCG Insurance accelerated the building of its online platform, realising online purchase, claim application, customer information maintenance and service information inquiry for 14 products. It also launched a new version of its mobile APP, bringing a more convenient and high-quality service experience to customers. In line with market demand for new products, BOCG Insurance launched two special group insurance schemes to provide medical support related to COVID-19 for community groups in Hong Kong, fulfilling its corporate social responsibilities.

BOCG Insurance pushed forward the development of its comprehensive risk management system, further improved its relevant risk control management system and mechanism, optimised its risk appetite setting and transmission mechanism, and properly managed various risks in a coordinated manner, thereby continually enhancing its risk management capabilities.

BOC Life

The Bank is engaged in life insurance business in Hong Kong through BOC Life. As at 31 December 2020, BOC Life's issued share capital was HKD3.538 billion, total assets amounted to HKD179.864 billion and net assets amounted to HKD11.400 billion. BOC Life's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was HKD878 million.

BOC Life continued to implement its strategy of diversifying distribution channels, expanded its market coverage and strengthened its position as an expert in the area of retirement wealth management by providing a high-end Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme plan. In response to the pandemic, BOC Life actively introduced a number of relief measures to increase flexibility for customers, including remote application for Qualifying Deferred Annuity Policy products via telephone at home, an extension of the grace period for premium payment and the offer of additional COVID-19 coverage for designated customers. At the same time, BOC Life stepped up its efforts to develop its online insurance service by launching a number of products on its mobile banking platform, including short-term savings, whole life protection, critical illness, deferred annuity and hospital cash plans. These, together with increased online marketing and promotions, enabled BOC Life to provide customers with a more convenient experience in terms of digital insurance applications.

BOC Insurance

The Bank is engaged in property insurance business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC Insurance. As at 31 December 2020, BOC Insurance reported registered capital of RMB4.535 billion, total assets of RMB12.907 billion and net assets of RMB4.539 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2020, it realised gross written premiums of RMB5.209 billion, and a profit for the period of RMB316 million.

BOC Insurance followed the national strategies, closely tracked market trends and customer needs, remained committed to serving the real economy, and continued to improve its comprehensive financial service capabilities. It actively responded to the Belt and Road Initiative. It maintained a leading position in the overseas insurance business, covering nearly 30 industries in 70 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and South America. Supporting regional development strategies, BOC Insurance developed integrated insurance action plans for the Yangtze River Delta and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, and supported the infrastructure of key regions such as the Yangtze River Delta, the Greater Bay Area and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, thereby boosting integrated and coordinated development in these regions. It supported China's industrial upgrading by offering an insurance compensation mechanism for the first (set of) major technical equipment, so as to bolster enterprises' technological innovation and facilitate the upgrading of major technical equipment. It supported customs clearance facilitation reform by providing services for the "International Trade Single Window" and moving online the full process of tariff guarantee insurance and cargo transportation insurance. To support the reform and development of private enterprises, BOC Insurance formulated and implemented 19 measures for serving private enterprises. It also played an active role in COVID-19 prevention and control and pushed forward work and production resumption. It cooperated in carrying out the "BOC Protection Scheme for Doctors and Nurses" campaign and provided exclusive insurance services for over 140,000 medical workers with a total insured amount of RMB6.3 billion. It assumed its share of social responsibility by joining the China Nuclear Insurance Pool, the China Urban and Rural Residential Building Earthquakes Catastrophe Insurance Pool, the single-purpose pre-paid card performance bond insurance pool and the Residential Project Inherent Defect Insurance supplier list, and by obtaining the qualifications to provide serious illness insurance for urban and rural residents. In addition, BOC Insurance introduced new forms of claim settlement services, and increasingly applied technology to claim settlement. To achieve agile response to COVID-19, it simplified claim settlement formalities and offered green channels, thus delivering convenient and high-quality services to customers.

BOC-Samsung Life Ins. Co., Ltd. ("BOC-Samsung Life")

The Bank is engaged in life insurance business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC-Samsung Life. As at 31 December 2020, BOC-Samsung Life's registered capital stood at RMB2.467 billion, total assets amounted to RMB32.996 billion and net assets amounted to RMB2.573 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2020, BOC-Samsung Life recorded written premiums and premium deposits of RMB13.182 billion and a profit for the period of RMB67 million.

BOC-Samsung Life made every effort to respond to COVID-19 by jointly launching the "BOC Protection Scheme for Doctors and Nurses" campaign. It offered a special insurance programme for nearly 60,000 medical personnel working in key areas of pandemic prevention and control, provided adequate financial services and insurance assistance for the pandemic response effort, and added COVID-19 liability to the coverage of 11 critical illness insurance and accident insurance products, thus fully performing its social responsibility as an insurance company.

BOC-Samsung Life maintained rapid business growth. In 2020, it realised an increase of 40 per cent. in premiums compared in 2019, highlighting the continuous enhancement of its market competitiveness. Focusing on fundamentals of the insurance business, it improved its business structure and achieved an increase of 27 per cent. in the first year premiums of high-value regular policies for the year ended 31 December 2020, compared to in 2019. It continued to strengthen product development and highlighted the protection function of insurance, launching products such as "BOC AiJiaBao (Version 2020) Illness-Specific Insurance". To further enable advancement through technology, it put in place a comprehensive online system featuring convenient, fast, professional and quality services, introduced nine initiatives to facilitate claim settlement, including green channels for claim settlement, streamlined claim procedures, claim prepayment and cancellation of deductibles, and offered "free medicine consulting on the phone" services around the clock and free online clinical diagnosing, thus gaining wide recognition from customers. BOC-Samsung Life made every effort to combat COVID-19. It carried out the "BOC Protection Scheme for Doctors and Nurses" campaign, offering a special insurance programme for nearly 60,000 medical personnel working in key areas of pandemic prevention and control, and expanded the insurance coverage of 11 products to include COVID-19. In the 2020 Golden Censer Prize, BOC-Samsung Life won "2020 Excellent Life Insurance Company". It was also granted the "2020 Brand Value Prize" by Yidian Finance, while its "BOC JuLi Annuity Insurance" product was granted the Golden Pixiu "2020 Gold Medal Bancassurance Innovation Product" award.

Investment Business

BOCG Investment

The Bank is engaged in direct investment and investment management business through BOCG Investment. BOCG Investment's business activities include private equity investment, fund investment and management, real estate investment and management and special situation investment. As at 31 December 2020, BOCG Investment had recorded issued share capital of HKD34.052 billion, total assets of HKD133.763 billion and net assets of HKD69.234 billion. Its profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was HKD4.905 billion.

BOCG Investment strived to foster sustainable and stable operations by firmly adhering to the strategies of integration, fund-based development and digitalisation. It actively implemented the Group's comprehensive competition through cooperation by broadening investment and loan linkage channels and developing its business in the Yangtze River Delta and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. Focusing on emerging industries, such as medical treatment, consumption, logistics and high-end manufacturing, BOCG Investment helped enterprises recover from the impact of COVID-19 and supported the development of the real economy. BOCG Investment continued to strengthen its market-oriented financing capabilities and successfully issued an RMB1.5 billion panda bond and in total USD900 million senior bonds.

BOC Asset Investment

The Bank is engaged in debt-for-equity swap and related business in the Chinese Mainland through BOC Asset Investment. As at 31 December 2020, the registered capital of BOC Asset Investment was RMB10.000 billion, with its total assets and net assets standing at RMB78.747 billion and RMB11.149 billion respectively. Its profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was RMB858 million.

BOC Asset Investment conducted debt-for-equity swap business based on market-oriented and rule-of-law principles, with the aim of improving enterprises' business operations and helping them to reduce leverage ratios and improve market value, thus effectively serving the real economy and preventing and mitigating financial risks. A special fund for debt-to-equity swaps was established by BOC Asset Investment in order to mobilise capital to support private enterprises in the Yangtze River Delta region. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's cumulative market-oriented debt-for-equity swap business reached RMB158.803 billion, with an increase of RMB13.169 billion compared with the prior year-end.

Leasing Business

BOC Aviation

The Bank is engaged in the aircraft leasing business through BOC Aviation. BOC Aviation is one of the world's leading aircraft operating leasing companies and is the largest aircraft operating leasing company headquartered in Asia, as measured by value of owned aircraft. As at 31 December 2020, BOC Aviation recorded issued share capital of USD1.158 billion, total assets of USD23.568 billion and net assets of USD4.777 billion. Its profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was USD510 million.

Committed to pursuing sustainable growth, BOC Aviation continued to implement its proactive business strategy and steadily promoted its standing in the aircraft leasing industry. Actively supporting the Belt and Road Initiative, it had leased more than 64 per cent. of its aircraft to airlines of Belt and Road Initiative countries and regions, as well as airlines based in the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, as at 31 December 2020. Continually cultivating customer demand, the company took delivery of 54 aircraft, including one aircraft that an airline customer purchased at delivery, as it expanded its owned fleet. All of these aircraft have been placed on long-term leases. BOC Aviation signed 102 leases for future deliveries and added three new customers, bringing its total up to 87 customers in 39 countries and regions. The company consistently sought to optimise its asset structure and to improve its sustainable development. It sold 12 owned aircraft in 2020, leaving it with an average owned fleet age of 3.5 years (weighted by net book value) as at 31 December 2020, one of the youngest aircraft portfolios in the aircraft leasing industry.

BOC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. ("BOCL")

The Bank operates financial leasing, transfer and receiving of financial leasing assets and other related businesses through BOCL. BOCL was established in June 2020 and registered in Chongqing. As at 31 December 2020, BOCL recorded registered capital of RMB10.800 billion, total assets of RMB10.727 billion and net assets of RMB10.653 billion.

Following the strategic objectives of the Group, BOCL accelerated the establishment and improvement of its governance system, strengthened its risk management mechanism and promoted the construction of a team of market-oriented talents. Focusing on national strategies and key regions, it leveraged its advantages of specialisation, differentiation and characteristics, refined and strengthened its leasing brand, promoted high-quality development, and continuously enhanced the capability of serving the real economy.

Financial Technology

Bank of China Financial Technology Company Limited (“BOC Financial Technology”)

The Bank conducts financial technology innovation, software development, platform operation, and technical consulting services through BOC Financial Technology. As at 31 December 2020, the registered capital of BOC Financial Technology was RMB600 million, with total assets and net assets standing at RMB764 million and RMB615 million respectively. In 2020, it realised a profit for the year of RMB14 million.

Serving the development strategies of the Group, BOC Financial Technology devoted efforts to reforming the company’s credit authorisation system and the core construction of data governance, built anti-money laundering and inclusive finance products, and fully developed the BOC Pension Scenario Construction Platform, BOC Culture & Tourism Scenario Construction Platform, BOC Transportation Scenario Construction Platform and BOC Intelligent Hospital. BOC Financial Technology supported the IT construction of the Group’s integrated operation companies, developing three basic public platforms including operation and management, business synergy, and information sharing. It provided support for key regions, pushed forward the integrated business synergy of the Yangtze River Delta with IT support, comprehensively boosted the construction of Smart Hainan and Digital Xiongan, achieving its goal of exporting financial technology products and services out of the Group.

Service Channels

With a core focus on improving customer experience, the Bank pushed forward its service channel integration and outlet transformation so as to attract more active customers and cultivate an ecosystem featuring the integration of online and offline channels and the seamless connection of financial and non-financial scenarios.

Online Channels

Embracing the trend of digital transformation and following a “Mobile First” strategy, the Bank continued to increase its efforts to expand online channels and upgrade its mobile banking service, thus realising a rapid growth in online businesses. In 2020, the Bank’s substitution ratio of e-banking channels for outlet-based business transactions reached 95.31 per cent. Its e-channel transaction amount reached RMB274.97 trillion, an increase of 12.80 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year. Among this, mobile banking transaction volumes reached RMB32.28 trillion, an increase of 14.14 per cent. compared with the same period of the prior year, making mobile banking the online trading channel with the most active customers. The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the number of the Group’s online customers by categories:

	As at 31 December		
	2020	2019	Change
	<i>(in millions)</i>		<i>(%)</i>
Number of corporate online banking customers	5.4351	4.6163	17.74
Number of personal online banking customers	194.2267	182.3062	6.54
Number of mobile banking customers	210.5524	180.8226	16.44
Number of telephone banking customers	111.3692	112.7403	(1.22)

The Bank picked up the pace of building a mobile portal to deliver integrated corporate banking financial services for corporate banking customers. Taking into account the needs of SMEs for convenient mobile finance, the Bank started by improving primary services, diversifying featured services and expanding new scenarios to drive the development of an enterprise-level mobile integrated financial service platform in a tiered and step-by-step manner. It continued to improve primary services such as account management, bank-enterprise reconciliation, transfer and remittance, deposit and online reservation of account opening as well as featured services including self-service foreign exchange settlement, international settlement and online L/G. The Bank's mobile services now cover almost all high-frequency corporate customer transactions.

The Bank adapted to changes in FinTech development and customer habits, expanded mobile banking services and introduced such features as annual electronic statement, LPR conversion, credit reference inquiry, permanent credit card withdrawal, registration using Hong Kong and Macao mobile phone numbers, and download and printing of transaction records, and improved account and asset management, transfer and remittance, income and expenditure records, fund, wealth management product purchase and other services, thus offering a high-quality operational experience. As at 31 December 2020, the number of mobile banking customers reached 211 million and the transaction amount for the whole year stood at RMB32.28 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 16.44 per cent. and 14.14 per cent. respectively. During the pandemic period, mobile banking, WeChat banking and other channels launched pandemic prevention zones, covering 39 services in 12 categories, with the total number of visits reaching 32.42 million. The Bank enhanced the digital risk control capacity for its online channels, and accumulatively monitored 6.193 billion transactions through the "Cyber Defence" smart risk control and prevention system in 2020, an increase of 67.38 per cent. year on year. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank opened accounts for 12.10 million customers through its mobile banking-oriented digitalised authorisation tool, an increase of 281.70 per cent. over the previous year.

Offline Channels

The Bank pushed forward outlet transformation, centring on its bank-wide smart counters, to enhance outlets' value-creating capacity. In 2020, the Bank completed 17 upgrades of its smart counters so as to further improve its service system. It offered multiple channels for account opening reservation, "one-stop" account opening and product contracting by relying on channel innovation and process improvement and dedicated itself to delivering more efficient and accessible products and services to customers. Corporate receipt management was launched at smart counters, allowing for self-service inquiry and account information printout by corporate customers, thus supporting work and production resumption through efficient and expedited services. An instant card printing service was also launched in a pilot basis, satisfying customers' real-time card usage demands by printing and issuing cards with designated numbers on site. The Bank launched a tablet version of its smart counters, supporting outlets to "go out" and actively expand the customer base by providing a one-to-one premium service. A cash version of smart counters was also launched across the Bank, providing smart cash services including large amounts and multiple denominations and mediums. The Bank also promoted a new O2O physical delivery model by focusing on foreign currency exchange as a business enabler. Specifically, it enabled customers to make online reservations and collect foreign currency packages through smart counters, thus ensuring convenient cross-border services for customers. Moreover, by empowering outlets through technological means, the Bank continuously improved its customer service channels and enhanced digital marketing and management capabilities at the outlet level.

The Bank optimised its outlet performance assessment system and continued to work on the differentiated development of its outlets, in a bid to promote outlet efficiency and effectiveness. Focusing on core business areas and scenario-building strategies, the Bank accelerated the building of featured outlets to offer differentiated, enhanced quality services, and expanded service channels so as to upgrade financial service capabilities in county areas. In addition, the Bank refined the operational management of its outlets and adjusted the authorities and responsibilities of primary-level employee positions. It improved outlets' marketing and service approaches and strengthened the risk management of its outlet business, thus enhancing comprehensive operational efficiency.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's commercial banking network in the Chinese Mainland (including the Bank's head office (the "**Head Office**"), tier-1 branches, tier-2 branches and outlets) comprised 10,487 branches and outlets. Its non-commercial banking institutions in the Chinese Mainland totalled 504, and the number of its institutions in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions totalled 559.

The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the number of the Group’s ATMs, smart counters and self-service terminals:

	As at 31 December		
	2020	2019	Change
	<i>(single item)</i>		<i>(%)</i>
ATM	33,314	37,331	(10.76)
Smart counter	31,960	30,425	5.05
Self-service terminal	855	1,875	(54.40)

IT Development

The Bank continued to deeply pursue FinTech innovation so as to boost the role of technology as an enabler, bolstering its ongoing efforts to build a digitalised bank that is oriented to user experience, data-based and technology-driven.

The Bank leveraged technology in order to provide strong support for financial services during the COVID-19 pandemic. It rapidly launched various financial services in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, including the granting of anti-pandemic loans, a free donation channel for corporate customers, and deferral and interest exemption on credit card statements. It introduced a COVID-19 control section to its mobile banking and WeChat banking channels in order to provide a number of convenient services for stay-at-home customers, including pandemic update and online health consultations, thus using FinTech to support COVID-19 control. It also launched smart home service representatives to safeguard the continuity of its financial services. Capitalising its advantages in online services, the Bank provided technological support for the 127th Canton Fair, the 2020 World Artificial Intelligence Conference and the 4th World Intelligence Congress.

The Bank advanced enterprise-level architecture development and sped up technological reform. From a corporate perspective, it pressed ahead with the top-level design, modelling and auxiliary projects for enterprise-level business architecture and enterprise-level IT architecture. The Bank accelerated the implementation of its foundational strategic projects and prepared solid ground for digital development. The three cloud computing bases in Hefei, Inner Mongolia and Xi’an have all been put into operation. In addition, the Bank continuously developed the layout of its next-generation multi-centre infrastructure in multiple locations, built a platform for cloud centre operations and established an agile and efficient cloud service model, thereby enhancing the Group’s infrastructure support capacity.

The Bank gave full play to the driving role of technology in speeding up digital transformation in key business fields. It rapidly built up its scenario ecosystem, comprising cross-border, education, sports and the silver economy, with new technologies applied to financial scenarios on a pilot basis. It upgraded its mobile banking from a trading platform to an integrated service platform and launched a number of new features such as payment by facial recognition and a wealth management micro-store. The Bank also embedded a corporate services ecosystem in its transaction banking to enhance its customer service capacity. It made its smart counter channel available via portable devices and rolled out new scenarios such as LPR conversion and real-time card printing, thereby improving its offline service system. In addition, the Bank launched BOC Corporate E Loan and hence improved loan processing efficiency. It also continuously upgraded its smart customer service system and launched online customer service across all online channels. Meanwhile, the Bank established a smart asset management system to provide customers with more intelligent services for asset allocation. It also built the “Cyber Defence” smart risk control and prevention system as well as a digital lifecycle risk control system, which provide strong backing for the Group’s enterprise risk management.

The Bank delivered more technological support to its globalised and comprehensive operations and advanced the coordinated development of the Group. It promoted the IT standardisation of its comprehensive operation companies, improved the information system building process for newly established overseas institutions, and supported the IT development of overseas institutions. At the same time, the Bank extended the overseas reach of mature products and services such as mobile banking, smart counters and smart customer services, thus significantly enhancing its global service capabilities.

The Bank continually improved its IT systems and processes as well as the layout of its technological innovation mechanisms. It strengthened collaboration and shared application between the Head Office and branches, improved the characterised application management system for domestic branches, and made coordinated efforts regarding the implementation of overseas institutions' special requirements. The Suzhou subsidiary of BOC Financial Technology was established. Explorations were made regarding a new mechanism for cooperation with government, with a view to jointly implementing the Group's technological strategy. In order to promote the construction of regional innovation and research and development centres, the Bank inaugurated its Xiongan base, which was the earliest one among its peers and made the layout of its FinTech innovation further optimised. As part of its constant research into new technologies, the Bank advanced the application of such new technologies as 5G, Internet of Things, blockchain and virtual reality in real-world scenarios.

Major Contracts

Material Custody, Sub-contracts and Leases

In 2020, the Bank did not take, or allow to subsist any significant custody of, sub-contract or lease assets from other companies, or allow its material business assets to be subject to such arrangements, in each case that is required to be disclosed.

Material Guarantee Business

As approved by PBOC and CBIRC, the Bank's guarantee business is an off-balance sheet item in the ordinary course of its business. The Bank operates the guarantee business in a prudent manner and has formulated specific management measures, operational processes and approval procedures in respect of the risks of guarantee business and carries out this business accordingly. In 2020, save as disclosed above, the Bank did not enter into or allow to subsist any material guarantee business that is required to be disclosed.

Employees

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had a total of 309,084 employees. There were 283,312 employees in the Bank's operations of the Chinese Mainland, of which 270,261 worked in the Bank's domestic commercial banking operations. As at 31 December 2020, there were 25,772 employees in the Bank's operations in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank bore costs for a total of 5,147 retirees.

The following table sets forth the total number of employees by geographic distribution as at 31 December 2020:

	Number of employees	per cent. of total
Northern China	62,157	20.11
Northeastern China	24,177	7.82
Eastern China	91,941	29.75
Central and Southern China	67,222	21.75
Western China	37,815	12.23
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	19,495	6.31
Other countries and regions	6,277	2.03
Total	<u>309,084</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Intellectual Property

The Bank owns various intellectual property rights including trademarks, patents, domain names, and copyrights. The Bank conducts business under the "Bank of China", "BOC", "中國銀行", "中銀", "中行" and "🌀", and other brand names and logos.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HONG KONG BRANCH

The Bank set up its branch in Hong Kong in 1917. After BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited became listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in 2002, the Hong Kong branch of the Bank kept the full banking license and became an authorised institution under the laws and regulations of Hong Kong. The Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch (“**Hong Kong Branch**”) is positioned to be the offshore investment and financing platform for the Group, with a strategic goal to become the Group’s offshore platform to provide comprehensive global financial market services.

Business Activities

The Hong Kong Branch is a licensed bank in Hong Kong, with its registered office at Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong, and is currently focusing on the development of its wholesale banking business. A broad range of financial services are offered by the Hong Kong Branch to serve clients’ specific needs, including financing and lending services, bond investment and bond underwriting and subscription etc.

In addition, the Bank is an institution registered with the Securities and Futures Commission and may conduct the following regulated activities: (1) dealing in securities, (2) advising on securities, (3) advising on corporate finance and (4) asset management.

Hong Kong Regulatory Guidelines

The banking industry in Hong Kong is regulated by and subject to the provisions of the Banking Ordinance and to the powers and functions ascribed by the Banking Ordinance to HKMA. The Banking Ordinance provides that only banks, which have been granted a banking license (“**license**”) by HKMA, may carry on banking business (as defined in the Banking Ordinance) in Hong Kong and contains controls and restrictions on such banks (“**licensed banks**”).

The provisions of the Banking Ordinance are implemented by HKMA, the principal function of which is to promote the general stability and effectiveness of the banking system, especially in the area of supervising compliance with the provisions of the Banking Ordinance. HKMA supervises licensed banks through, among others, a regular information gathering process, the main features of which are as follows:

- each licensed bank must submit a monthly return to HKMA setting out the assets and liabilities of its principal place of business in Hong Kong and all local branches and a further comprehensive quarterly return relating to its principal place of business in Hong Kong and all local branches. HKMA has the right to allow returns to be made at less frequent intervals;
- HKMA may order a licensed bank, any of its subsidiaries, its holding company or any subsidiaries of its holding company to provide such further information (either specifically or periodically) as it may reasonably require for the exercise of its functions under the Banking Ordinance or as it may consider necessary to be submitted in the interests of the depositors or potential depositors of the licensed bank concerned. Such information shall be submitted within such period and in such manner as HKMA may require. HKMA may also require a report by the licensed bank’s auditors (approved by HKMA for the purpose of preparing the report) confirming whether or not such information or return is correctly compiled in all material respects;
- licensed banks may be required to provide information to HKMA regarding companies in which they have an aggregate of 20% or more direct or indirect shareholding or with which they have common directors or managers (as defined in the Banking Ordinance), the same controller (as defined in the Banking Ordinance), with common features in their names or a concert party arrangement to promote the licensed bank’s business;
- licensed banks are obliged to report to HKMA immediately of their likelihood of becoming unable to meet their obligations;
- HKMA may direct a licensed bank to appoint an auditor to report to HKMA on the state of affairs and/or profit and loss of the licensed bank or the adequacy of the systems of control of the licensed bank or other matters as HKMA may reasonably require; and
- HKMA may, at any time, with or without prior notice, examine the books, accounts and transactions of any licensed bank, and in the case of a licensed bank incorporated in Hong Kong, any local branch, overseas branch, overseas representative office or subsidiary, whether local or overseas, of such licensed bank. Such inspections are carried out by HKMA on a regular basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's primary risk management objectives are to maximise value for equity holders while maintaining risk within acceptable parameters, optimising capital allocation and satisfying the requirements of the regulatory authorities, the Group's depositors and other stakeholders for the Group's prudent and stable development.

The Bank continued to improve its risk management system in line with the Group's strategies. Amid the global spread of COVID-19 and the economic downturn, the Bank strengthened emergency management, established a pandemic response mechanism at the Group level, focused on potential risks in key areas, and reinforced the risk management and control of its domestic and overseas institutions. It fully implemented regulatory requirements and carried out rectification and accountability for the CBIRC's initiatives such as "review of market disruption rectification" and quarterly regulatory notifications. The Bank continued to improve the compliance of its effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting, moved ahead with the establishment of an implementation mechanism for new regulations on online loans, and actively responded to reform of the inter-bank offered rate, so as to ensure compliant operation. It also refined its risk management system, promoted the building of the "Three Lines of Defence" for risk management, updated the Group's risk appetite, and strengthened the development of business departments as the middle office of risk control. In addition, the Bank established a multi-tiered consolidated risk management system to improve the effectiveness of the Group's consolidated risk management and control. It pushed forward capital-saving transformation, consolidated the foundation for the Basel III implementation, made stress tests more responsive and enriched its comprehensive risk measurement and monitoring tools. It also consolidated the foundations of the IT system for risk management, continued to expand scenarios for risk data intelligent application, and actively promoted risk data governance.

The most significant types of risk to the Group are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk.

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the overall risk appetite of the Group and reviewing and approving the risk management objectives and strategies.

Within this framework, the Group's senior management has overall responsibility for managing all aspects of risks, including implementing risk management strategies, initiatives and credit policies and approving internal policies, measures and procedures related to risk management. The Risk Management Department, the Credit Management Department, the Financial Management Department and other relevant functional departments are responsible for monitoring financial risks.

The Group manages the risks at the branch level through direct reporting from the branches to the relevant departments responsible for risk management at the Head Office. Business line related risks are monitored through establishing specific risk management teams within the business departments. The Group monitors and controls risk management at subsidiaries by appointing members of the Board of Directors and risk management committees as appropriate.

Credit Risk Management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is one of the most significant risks for the Group's business.

Credit risk exposures arise principally in lending activities and debt securities investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as derivatives, loan commitments, bill acceptance, letters of guarantee and letters of credit.

Closely tracking changes in macroeconomic and financial conditions as well as regulatory requirements, the Bank improved its management mechanisms, adjusted its structure, and controlled and mitigated credit risks. In addition, the Bank strengthened credit asset quality management, further improved its credit risk management policies and pushed forward the optimisation of its credit structure. It also held fast to the risk compliance bottom line and took a proactive and forward-looking stance towards the continual improvement of its credit risk management.

Taking a customer-centric approach, the Bank further strengthened its unified credit granting management and enhanced full-scope centralised credit risk management. The Bank further improved its long-acting credit management mechanism and asset quality monitoring system and further enhanced potential risk identification, control and mitigation mechanisms by intensifying post-lending management and reinforcing customer concentration management and control. The Bank enhanced the supervision of risk analysis and asset quality control in key regions and strengthened window guidance on all business lines. In order to effectively strengthen the management and control of customer concentration risk, the Bank constructed the management policies of large exposures, which specified the management structure, working process and measurement rules, etc.

The Bank continuously adjusted and optimised its credit structure. With the aim of advancing strategic implementation and balancing risk, capital and return, it stepped up the application of the New Basel Capital Accord and improved the management plans of its credit portfolios. In line with the government's macro-control measures and the direction of industrial policy, the Bank enacted guidelines for industrial lending and continued to push forward the building of an industrial policy system so as to optimise its credit structure.

In terms of corporate banking, the Bank further strengthened risk identification and control, proactively reduced and exited credit relationships in key fields, strictly controlled the gross outstanding amount and use of loans through limit management and prevented and mitigated risk from overcapacity industries. It intensified the management of loans to LGFVs and strictly controlled the outstanding balances. In addition, the Bank implemented the government's macro-control policies and regulatory measures in the real estate sector so as to strengthen the risk management of real estate loans. In terms of personal banking, the Bank improved unified credit granting management for personal customers and revised management policies for unsecured start-up loans, small-amount loans for poverty alleviation, and loans mortgaged against rural contracted land management rights or farmers' housing property rights, thus supporting the development of its inclusive finance business. It kept improving management policies for personal online loans and credit card overdrafts, in order to prevent the risks of excessive credit and cross-infection. The Bank enforced regulatory requirements and continued to strictly implement differentiated policies on residential mortgages. It also strengthened the risk control of key products and regions.

The Bank further stepped up the collection of non-performing assets ("NPAs"). It re-allocated internal and external collection resources and continued to adopt centralised and tiered management of NPA projects. It reinforced the supervision of key regions and key projects, in order to improve the quality and efficiency of disposals. The Bank proactively explored the application of "Internet Plus" in NPA collection and diversified its disposal channels. In addition, it adopted policies based on the actual conditions of individual enterprises and took multiple measures where necessary. It gave full play to the role of creditor committee and enhanced the application of debt-for-equity swaps and restructuring efforts to help enterprises get out of difficulties, with the aim of realising mutual benefit for the Bank and the enterprises, and to support the real economy.

The Bank scientifically measured and managed the quality of credit assets based on the Guidelines for Loan Credit Risk Classification issued by CBIRC, which requires Chinese commercial banks to classify loans into the following five categories: pass, special-mention, substandard, doubtful and loss, among which loans classified as substandard, doubtful and loss are recognised as NPLs. In order to further refine its credit asset risk management, the Bank used a 13-tier risk classification criteria scheme for corporate loans to domestic companies, covering on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit assets. In addition, the Bank strengthened risk classification management of key industries, regions and material risk events, and dynamically adjusted classification results. It strengthened the management of loan terms, managed overdue loans by the name list system and made timely adjustments to risk classification results, so as to truly reflect asset quality. The overseas institutions of the Bank operated in line with the Guidelines for Loan Credit Risk Classification or the local applicable rules and requirements on credit risk classification, whichever is stricter.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's NPLs¹ totalled RMB207.273 billion, representing an increase of RMB29.038 billion compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.46 per cent., up by 0.09 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances was RMB368.619 billion, an increase of RMB42.696 billion compared with the prior year-end. The coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 177.84 per cent., down by 5.02 percentage point from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of the Bank's institutions in the Chinese Mainland was 1.65 per cent., maintaining a similar level as compared with the prior year end. The Group's outstanding special-mention loans stood at RMB264.594 billion, a decrease of RMB24.720 billion compared with the prior year-end, accounting for 1.87 per cent. of total loans and advances, down by 0.35 percentage point from the prior year-end.

The Group identifies credit risk collectively based on industry, geography and customer type. This information is monitored regularly by the management.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the Group's loans and advances to customers categorised by geographical area:

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Chinese Mainland	11,501,791	81.09	10,302,408	79.04	9,273,549	78.67
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	1,697,934	11.97	1,697,434	13.02	1,515,844	12.86
Other countries and regions	983,660	6.94	1,034,347	7.94	998,290	8.47
Total loans and advances to customers	<u>14,183,385</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>13,034,189</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,787,683</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the Group's loans and advances to customers categorised by industry sectors of the borrowers:

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Corporate loans and advances						
Commerce and services	1,764,213	12.44	1,706,650	13.09	1,516,354	12.86
Manufacturing	1,692,261	11.93	1,679,202	12.88	1,674,340	14.21
Transportation, storage and postal services	1,493,828	10.53	1,294,922	9.93	1,182,411	10.03
Real estate	1,137,469	8.02	1,042,664	8.00	915,793	7.77
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	726,824	5.13	649,289	4.98	648,849	5.50
Financial services	646,979	4.56	565,333	4.34	398,478	3.38
Mining	282,394	1.99	293,375	2.25	320,369	2.72
Construction	268,676	1.89	255,160	1.96	239,397	2.03
Water, environment and public utility management	250,551	1.77	199,376	1.53	167,811	1.42
Public utilities	161,402	1.14	149,855	1.15	125,917	1.07
Other	175,493	1.24	150,554	1.16	157,879	1.34
Subtotal	<u>8,600,090</u>	<u>60.64</u>	<u>7,986,380</u>	<u>61.27</u>	<u>7,347,598</u>	<u>62.33</u>

¹ The loans and advances to customers in this section are exclusive of accrued interest.

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Personal loans						
Mortgages	4,418,761	31.15	3,993,271	30.64	3,503,563	29.72
Credit cards	498,435	3.51	476,743	3.66	426,338	3.62
Other	666,099	4.70	577,795	4.43	510,184	4.33
Subtotal.	5,583,295	39.36	5,047,809	38.73	4,440,085	37.67
Total loans and advances to customers	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00

The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the Group's loan concentration by asset quality categories.

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Pass	13,711,518	96.67	12,566,640	96.41	11,278,379	95.68
Special-mention	264,594	1.87	289,314	2.22	342,363	2.90
Substandard	125,118	0.88	77,459	0.59	49,788	0.42
Doubtful	33,823	0.24	51,804	0.40	49,341	0.42
Loss	48,332	0.34	48,972	0.38	67,812	0.58
Total.	14,183,385	100.00	13,034,189	100.00	11,787,683	100.00
Non-performing Loans ⁽¹⁾	207,273	1.46	178,235	1.37	166,941	1.42

Note:

(1) Non-performing loans refer to loans classified as substandard, doubtful and loss.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank assesses expected credit losses with forward-looking information and makes relevant allowances. In particular, it makes allowances for assets classified as stage 1 and assets classified as stage 2 and stage 3 according to the expected credit losses over 12 months and the expected credit losses over the entire lifetime of the asset, respectively. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 loans totalled RMB13,642.318 billion, RMB330.133 billion and RMB207.273 billion respectively, accounting for 96.21 per cent., 2.33 per cent. and 1.46 per cent. of total loans respectively.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's credit-impaired loans totalled RMB207.273 billion, an increase of RMB29.038 billion compared with the prior year-end. The credit-impaired loans to total loans ratio was 1.46 per cent., an increase of 0.09 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. Credit-impaired loans of the Bank's institutions in the Chinese Mainland totalled RMB189.985 billion, an increase of RMB20.034 billion compared with the prior year-end. The credit-impaired loans to total loans ratio of the Bank's institutions in the Chinese Mainland was 1.65 per cent., keeping the same level compared with the prior year-end. The Bank's operations in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions reported credit-impaired loans of RMB17.288 billion and a credit-impaired loans to total loans ratio of 0.64 per cent., an increase of RMB9.004 billion and an increase of 0.34 percentage point compared with the prior year-end respectively.

The Bank continued to focus on controlling borrower concentration risk and was in full compliance with regulatory requirements on borrower concentration. The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by geographical area:

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Chinese Mainland	189,985	91.66	1.65	169,951	95.35	1.65	162,778	97.50	1.76
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	4,674	2.25	0.28	3,842	2.16	0.23	2,720	1.63	0.18
Other countries and regions	12,614	6.09	1.28	4,442	2.49	0.43	1,454	0.87	0.15
Total	<u>207,273</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>178,235</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>166,952</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.42</u>

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by customer type:

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio (per cent.)
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Corporate loans and advances	174,012	83.95	2.02	149,427	83.84	1.87	139,108	83.32	1.89
Personal loans	33,261	16.05	0.60	28,808	16.16	0.57	27,844	16.68	0.63
Total	<u>207,273</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>178,235</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>166,952</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.42</u>

Market Risk Management

The Group is exposed to market risks from its on-balance and off-balance business, that may cause losses to the Group as a result of adverse changes in market prices of interest rate, exchange rate, equities and commodities. Market risk arises from open positions in the trading and banking books. Both the Group's trading book and banking book face market risks. The trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities that are held with trading intent or in order to hedge other elements of the trading book. The banking book consists of financial instruments not included in the trading book (including those financial instruments purchased with surplus funds and managed in the investment book).

The Board of Directors takes ultimate responsibility for the oversight of market risk management, including the approval of market risk management policies and procedures and the determination of market risk tolerance. Senior management is responsible for execution of such policies and ensuring that the level of market risk is within the risk appetite determined by the Board, while meeting the Group's business objectives.

Market risk management departments are responsible for the identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting of market risks on a Group basis. Business units are responsible for monitoring and reporting of market risk within their respective business lines.

In response to changes in the market environment, business development and management requirements, the Bank continued to refine its market risk management system in order to effectively control market risk.

The Bank actively adapted to changes in its business and the market by improving its market risk appetite transmission mechanism and refining its model for the market risk limit management of the Group. To further improve counterparty credit risk management procedures of counterparties and improve its risk warning and mitigation capabilities, the Bank conducted forward-looking research and judgement regarding market risks and cross-financial risks. The Bank enhanced the accuracy of its risk management and improved its risk quantification capability by continuously advancing the construction of its market risk data mart and management system, and by studying and applying advanced risk measurement approaches.

The Bank strengthened risk management of the Group's bond investments by closely tracking market volatility and changes in regulatory policy. Based on the market and business needs, it has shortened its response time to risks and made timely adjustments and refinements to its investment policies. In response to high default rates in the bond market, the Bank has improved the effectiveness of risk inspections and strengthened risk management and control in major areas.

Management of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The Bank assessed the interest rate risk in its banking book mainly through analysis of interest rate re-pricing gaps, made timely adjustments to the structure of its assets and liabilities based on changes in the market situation, and controlled the fluctuation of net interest income within an acceptable level.

For the purpose of market risk management in the trading book, the Group monitors trading book Value at Risk (“**VaR**”) limits, stress testing results and exposure limits and tracks each trading desk and dealer's observance of each limit on a daily basis.

VaR is used to estimate the largest potential loss arising from adverse market movements in a specific holding period and within a certain confidence level.

VaR is performed separately by the Bank and its major subsidiaries that are exposed to market risk, BOCHK (Holdings) and BOC International. The Bank, BOCHK (Holdings) and BOC International used a 99 per cent. level of confidence (therefore 1 per cent. statistical probability that actual losses could be greater than the VaR estimate) and a historical simulation model to calculate the VaR estimate. The holding period of the VaR calculations is one day. To enhance the Group's market risk management, the Group has established the market risk data mart, which enabled a group level trading book VaR calculation on a daily basis.

Accuracy and reliability of the VaR model is verified by daily back-testing on the VaR results in the trading book. The back-testing results are regularly reported to senior management.

The Group utilises stress testing as an effective supplement to the trading book VaR analysis. Stress testing scenarios are performed based on the characteristics of trading transactions to simulate and estimate losses in adverse and exceptional market conditions. To address changes in the financial markets, the Group enhances its market risk identification capabilities by continuously modifying and improving the trading book stress testing scenarios and measurement methodologies in order to capture the potential impact on transaction market prices stemming from changes in market prices and volatility.

For the years ended 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018, the VaR of the Bank's trading book by type of risk was as follows:

The Bank's VaR for Trading Book									
	For the year ended 31 December 2020			For the year ended 31 December 2019			For the year ended 31 December 2018		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>								
Interest rate risk	13.45	17.87	9.17	18.70	23.50	13.24	17.26	23.85	12.24
Foreign exchange risk . . .	26.61	39.35	11.83	18.00	26.69	9.80	10.19	17.66	4.99
Volatility risk	2.18	6.45	0.18	0.44	2.27	0.17	0.38	0.71	0.11
Commodity risk	6.35	13.76	3.04	1.77	6.26	0.75	1.14	5.55	0.13
Total of the Bank's trading VaR	29.56	38.72	16.18	23.03	29.56	17.11	19.87	26.28	13.92

The banking book is exposed to interest rate risk arising from mismatches in maturities, repricing periods and inconsistent adjustments between the benchmark interest rates of assets and liabilities. The Group assesses interest rate risk in the banking book primarily through an interest rate repricing gap analysis.

The Group conducts a substantial portion of its business in RMB, with certain transactions denominated in USD, HKD and, to a much lesser extent, other currencies. The major subsidiary, BOCHK Group, conducts the majority of its business in HKD, RMB and USD. The Group endeavours to manage its sources and uses of foreign currencies to minimise potential mismatches in accordance with management directives.

The Bank manages its exposure to currency exchange risk through management of its net foreign currency position and monitors its foreign currency risk on trading books using VaR.

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018:

	As at 31 December 2020							Total
	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	548,932	132,751	20,782	61,642	7,101	4,215	27,722	803,145
Balances with central banks . . .	1,500,346	316,938	61,418	81,789	30,084	44,252	42,013	2,076,840
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	555,349	298,944	22,861	18,663	478	940	42,085	939,320
Derivative financial assets	97,475	44,134	3,479	738	987	9,344	15,581	171,738
Loans and advances to customers, net.	11,024,110	1,106,377	1,010,120	258,468	11,076	62,829	375,324	13,848,304
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	363,018	51,870	82,795	6,476	316	23	51	504,549
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,280,223	449,963	127,357	31,950	130,392	2,851	85,054	2,107,790
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,723,069	199,575	2,370	9,628	6,065	3,993	34,078	2,978,778
Other.	317,767	183,732	219,734	2,466	1,417	2,346	244,733	972,195
Total assets	18,410,289	2,784,284	1,550,916	471,820	187,916	130,793	866,641	24,402,659

As at 31 December 2020

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,035,286	539,174	43,097	43,770	14,301	10,988	230,387	1,917,003
Due to central banks	576,601	277,062	12,918	13,487	–	341	7,402	887,811
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	137,784	215,247	13,729	28,757	12,204	2,247	1,981	411,949
Derivative financial liabilities	139,398	46,493	4,474	947	874	9,720	10,146	212,052
Due to customers	13,003,027	1,651,454	1,318,279	306,229	50,656	72,230	477,296	16,879,171
Bonds issued	968,665	218,950	8,617	31,980	1,896	311	13,984	1,244,403
Other.	293,844	105,317	267,904	3,207	300	1,109	15,752	687,433
Total liabilities	16,154,605	3,053,697	1,669,018	428,377	80,231	96,946	756,948	22,239,822
Net on-balance sheet position	2,255,684	(269,413)	(118,102)	43,443	107,685	33,847	109,693	2,162,837
Net off-balance sheet position	(541,681)	392,537	347,658	(31,366)	(107,293)	(32,709)	(50,662)	(23,516)
Credit commitments.	3,160,861	761,848	255,166	142,505	10,679	52,715	107,899	4,491,673

As at 31 December 2019

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	370,569	140,513	18,368	10,977	7,833	1,691	15,516	565,467
Balances with central banks	1,583,469	265,682	57,599	59,456	49,422	34,133	29,048	2,078,809
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	652,817	149,463	33,441	6,050	141	2,435	54,612	898,959
Derivative financial assets	42,558	13,694	26,586	446	20	6,348	3,683	93,335
Loans and advances to customers, net.	9,870,244	1,170,630	1,027,104	250,730	11,194	69,423	344,100	12,743,425
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	346,644	78,848	83,199	2,540	6,925	16	78	518,250
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,354,391	489,432	150,486	32,292	103,797	2,610	85,121	2,218,129
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,525,349	219,495	3,319	4,802	770	954	22,994	2,777,683
Other.	268,436	162,203	198,398	1,357	1,465	2,691	241,137	875,687
Total assets	17,014,477	2,689,960	1,598,500	368,650	181,567	120,301	796,289	22,769,744
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,009,086	391,869	27,167	43,826	21,193	7,374	167,531	1,668,046
Due to central banks	570,675	247,096	19,979	5,920	–	258	2,349	846,277
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	298,497	213,662	76,294	17,161	25,330	3,745	4,986	639,675
Derivative financial liabilities	36,135	19,811	22,813	707	52	6,112	4,430	90,060
Due to customers	11,925,923	1,836,997	1,255,663	254,485	56,683	55,672	432,125	15,817,548
Bonds issued	766,816	258,893	11,868	38,794	1,920	2,744	15,052	1,096,087
Other.	254,949	91,825	267,607	3,131	351	1,863	15,629	635,355
Total liabilities	14,862,081	3,060,153	1,681,391	364,024	105,529	77,768	642,102	20,793,048

As at 31 December 2019

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Net on-balance sheet position . . .	2,152,396	(370,193)	(82,891)	4,626	76,038	42,533	154,187	1,976,696
Net off-balance sheet position . . .	(463,297)	378,515	283,483	5,828	(75,754)	(40,620)	(74,643)	13,512
Credit commitments.	2,959,323	836,835	257,229	124,696	9,841	49,401	105,245	4,342,570

As at 31 December 2018

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	308,697	79,058	17,818	6,442	5,694	1,575	20,647	439,931
Balances with central banks . . .	1,855,438	280,029	40,625	39,770	36,838	47,950	30,403	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	878,861	93,903	30,994	7,636	3,094	283	27,587	1,042,358
Derivative financial assets	67,601	17,913	29,945	621	37	5,237	2,772	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net.	8,830,692	1,146,207	923,070	201,731	12,637	65,563	335,864	11,515,764
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	238,495	56,988	72,981	2,011	–	16	–	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,191,739	453,918	116,376	30,629	8,573	3,023	75,501	1,879,759
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,548,402	229,300	3,496	3,450	746	1,456	17,451	2,804,301
Other.	213,438	148,481	185,113	568	1,244	2,097	208,551	759,492
Total assets	16,133,363	2,505,797	1,420,418	292,858	68,863	127,200	718,776	21,267,275
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,060,308	404,757	34,551	40,090	14,270	7,049	170,184	1,731,209
Due to central banks	628,327	246,540	26,758	5,461	–	434	1	907,521
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	266,692	271,303	39,642	12,669	11,242	5,411	5,308	612,267
Derivative financial liabilities . . .	50,554	14,104	26,366	678	46	5,059	2,447	99,254
Due to customers	11,256,454	1,716,821	1,202,357	194,439	58,478	46,334	408,713	14,883,596
Bonds issued	447,679	252,059	6,682	48,465	1,852	9,793	15,597	782,127
Other.	191,501	84,330	230,918	2,327	480	1,323	15,025	525,904
Total liabilities	13,901,515	2,989,914	1,567,274	304,129	86,368	75,403	617,275	19,541,878
Net on-balance sheet position . . .	2,231,848	(484,117)	(146,856)	(11,271)	(17,505)	51,797	101,501	1,725,397
Net off-balance sheet position . . .	(795,575)	520,806	355,983	21,144	19,415	(49,526)	(40,626)	31,621
Credit commitments.	2,715,693	794,823	223,494	111,092	10,425	44,054	93,430	3,993,011

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank fails to timely acquire adequate funds at a reasonable cost to deal with repayments of debts at maturity, perform other payment obligations and meet other fund needs for normal business operation.

The Bank continued to develop and improve its liquidity risk management system with the aim of effectively identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk at the institution and the group level, including that of branches, subsidiaries and business lines, thus ensuring that liquidity demand is met in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost.

The Bank considers liquidity risk management a significant component of asset-liability management, and determines the size, structure and duration of assets and liabilities consistent with the principle of overall balance between assets and liabilities. The Bank establishes its liquidity portfolio to mitigate liquidity risk, and to minimise the gaps in the amount and duration between the funding sources and the uses of funds. The Group refines its financing strategy, taking into consideration various factors including customer risk sensitivity, financing cost and concentration of funding sources. In addition, the Group prioritises the development of customer deposits, dynamically adjusts the structure of fund sources by market-oriented financing modes, including due to banks and other financial institutions, inter-bank borrowings and improves the diversity and stability of financing sources.

Seeking at all times to balance safety, liquidity and profitability, and following regulatory requirements, the Bank has improved its liquidity risk management system and upgraded its liquidity management function in a forward-looking and scientific manner. The Bank enhanced liquidity risk management at both Group and branch levels. It formulated sound liquidity risk management policies and contingency plans, periodically re-examined the liquidity risk limit, upgraded the early warning system for liquidity risk and strengthened the management of high-quality liquid assets, such as bond investments, in order to strike a balance between risk and return. In addition, the Bank regularly improved the liquidity stress-testing plan and performed stress tests on a quarterly basis. The results of stress testing showed that the Bank had adequate payment capability to address distressed scenarios.

The tables below analyse the Group's assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial reporting date to the contractual maturity date:

As at 31 December 2020								
Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
<i>(RMB million)</i>								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	21	286,447	265,996	93,556	154,008	3,117	–	803,145
Balances with central banks . . .	1,452,254	549,551	39,355	5,709	28,669	1,302	–	2,076,840
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	377	–	397,698	154,029	286,481	100,735	–	939,320
Derivative financial assets	–	13,312	22,621	31,423	62,752	31,551	10,079	171,738
Loans and advances to customers, net.	46,580	191,481	435,364	1,288,350	2,778,252	3,744,008	5,364,269	13,848,304
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	154,836	–	10,521	47,105	77,423	44,679	169,985	504,549
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,481	–	137,987	217,198	284,963	973,389	470,772	2,107,790
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,805	–	50,431	80,052	358,189	1,443,948	1,043,353	2,978,778
Other.	356,200	454,701	19,792	17,044	19,930	75,503	29,025	972,195
Total assets	2,036,554	1,495,492	1,379,765	1,934,466	4,050,667	6,418,232	7,087,483	24,402,659
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,351,541	70,855	271,019	217,441	6,056	91	1,917,003
Due to central banks	–	216,844	79,518	117,114	434,833	39,502	–	887,811
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	–	–	244,199	100,330	62,324	4,940	156	411,949
Derivative financial liabilities . .	–	9,479	24,395	34,122	95,255	35,127	13,674	212,052

As at 31 December 2020

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Due to customers	–	8,521,036	1,528,697	1,354,270	2,596,276	2,871,178	7,714	16,879,171
Bonds issued	–	–	67,004	186,305	461,388	470,415	59,291	1,244,403
Other.	–	329,254	58,677	15,215	112,493	95,681	76,113	687,433
Total liabilities	–	10,428,154	2,073,345	2,078,375	3,980,010	3,522,899	157,039	22,239,822
Net liquidity gap	2,036,554	(8,932,662)	(693,580)	(143,909)	70,657	2,895,333	6,930,444	2,162,837

As at 31 December 2019

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	21	204,121	183,170	55,805	119,376	2,845	129	565,467
Balances with central banks . . .	1,513,473	527,657	16,242	8,293	12,441	703	–	2,078,809
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	44	–	417,352	185,843	241,024	54,696	–	898,959
Derivative financial assets	–	10,697	14,983	20,855	24,869	16,610	5,321	93,335
Loans and advances to customers, net.	51,073	188,916	458,233	1,216,882	2,716,777	3,221,650	4,889,894	12,743,425
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	143,255	–	16,394	49,949	98,245	58,537	151,870	518,250
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,067	–	142,122	234,297	396,998	912,932	509,713	2,218,129
– financial assets at amortised cost	1,767	–	35,141	53,375	506,346	1,337,456	843,598	2,777,683
Other.	345,309	381,978	24,301	12,827	23,308	60,436	27,528	875,687
Total assets	2,077,009	1,313,369	1,307,938	1,838,126	4,139,384	5,665,865	6,428,053	22,769,744
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,036,810	125,011	324,062	175,301	6,779	83	1,668,046
Due to central banks	–	180,113	70,832	72,898	518,864	3,570	–	846,277
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	–	–	492,657	70,924	69,694	6,386	14	639,675
Derivative financial liabilities . . .	–	8,780	11,165	15,936	26,652	20,482	7,045	90,060
Due to customers	–	7,843,084	1,541,342	1,540,159	2,541,528	2,343,527	7,908	15,817,548
Bonds issued	–	–	23,985	150,073	416,192	470,942	34,895	1,096,087
Other.	–	280,526	53,662	12,895	121,693	92,907	73,672	635,355
Total liabilities	–	9,349,313	2,318,654	2,186,947	3,869,924	2,944,593	123,617	20,793,048
Net liquidity gap	2,077,009	(8,035,944)	(1,010,716)	(348,821)	269,460	2,721,272	6,304,436	1,976,696

As at 31 December 2018

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	(RMB million)							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	21	178,645	110,908	30,365	116,636	3,356	–	439,931
Balances with central banks	1,588,770	511,244	216,281	2,087	12,329	342	–	2,331,053
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	44	–	659,399	92,855	231,633	58,427	–	1,042,358
Derivative financial assets	–	10,055	22,259	30,528	38,686	18,634	3,964	124,126
Loans and advances to customers, net.	69,539	154,707	397,574	1,086,838	2,478,055	3,036,778	4,292,273	11,515,764
Financial investments								
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	93,524	–	16,772	32,788	71,133	52,863	103,411	370,491
– financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,456	–	71,630	120,021	428,041	870,105	373,506	1,879,759
– financial assets at amortised cost	2,001	–	15,328	78,810	306,782	1,623,516	777,864	2,804,301
Other.	301,633	338,223	22,683	7,554	18,968	50,792	19,639	759,492
Total assets	2,071,988	1,192,874	1,532,834	1,481,846	3,702,263	5,714,813	5,570,657	21,267,275
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,038,168	143,392	314,126	186,252	49,271	–	1,731,209
Due to central banks	–	172,280	104,114	157,466	465,590	8,071	–	907,521
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	–	–	429,492	123,223	58,135	1,417	–	612,267
Derivative financial liabilities	–	7,314	19,861	18,267	33,305	17,434	3,073	99,254
Due to customers	–	7,368,721	1,405,144	1,349,078	2,740,128	2,010,860	9,665	14,883,596
Bonds issued	–	–	45,983	99,061	196,535	323,057	117,491	782,127
Other.	–	276,288	36,307	12,145	76,623	66,329	58,212	525,904
Total liabilities	–	8,862,771	2,184,293	2,073,366	3,756,568	2,476,439	188,441	19,541,878
Net liquidity gap	2,071,988	(7,669,897)	(651,459)	(591,520)	(54,305)	3,238,374	5,382,216	1,725,397

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's liquidity risk indicator met regulatory requirements. The Group's liquidity ratio as at 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018 is shown in the table below (in accordance with relevant provisions of regulatory authorities in the Chinese Mainland):

Unit: %

Indicator	Regulatory standard	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
Liquidity ratio ⁽¹⁾	RMB	≥25	54.5	54.6
	Foreign Currency	≥25	58.6	60.4

Note:

(1) Liquidity ratio is the indication of the Group's liquidity. Liquidity ratio = current assets/current liabilities. Liquidity ratio is calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CBIRC.

Reputational Risk Management

The Bank fully implemented regulatory requirements on reputational risk management, continued to enhance its reputational risk management system and mechanism and strengthened the consolidated management of reputational risk, so as to enhance the reputational risk management level of the Group.

It attached greater importance to the investigation and pre-warning of potential reputational risk factors and further strengthened routine public opinion monitoring, conducted reputational risk identification, assessment and reporting, established a coordination mechanism between reputational risk management departments and liable departments and dealt appropriately with reputational risk events, thus effectively maintaining the brand reputation of the Group. In addition, the Bank continued to roll out training sessions on reputational risk, so as to enhance employees' awareness of reputational risk and foster the Group's culture of reputational risk management.

Internal Control and Operational Risk Management

Internal Control

The Bank's Board of Directors, senior management and their special committees earnestly performed their duties regarding internal control and supervision, emphasising early risk warning and prevention so as to improve the compliance management of the Group.

The Bank continued to implement the "three lines of defence" mechanism for internal control. The first line of defence consists of business departments and all banking outlets. They are the owners of, and are accountable for, local risks and controls. They undertake self-control risk management functions in the course of their business operations, including the formulation and implementation of policies, business examination, the reporting of control deficiencies and the organisation of rectification measures.

The internal control and risk management departments of the Bank's institutions at all levels form the second line of defence. They are responsible for overall planning, implementing, examining and assessing risk management and internal control. They are also responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks. They led the first line of defence to enhance the use of the Group's operational risk monitoring and analysis platform. Through regular monitoring of material risks, the Bank identified and mitigated risks in a timely manner and promoted the optimisation of business processes and systems.

The third line of defence rests with the audit and inspection departments of the Bank. The audit department is responsible for performing internal audit of the Bank's internal control and risk management in respect of its adequacy and effectiveness. The inspection department is responsible for staff non-compliance sanction, investigation of cases and management accountability. The Bank continuously strengthened education and raised employees' awareness of moral hazards. It reinforced employee behaviour management, seriously investigated internal fraud cases and strictly pursued accountability according to the basic principles of "inquiry of four accountable subjects into one case", "both institutional and business-line management accountability" and "management two levels higher than the branch-outlet accountable where serious fraud occurs". The Bank continued to push forward the implementation of the reform of its human resource management system for the audit line, and further intensified the vertical management of its audit function. It enhanced team building and deepened IT application in audit and the use of IT-based audit approaches. Taking an issue-oriented approach, the Bank focused on the comprehensive audit of institutions and special audits of businesses, strengthened audits and inspections of the high-risk institutions and businesses, as well as on fields under the Group's control priorities and those of special concern to regulators. The Bank concentrated attention on matters of systemic importance, emerging trends and concerning tendencies, so as to practically perform its internal audit function. It re-examined and optimised rectification procedures in order to improve rectification quality and efficiency, urged the effective rectification of audit findings, and thereby continually improved the Bank's internal governance and control mechanism.

Rigorously implementing the requirements of CBIRC regarding further rectification of market disruption in the banking sector, the Bank organised bank-wide risk inspections to actively identify and mitigate risks. It launched a staff compliance archive system to reinforce behaviour management and foster a compliance culture. In addition, the Bank developed an internal control and compliance management evaluation system so as to enhance the routine management and control of its branches.

The Bank continued to implement the Basic Standard for Enterprise Internal Control and its supporting guidelines, adhering to the primary goal of ensuring the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting and the accuracy of its financial information. The Bank also implemented the Guidelines for Internal Control of Commercial Banks by following the basic principles of “complete coverage, checks and balances, prudence and correspondence”, so as to promote internal control governance and an organisational structure characterised by a reasonable division of work, well-defined responsibilities and clear reporting relationships.

The Bank established and implemented a systematic financial accounting policy system in accordance with the relevant accounting laws and regulations. Accordingly, the level of standardisation and refinement of its financial accounting management was further improved. The Bank has endeavoured to further the qualification of accounting groundwork and establish the long-term accounting management mechanism since 2019. It continuously strengthened the quality management of its accounting information, so as to ensure the internal control effectiveness over financial reporting. The financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and related accounting regulations, and the financial position, operational performance and cash flows of the Bank were fairly presented in all material respects.

The Bank paid close attention to fraud risk prevention and control, proactively identifying, assessing, controlling and mitigating risks. In 2020, the Bank succeeded in preventing 178 external cases involving RMB384 million.

Operational Risk Management

The Bank continuously improved its operational risk management system. It promoted the application of operational risk management tools, including Risk and Control Assessment (RACA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and Loss Data Collection (LDC), etc., to identify, assess and monitor operational risks, thus continuously improving its risk management measures. The Bank enhanced its system support capability by optimising its operational risk management information system. It strengthened its business continuity management system, optimised its operating mechanism to enhance its business operating sustainability, improved business continuity rules and regulations, conducted business impact analysis, refined contingency plans, carried out business continuity drills, proactively addressed the COVID-19 pandemic and improved the Group’s business continuity capacity.

Compliance Management

The Bank continuously improved its compliance risk governance mechanism and management process to ensure the stable and sound development and sustainable operation of the Group. It strengthened the construction of the anti-money-laundering (“AML”) system, integrated resources for monitoring and analysis, and refined the AML policies and rules system. It pushed forward system and model building and improved the system functions. The Bank reinforced sanction compliance management. It made timely amendments to sanction compliance policies, improved sanction procedures and standardised list maintenance, due diligence, judgment, handling and strengthened sanctions compliance monitoring and management. It drove forward overseas compliance management and improved its cross-border compliance management system by tracking global regulatory trends, regulatory inspection and evaluation as well as other compliance risk information in a timely manner, by implementing the requirements of regulators, and by improving its overseas compliance management capabilities. It delivered the All Employee AML Training Plan by conducting various forms of AML training, so as to enhance all employees’ compliance awareness and abilities.

The Bank enhanced the management of its connected transactions and internal transactions. It stepped up efforts in the management of connected parties and consolidated the foundation of its connected transaction management. It strengthened the routine monitoring and examination of connected transactions and strictly controlled their risks. In addition, it continuously implemented internal transaction monitoring and reporting, guided and standardised the operation mechanism for internal transaction verification, and initiated the construction of an internal transaction management system, thereby improving the technological capabilities of its internal transaction management.

Country Risk Management

The Group incorporates country risk into its comprehensive risk management system in strict accordance with regulatory requirements. It manages and controls country risk through a series of management tools, including country risk rating, country risk limit, statistics and monitoring of country risk exposures, and provisioning of allowances.

In face of the extremely complicated international situation, the Bank continued to strengthen country risk management in strict accordance with regulatory requirements and based on business development needs. It reviewed the Group's country risk across the board and made timely adjustments to the country risk limit. It actively pushed forward the provisioning of country risk allowances and enhanced its ability to offset country risk. It also reviewed and optimised the methodology for country risk rating and limit approval and made rating and limit management more reasonable and effective. What's more, the Bank optimised the country risk management system, and strengthened the monitoring and reporting of country risk exposures. The Group's country risk exposures were mainly concentrated in countries and regions with low and relatively low country risk, and the overall country risk was controlled at a reasonable level.

Capital Management

Adhering to the philosophy of high-quality development and centring on the objective of value creation, the Bank continued to improve its capital management system, moved more rapidly to replenish capital through external financing channels, and ramped up innovation in capital instruments. Through these efforts, the Bank established adequate capital levels and strong risk resilience, and further improved its capital use efficiency and value creation capabilities.

The Bank improved its internal refined management and raised awareness of value creation. By enhancing its capital budget and assessment mechanism, the Bank realised differentiated management and continuously upgraded its remuneration allocation system, which is linked to value creation. Giving full play to the guiding role of capital, the Bank pushed forward the adjustment of its on- and off-balance sheet asset structure, actively developed capital-light businesses and reasonably controlled the risk weighting of assets. In addition, the Bank stepped up efforts in system building, launched a capital management data platform, and thus cemented foundations for refined management. Meanwhile, the Bank accelerated external capital replenishment and enriched the variety of its capital instruments. During 2020, the Bank successfully issued USD2.820 billion of preference shares, RMB90.0 billion of undated capital bonds and RMB75.0 billion of tier 2 capital bonds.

As at the end of 2020, the Group's capital adequacy ratio reached 16.22 per cent., an increase of 0.63 percentage point from the end of 2019, reflecting the further consolidation of its capital base. The Bank will tap into its potential and continue to strengthen its capital management, promoting the high-quality development of its various businesses.

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2020, 2019 and 2018 separately calculated in accordance with the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional) are listed below:

Items	Group			Bank		
	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Net common equity tier 1 capital	1,704,778	1,596,378	1,465,769	1,441,977	1,346,623	1,251,056
Net tier 1 capital	1,992,621	1,806,435	1,575,293	1,719,467	1,546,517	1,350,770
Net capital	2,451,055	2,201,278	1,922,350	2,162,054	1,927,188	1,683,893
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	11.28 per cent.	11.30 per cent.	11.41 per cent.	10.99 per cent.	10.99 per cent.	11.08 per cent.
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	13.19 per cent.	12.79 per cent.	12.27 per cent.	13.10 per cent.	12.62 per cent.	11.96 per cent.
Capital adequacy ratio	16.22 per cent.	15.59 per cent.	14.97 per cent.	16.47 per cent.	15.72 per cent.	14.92 per cent.

Corporate Social Responsibilities

In 2020, the Bank actively shouldered its responsibilities as a state-owned commercial bank and spared no effort to provide society with solid financial services. By proactively functioning as a financial hub and industry connector, the Bank increased its support for the real economy and the lifting of living standards. It also continually improved its environmental, social and corporate governance mechanisms. Based on the new development concepts of "innovation, coordination, green development, opening up and sharing", the Bank continuously launched extensive practical initiatives in sustainable development, and actively built up its economic, social and environmental influence.

Bravely Assumed Responsibilities to Fight COVID-19 Together

At the start of the epidemic, the Bank immediately established an emergency response steering group for COVID-19. It actively supported global fight against the virus by leveraging the advantages of its global institutional layout. It thoroughly formulated emergency plans, integrated bank-wide resources, and made inter-institution arrangements for headquarters and its domestic and overseas branches. The Bank prioritised the work of fighting the pandemic and ensuring employee safety and health and supported the pandemic containment.

The Bank built a pandemic prevention safety net to ensure uninterrupted financial services. During the pandemic, all outlets arranged work shifts, reduced activities that cause physical clustering, and adopted protective and quarantine measures. They also cleaned and disinfected all workplaces to cut off the transmission chain of the virus. At the same time, the Bank strengthened its electronic channel services, such as mobile banking, online banking and ATMs, to continuously ensure that customers' needs for financial services were met. In face of the overseas pandemic, the Bank timely formulated and implemented the continuity plan and emergency response plan, continuously enhanced the risk resistance capacity of overseas businesses, and ensured the safe, continuous and prudential operation of overseas business. At the same time, the Bank continuously refined the emergency response plan, strengthened country risk monitoring, and reinforced the management of credit risk, market risk and liquidity. It also intensified the application of risk quantification techniques, inspected the overseas business and asset quality, and hence lifted the risk warning capability. The Bank pushed forward the building of a long-effect compliance management mechanism for overseas institutions, reinforced the implementation of rules and regulations, enhanced the compliance management capability, and thereby ensured the safe and sound operation of business.

The Bank improved the supply of credit resources and provided greater financial support for pandemic prevention and control. In quick response to the financing needs of anti-pandemic organisations, the Bank formulated credit policies for key industries involved in pandemic prevention and control, satisfied the credit demands arising from pandemic prevention and control, and actively supported the production and supply of medical materials. In 2020, the Bank cumulatively granted RMB21.2 billion of new preferential loans to 834 national key enterprises involved in pandemic prevention and control, and RMB11.693 billion of new preferential loans to 485 local key enterprises involved in pandemic prevention and control.

The Bank actively supported the resumption of work and production and increased its assistance to enterprises affected by the pandemic. It issued the Notice on Increasing Financial Support for Enterprises to Resume Work and Production and set up a special corporate credit programme of RMB200 billion. At the same time, the Bank granted a special credit line of RMB50 billion to Hubei and formulated 30 special measures to support the epidemic prevention and control in Hubei Province and the resumption of work and production at different levels in different regions. The Bank gave full play to its advantages in global network layout, spared no efforts to provide various financial services for the pandemic prevention and control as well as the reopening of economy across the globe. Specifically, the Bank improved fund settlement, financing support and online services, opened a special account for pandemic-related donations, and upgraded mobile banking, online banking and other supporting services. Furthermore, the Bank provided services for central banks and policy banks in many countries, supported the pandemic-related fund raising and remittance in relevant countries, and made its due contributions to the global fight against the virus.

The Bank mobilised its resources across the world to donate goods and funds to regions severely affected by the pandemic. Immediately following the onset of the epidemic, the Bank donated RMB30 million to Hubei Province, and established the "Joint Fight against COVID-19 in Hubei" programme. In conjunction with the China Charity Federation, the Bank called on staff to donate to Hubei, with total donations amounting to RMB18.02 million from 135,400 donors. Meanwhile, the Bank closely tracked the pandemic situation, and coordinated prevention materials to support domestic and overseas pandemic containment. Based on its global presence, the Bank provided anti-pandemic supplies and necessary living assistance for Chinese students stranded overseas, and donated anti-pandemic supplies to neighbouring countries, countries along the Belt and Road Initiative, and key overseas markets of the Bank. All domestic and overseas institutions of the Bank stuck together through thick and thin, participated in the fight against the pandemic through charitable donations, materials raising and voluntary services, and built a solid defence line for the fight. They donated more than 10 million pieces of anti-prevention supplies to the Chinese mainland and 57 countries and regions, and hence contributed to the pandemic prevention and control.

Adopted New Assistance Measures to Win a Decisive Victory in Poverty Alleviation

In strict accordance with national requirements for achieving results in poverty alleviation during the prevention and control of COVID-19, the Bank made coordinated efforts to advance pandemic prevention and control and poverty alleviation. It formulated the Bank of China Plan for Targeted Poverty Alleviation in 2020 and the Measures on Strengthening Targeted Poverty Alleviation Efforts of Bank of China. It also focused on consolidating the results of its past assistance efforts, bolstering areas of weakness, and linking poverty alleviation to rural revitalisation, in a bid to achieve the goal of poverty alleviation.

The Bank channelled greater resources to assisting targeted poverty-stricken areas and ensured that all impoverished people got out of poverty. In 2020, the Bank went all out to provide targeted assistance for the four poverty-stricken counties of Yongshou, Xunyi, Chunhua and Changwu in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province and arranged for institutions at all levels to offer assistance to 1,034 villages across the country. Taking into account local natural endowments, resources and industrial weaknesses, the Bank implemented various industrial projects with good development prospects and remarkable results to help local counties get rid of poverty, and carried out livelihood programmes covering education, healthcare, care for the elderly, housing, drinking water safety, etc., to further improve impoverished people's production capacity and quality of life. At the same time, relying on the "Bank of China Philanthropy" platform, the Bank boosted the consumption of rural products. To fully support rural areas in improving the brand influence of their agricultural products, the Bank arranged for the local specialty "Xianyang Malanhong" apples to be advertised by China Central Television and displayed at the 3rd China International Import Expo ("CIIE"). As at the end of 2020, 386 poverty-stricken villages in the four counties of Xianyang were all removed from poverty, with all of the 168,629 registered impoverished people from 47,347 households liberated from poverty. All of the 1,034 poverty-stricken villages that have received the assistance of institutions at all levels of the Bank also freed themselves of poverty.

The Bank strengthened its financial service support for the goal of comprehensive poverty alleviation. It launched comprehensive products around the country, such as loans for industries involved in poverty alleviation, loans for programmes involved in poverty alleviation, small amount loans for poverty alleviation, government-sponsored student loans, and poverty alleviation bonds, in order to support impoverished people in increasing their income and poverty-stricken areas in developing specialty industries. The Bank also addressed the financial needs of such sectors as transportation, water conservancy, electric power, tourism, environmental protection and industry in impoverished areas. It took special measures to further support the fight against poverty in areas of extreme poverty, namely the "three regions and three prefectures", as well as areas where specific assistance goals have been publicised in advance and completion progress has been placed under supervision. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's poverty alleviation loans granted to the "three regions and three prefectures" stood at RMB5.892 billion.

Implemented National Strategies to Support the Development of Dual Circulation

The Bank integrated its business development with the implementation of national strategy implementation. Within the national context of fostering a new development paradigm in which domestic and international circulations reinforce each other, the Bank gave full play to its advantages in globalised and integrated operations and vigorously boosted economic and social development.

The Bank utilised its financial resources to serve the domestic and international circulations. In implementing the national strategy of regional coordinated development, the Bank established an integrated regional financial services system which focused on and injected vitality into the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze Economic Belt, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Xiongan New Area and the Hainan Pilot Free Trade Port. It also followed up with more than 600 major overseas projects along the Belt and Road Initiative and granted a variety of credits exceeding USD185.1 billion. In addition, the Bank vigorously supported the RMB internationalisation. Across the year, its cross-border RMB settlement volume stood at RMB9.20 trillion, up 25.75 per cent. year on year, and its cross-border RMB clearing volume stood at RMB471 trillion.

The Bank strengthened domestic and foreign collaboration to help stabilise the fundamentals of foreign trade. It formulated and released 13 measures to "stabilise foreign trade" and launched exclusive service plans or measures to "stabilise foreign trade and foreign investments" in more than 30 provinces and cities jointly with local commerce departments, further strengthening the financial service support for foreign trade enterprises. The Bank increased the support for export credit insurance financing to help companies

hold orders and stabilise production. It set over 120 expert hotlines for import and export, with a total of more than 30,000 consulting services offered for foreign trade enterprises throughout the year. What's more, the Bank continued providing all round financial services for the CIIE. The online + offline trade and investment matchmaking conferences held via the BOC Global Matchmaking System attracted the participation of 674 exhibitors and 1,351 purchasers from 64 countries and regions, with 861 tentative deals reached.

The Bank integrated its advantageous resources to drive the development of new infrastructure. It formulated the Guiding Opinions on Credit Granting for Supporting New Infrastructure and Strengthening Weak Links of Infrastructure, placing equal emphasis on new and old infrastructure as well as new urbanisation. It also formulated credit policies for 5G, artificial intelligence, the industrial internet, big data centres, charging piles for new energy vehicles and other key areas of new infrastructure. In the meantime, the Bank focused on credit granting opportunities in areas such as expressway, urban rail transit and railway construction, explored key water conservancy projects, and conducted land transfer, urban renewal, the renovation of old urban communities and other services in an orderly manner.

The Bank provided services to high-end manufacturing in order to activate new drivers for industrial development. To support the high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, the Bank issued credit policies for such industries as integrated circuits, new energy vehicles and new materials. As at the end of 2020, outstanding loans granted to the domestic manufacturing industry totalled RMB1.46 trillion, representing an increase of RMB105.7 billion over the year beginning.

Deeply Developed Inclusive Finance to Help Stabilise the Economy and Ensure Living Standards

The Bank fully implemented the nation's overall plans for ensuring stability on the six key fronts and maintaining security in the six key areas and strengthened its comprehensive service capabilities in inclusive finance to ensure job security, basic living needs, and the operations of market entities.

The Bank increased credit support for inclusive finance to facilitate the steady and healthy development of micro and small-sized enterprises. In strict accordance with relevant requirements, the Bank cut fees for micro and small-sized enterprises and launched inclusive preferential interest rates for such enterprises. Where enterprises suffered temporary operating difficulties, the Bank did not blindly withdraw their loans in advance, cancel their loans or delay the granting of loans. By doing so, the Bank eased the pressure on enterprises, individual businesses and owners of micro and small-sized firms on capital turnover. Meanwhile, the Bank supported enterprises' resumption of work and expansion of production capacity and helped maintain stability in employment. As at the end of 2020, the balance of loans for inclusive finance under the target of "two no-less-than and two control" amounted to RMB611.662 billion, an increase of RMB198.714 billion from the beginning of the year.

The Bank used FinTech to connect key nodes of inclusive finance. Relying on digital technologies, the Bank improved its digital service capabilities, intensified technical security and data protection and strengthened the construction of inclusive financial infrastructure. In addition, the Bank continuously optimised the BOC Global Matchmaking System, and had held 72 cross-border matchmaking activities, attracting 30,000 Chinese and foreign enterprises from 125 countries and regions.

The Bank facilitated the country's rural revitalisation initiative by providing solid support for agriculture-related and small-sized enterprises in counties. As at the end of 2020, the Bank had outlets in 1,167 counties, with a coverage rate of 62.1 per cent.. Specifically, it set up 320 outlets in state-level poverty-stricken counties. It also established 89 outlets in the deep poverty-stricken areas of "three regions and three prefectures", with 703 offsite self-service banks opened and 519 mobile smart counters put into use. BOC Fullerton Community Bank had established 126 village banks and over 180 township sub-branches in 22 provinces (or municipalities) across the country. 65 per cent. of these institutions were distributed in the central and western regions in places with relatively weak access to financial services.

The Bank provided targeted financial services for business start-ups and innovation. It granted entrepreneurial loans to college graduates, returning migrant workers and veterans who intended to start their own businesses or work on innovation projects. The Bank granted a total of RMB1.102 billion of personal entrepreneurial loans in 2020, and the balance of such loans amounted to RMB2.273 billion, covering 18,119 customers.

Drove Innovations in Green Finance to Address Climate Challenges

Following the green development concept, the Bank promoted its green finance strategy. By improving its green finance management structure and formulating and refining green finance policies, rules and procedures, the Bank integrated green finance into its entire business process. This had the ultimate effect of providing financial momentum for the transformation of the economic development mode, the optimisation of its economic structure, and the development of the green economy, thus contributing to achieving China's "2060 carbon neutrality" goal.

The Bank strengthened strategic drivers and top-level design and established a long-effect development mechanism for green finance. The Green Finance Management Committee was set up under the Senior Management (Executive Committee) to coordinate the Bank's green finance management and professional decision-making, with the Board of Directors regularly receiving the work report on green finance each year. The Bank formulated the Green Finance Development Plan, which embeds green finance into all of its business and management links and identifies matters to be advanced, specific responsibilities and key nodes on a year-by-year basis. In doing so, it ensured the effective implementation of green finance throughout the Bank.

The Bank developed innovative green financial products so as to expand financing channels for green industries. It launched comprehensive businesses such as green credit, green bonds, climate investment and financing, and green bills, and built a multi-tiered and three-dimensional green financial business system to vigorously support green industries and projects. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's balance of green credit in the Chinese mainland denominated in RMB reached RMB896.798 billion. The Bank has established a management framework for sustainable development bonds. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's total scale of sustainable development bonds reached approximately USD9.3 billion, including 7 issues of green bonds equivalent to USD8.3 billion. In 2020, the Bank also issued the first "blue bond" among Chinese and foreign commercial organisations, with the funds raised used to support marine-related sewage treatment and offshore wind power projects.

The Bank actively participated in domestic and international cooperation to promote the development of green finance. It acted as Co-Chairman of the Task Force of Green Financial Product Innovation under the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road Initiative and hosted the "Online International Seminar on Green Financial Innovation Products". As a full member and board member of the International Capital Market Association, the Bank assisted in the international promotion and integration of Chinese green bond standards. In 2020, the Bank participated in the preparation of the China National Green Development Fund and contributed RMB8.0 billion, accounting for 9.04 per cent. of the fund's total endowment. It also became a founding partner of the Singapore Green Finance Centre.

The Bank managed climate and environmental risks and deepened green finance practices. It closely monitored the climate and environmental risks and conducted stress tests for climate and environmental risks in some high-carbon industries and sensitive areas. In addition, the London Branch assessed and managed the climate risks of its financial business during the year.

Protected Customer Rights and Interests and Safeguarded Financial Security

The Bank attached great importance to consumer protection and incorporated it into its business development strategy and corporate culture building. It continuously refined relevant systems and mechanisms to consolidate the policy foundation, improved the whole-process control mechanism for consumer protection, and stressed the requirements for ex-ante consumer protection review, financial marketing and publicity control, and proper settlement of consumer complaints and disputes. With the focus placed on the protection of consumers' financial information, the Bank effectively protected the information security of customers. It carried out extensive publicity and education activities, such as the "3.15" consumer protection education and publicity campaigns, publicity and education campaigns against illegal fund-raising, the "Protecting Personal Wealth" campaign, and the "Financial Knowledge Popularisation Month" using its official website, WeChat official account and in workplaces. By doing so, the Bank further strengthened financial consumers' self-protection awareness and risk prevention abilities and created a healthy and harmonious financial consumption environment.

Built Professional Platforms to Continually Contribute to Public Welfare

The Bank set up professional public welfare institutions such as BOC Charity Foundation and Zhongyi Shanyuan to carry out targeted charitable assistance activities for the poor and vulnerable groups, and to jointly promote the development of the charitable cause.

In terms of education aid, the Bank carried out continuous public welfare programmes such as the “Winter Warm Heart Campaign”, “Yixinzhuxue Student Aid Action” and “Colourful Breaktime Growth Programme”. Through these programmes, the Bank strived to fund impoverished students’ schooling, improve the teaching environment in poverty-stricken areas, raise rural teachers’ overall quality, and promote educational equity. In terms of cultural inheritance, the Bank organised study tours, social events and other activities, in an effort to strengthen the education regarding excellent traditional Chinese culture, facilitate the generational inheritance and sustainable development of such traditional culture, and to nourish national cultural confidence. In terms of care and aid for the elderly, in response to the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Promoting the Development of Elderly Care Services, the Bank developed the Bank of China Philanthropy Mutual Assistant Platform for Elderly Care with reference to time banking and other practices, and created innovative models of elderly care services, in a bid to support the development of public welfare pension undertakings. As at 31 December 2020, this platform had been piloted in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, etc., engaging approximately 10,000 elderly people and volunteers.

The Bank continued to build and operate the “Bank of China Philanthropy” Online Public Donation-raising Information Platform for Charitable Organisations, one of the 20 platforms designated by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the PRC. It committed itself to providing the public with convenient, transparent and secure donation services and helping charitable organisations to publish donation raising information and manage volunteers. At the same time, the Bank strived to mobilise its partners to participate in public welfare activities and jointly create a scenario of “public welfare + internet + finance” for the development of public welfare. In 2020, the “Bank of China Philanthropy” platform hosted a total of 142 programmes from 48 charitable organisations, raising RMB20.6818 million of funds from 254,600 donors.

For details of the Bank’s corporate social responsibility performance, please refer to the Bank’s 2020 Corporate Social Responsibility Report published on the websites of SSE, HKEX and the Bank.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following discussions and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular. The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Unless otherwise stated, all financial data discussed in this section are consolidated financial data.

Analysis of Loans and Advances to Customers

The following table sets forth analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

	As at 31 December	
	2020	2019
	<i>(RMB million)</i>	
Measured at amortised cost		
– Corporate loans and advances	8,235,520	7,644,359
– Personal loans	5,583,295	5,047,809
– Discounted bills	1,912	2,334
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽¹⁾		
– Discounted bills	358,997	335,583
Subtotal	14,179,724	13,030,085
Measured at fair value through profit or loss ⁽²⁾		
– Corporate loans and advances	3,661	4,104
Total	14,183,385	13,034,189
Accrued Interest	33,092	34,596
Total loans and advances	14,216,477	13,068,785
Less: Allowance for loans at amortised cost	(368,173)	(325,360)
Loans and advances to customers, net	13,848,304	12,743,425

Notes:

- (1) As at 31 December 2020, loans at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Group were discounted bills. The allowance for impairment losses amounted to RMB446 million (31 December 2019: RMB563 million) and was credited to other comprehensive income.
- (2) There was no significant change during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, or cumulatively, in the fair value of the loans that was attributable to changes in the credit risk of the loans.

Loans and Advances to Customers by Industry

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by industry:

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>						
Corporate loans and advances						
Commerce and services	1,764,213	12.44	1,706,650	13.09	1,516,354	12.86
Manufacturing	1,692,261	11.93	1,679,202	12.88	1,674,340	14.21
Transportation, storage and postal services	1,493,828	10.53	1,294,922	9.93	1,182,411	10.03
Real estate	1,137,469	8.02	1,042,664	8.00	915,793	7.77
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	726,824	5.13	649,289	4.98	648,849	5.50
Financial services	646,979	4.56	565,333	4.34	398,478	3.38
Mining	282,394	1.99	293,375	2.25	320,369	2.72
Construction	268,676	1.89	255,160	1.96	239,397	2.03
Water, environment and public utility management	250,551	1.77	199,376	1.53	167,811	1.42
Public utilities	161,402	1.14	149,855	1.15	125,917	1.07
Other	175,493	1.24	150,554	1.16	157,879	1.34
Subtotal	<u>8,600,090</u>	<u>60.64</u>	<u>7,986,380</u>	<u>61.27</u>	<u>7,347,598</u>	<u>62.33</u>
Personal loans						
Mortgages	4,418,761	31.15	3,993,271	30.64	3,503,563	29.72
Credit cards	498,435	3.51	476,743	3.66	426,338	3.62
Other	666,099	4.70	577,795	4.43	510,184	4.33
Subtotal	<u>5,583,295</u>	<u>39.36</u>	<u>5,047,809</u>	<u>38.73</u>	<u>4,440,085</u>	<u>37.67</u>
Total loans and advances to customers	<u><u>14,183,385</u></u>	<u><u>100.00</u></u>	<u><u>13,034,189</u></u>	<u><u>100.00</u></u>	<u><u>11,787,683</u></u>	<u><u>100.00</u></u>

Loans and Advances to Customers by Geographical Area

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by geographical area:

Group

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Chinese Mainland	11,501,791	81.09	10,302,408	79.04	9,273,549	78.67
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	1,697,934	11.97	1,697,434	13.02	1,515,844	12.86
Other countries and regions	983,660	6.94	1,034,347	7.94	998,290	8.47
Total	<u>14,183,385</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>13,034,189</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,787,683</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Chinese Mainland

	As at 31 December					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total	Amount	per cent. of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Northern China	1,695,932	14.74	1,573,127	15.27	1,456,249	15.70
Northeastern China	502,186	4.37	494,186	4.80	501,420	5.41
Eastern China	4,505,204	39.17	4,016,742	38.99	3,622,159	39.06
Central and Southern China	3,266,619	28.40	2,875,436	27.91	2,499,434	26.95
Western China	1,531,850	13.32	1,342,917	13.03	1,194,287	12.88
Total	<u>11,501,791</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>10,302,408</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,273,549</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the Group's impaired loans and advances by geographical area:

Group

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Chinese Mainland	189,985	91.66	1.65	169,951	95.35	1.65	162,778	97.50	1.76
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	4,674	2.25	0.28	3,842	2.16	0.23	2,720	1.63	0.18
Other countries and regions	12,614	6.09	1.28	4,442	2.49	0.43	1,454	0.87	0.15
Total	<u>207,273</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>178,235</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>166,952</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.42</u>

Chinese Mainland

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Northern China	27,699	14.58	1.63	31,762	18.69	2.02	23,053	14.16	1.58
Northeastern China	15,229	8.02	3.03	22,123	13.02	4.48	40,580	24.93	8.09
Eastern China	52,199	27.47	1.16	59,764	35.17	1.49	56,423	34.66	1.56
Central and Southern China	81,201	42.74	2.49	39,060	22.98	1.36	28,114	17.28	1.12
Western China	13,657	7.19	0.89	17,242	10.14	1.28	14,608	8.97	1.22
Total	<u>189,985</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>169,951</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>162,778</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.76</u>

Loans and Advances to Customers by Customer Type

The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, an analysis of the impaired loans and advances of the Group categorised by customer type:

Group

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Corporate loans and advances	174,012	83.95	2.02	149,427	83.84	1.87	139,108	83.32	1.89
Personal loans	33,261	16.05	0.60	28,808	16.16	0.57	27,844	16.68	0.63
Total	<u>207,273</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>178,235</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>166,952</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.42</u>

Chinese Mainland

	As at 31 December								
	2020			2019			2018		
	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	per cent. of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages and ratios)</i>								
Corporate loans and advances	157,767	83.04	2.42	141,978	83.54	2.43	135,421	83.19	2.54
Personal loans	32,218	16.96	0.65	27,973	16.46	0.63	27,357	16.81	0.70
Total	<u>189,985</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>169,951</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>162,778</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.76</u>

Reconciliation of Allowance for Impairment Losses

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2020:

	For the year ended 31 December 2020			Total
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	109,765	79,051	136,544	325,360
Transfers to Stage 1	3,769	(3,232)	(537)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,274)	13,913	(12,639)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(407)	(30,546)	30,953	–
Charge for the year ¹	70,933	24,190	42,114	137,237
Reversal	(43,164)	(21,257)	(10,126)	(74,547)
Impairment (reversal)/losses due to stage transformation.	(3,507)	9,357	35,203	41,053
Write-off and transfer out.	(66)	–	(64,255)	(64,321)
Recovery of loans and advances written off . .	–	–	8,405	8,405
Unwinding of discount on allowance	–	–	(1,236)	(1,236)
Exchange differences and other	(1,483)	(764)	(1,531)	(3,778)
As at 31 December	<u>134,566</u>	<u>70,712</u>	<u>162,895</u>	<u>368,173</u>

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	For the year ended 31 December 2019			Total
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	95,789	76,603	131,116	303,508
Transfers to Stage 1	5,590	(5,037)	(553)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(717)	4,411	(3,694)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(989)	(21,029)	22,018	–
Charge for the year ¹	52,623	40,603	38,420	131,646
Reversal	(37,580)	(25,687)	(14,631)	(77,898)
Impairment (reversal)/losses due to stage transformation.	(4,917)	8,664	40,988	44,735
Write-off and transfer out.	(269)	–	(84,735)	(85,004)
Recovery of loans and advances written off . .	–	–	8,407	8,407
Unwinding of discount on allowance	–	–	(1,497)	(1,497)
Exchange differences and other	235	523	705	1,463
As at 31 December	<u>109,765</u>	<u>79,051</u>	<u>136,544</u>	<u>325,360</u>

¹ Charge for the year comprises the impairment losses from new loans, remaining loans without stage transformation, model/risk parameters adjustment, etc.

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2018:

For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	87,094	76,050	117,419	280,563
Transfers to Stage 1	10,301	(9,636)	(665)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,481)	1,929	(448)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(350)	(25,985)	26,335	–
Charge for the year ⁽¹⁾	48,437	38,720	45,365	132,522
Reversal	(39,519)	(20,181)	(13,102)	(72,802)
Impairment (reversal)/losses due to stage.				
transformation	(9,674)	17,487	41,136	48,949
Write-off and transfer out.	(192)	(1,969)	(89,497)	(91,658)
Recovery of loans and advances written off.	–	–	5,413	5,413
Unwinding of discount on allowance	–	–	(1,652)	(1,652)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	359	29	296	684
Exchange differences and other	814	159	516	1,489
As at 31 December	<u>95,789</u>	<u>76,603</u>	<u>131,116</u>	<u>303,508</u>

(1) Change for the year comprises the impairment losses from new loans, remaining loans without stage transformation, model/risk parameters adjustment, etc.

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020:

For the year ended 31 December 2020				
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	547	16	–	563
Charge for the year.	563	5	–	568
Reversal	(665)	(16)	–	(681)
Exchange differences and other	(4)	–	–	(4)
As at 31 December	<u>441</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>446</u>

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019:

For the year ended 31 December 2019				
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	234	39	–	273
Charge for the year	503	16	–	519
Reversal	(192)	(39)	–	(231)
Exchange differences and other	2	–	–	2
As at 31 December	<u>547</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>563</u>

The following table sets out reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018:

For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
As at 1 January	829	204	–	1,033
Charge for the year	255	39	–	294
Reversal	(854)	(204)	–	(1,058)
Exchange differences and other	4	–	–	4
As at 31 December	<u>234</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>273</u>

Starting on 1 January 2018, the Bank has applied IFRS 9, and differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in shareholders' equity as at 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 requires that the measurement of impairment of a financial asset be changed from "incurred loss model" to "ECL model". In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank assesses ECL with forward-looking information and makes relevant allowances. In particular, it makes allowances for assets classified into stage 1 and assets classified into stage 2 & 3 according to ECL of 12 months and ECL of the entire lifetime respectively. Since 2020, the Bank has reclassified the financing charges from the instalment business of credit card holders, from net fee and commission income to interest income. The comparative figures for the same period in 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were restated.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS

General

The Bank's Board of Directors currently comprises 14 members. There are four executive directors, five non-executive directors and five independent non-executive directors. The Bank's directors are elected at its shareholder meetings for a term of three years, which is renewable upon re-election. The Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors is elected by simple majority of its directors.

The business address of each of the directors, supervisors and senior management named below is Bank of China Limited, No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Xicheng District, Beijing 100818, People's Republic of China.

Directors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Bank's directors.

Board of Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Liu Liange	Chairman
Wang Wei	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Lin Jingzhen	Executive Director and Executive Vice President
Zhao Jie	Non-executive Director
Xiao Lihong	Non-executive Director
Wang Xiaoya	Non-executive Director
Zhang Jiangang	Non-executive Director
Chen Jianbo	Non-executive Director
Wang Changyun	Independent Director
Angela Chao	Independent Director
Jiang Guohua	Independent Director
Martin Cheung Kong Liao	Independent Director
Chen Chunhua	Independent Director
Chui Sai Peng Jose	Independent Director

Liu Liange, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since July 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 2018. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors from October 2018 to July 2019 and President of the Bank from August 2018 to June 2019. Mr. Liu served as Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China from July 2015 to June 2018. Mr. Liu served as Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China from March 2007 to February 2015. He also served as Director of the African Export-Import Bank from September 2007 to February 2015, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sino-Italian Mandarin Capital Partners from March 2009 to June 2015, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Regional Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (Asia) from March 2014 to May 2015. Mr. Liu worked in PBOC for many years, successively serving as Deputy Director-General of the International Department of PBOC, President of the Fuzhou Central Sub-branch of PBOC and Director of the Fujian Branch of the SAFE, Director General of the Anti-Money Laundering Bureau (the Security Bureau) of PBOC. Mr. Liu served as President of Shanghai RMB Trading Unit from October 2018 to November 2019. He served as Vice Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from December 2018 to July 2019 and has been serving as Chairman of the board of directors of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since July 2019. Mr. Liu graduated from Graduate School of PBOC with a Master's Degree in Economics in 1987. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Wang Wei, has served as Executive Director of the Bank since June 2020 and Executive Vice President since December 2019. Mr. Wang joined the Bank in 2019. He served as Executive Director and Executive Vice President of Agricultural Bank of China Limited ("ABC") from February 2018 to November 2019 and began to serve as Executive Vice President of ABC from December 2013 and as a member of senior management of ABC from December 2011. Mr. Wang previously served in several positions in ABC, including Deputy General Manager of Ningxia Branch, Deputy General Manager of Gansu Branch,

General Manager of Gansu Branch, General Manager of Xinjiang Branch, General Manager of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Branch, General Manager of the Office of ABC, General Manager of Hebei Branch, General Manager of the Internal Control and Compliance Department, General Manager of the Human Resources Department and Chief Officer of the Sannong Business. Mr. Wang graduated from Shaanxi Institute of Finance and Economics in 1983, and from Southwestern University of Finance and Economics with a Doctor's Degree in Economics in 2015. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Lin Jingzhen, has served as Executive Director of the Bank since February 2019 and Executive Vice President of the Bank since March 2018. Mr. Lin joined the Bank in 1987. He served as Deputy Chief Executive of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from May 2015 to January 2018 and served as General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department of the Bank from March 2014 to May 2015. He served as General Manager (Corporate Banking) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank from October 2010 to March 2014. Mr. Lin served as Deputy General Manager of Corporate Banking Department and Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank. Mr. Lin has also been serving as Chairman of BOC International Holdings Limited since April 2018, as Chairman of BOC International (China) Co., Ltd. since May 2018, and as a Non-executive Director of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited since August 2018. He graduated from Xiamen University with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics in 1987 and obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Xiamen University in 2000.

Zhao Jie, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since August 2017. Mr. Zhao served as Inspector of the Agricultural Department of the Ministry of Finance from August 2014 to August 2017. He was an Inspector of the Office of Countryside Comprehensive Reform of the State Council from September 2008 to August 2014. From December 1991 to September 2008, Mr. Zhao served successively as Chief of Division of Taxation and Chief of Comprehensive Division of the Department of Taxation, Deputy Chief of the Department of Taxation, Deputy Chief of the Department of Tax System and Regulations of the Ministry of Finance, Chief of Office of Panel of Countryside Taxation Reform of the State Council, and Deputy Chief and Inspector of Office of Countryside Comprehensive Reform of the State Council. He graduated from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics and Public Institute of the Ministry of Finance in August 1982 and July 2005, respectively, with a Bachelor's Degree and a Doctor's Degree.

Xiao Lihong, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director of the Bank since August 2017. Ms. Xiao has been serving as Non-executive Director of China Galaxy Securities Company Limited since February 2019, and as Director of China Galaxy Financial Holdings Company Limited since October 2018. From April 2014 to August 2017, she served as Inspector of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE. She was Deputy Director-General of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE from September 2004 to April 2014, and concurrently as Vice General Manager and Party Committee Member of the Beijing Branch of China Construction Bank from July 2011 to July 2012. She served successively as Deputy Chief of the Current Account Division and the Non-trade Foreign Exchange Management Division of the Supervision and Inspection Department, and Chief of the Business Supervision Division of the Current Account Management Department of the SAFE from October 1996 to September 2004. She graduated from the China Central University of Finance and Economics in August 1988 with a Bachelor's Degree, and from the Central University of Finance and Economics and Peking University in September 2003 and July 2012, respectively, both with a Master's Degree.

Wang Xiaoya, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director of the Bank since August 2017. Ms. Wang served as Non-executive Director of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC") from January 2012 to June 2017. From May 2007 to December 2011, she was Deputy Director-General of the Research Bureau of PBOC. She taught at the Central China Normal University where she served as Assistant Lecturer and Lecturer from July 1985 to January 1995. She served as Deputy Chief and Chief of the Macroeconomic Analysis Division of the Research Bureau of PBOC from July 1997 to May 2007, and concurrently as Deputy Mayor of Tongliao City in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region from October 2005 to February 2007. She received a professional title of research fellow in 2005. Ms. Wang was a member of the Post-Doctoral Academic Committee and a Post-Doctoral Co-mentor at the Institute of Finance of PBOC. Currently, she is a member of the Academic Committee of the China Institute for Rural Studies of Tsinghua University, Invited Researcher of the National Institute of Financial Research of Tsinghua University, Doctoral Supervisor of Southwestern University of Finance and Economics and Invited Professor at the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ms. Wang graduated from the Economics Faculty of Central China Normal University and the Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in January 1990 and June 1997 with a Master's Degree and a Doctor's Degree, respectively.

Zhang Jiangan, has served as Non-executive Director of the Bank since July 2019. Mr. Zhang served as member of the Party Committee, Secretary of Party Discipline Committee, Deputy Secretary-General, and Chairman of the Financial Evaluation Committee of the China Appraisal Society from May 2016 to July 2019. From August 2014 to May 2016, Mr. Zhang served as Deputy Secretary-General of the China Appraisal Society. From September 2000 to August 2014, he worked in the Department of Personnel and Education of the Ministry of Finance, successively serving as the Principal Staff Member, Deputy Director and Secretary of the Department of Personnel and Education (Director of a Division), and Director of the Department of Cadre Education. From November 1998 to September 2000, Mr. Zhang served as a cadre of the editorial office of the State Assets Management of the Ministry of Finance. From July 1995 to November 1998, he served as a cadre of the Research Institute of the former State State-owned Assets Administration Bureau. Mr. Zhang graduated from the China Youth University of Political Studies in July 1995 with a Bachelor's Degree in Law and obtained a Master's Degree in Management from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Fiscal Sciences of the Ministry of Finance in December 2002. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Chen Jianbo, has served as Non-executive Director of the Bank since June 2020. Mr. Chen has served as Non-executive Director of ABC since January 2015. He previously served as Assistant Research Fellow and Deputy Division Chief, Institute of Development of the Rural Policy Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council; Division Chief and Research Fellow of the Development Research Center of the State Council; and Director-General of the General Office of the Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs and the Office of Central Rural Work Leading Group. He once led and participated in research and technical assistance projects sponsored by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international institutions. He also hosted a number of research projects in cooperation with institutions in the U.S. and Japan etc. He had multiple appointments as a consulting expert by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other institutions. Besides, he was a Visiting Scholar at Brandeis University, and a Visiting Research Fellow at Institute of Developing Economies in Japan and Asian Development Bank Institute. He received a PhD in Management from Renmin University of China (“RUC”) in May 2005.

Wang Changyun, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since August 2016. Mr. Wang currently serves as professor and doctoral supervisor in finance at RUC, and the dean of Hanqing Advanced Institute of Economics and Finance, RUC. He served as a lecturer at RUC from 1989 to 1995 and as a lecturer at Business School, National University of Singapore from 1999 to 2005. He served successively as the Chair of Applied Finance Department of RUC, Director of China Financial Policy Research Center (a key research base of Ministry of Education) and Executive Vice Dean of Hanqing Advanced Institute of Economics and Finance at RUC from 2006 to 2016. Mr. Wang is currently also the Vice Chairman of China Investment Specialty Construction Association, Director of China Finance Annual Meeting Committee, Director of China Finance Association, Deputy Editor of Finance Research Quarterly, Deputy Editor of China Finance Research, and Deputy Editor of China Financial Review. He also serves as the standing committee member of Beijing Haidian District People's Political Consultative Conference, the Central Committee member of China Democratic League, the special auditor of State Auditing Administration, the independent non-executive director of Sunway Co., Ltd. (originally named as Sichuan Star Cable Co., Ltd.) and Beijing Haohua Energy Resource Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang has received social recognition and prizes including the Special Government Allowance of State Council, Best Paper Award of Chicago Board of Trade in 2001, and the “Middle Age Experts with National Outstanding Contribution”, membership of “the Program for New Century Excellent Talents” of Ministry of Education in 2004, “Financial Support of National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars” in 2007, a member of the “New Century National Hundred, Thousand and Ten Thousand Talent Program” in 2013, and the “Cheung Kong Distinguished Professor” of Ministry of Education in 2014. He obtained his Master degree in economics from RUC in July 1989 and Doctorate in Financial Economics from the University of London in January 1999.

Angela Chao, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since January 2017. Ms. Chao serves as Chairman and CEO of Foremost Group, an international shipping company. From 1994 to 1996, Ms. Chao worked in the mergers and acquisitions department of Smith Barney, which is now Morgan Stanley Smith Barney. From 1996 to 1999, Ms. Chao served as deputy general manager of Foremost Group, and from 2001 to 2017, Ms. Chao had successively served as vice president, senior vice president and Deputy Chairman of Foremost Group. Since 2018, she has served as Chairman and CEO of Foremost Group. In May 2005, Ms. Chao was unanimously voted to be BIMCO39's (The Baltic and International Maritime Council 39) Counsellor. In September 2005, she was selected as "Eminent Young Overseas Chinese" by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China. In November 2007, she was invited as speaker of World Shipping (China) Summit. In April 2011, she became a Founding Member of the Wall Street Journal's Task Force on Women in the Economy. Ms. Chao currently serves on the Boards of The Metropolitan Opera, Museum of Modern Art PS1, the UK P&I Marine Insurance Mutual, Foremost Foundation, Shanghai Mulan Education Foundation, and she also serves on the Harvard Business School's Board of Dean's Advisors, Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy Board of Advisors, Lincoln Centre Global's China Advisory Council, the Chairman's Council of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Bureau of Shipping Council. In addition, she is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, serves on the Young Leaders Forum of the National Committee on US-China Relations and serves as the member of Shanghai Jiao Tong University's Antai College of Economics and Management Advisory Board, and honorary chairperson of the Jiao Tong University Alumni Association in America. Ms. Chao graduated from Harvard College in three years in 1994 with a Bachelor's degree in economics (Magna Cum Laude) and received her Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School in 2001.

Jiang Guohua, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since December 2018 and serves as Professor of Accounting at the Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. Currently he also serves as a member of China National MPAcc Education Steering Committee and Associate Dean of Peking University Graduate School. Mr. Jiang has successively served as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor of the Accounting Department of Guanghua School of Management, Peking University since 2002, during which he successively served as Director of the Yenching Academy, Executive Associate Dean and Director of the Yenching Academy from 2013 to 2017. From 2007 to 2010, he was a senior investment consultant at Bosera Fund Management Company. From 2010 to 2016, he served as independent director of Datang International Power Generation Co. Ltd. From 2011 to 2014, he was an academic advisor to the Global Valuation Institute of KPMG International. From 2014 to 2015, he was a member of the Global Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum. Currently he also serves as independent director of ZRF Fund Management Company Ltd. and China Merchants Life Insurance Company Ltd. Mr. Jiang was named National Leading Talent in Accounting by China Ministry of Finance (2012). He was an Elsevier Chinese Most Cited Researcher consecutively from 2014 to 2017. He was a member of the 17th Stock Issuance Review Committee of China Securities Regulatory Commission. Mr. Jiang graduated from Peking University in 1995 with a Bachelor's degree in Economics, received his Master's degree in Accounting from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 1997, and obtained his Doctor's degree in Accounting from the University of California, Berkeley in 2002.

Martin Cheung Kong Liao, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since September 2019. Mr. Liao was called to the Bar in England and Wales in 1984 and was called to the Bar in Hong Kong in 1985 and is a practicing barrister in Hong Kong. He has been serving as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region since 2012. Mr. Liao has also been serving as a Steward of the Hong Kong Jockey Club since April 2013, an Independent Non-executive Director of Hang Lung Group Limited since November 2014, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Corruption of the Independent Commission Against Corruption since January 2019. Mr. Liao has been appointed as a Non-Official Member of the Executive Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region since November 2016. He was appointed as Justice of the Peace in 2004, was awarded the Silver Bauhinia Star in 2014 and was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star in 2019. He has been elected as Deputy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the 11th, 12th and 13th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Mr. Liao previously served as Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Review Tribunal and Chairman of The Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications. He graduated from University College London with a Bachelor of Economic Science (Hons) Degree in 1982 and a Master of Laws Degree in 1985.

Chen Chunhua, has served as Independent Director of the Bank since July 2020. Ms. Chen is currently professor of the National School of Development at Peking University, Dean of BiMBA Business School of the National School of Development at Peking University and Professor of the Business Administration School at South China University of Technology. She is also a visiting professor of the School of Business at National University of Singapore. From 2000 to 2003, Ms. Chen was Vice Dean of the College of Business Administration at South China University of Technology. From 2003 to 2004, she served as President of Shandong Liuhe Group. From 2006 to 2008, she served as Executive Dean of the School of Economics and Commerce at South China University of Technology. From 2006 to 2016, she served as an expert on the decision-making consultation for the Guangzhou Municipal Government. Ms. Chen has served as a non-executive director of SPT Energy Group Inc. (HK01251) (since 2013) and a non-executive director of Vtron Group Co., Ltd. (002308) (since 2013). She was an independent director of China Merchants Fund Management Co., Ltd., Welling Holding Limited, Guangzhou Zhujiang Brewery Co., Ltd. and Shunde Rural Commercial Bank, and she once served as the joint chairman and chief executive officer of New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. and a director of the Yunnan Baiyao Holding Ltd. Ms. Chen obtained a Bachelor’s Degree of engineering in radio technology from South China Institute of Technology in 1986 and became a post-doctoral candidate in business administration of the Nanjing University Business School in 2005.

Chui Sai Peng Jose, has served as Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank since September 2020. Mr. Chui is currently the President of CAA City Planning & Engineering Consultants Ltd. of Macao, and Da Chang (Zhuhai) Concrete Pile Co., Ltd., CEO of Parafuturo de Macau Investment and Development Ltd., and Chairman of Board of Directors of Macao Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre. He is also the Deputy of the Macao SAR to the 13th National People’s Congress, Deputy of Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, and member of the Economic Development Committee of the Macao SAR. In addition, he serves as a member of the National Committee of China Association for Science and Technology, Vice-President of Board of Directors of Macao Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of General Assembly of the Macao Association of Building Contractors and Developers, President of Association of Macao Engineering Consultant Companies. Mr. Chui served as the President of Hou Kong Junior Chamber in 1994 and President of Junior Chamber International Macao, China in 1999. He was the President of Committee for Building Appraisal of the Macao SAR from 2002 to 2015. He served as member and Vice-President of the Committee of Cultural Industries of the Macao SAR from 2010 to 2016. Currently he serves as Non-Executive Director of Luso International Banking Ltd. and Board Member of Macao Science Centre. Mr. Chui is a registered Urban Planner and Civil Engineer of Macao. He is also a registered Civil Engineer and Structural Engineer (Senior Engineer Level) of California, USA. Mr. Chui received his Bachelor’s Degree in Civil Engineering from University of Washington in 1981 and received his Master’s Degree in Civil Engineering from University of California, Berkeley in 1983. He graduated from Tsinghua University in 2002 with a Doctor’s Degree in Urban Planning.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to the Bank of the Directors listed above and their private interests or other duties.

Board of Supervisors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s Supervisors.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Zhang Keqiu	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Wang Zhiheng	Employee Supervisor
Li Changlin	Employee Supervisor
Leng Jie	Employee Supervisor
Jia Xiangsen	External Supervisor
Zheng Zhiguang	External Supervisor

Zhang Keqiu, has served as the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bank since January 2021. Ms. Zhang joined the Bank in 2020. Ms. Zhang served as Executive Director and Executive Vice President of ABC from April 2019 to November 2020. She served as the Executive Vice President of ABC from July 2017. From June 2015 to April 2018, she served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of ABC. Before that, she successively served as the General Manager of the Asset and Liability Management Department, the General Manager of the Financial Accounting Department and the Chief Financial Officer of ABC. She graduated from Nankai University in 1988 with a Master’s Degree in Economics. In addition, she holds the title of Senior Accountant.

Wang Zhiheng, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Wang currently serves as General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office and Director of BOC Aviation Limited, BOC International Holdings Limited and Bank of China Group Insurance Company Limited. He joined the Bank in July 1999 and used to serve as Deputy General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office, Deputy General Manager of Guangdong Branch and General Manager of Qinghai Branch of the Bank. He graduated and obtained a Master’s degree in Finance from Nankai University in 1999.

Li Changlin, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Li currently serves as General Manager of the Credit Approval Department of the Head Office and Director of Bank of China Group Investment Limited. He joined the Bank in September 1984 and used to serve as Deputy General Manager of the Risk Management Department of the Head Office and General Manager of the Credit Approval Division of the Risk Management Unit of the Head Office. He graduated from the finance major of Central University of Finance and Economics in 1984.

Leng Jie, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Leng currently serves as General Manager of Hebei Branch of the Bank. He started working in November 1981 and joined the Bank in September 1988. He used to serve as Deputy General Manager of Shandong Branch, Deputy General Manager of Shanxi Branch, General Manager of Ningxia Branch and General Manager of Chongqing Branch of the Bank. He graduated from the economics administration major of Shandong Institute of Light Industry in 1999 and the accounting major of University of Jinan in 2009.

Jia Xiangsen, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Jia had successively worked for PBOC and ABC. From December 1983 to April 2008, Mr. Jia was vice president of the Fengtai District sub-branch of PBOC Beijing Branch, and held various positions at ABC Beijing Branch, including, among others, deputy head of Fengtai District sub-branch, deputy division chief at the branch, president of Dongcheng District sub-branch, and vice president of the branch. He was also general manager of the corporate banking department of ABC head office and president of ABC Guangdong Provincial branch. From April 2008 to March 2010, Mr. Jia served as Head of Audit Bureau of the ABC Head Office. From March 2010 to March 2014, Mr. Jia was concurrently chief audit executive and head of the audit bureau at the ABC head office. Mr. Jia has been an external supervisor of the China CITIC Bank and an independent director of China Life Insurance Company Limited. He obtained his master’s degree in monetary banking from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Mr. Jia holds the title of Senior Economist.

Zheng Zhiguang, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Zheng had successively worked for PBOC and ICBC. From March 1979 to August 2004, Mr. Zheng served as deputy section chief of the Luwan District sub-branch of PBOC Shanghai Branch, and held various positions at ICBC, including deputy division chief of Luwan District sub-branch of Shanghai Branch, division chief and vice president at the Shanghai Branch. From September 2004 to August 2009, Mr. Zheng served as Head of Internal Audit Bureau of the ICBC Shanghai branch. From September 2009 to January 2013, Mr. Zheng served as head of the precious metals business department of ICBC. From 2013 to 2014 Mr. Zheng served as a director of ICBC International Holdings Limited and a Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of ICBC AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. He obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Fudan University. Mr. Zheng has qualification of senior economist.

Senior Management Members

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s senior management.

Name	Position
Wang Wei.	Executive Vice President
Lin Jingzhen.	Executive Vice President
Zheng Guoyu	Executive Vice President
Liu Qiuwan	Chief Information Officer
Liu Jiandong	Chief Risk Officer
Mei Feiqi	Secretary to the Board of Directors and Company Secretary

Wang Wei – for Mr. Wang Wei’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Wang Wei*”.

Lin Jingzhen – for Mr. Lin Jingzhen’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Lin Jingzhen*”.

Zheng Guoyu, has served as Executive Vice President of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Zheng joined the Bank in 1988. From June 2015 to March 2019, he served as General Manager of Sichuan Branch of the Bank. Mr. Zheng served as General Manager of Shanxi Branch of the Bank from January 2012 to June 2015. Previously, Mr. Zheng successively served as Assistant General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Hubei Branch. He graduated from Wuhan Institute of Water Transportation Engineering with a Bachelor’s Degree in Engineering in 1988 and obtained a Master’s Degree in business administration from Huazhong University of Science & Technology in 2000. He holds the title of Senior Economist.

Liu Qiuwan, has served as Chief Information Officer of the Bank since June 2018. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 1994. He served as General Manager of Information Technology Department of the Bank since December 2014. From September 2009 to December 2014, he served as General Manager of the Software Center of the Bank. Mr. Liu previously served as Deputy General Manager of Ningxia Branch and CEO of BOCSOFT Information Industrial (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. He graduated from Xi’an Mining College with a Bachelor’s Degree in Engineering in 1982. He holds the title of Senior Engineer.

Liu Jiandong, has served as Chief Risk Officer of the Bank since February 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 1991. Since March 2014, he has served as General Manager of the Credit Management Department of the Bank. Mr. Liu served as General Manager (Investment Banking) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank from February 2011 to March 2014. Mr. Liu previously served as Deputy General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department and Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank. He graduated from RUC in 1991 with a Bachelor’s Degree in Economics and obtained a Master’s Degree in Economics from RUC in 2000.

Mei Feiqi, has served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since April 2018 and concurrently serves as Company Secretary of the Bank. Mr. Mei joined the Bank in 1998. He served as Vice President of the Beijing Branch of the Bank, General Manager of the Wealth Management and Personal Banking Department under the Personal Banking Unit of the Bank, and General Manager of the Executive Office (Spokesman) of the Bank. Prior to joining the Bank, he worked at the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources and the General Office of the State Council. He graduated from Chengdu University of Technology with a Bachelor’s Degree and had on-the-job postgraduate education. He holds the title of senior economist.

Changes in the Bank’s senior management members were as follows:

Mr. Liu Liange began to perform the duties of the President as of 7 February 2021, to the date the new President appointed by the Board officially performs duties.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Ms. Zhao Rong as Chief Business and Management Officer of the Bank on 30 October 2020. Such appointment is subject to the approval by regulatory authorities.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Liu Jin as President of the Bank on 16 March 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by regulatory authorities.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Chen Huaiyu as Executive Vice President of the Bank on 16 March 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by regulatory authorities.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Zhuo Chengwen as Chief Audit Officer of the Bank on 16 March 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by regulatory authorities.

Board Committees

The Bank's Board of Directors delegates certain responsibilities to various committees. The Bank's Board of Directors has set up the Strategic Development Committee, Corporate Culture and Consumer Protection Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Policy Committee, Personnel and Remuneration Committee and Connected Transactions Control Committee. These committees are constituted by certain Directors and report to the Board of Directors. In March 2015, the Board of Directors established the U.S. Risk and Management Committee under its Risk Policy Committee to supervise risk management of the U.S. operations of the Bank. As required by the Bank's Articles of Association, each committee must have at least three Directors.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Disclosure of Shareholding under H-Share Regulation Substantial Shareholder Interests

The register maintained by the Bank pursuant to section 336 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”), recorded that, as at 31 December 2020, the shareholders indicated in the following table were substantial shareholders (as defined in the SFO) having the following interests in shares of the Bank:

Name of shareholder	Capacity (types of interest)	Number of shares held/Number of underlying shares <i>(unit: share)⁽²⁾</i>	Type of shares	Percentage of total issued A-Shares capital	Percentage of total issued H-Shares capital	Percentage of total issued ordinary share capital
Central Huijin Investment Ltd	Beneficial owner	188,461,533,607	A	89.42	–	64.02
	Interest of controlled corporations	1,810,024,500	A	0.86	–	0.61
	Total	190,271,558,107	A	90.28	–	64.63
National Council for Social Security Fund	Beneficial owner	6,684,735,907	H	–	7.99	2.27
BlackRock ⁽¹⁾	Interest of controlled corporations	4,927,663,915	H	–	5.89%	1.67%
		22,172,000 (S)	H	–	0.03	0.01

Notes:

(1) BlackRock, Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc., while BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. Thus BlackRock, Inc. and BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc. are deemed to have equal interests in shares of the Bank as BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. under the SFO. BlackRock, Inc. holds a long position of 4,927,663,915 H Shares and a short position of 22,172,000 H Shares of the Bank through BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. and other corporations controlled by it. In the long position of 4,927,663,915 H Shares, 74,701,000 H Shares are held through derivatives. In the short position of 22,172,000 H Shares, 14,620,000 H Shares are held through derivatives.

(2) “S” denotes short position.

Unless stated otherwise, all interests stated above represented long positions. Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2020, no other interests (including derivative interests) or short positions were recorded in the register maintained by the Bank under section 336 of the SFO.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Bank currently engages in and expects from time to time in the future to engage in, financial and commercial transactions with its connected parties. All such transactions are conducted on an arm's length and commercial basis and in accordance with the applicable listing rules.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations relating to the Notes and is based on laws and relevant interpretation thereof in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular all of which are subject to changes and does not constitute legal or taxation advice. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes, whether in those countries or elsewhere. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers as to which countries' tax laws could be relevant to acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes and the consequences of such actions under the tax laws of those countries. It is emphasised that none of the Relevant Obligors, the Bank nor any other persons involved in the Programme accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

People's Republic of China

The following summary describes the principal PRC tax consequences of ownership of the Notes by beneficial owners who, or which, are not residents of Mainland China for PRC tax purposes. These beneficial owners are referred to as non-PRC Noteholders in this section. In considering whether to invest in the Notes, potential purchasers should consult their individual tax advisors with regard to the application of PRC tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any other tax jurisdiction.

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law promulgated on 16 March 2007 and amended on 29 December 2018 and the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, as amended on 31 August 2018, and their implementation regulations, an income tax is imposed on payment of interest by way of withholding in respect of debt securities, issued by PRC enterprises to non-resident Noteholders, including non-resident enterprises and non-resident individuals.

On 23 March 2016, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation (“SAT”) issued the Circular of Full Implementation of Business Tax to VAT Reform (關於全面推開營業稅改徵增值稅試點的通知) (Caishui [2016] No. 36, “Circular 36”) which confirms that business tax was replaced by VAT from 1 May 2016. Since then, the income derived from the provision of financial services which attracted business tax will be entirely replaced by, and subject to, VAT.

According to Circular 36, the entities and individuals providing the services within China shall be subject to VAT. The services are treated as being provided within China where either the service provider or the service recipient is located in China. The services subject to VAT include the provision of financial services such as the provision of loans. It is further clarified under Circular 36 that the “loans” refers to the activity of lending capital for another’s use and receiving the interest income thereon. Based on the definition of “loans” under Circular 36, the issuance of Notes is likely to be treated as the holders of the Notes providing loans to the relevant Issuer.

(I) In the event that the Issuer is the Bank's head office (the “BOC Head Office”)

In the event that the Issuer is BOC Head Office, BOC Head Office will be subject to withhold PRC income tax on the payment of interest of the Notes to non-resident Noteholders. The current rates of such income tax are 20% (for non-resident individuals) and 10% (for non-resident enterprises) of the gross amount of the interest, in each case, unless a lower rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. For example, the tax so charged on interests paid on the Notes to non-resident Noteholders who, or which are residents of Hong Kong (including enterprise holders and individual holders) as defined under the arrangement between the Mainland China and Hong Kong for purpose of the avoidance of double taxation will be 7% of the gross amount of the interest pursuant to such arrangement. Further, given that the BOC Head Office is located in the PRC, in the event that the Issuer is the BOC Head Office, holders of the Notes would be regarded as providing the financial services within China and consequently, the holders of the Notes shall be subject to VAT at the rate of 6% when receiving the interest payments under the Notes. In addition, the holders of the Notes shall be subject to the local levies at approximately 12% of the VAT payment and consequently, the combined rate of VAT and local levies would be around 6.72%. Given that BOC Head Office pays interest income to Noteholders who are located outside of the PRC, BOC Head Office, acting as the obligatory withholder in accordance with applicable law, shall withhold VAT and local levies from the payment of interest income to Noteholders who are located outside of the PRC. BOC Head Office has agreed to pay additional amounts to holders of the Notes so that holders of the Notes would receive the full amount of the scheduled payment, as further set out in the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

(II) In the event that the Issuer is a Branch Issuer or the Notes are guaranteed by an Overseas Branch

In the event that the Issuer is a Branch Issuer or the Notes are guaranteed by an Overseas Branch, the relevant Issuer and the relevant Guarantor, as applicable, are not obliged to withhold PRC income tax at the rate up to 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) on the payments of interest made by it to non-resident Noteholders provided that the payments are made outside of the territory of PRC. However, this is subject to the interpretation by the PRC tax authorities. If the PRC tax authorities take an interpretation that the interest on the Notes payable by the relevant Issuer or Guarantor is treated as income sourced from the PRC, a withholding tax may be imposed on such interest and the relevant Issuer or Guarantor will pay additional amounts to holders of the Notes so that holders of the Notes would receive the full amount of the scheduled payment, as further set out in the Conditions. If BOC Head Office shall perform the obligation of paying interest of the Notes in the event and only when the relevant Branch Issuer or Overseas Branch as Guarantor fails to perform its obligations of paying the interest of the Notes, BOC Head Office will be obliged to withhold PRC income tax at a rate of 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) (unless a lower rate is available under an applicable tax treaty) and PRC VAT tax and local levies at the rate of 6.72% of the interest component of the amount payable by BOC Head Office to the Noteholders if the PRC tax authority views such component as an interest income arising within the territory of the PRC.

Pursuant to the EIT Law, IIT Law and the VAT reform detailed above, in the case of (I) and (II), the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Bank shall withhold EIT or IIT, (should such tax apply) from the payments of interest in respect of the Notes for any non-PRC-resident Noteholder and the Relevant Obligor(s) or the Bank shall withhold VAT (should such tax apply) from the payments of interest in respect of the Notes for any Noteholders located outside of the PRC. However, in the event that such Relevant Obligor and the Bank are required to make such a deduction or withholding (whether by way of EIT, IIT or VAT otherwise), each Relevant Obligor and the Bank have agreed to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts after such withholding or deduction as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required. For more information, see “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Condition 14 (Taxation)*”.

(III) In the event that the Issuer is a Subsidiary Issuer and the Notes are not guaranteed

In the event that the Issuer is a Subsidiary Issuer and the Notes are not guaranteed, the relevant Issuer is not obliged to withhold PRC income tax or PRC VAT tax.

Non-resident Noteholders will not be subject to the PRC tax on any capital gains derived from a sale or exchange of Notes consummated outside the PRC between non-resident Noteholders, except however, if the relevant Issuer is treated as a PRC tax resident enterprise under the Enterprise Income Tax Law and related implementation regulations in the future, any gains realized by the non-resident Noteholders from the transfer of the Notes may be regarded as being sourced within the PRC and accordingly would be subject to the rate of 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) of PRC withholding tax unless there is a lower tax rate applicable.

Where a holder of the Notes who is an entity or individual located outside of the PRC resells the Notes to an entity or individual located outside of the PRC and derives any gain, since neither the service provider nor the service recipient is located in the PRC, theoretically VAT prescribed under Circular 36 does not apply and the relevant Issuer does not have the obligation to withhold the VAT or the local levies. However, there is uncertainty as to the applicability of VAT if either the seller or buyer of Notes is located inside the PRC. According to an arrangement between the Mainland China and Hong Kong for avoidance of double taxation, Noteholders who are Hong Kong residents, including both enterprise holders and individual holders, will be exempted from PRC income tax on capital gains derived from a sale or exchange of the Notes. There is uncertainty as to whether gains realized on the transfer of the Notes by individual holders who are not PRC citizens or residents will be treated as incomes sourced within the PRC which as a result will be subject to PRC individual income tax.

Circular 36 has been issued quite recently, the above statements on VAT may be subject to further change upon the issuance of further clarification rules and/or different interpretation by the competent tax authority. There is uncertainty as to the application of Circular 36.

No PRC stamp duty will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer (for so long as the register of Noteholders is maintained outside the PRC) of a Note.

Hong Kong

Withholding Tax

No withholding tax is payable in Hong Kong in respect of payments of principal or interest on the Notes or in respect of any capital gains arising from the sale of the Notes.

Profits Tax

Hong Kong profits tax is chargeable on every person carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong in respect of profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business (excluding profits arising from the sale of capital assets).

Interest on the Notes may be deemed to be profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from a trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong in the following circumstances:

- (i) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a corporation carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong;
- (ii) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a person, other than a corporation, carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and is in respect of the funds of that trade, profession or business;
- (iii) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) of Hong Kong (the “**IRO**”)) and arises through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong; or
- (iv) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a corporation, other than a financial institution, and arises through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO).

Sums received by or accrued to a financial institution by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong from the sale, disposal and redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax. Sums received by or accrued to a corporation, other than a financial institution, by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO) from the sale, disposal or other redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Sums derived from the sale, disposal or redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax where received by or accrued to a person, other than a financial institution, who carries on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and the sum has a Hong Kong source unless otherwise exempted. The source of such sums will generally be determined by having regard to the manner in which the Notes are acquired and disposed of.

In certain circumstances, Hong Kong profits tax exemptions (such as concessionary tax rates) may be available. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors to ascertain the applicability of any exemptions to their individual position.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty will not be payable on the issue of Bearer Notes provided that either:

- (i) such Bearer Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Hong Kong and are not repayable in any circumstances in the currency of Hong Kong; or
- (ii) such Bearer Notes constitute loan capital (as defined in the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap. 117) of Hong Kong (the “**SDO**”)).

If stamp duty is payable, it is payable by the Issuer on the issue of Bearer Notes at a rate of 3 per cent. of the market value of the Bearer Notes at the time of issue. No stamp duty will be payable on any subsequent transfer of Bearer Notes.

No stamp duty is payable on the issue of Registered Notes. Stamp duty may be payable on any transfer of Registered Notes if the relevant transfer is required to be registered in Hong Kong. Stamp duty will, however, not be payable on any transfer of Registered Notes provided that either:

- (i) such Registered Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Hong Kong and are not repayable in any circumstances in the currency of Hong Kong; or
- (ii) such Registered Notes constitute loan capital (as defined in the SDO).

If stamp duty is payable in respect of the transfer of Registered Notes it will be payable at the rate of 0.2 per cent. (of which 0.1 per cent. is payable by the seller and 0.1 per cent. is payable by the purchaser) normally by reference to the consideration or its value, whichever is higher. In addition, stamp duty is payable at the fixed rate of HK\$5 on each instrument of transfer executed in relation to any transfer of the Registered Notes if the relevant transfer is required to be registered in Hong Kong.

FATCA

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a “foreign financial institution” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“**foreign passthru payments**”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The Bank is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“**IGAs**”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Under the provisions of IGAs as currently in effect, a foreign financial institution in an IGA jurisdiction would generally not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA from payments that it makes. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining foreign passthru payments are published in the U.S. Federal Register and Notes characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining foreign passthru payments are published generally would be grandfathered for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes.

The proposed financial transactions tax (“FTT”)

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission’s Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Notes should, however, be exempt.

Under the Commission’s Proposal the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between participating Member States. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT

*The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or the CMU Service (together, the “**Clearing Systems**”) currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Relevant Obligors and the Bank believe to be reliable, but none of the relevant Issuer, the Bank or any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Relevant Obligors, the Bank or any other party to the Programme Agency Agreement or any Alternative Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.*

The Clearing Systems

DTC

DTC is a limited purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organisation” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants (“**Participants**”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the clearance and settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerised book-entry changes in Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealer, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealer, Inc. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealer, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“**Indirect Participants**”).

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “**Rules**”), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Registered Notes among Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC’s book-entry settlement system (“**DTC Notes**”) as described below and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The Rules are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes (“**Owners**”) have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Registered Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest in respect of the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note (“**Beneficial Owner**”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participant’s records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the relevant Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has a reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the due date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Relevant Obligor(s), subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of each Relevant Obligor, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, including if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for definitive Registered Notes, which it will distribute to its Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "*Transfer Restrictions*".

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge DTC Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Notes, will be required to withdraw its Registered Notes from DTC as described below.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for its customers and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

CMU Service

The CMU Service is a central depository service provided by the Central Moneymarkets Unit of the HKMA for the safe custody and electronic trading between the members of this service ("**CMU Members**") of Exchange Fund Bills and Notes Clearing and Settlement Service securities and capital markets instruments (together as "**CMU Instruments**") which are specified in the CMU Reference Manual as capable of being held within the CMU Service.

The CMU Service is only available to CMU Instruments issued by a CMU Member or by a person for whom a CMU Member acts as agent for the purposes of lodging instruments issued by such persons.

Membership of the CMU Service is open to financial institutions regulated by Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Securities and Futures Commission, Insurance Authority or Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority. For further details on the full range of the CMU Service's custodial services, please refer to the CMU Reference Manual.

The CMU Service has an income distribution service which is a service offered by the CMU Service to facilitate the distribution of interest, coupon or redemption proceeds (collectively, the "**income proceeds**") by CMU Members who are paying agents to the legal title holders of CMU Instruments via the CMU system.

Furthermore, the CMU Service has a corporate action platform which allows an issuer (or its agent) to make an announcement/notification of a corporate action and noteholders to submit the relevant certification. For further details, please refer to the CMU Reference Manual.

An investor holding an interest through an account with either Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg in any Notes held in the CMU Service will hold that interest through the respective accounts which Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each have with the CMU Service.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The relevant Issuer may apply to DTC in order to have any Series of Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Global Note Certificate, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Global Note Certificate to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Global Note Certificate will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Note, the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note Certificate accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Global Note Certificate accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Global Note Certificate in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account.

The relevant Issuer expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The relevant Issuer also expects that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not the responsibility of DTC, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar or the relevant Issuer. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC is the responsibility of the relevant Issuer.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Global Notes Certificate

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate accepted by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Global Note Certificate accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under “*Transfer Restrictions*”, cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrar, the Paying Agent and the DTC Custodian with whom the relevant Registered Notes have been deposited.

On or after the Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between Participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Notes will be effected through the Registrar, the Paying Agent and the DTC Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Notes among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Relevant Obligors, the Bank, the Agents or any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, the CMU Service or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Global Notes Certificate or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Regulation S Notes

Each purchaser of Bearer Notes or Unrestricted Notes outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S and each subsequent purchaser of such Notes in resales prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period as defined in Regulation S, by accepting delivery of this Offering Circular and the Notes, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged that:

- (i) it is, or at the time Notes are purchased will be, the beneficial owner of such Notes and:
 - (c) it is not a U.S. person and it is located outside the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S); and
 - (d) it is not an affiliate of any Relevant Obligor or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate;
- (ii) it understands that such Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and that, prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S), it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes except:
 - (a) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S; or
 - (b) to the relevant Issuer; or
 - (c) in the case of Unrestricted Notes only, in accordance with Rule 144A to a person that it and any person acting on its behalf reasonably believe is a QIB purchasing for its own account or the account of a QIB, in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States;
- (iii) it understands that each Relevant Obligor, the Trustee, the Registrar, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and, if any such acknowledgments, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by virtue of its purchase of the Notes are no longer accurate, it agrees to promptly notify the Relevant Obligor(s).

On or prior to the expiration of the relevant distribution compliance period, Notes represented by an interest in an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate may be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Notes in the form of an interest in a Restricted Global Note Certificate only upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification from the transferor (in the form set out in Schedule 5 (*Form of Transfer Certificate*) to the Bank Issuer Trust Deed) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB, in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States. After the expiration of the relevant distribution compliance period, such certification requirements will no longer apply to such transfers, but such transfers will continue to be subject to the transfer restrictions contained in the legend appearing on the face of such Global Note Certificate, as described above under “*Forms of the Notes*”.

Notes represented by an interest in a Restricted Global Note Certificate may also be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Notes in the form of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate, but only upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification from the transferor (in the form set out in Schedule 5 (*Form of Transfer Certificate*) to the Bank Issuer Trust Deed) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 (if available) under the Securities Act.

Any interest in a Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Note represented by a Restricted Global Note Certificate will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in a Note represented by an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate and become an interest in a Note represented by a Restricted Global Note Certificate and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to Notes represented by a Restricted Global Note Certificate.

Rule 144A Notes

Each purchaser of Restricted Notes in reliance on Rule 144A, by accepting delivery of this Offering Circular, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged as follows (terms used in the following paragraphs that are defined in Rule 144A have the respective meanings given to them in Rule 144A):

- (i) the purchaser is (a) a QIB, (b) acquiring the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs, (c) not formed for the purpose of investing in the Notes or the relevant Issuer and (d) is aware, and each beneficial owner of such Notes has been advised that the sale of the Notes to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A;
- (ii) the purchaser understands that (1) the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (a) in accordance with Rule 144A to a person that it, and any person acting on its behalf, reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs, (b) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S under the Securities Act, (c) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act provided by Rule 144 thereunder (if available), (d) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or (e) to the relevant Issuer or any of its affiliates, in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States and (2) it will, and each subsequent holder of the Restricted Notes is required to, notify any purchaser of the Restricted Notes from it of the resale restrictions applicable to the Restricted Notes;
- (iii) the purchaser understands that the Restricted Global Note Certificate and any restricted Individual Note Certificate (a “**Restricted Individual Note Certificate**”) will bear a legend to the following effect, unless the relevant Issuer determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law:

THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR ANY SECURITIES LAW OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER THAT THE NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND ONLY (1) PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR A PERSON PURCHASING FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (3) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (4) TO THE ISSUER OR ITS AFFILIATES.

- (iv) if it is acquiring any Notes for the account of one or more QIBs the purchaser represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account; and
- (v) the purchaser understands that the relevant Issuer, the Trustee, the Registrar, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and, if any such acknowledgments, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by virtue of its purchase of the Notes are no longer accurate, it agrees to promptly notify the relevant Issuer.

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of a Restricted Global Note Certificate or a Restricted Individual Note Certificate, or upon specific request for removal of the legend, the relevant Issuer will deliver only a Restricted Global Note Certificate or one or more Restricted Individual Note Certificates that bear such legend or will refuse to remove such legend, unless there is delivered to the relevant Issuer and the Registrar such satisfactory evidence (which may include a legal opinion) as may reasonably be required by the relevant Issuer that neither the legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

Any interest in a Restricted Global Note Certificate that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in a Restricted Global Note Certificate and become an interest in an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to an interest in an Unrestricted Global Note Certificate.

Prospective purchasers that are QIBs are hereby notified that sellers of the Restricted Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION IN THE PRC

The banking industry is heavily regulated in the PRC, with CBIRC and PBOC acting as the principal regulatory authorities. CBIRC is primarily responsible for supervising and regulating banking institutions, and PBOC, as the central bank of the PRC, is primarily responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policies. The applicable laws and regulations governing activities in the PRC banking industry consist principally of the PRC PBOC Law, the PRC Commercial Banking Law, the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector, and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Principal Regulators

Prior to April 2003, PBOC acted as both the PRC's central bank and the principal supervisor and regulator of the banking industry in the PRC. In April 2003, China Banking Regulatory Commission was established to serve as the primary banking industry regulator and it assumed the majority of bank regulatory functions from PBOC. PBOC retained its role as the central bank but now has a smaller role in the regulation of banking institutions.

In March 2018, the PRC Government announced the merger of the China Banking Regulatory Commission with the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, to form CBIRC. It is expected that further announcement will be issued by the PRC Government to set out the roles and responsibilities of CBIRC and PBOC in regulating the banking institutions of the PRC.

CBIRC

Functions and Powers

CBIRC is the primary supervisory authority responsible for the regulation of banking institutions operating in the PRC, including branches and representative offices established by foreign financial institutions in the banking sector in the PRC.

According to the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector, the main responsibilities of CBIRC include:

- (1) formulating and promulgating rules and regulations governing banking institutions and their business activities;
- (2) reviewing and approving the establishment, change, dissolution and business scope of banking institutions, as well as granting banking licences for commercial banks, their branches and subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of foreign banks in the PRC;
- (3) regulating the business activities of banking institutions, including the products and services they offer;
- (4) setting qualification requirements for, and approving or overseeing the nomination of, directors and senior management personnel of banking institutions;
- (5) setting guidelines and standards for internal controls, risk exposure and corporate governance of, and disclosure requirements for, banking institutions;
- (6) conducting on-site inspection and off-site surveillance of the business activities and risk exposure status of banking institutions;
- (7) monitoring the financial condition of banking institutions, including establishing standards or requirements for capital adequacy, asset quality and other financial metrics;
- (8) imposing corrective and punitive measures for violations of applicable banking regulations;
- (9) formulating prudential regulation principles of banking sector in accordance with laws and administrative regulations;

- (10) working with authorities (including the PBOC and the Ministry of Finance);
- (11) to establish emergency disposal mechanisms and to deal with any emergencies in the banking sector;
- (12) guiding and conducting surveillance on the activities of banking self-disciplinary organisations; and
- (13) carrying out international communication and cooperation activities related to supervisions of the banking sector.

Examination and Supervision

CBIRC, through its head office in Beijing and offices in each province, provincial-level municipality and autonomous region, monitors the operations of commercial banks and their branches through on-site inspections and off-site surveillance. On-site inspections generally include visiting the banks' premises, interviewing bank employees, senior management and directors, as well as reviewing documents and materials maintained by the banks. CBIRC also conducts off-site surveillance by reviewing financial and other reports regularly submitted by the banks. Off-site surveillance generally includes the surveillance of banks' business activities and risk exposure status to evaluate and analyse the operational risk of the banks. If a banking institution is not in compliance with a regulation, CBIRC has the power to issue corrective and punitive measures, including imposition of fines, suspension of certain business activities, restrictions on distributions of dividends and other income and asset transfers, closure of the institution and other penalties.

PBOC

As the central bank of the PRC, PBOC is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policies and maintaining the stability of the financial markets. According to the PRC PBOC Law, PBOC is empowered to:

- (1) formulate and implement monetary policies by establishing benchmark interest rates, setting the deposit reserve ratios for banks, extending loans to commercial banks, accepting discounted bills and conducting open market operations;
- (2) issue PRC treasury bills and other government bonds to financial institutions, as the agent of the Ministry of Finance;
- (3) issue the currency of Renminbi and regulate the flow of Renminbi;
- (4) regulate the inter-bank lending market, inter-bank bond market and inter-bank foreign exchange market;
- (5) set foreign exchange rate policies and manage the PRC's foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves;
- (6) manage the state treasury;
- (7) maintain the normal operation of payment and settlement systems;
- (8) carry out foreign exchange administration and regulate inter-bank foreign exchange market;
- (9) establish anti-money laundering guidelines and monitor fund transfers to ensure that such transfers are in compliance with anti-money laundering regulations;
- (10) act as the central bank of the PRC to conduct relevant international financial activities; and
- (11) collect statistics of, investigate, analyse and forecast the financial industry.

Other Regulatory Authorities

In addition to CBIRC and PBOC, commercial banks in the PRC are also subject to the supervision and regulation by other regulatory authorities including, among others, SAFE, CSRC, CIRC and NDRC. For example, in conducting foreign exchange business, banks are subject to the regulation of SAFE; in dealing with securities-related matters such as distributing securities investment funds or acting as the custodians of investment assets of securities institutional investors, banks are subject to the regulation of CSRC; and in conducting bancassurance business, banks are subject to the regulation of CIRC; and in issuing the notes overseas by the domestic banks, the domestic banks are subject to the regulation of NDRC.

Regulations Regarding Capital Adequacy

Capital Adequacy Guidelines

In June 2012, CBIRC issued the CBIRC Measures regulating CARs of PRC commercial banks. The CBIRC Measures, which are intended to reflect the Basel III regulatory capital requirements, set out minimum capital adequacy ratio (“CAR”) requirements for commercial banks and provide detailed guidelines on the calculation of “capital” and “risk-weighted assets”. The overall CAR requirements are 11.5% for systematically important commercial banks and 10.5% for other commercial banks. Commercial banks in the PRC are required to have a CAR of not less than 8%, Tier 1 CAR of not less than 6% and Common Equity Tier 1 CAR of not less than 5%. The CARs are calculated in accordance with the CBIRC Measures as follows:

$$\text{Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk-weighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk-weighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk-weighted Assets}} \times 100\%$$

In November 2012, CBIRC further released the Guiding Opinion on Commercial Banks’ Innovation on Capital Instruments (the “**2012 Guiding Opinions**”), setting out the general principles of the innovation of capital instruments of commercial banks and criteria of qualified capital instruments.

In addition, the CBIRC Measures requires that commercial banks meet regulatory requirements on capital adequacy ratios as set forth in these Measures before the end of 2018. On 30 November 2012, CBIRC issued (“**Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues concerning Transitional Arrangements for the Implementation**”) of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), which requires the satisfaction by systematically important commercial banks and other banks of CAR requirements by the end of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

PRC CURRENCY CONTROLS

The following is a general description of certain currency controls in the PRC and is based on the law and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular, all of which are subject to change, and does not constitute legal advice. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all applicable currency controls in the PRC relating to the Notes. Prospective holders of Notes who are in any doubt as to PRC currency controls are advised to consult their own professional advisers.

Renminbi is not a completely freely convertible currency. The remittance of Renminbi into and outside the PRC is subject to control imposed under PRC law.

Current Account Items

Under PRC foreign exchange control regulations, current account items refer to any transaction for international receipts and payments involving goods, services, earnings and other frequent transfers.

Prior to July 2009, all current account items were required to be settled in foreign currencies with limited exceptions. Following progressive reforms, Renminbi settlement of imports and exports of goods and of services and other current account items became permissible nationwide in 2012, except that the key enterprises on a Supervision List determined by the PBOC and five other relevant authorities would be subject to enhanced scrutiny when banks process current account cross-border repatriations.

On 5 July 2013, the PBOC promulgated the Circular on Policies related to Simplifying and Improving Cross-border Renminbi Business Procedures (關於簡化跨境人民幣業務流程和完善有關政策的通知) (the “**2013 PBOC Circular**”) which simplified the procedures for cross-border Renminbi trade settlement under current account items. On 1 November 2014, PBOC introduced a cash pooling arrangement for qualified multinational enterprise group companies, under which a multinational enterprise group can process cross-border Renminbi payments and receipts for current account items on a collective basis for eligible member companies in the group. On 5 September 2015, PBOC promulgated the Circular on Further Facilitating the Cross-Border Bi-directional Renminbi Cash Pooling Business by Multinational Enterprise Groups (關於進一步便利跨國企業集團開展跨境雙向人民幣資金池業務的通知) (the “**2015 PBOC Circular**”), which, among others, have lowered the eligibility requirements for multinational enterprise groups and increased the cap for net cash inflow. The 2015 PBOC Circular also provides that enterprises in the China (Shanghai) Free Trade Pilot Zone (the “**Shanghai FTZ**”) may establish an additional cash pool in the local scheme in the Shanghai FTZ, but each onshore company within the group may only elect to participate in one cash pool. In November 2016, PBOC Shanghai Headquarters further allowed banks in Shanghai to provide multinational enterprise groups with services of full-function onshore cash pooling, which will enable broader scope for utilising pooled cashed.

The regulations referred to above are subject to interpretation and application by the relevant PRC authorities. Local authorities may adopt different practices in applying these regulations and impose conditions for settlement of current account items.

Capital Account Items

Under PRC foreign exchange control regulations, capital account items include cross-border transfers of capital, direct investments, securities investments, derivative products and loans. Capital account payments are generally subject to approval of, and/or registration or filing with, the relevant PRC authorities.

Until recently, settlement of capital account items, for example, the capital contribution of foreign investors to foreign invested enterprises in the PRC, were generally required to be made in foreign currencies. Under progressive reforms by PBOC, the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC (“**MOFCOM**”) and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC (“**SAFE**”), foreign investors are now permitted to make capital contribution, share transfer, profit allocation and liquidation and certain other transactions in Renminbi for their foreign direct investment within the PRC. Cross-border Renminbi payment infrastructure and trading facilities are being improved. Approval, registration and filing requirements for capital account payments in Renminbi are being removed gradually. In addition, the Circular on Reforming Foreign Exchange Capital Settlement for Foreign Invested Enterprises (關於改革外商投資企業外匯資本金結匯管理方式的通知) which became effective on 1 June 2015, allows foreign-invested enterprises to settle 100% (subject to future adjustment at discretion of SAFE) of the foreign

currency capital (which has been processed through the SAFE's equity interest confirmation procedure for capital contribution in cash or registered by a bank on the SAFE's system for account-crediting for such capital contribution) into Renminbi according to their actual operational needs. A negative list with respect to the usage of the capital and the Renminbi proceeds through the aforementioned settlement procedure is set forth under the Circular. In particular, a foreign invested enterprise with investment as its main business is permitted to use such Renminbi proceeds to make equity contribution to its invested enterprises directly, without further filings with SAFE.

PRC entities are also permitted to borrow Renminbi-denominated loans from foreign lenders (which are referred to as "**foreign debt**") and lend Renminbi-denominated loans to foreign borrowers (which are referred to as "**outbound loans**"), as long as such PRC entities have the necessary quota, approval or registration. PRC entities may also denominate security or guarantee arrangements in Renminbi and make payments thereunder to parties in the PRC as well as other jurisdictions (which is referred to as "**cross-border security**"). Under current rules promulgated by SAFE, foreign debts borrowed, outbound loans extended, and the cross-border security provided by a PRC onshore entity (including a financial institution) in Renminbi shall, in principle, be regulated under the current PRC foreign debt, outbound loan and cross-border security regimes applicable to foreign currencies. However, there remains potential inconsistencies between the provisions of the SAFE rules and the provisions of the 2013 PBOC Circular. It is not clear how regulators will deal with such inconsistencies in practice.

Nevertheless, since January 2016, PBOC and SAFE have worked to set up the Macro Prudential Assessment ("**MPA**") system in order to unify the management of foreign debt denominated in Renminbi and foreign currencies. The latest MPA system is established pursuant to the 2017 PBOC Circular. Under the MPA system, both non-financial enterprises and financial institutions are allowed to borrow foreign debt within the defined "cross-border financing risk weighted balance limit". They can settle foreign debt proceeds in Renminbi on a voluntary basis, provided that the proceeds should not be used beyond their business scope or in violation of relevant laws and regulations.

According to the 2015 PBOC Circular, qualified multinational enterprise groups can extend Renminbi-denominated loans to, or borrow Renminbi-denominated loans from, eligible offshore member entities within the same group by leveraging the cash pooling arrangements. The Renminbi funds will be placed in a special deposit account and may not be used to invest in stock, financial derivatives, or non-self-use real estate assets, or purchase wealth management products or extend loans to enterprises outside the group. Enterprises within the Shanghai FTZ may establish another cash pool under the Shanghai FTZ rules to extend inter-company loans, although Renminbi funds obtained from financing activities may not be pooled under this arrangement.

The securities markets, specifically the Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("**RQFII**") regime and the China Interbank Bond Market ("**CIBM**"), has been further liberalised for foreign investors. The PBOC has relaxed the quota control for RQFII, and has also expanded the list of eligible foreign investors in CIBM, removed certain quota restrictions, and has granted more flexibility for the settlement agents to provide the relevant institutions with more trading facilities (for example, in relation to derivatives for hedging foreign exchange risk).

The Interbank foreign exchange market of the PRC is also gradually opening-up. In January 2016, CFETS set forth qualifications, application materials and procedure for certain foreign participating banks (which needs to have a relatively large scale of Renminbi purchase and sale business and international influence) to access the inter-bank foreign exchange market.

Recent reforms introduced were aimed at controlling the remittance of Renminbi for payment of transactions categorised as capital account items. There is no assurance that the PRC Government will continue to gradually liberalise the control over Renminbi payments of capital account item transactions in the future. The relevant regulations are relatively new and will be subject to interpretation and application by the relevant PRC authorities. Further, if any new PRC regulations are promulgated in the future which have the effect of permitting or restricting (as the case may be) the remittance of Renminbi for payment of transactions categorised as capital account items, then such remittances will need to be made subject to the specific requirements or restrictions set out in such rules.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Summary of Dealer Agreement

The Dealers have, in a dealer agreement (the “**Dealer Agreement**”) dated 12 April 2021, agreed with the Relevant Obligor(s) a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to subscribe Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “*Form of the Notes*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”. Each Relevant Obligor will pay each relevant Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Notes subscribed by it. Where the relevant agrees to sell to the Dealer(s), who agree to subscribe and pay for, or to procure subscribers to subscribe and pay for, Notes at an issue price (the “**Issue Price**”), any subsequent offering of those Notes to investors may be at a price different from such Issue Price. Each of the Bank and the Relevant Obligor(s) has agreed to reimburse the Arrangers certain of their expenses incurred in connection with the establishment, and any future update, of the Programme and the Dealers certain of their activities in connection with the Programme. The commissions in respect of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis may be stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Each of the Bank and the Relevant Obligor(s) has agreed to indemnify the Dealer against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes. The Dealer Agreement entitles the Dealer to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the relevant Issuer.

In order to facilitate the offering of any Series of the Notes, certain persons participating in the offering of the Series may engage in transactions that stabilise, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Notes during and after the offering of the Series. Specifically such persons may over allot or create a short position in the Notes for their own account by selling more Notes than have been sold to them by the relevant Issuer. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilise or maintain the price of the Notes by bidding for or purchasing Notes in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker dealer participating in the offering of the Notes are reclaimed if Notes previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilisation transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilise or maintain the market price of the Notes at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Notes to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilising or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Stabilising activities may only be carried on by the Stabilisation Manager(s) named in the applicable Pricing Supplement (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) and only for a limited period following the issue date of the relevant Series of Notes.

In connection with each Series of Notes issued under the Programme, the Dealer or certain of their affiliates may purchase Notes and be allocated Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution. Further, the Dealers or their respective affiliates may purchase Notes for its or their own account and enter into transactions, including credit derivatives, such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps relating to such Notes and/or other securities of any Relevant Obligor or its respective subsidiaries or affiliates at the same time as the offer and sale of each Series of Notes or in secondary market transactions. Such transactions would be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of the Series of Notes to which a particular Pricing Supplement relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be purchasers of such Series of Notes).

Selling Restrictions

United States of America

CATEGORY 1

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. The Notes may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S

under the Securities Act) except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each of the Dealers has agreed that, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement, it will not offer, sell or, in the case of Bearer Notes, deliver the Notes within the United States or to U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of any offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any Dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

CATEGORY 2/CATEGORY 3

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

The Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the United States Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder.

Each Dealer has agreed that, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes, (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Notes comprising the relevant Tranche, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, other than pursuant to Rule 144A, and such Dealer will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period relating thereto, a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of Notes comprising any Tranche, any offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A or another exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

The Dealer Agreement provides that the Arrangers, or any other Dealer, may directly or through its respective agents or affiliates arrange for the resale of Restricted Registered Notes in the United States only to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A.

Prohibition of sales to EEA Retail Investors

Unless the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area.

For the purposes of this provision,

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and
- (b) the expression “an offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, in relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (each a Member State), each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Member State except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Member State:

- (a) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specify that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Member State (a “**Non-exempt Offer**”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes, the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

United Kingdom

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer represents and agrees, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation (as defined below); and
- (b) the expression an “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer represents, warrants and agrees, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in the United Kingdom:

- (a) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specifies that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to section 86 of the FSMA (a “**Public Offer**”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which either (i) has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority, or (ii) is to be treated as if it had been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with the transitional provision in Regulation 74 of the Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation) in the United Kingdom, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the relevant Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA.

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the relevant Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “**offer of Notes to the public**” in relation to any Notes means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes and the expression “**UK Prospectus Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (a) *No deposit-taking*: in relation to any Notes having a maturity of less than one year:
 - (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and
 - (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons:
 - (A) whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or
 - (B) who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses,

where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the relevant Issuer.

- (b) *Financial promotion*: it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to any Relevant Obligor; and
- (c) *General compliance*: it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the UK.

PRC

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Notes are not being offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the PRC (for such purposes, not including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan), except as permitted by applicable laws of the PRC.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the “C(WUMP)O”) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and
- (ii) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “FIEA”). Accordingly, each Dealer represents and agrees that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer to sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident in Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed that, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

Singapore SFA Product Classification: In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the CMP Regulations 2018, the Relevant Obligor(s) each has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are "prescribed capital markets products" (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and "Excluded Investment Products" (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

General

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of each of the Relevant Obligor(s) and the Dealer following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive. Any such modification will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Offering Circular.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Listing

Application has been made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the listing of the Programme during the 12-month period after the date of this Offering Circular on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under which Notes may be issued by way of debt issues to Professional Investors only. The issue price of Notes listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be expressed as a percentage of their nominal amount. Transactions will normally be effected for settlement in the relevant specified currency and for delivery by the end of the second trading day after the date of the transaction. It is expected that dealings will, if permission is granted to deal in and for the listing of such Notes, commence on or about the next business day following the date of listing of the relevant Notes.

2. Legal Entity Identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the Bank is 54930053HGCFWVHYZX42.

3. Authorisation

The establishment and update of the Programme and the issue of the Notes thereunder were authorised by resolutions of the board of directors of the Bank passed on 24 March 2011 and 27 March 2020, respectively, and resolutions of the shareholders' meeting of the Bank passed on 27 May 2011 and 30 June 2020, respectively. The Bank and each Relevant Obligor has obtained or will obtain from time to time all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of its obligations under the Notes.

4. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

None of the Relevant Obligor(s), the Relevant Group nor the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which any Relevant Obligor or the Bank is aware), which may have, or have had, during the 12 months prior to the date of this Offering Circular, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of any Relevant Obligor, the Relevant Group, the Bank or the Group.

5. Significant/Material Change

Since 31 December 2020, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects nor any significant change in the financial or trading position or prospects of any Relevant Obligor, the Bank, or the Group.

6. NDRC Registration

Where applicable for a relevant Tranche of Notes, the Notes will be issued within the relevant annual or otherwise general foreign debt issuance quota granted to the Bank pursuant to the Circular on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Issuance by Enterprises of Foreign Debt Filings and Registrations (國家發展改革委關於推進企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知(發改外資[2015]2044號)) issued by NDRC which came into effect on 14 September 2015 and the applicable implementation rules or policies thereof as issued by NDRC from time to time. Alternatively, separate pre-issue registration of a particular Tranche of Notes may be completed by the Bank as set forth in the relevant Pricing Supplement. After the issuance of such relevant Tranche of Notes, the Bank intends to provide the requisite information on the issuance of such Notes to NDRC within the time period as required by NDRC.

7. PBOC Reporting

With respect to any applicable Tranche of the Notes, reporting will be completed by the Bank in accordance with the 2017 PBOC Circular when the applicable Pricing Supplement is executed and before the relevant Issue Date.

8. Auditor

The Bank's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020, which are incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular, have been audited by Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants, as stated in its audit reports appearing therein.

9. Documents on Display

Copies of the following documents may be inspected during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturday's and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Bank at No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Xicheng District, Beijing 100818, People's Republic of China and the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent at The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, 40th Floor, One Canada Square, London E14 5AL, United Kingdom for so long as the Notes are capable of being issued under the Programme:

- (i) the articles of association of the Bank and each Subsidiary Issuer (if applicable);
- (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020, respectively;
- (iii) copies of the latest annual report and audited annual consolidated financial statements, and any consolidated interim financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) published subsequently to such annual financial statements, of the Bank;
- (iv) each Pricing Supplement (save that a Pricing Supplement relating to a Note which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA or the UK nor offered in the EEA or the UK in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the relevant Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity);
- (v) a copy of this Offering Circular together with any supplement to this Offering Circular;
- (vi) the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed (which contains the forms of the Notes in global and definitive form), the Guaranteed Notes Principal Trust Deed (which contains the forms of the Notes in global and definitive form), each Non-Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed, each Guaranteed Notes Trust Deed and each Alternative Trust Deed;
- (vii) the Non-Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, the Guaranteed Notes Principal Agency Agreement, each Non-Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement, each Guaranteed Notes Agency Agreement and each Alternative Agency Agreement;
- (viii) the Dealer Agreement; and
- (ix) the Programme Manual.

10. Clearing of the Notes

The Notes may be accepted for clearance through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and the CMU Service. The appropriate common code, the International Securities Identification Number, CMU instrument number and/or the Committee on the Uniform Security Identification Procedure ("CUSIP") in relation to the Notes of each Series will be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. The relevant Pricing Supplement shall specify any other clearing system as shall have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance together with any further appropriate information.

BANK

Bank of China Limited
No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Xicheng District
Beijing, 100818
People's Republic of China

ISSUER

Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch
7/F Bank of China Tower
1 Garden Road
Central, Hong Kong

AUDITOR OF THE BANK

Ernst & Young
22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central, Hong Kong

TRUSTEE

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch
One Canada Square
London E14 5AL
United Kingdom

**PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, PAYING AGENT
IN RESPECT OF NOTES CLEARED THROUGH
EUROCLEAR AND CLEARSTREAM**

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch
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**PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, PAYING AGENT
IN RESPECT OF DTC NOTES**

The Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
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**REGISTRAR IN RESPECT OF
NOTES CLEARED THROUGH
EUROCLEAR AND CLEARSTREAM**

**The Bank of New York Mellon
SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch**
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**REGISTRAR IN RESPECT OF
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EUROCLEAR AND CLEARSTREAM**

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CMU LODGING AND PAYING AGENT

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and Dealers
as to English law
and New York law*

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*To the Arrangers
and Dealers
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*To the Issuer
as to English law
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*To the Issuer
as to PRC law*

JunZeJun Law Offices
11F, Jinbao Tower
89 Jinbao Street
Dongcheng
Beijing 100005
PRC

Appendix 2
Pricing Supplement dated 9 February 2022

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS OFFERING IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE NON-U.S. PERSONS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following disclaimer before continuing. The following disclaimer applies to the attached document. You are advised to read this disclaimer carefully before accessing, reading or making any other use of the attached document. In accessing the attached document, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them from time to time, each time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

Confirmation of Your Representation: This document is being sent to you at your request and by accepting the e-mail and accessing the attached document, you shall be deemed to represent to the Issuer, the Managers (each as defined in the attached document) (1) that you are a non-U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**)) outside of the United States, (2) that the electronic mail address that you provided and to which this electronic mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, and (3) that you consent to delivery of the attached and any amendments or supplements thereto by electronic transmission.

The attached document has been made available to you in electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of transmission and consequently none of the Issuer, the Managers nor their respective affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents and each person who controls the Issuer, any Manager or their respective affiliates accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any discrepancies between the document distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version. We will provide a hard copy version to you upon request.

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Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Issuer confirms that the Notes are intended for purchase by professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the **Hong Kong Stock Exchange**)) (**Professional Investors**) only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer confirms that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

You are reminded that you have accessed the attached document on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this document may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver this document, electronically or otherwise, to any other person. If you have gained access to this transmission contrary to the foregoing restrictions, you are not allowed to purchase any of the securities described in the attached.

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This document is for distribution to professional investors (as defined in Chapter 37 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the **Hong Kong Stock Exchange**)) (**Professional Investors**) only.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange has not reviewed the contents of this document, other than to ensure that the prescribed form disclaimer and responsibility statements, and a statement limiting distribution of this document to Professional Investors only have been reproduced in this document. Listing of the Programme and the Notes on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the commercial merits or credit quality of the Programme, the Notes, the Issuer, Bank of China Limited or the quality of disclosure in this document. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange take no responsibility for the contents of this document, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this document.

This document, together with the Offering Circular, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer. The Issuer accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

Notice to Hong Kong investors: The Issuer confirms that the Notes are intended for purchase by Professional Investors only and will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on that basis. Accordingly, the Issuer confirms that the Notes are not appropriate as an investment for retail investors in Hong Kong. Investors should carefully consider the risks involved.

Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification – Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (2020 Revised Edition) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the **SFA**), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA) that the Notes are "prescribed capital markets products" (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and "Excluded Investment Products" (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04- N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the manufacturers' target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers' target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Pricing Supplement dated 9 February 2022

Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

Issue of U.S.\$300,000,000 1.625 per cent. Notes due 2024

under the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme

The document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the **Conditions**) set forth in the offering circular dated 12 April 2021, as supplemented by the supplemental offering circular dated 23 September 2021 (together, the **Offering Circular**). This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular as so supplemented and the additional disclosure relevant to the Notes in the Schedules hereof.

1.	Issuer:	Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch For a brief description of the Issuer, see Schedule 2 to this Pricing Supplement
2.	(i) Series Number:	123
	(ii) Tranche Number:	001
3.	Specified Currency or Currencies:	United States Dollars (U.S.\$)
4.	Aggregate Nominal Amount:	U.S.\$300,000,000
	(i) Series:	U.S.\$300,000,000
	(ii) Tranche:	U.S.\$300,000,000
5.	(i) Issue Price:	99.963 per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount
	(ii) Net Proceeds:	Approximately U.S.\$299.56 million
6.	(i) Specified Denominations:	U.S.\$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof
	(ii) Calculation Amount:	U.S.\$1,000
7.	(i) Issue Date:	16 February 2022
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	Issue Date
8.	Status of the Notes:	Senior
9.	Maturity Date:	16 February 2024
10.	Interest Basis:	1.625 per cent. Fixed Rate (further particulars specified below)
11.	Redemption/Payment Basis:	Redemption at par
12.	Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis:	Not Applicable
13.	Put/Call Options:	Not Applicable

14. Listing: Application will be made to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
Expected effective listing date is 17 February 2022.
15. (i) Date of approval for issuance of Notes obtained: Board approval: 30 March 2021
Shareholders' approval: 20 May 2021
- (ii) Date of regulatory approval(s) for issuance of Notes obtained: NDRC pre-issuance registration: Pursuant to the Approval by the Enterprise Borrowing Foreign Debt Registration Certificate of 2021 (《企业借用外债备案登记证明》(发改办外资备[2021]242号)) issued by the NDRC General Office on 24 March 2021 (the **NDRC Approval**), Bank of China Limited (the **Bank**) is not required to complete any pre-issuance registration (other than the NDRC Approval which it has obtained) in respect of the Notes with the NDRC as the Notes will be issued within the NDRC Approval.
16. Method of distribution: Syndicated

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

17. **Fixed Rate Note Provisions** Applicable
- (i) Rate of Interest: 1.625 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in arrear
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): 16 February and 16 August in each year, commencing on 16 August 2022 and ending on the Maturity Date.
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount: U.S.\$8.125 per Calculation Amount
- (iv) Broken Amount(s): Not Applicable
- (v) Day Count Fraction: 30/360
- (vi) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: Not Applicable
18. **Floating Rate Note Provisions** Not Applicable
19. **Zero Coupon Note Provisions** Not Applicable
20. **Dual Currency Note Provisions** Not Applicable

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|
| 21. | Call Option | Not Applicable |
| 22. | Put Option | Not Applicable |
| 23. | Change of Control Put | Not Applicable |
| 24. | Final Redemption Amount of each Note | U.S.\$1,000 per Calculation Amount |
| 25. | Early Redemption Amount | U.S.\$1,000 per Calculation Amount |

Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons, change of control or an event of default or other early redemption and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions):

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 26. | Form of Notes: | Registered Notes:

Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate |
| 27. | Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: | Budapest |
| 28. | Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature): | Not Applicable |
| 29. | Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences (if any) of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment: | Not Applicable |
| 30. | Details relating to Instalment Notes: amount of each instalment, date on which each payment is to be made: | Not Applicable |
| 31. | Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions: | Not Applicable |
| 32. | Consolidation provisions: | The provisions in Condition 21 (<i>Further Issues</i>) apply |
| 33. | Any applicable currency disruption/fallback provisions: | Not Applicable |

34. Other terms or special conditions: The following provision shall be deemed to be inserted in Condition 1 (*Introduction*) of the Terms and Conditions as a new paragraph (g):

“(g) From the PRC law’s perspective, the Issuer is not a separate and independent legal person but is an offshore institution of the Bank. The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes shall be assumed by the Bank if the Issuer fails to perform any obligations under the Notes, as the head office of the Bank shall be ultimately liable for the debts incurred by any of its branches under the PRC law.”

35. NDRC Post-Issue Filing: Applicable

DISTRIBUTION

36. (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: Bank of China Limited, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, BOCI Asia Limited, Agricultural Bank of China Limited Hong Kong Branch, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch, BNP Paribas, CCB International Capital Limited, China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited, China Construction Bank (Europe) S.A., China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd., Hong Kong Branch, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, CLSA Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, DBS Bank Ltd., Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C., The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, J.P. Morgan SE, Mizuho Securities Asia Limited and UBS AG Hong Kong Branch (the **Managers**)

(ii) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any): Any of the Managers appointed and acting in its capacity as stabilisation manager

37. If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: Not Applicable

38. U.S. Selling Restrictions: Reg. S Category 2; TEFRA not applicable

39. Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: Not Applicable

40. Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: Not Applicable

41. Additional selling restrictions: See additional selling restrictions set out in Schedule 6 to this Pricing Supplement

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

42. ISIN Code: XS2432530983

43. Common Code: 243253098

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 44. | Legal Entity Identifier: | 54930053HGCFWVHYZX42 |
| 45. | CUSIP: | Not Applicable |
| 46. | CMU Instrument Number: | Not Applicable |
| 47. | Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear/
Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC and the CMU
Service and the relevant identification
number(s): | Not Applicable |
| 48. | Delivery: | Delivery against payment |
| 49. | Trustee: | The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch |
| 50. | Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): | Not Applicable |
| 51. | Alternative Trustee (if any): | Not Applicable |

GENERAL

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 52. | Ratings: | The Notes to be issued are expected to be rated:

Moody's: A1; and

Fitch: A. |
| 53. | Translation of the aggregate principal amount
of Notes issued: | Not Applicable |

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be used by the Issuer to finance and/or refinance eligible green projects as defined in the Bank of China Limited Sustainability Series Bonds Management Statement.

STABILISATION

In connection with this issue, any of the Managers appointed and acting in its capacity as stabilisation manager (the **Stabilisation Manager**) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period after the Issue Date. However, there is no obligation on such Stabilisation Manager to do this. Such stabilisation, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, and must be brought to an end after a limited period. Such stabilisation shall be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and rules.

PURPOSE OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT


This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required for issue and admission to trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange of the Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.\$40,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme of the Bank.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.

The Issuer acknowledges that it will be bound by the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Signed on behalf of Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch

By: 
.....
Duly authorised

Name: LI KEXIN
Position: GENERAL MANAGER

By: 
.....
Duly authorised

Name: CHEN LUYANG
Position: DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER

SCHEDULE 1

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The Offering Circular is hereby supplemented with the following information, which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, the Offering Circular. Save as otherwise defined herein, terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Schedule.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS

- 1. The following paragraphs shall be inserted at the end of the Section titled “Board of Directors” in the Supplemental Offering Circular dated 23 September 2021.*

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Jean-Louis Ekra as Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 29 October 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Giovanni Tria as Independent Non-executive Director of the Bank on 29 October 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The Board considered and approved the appointment of Mr. Huang Binghua as Non-executive Director of the Bank on 27 December 2021. Such appointment is subject to the approval by the Shareholders.

- 2. The Section titled “Board of Supervisors” on pages 61 and 62 of the Supplemental Offering Circular dated 23 September 2021 shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:*

Board of Supervisors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s Supervisors.

Name	Position
Zhang Keqiu	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Wei Hanguang	Employee Supervisor
Zhou Hehua	Employee Supervisor
Leng Jie	Employee Supervisor
Jia Xiangsen.....	External Supervisor
Zheng Zhiguang.....	External Supervisor

Zhang Keqiu, has served as the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bank since January 2021. Ms. Zhang joined the Bank in 2020. Ms. Zhang served as Executive Director and Executive Vice President of ABC from April 2019 to November 2020. She served as the Executive Vice President of ABC from July 2017. From June 2015 to April 2018, she served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of ABC. Before that, she successively served as the General Manager of the Asset and Liability Management Department, the General Manager of the Financial Accounting Department and the Chief Financial Officer of ABC. She graduated from Nankai University in 1988 with a Master’s Degree in Economics. In addition, she holds the title of Senior Accountant.

Wei Hanguang, has served as the Employee Supervisor of the Bank since November 2021. Ms. Wei currently serves as General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank. She is also a director of BOC International Holdings Limited, Bank of China Group Investment Limited, BOC Aviation

Limited and BOC-Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd. She joined the Bank in July 1994, and used to serve as Deputy General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office, Executive Deputy Director of Office of the Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform and Deputy General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank, and General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank and Executive Deputy Director of Office of the Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform. She graduated from Tsinghua University and obtained a Master’s degree in Business Administration.

Zhou Hehua, has served as the Employee Supervisor of the Bank since November 2021. Mr. Zhou currently serves as General Manager of the Credit Approval Department of the Head Office of the Bank. He joined the Bank in August 1997, and used to serve as Assistant to General Manager of Shanghai Branch, Deputy General Manager of Shanghai Branch, and Deputy General Manager of Fujian Branch and General Manager of Xiamen Branch of the Bank. He graduated from China Europe International Business School and obtained a Master’s degree in Business Administration.

Leng Jie, has served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank since December 2018. Mr. Leng currently serves as General Manager of Hebei Branch of the Bank. He started working in November 1981 and joined the Bank in September 1988. He used to serve as Deputy General Manager of Shandong Branch, Deputy General Manager of Shanxi Branch, General Manager of Ningxia Branch and General Manager of Chongqing Branch of the Bank. He graduated from the economics administration major of Shandong Institute of Light Industry in 1999 and the accounting major of University of Jinan in 2009.

Jia Xiangsen, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Jia had successively worked for PBOC and ABC. From December 1983 to April 2008, Mr. Jia was vice president of the Fengtai District sub-branch of PBOC Beijing Branch, and held various positions at ABC Beijing Branch, including, among others, deputy head of Fengtai District sub-branch, deputy division chief at the branch, president of Dongcheng District sub-branch, and vice president of the branch. He was also general manager of the corporate banking department of ABC head office and president of ABC Guangdong Provincial branch. From April 2008 to March 2010, Mr. Jia served as Head of Audit Bureau of the ABC Head Office. From March 2010 to March 2014, Mr. Jia was concurrently chief audit executive and head of the audit bureau at the ABC head office. Mr. Jia has been an external supervisor of the China CITIC Bank and an independent director of China Life Insurance Company Limited. He obtained his master’s degree in monetary banking from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Mr. Jia holds the title of Senior Economist.

Zheng Zhiguang, has served as External Supervisor of the Bank since May 2019. Mr. Zheng had successively worked for PBOC and ICBC. From March 1979 to August 2004, Mr. Zheng served as deputy section chief of the Luwan District sub-branch of PBOC Shanghai Branch, and held various positions at ICBC, including deputy division chief of Luwan District sub-branch of Shanghai Branch, division chief and vice president at the Shanghai Branch. From September 2004 to August 2009, Mr. Zheng served as Head of Internal Audit Bureau of the ICBC Shanghai branch. From September 2009 to January 2013, Mr. Zheng served as head of the precious metals business department of ICBC. From 2013 to 2014 Mr. Zheng served as a director of ICBC International Holdings Limited and a Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of ICBC AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. He obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from Fudan University. Mr. Zheng has qualification of senior economist.

3. *The Section titled “Senior Management Members” on pages 62 and 63 of the Supplemental Offering Circular dated 23 September 2021 shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:*

Senior Management Members

The following table sets forth certain information concerning members of the Bank’s senior management.

Name	Position
Liu Jin.....	Vice Chairman and President
Wang Wei.....	Executive Vice President

Name	Position
Lin Jingzhen	Executive Vice President
Chen Huaiyu.....	Executive Vice President
Wang Zhiheng	Executive Vice President
Liu Jiandong.....	Chief Risk Officer
Zhuo Chengwen.....	Chief Audit Officer
	Secretary to the Board of Directors and Company
Mei Feiqi	Secretary

Liu Jin – for Mr. Liu Jin’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors –Liu Jin*”.

Wang Wei – for Mr. Wang Wei’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Wang Wei*”.

Lin Jingzhen – for Mr. Lin Jingzhen’s biography, please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Lin Jingzhen*”.

Chen Huaiyu, has served as Executive Vice President of the Bank since April 2021. Mr. Chen joined the Bank in 1997. He served as General Manager of Bank of China Sydney Branch, Director of Bank of China (Australia) Limited, and Director of Bank of China (New Zealand) Limited from November 2017 to February 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Chen served as Assistant General Manager and Credit Risk Officer of Guangdong Branch of the Bank, Standing Deputy General Manager, General Manager and Executive Director of Bank of China (Hungary) Limited, as well as General Manager of Bank of China Hungarian Branch successively. Mr. Chen graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1992 and obtained a Master’s Degree in Economics from University of International Business and Economics in 1999.

Wang Zhiheng, has served as Executive Vice President of the Bank since August 2021. Mr. Wang served as General Manager of Beijing Branch of the Bank from May 2021. He served as Employee Supervisor of the Bank from December 2018 to June 2021, General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank from July 2018 to December 2020, General Manager of Qinghai Branch of the Bank from July 2015 to September 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Wang served as Deputy General Manager of the Human Resources Department of the Head Office of the Bank and Deputy General Manager of Guangdong Branch of the Bank. Mr. Wang graduated and obtained a Master’s degree in Finance from Nankai University in 1999.

Liu Jiandong, has served as Chief Risk Officer of the Bank since February 2019. Mr. Liu joined the Bank in 1991. Since March 2014, he has served as General Manager of the Credit Management Department of the Bank. Mr. Liu served as General Manager (Investment Banking) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank from February 2011 to March 2014. Mr. Liu previously served as Deputy General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department and Corporate Banking Unit of the Bank. He graduated from RUC in 1991 with a Bachelor’s Degree in Economics and obtained a Master’s Degree in Economics from RUC in 2000.

Zhuo Chengwen, has served as Chief Audit Officer of the Bank since May 2021. Mr. Zhuo served as Chief Risk Officer of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited from November 2019 to February 2021. Mr. Zhuo joined the Bank in 1995. Mr. Zhuo served as Chief Executive and Executive Director of BOCG Insurance from June 2016 to November 2019, and as General Manager of the Financial Management Department of the Bank from December 2014 to June 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Zhuo served as Deputy General Manager of New York Branch, Deputy General Manager of the Financial Management Department of the Bank, Chief Financial Officer of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited. Mr. Zhuo graduated from Peking University with a Master’s Degree in Economics in 1995, and obtained a Master’s Degree in Business Administration from the City University of New York in 2005. He has the qualification of Certified Public Accountant.

Mei Feiqi, has served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since April 2018 and concurrently serves as Company Secretary of the Bank. Mr. Mei joined the Bank in 1998. He served as Vice President of the Beijing Branch of the Bank, General Manager of the Wealth Management and Personal Banking Department under the Personal Banking Unit of the Bank, and General Manager of the Executive Office (Spokesman) of the Bank. Prior to joining the Bank, he worked at the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources and the General Office of the State Council. He graduated from Chengdu University of Technology with a Bachelor's Degree and had on-the-job postgraduate education. He holds the title of senior economist.

SCHEDULE 2

DESCRIPTION OF BANK OF CHINA LIMITED HUNGARIAN BRANCH

Introduction

The branch office of the Bank of China Limited in Budapest, Hungary was established on 7 August 2014. It commenced business in the 4th calendar quarter of the same year. Its legal name in Hungarian is Bank of China Limited Magyarországi Fióktelepe (official English name: Bank of China, Hungarian Branch; the **Branch**). The registered address of the Branch in Hungary is József nádor tér 7., Budapest 1051, Hungary with telephone number +36-1-429-9200. The branch registration number at the Budapest Court of Registration is Cg. 01-07-000853.

The Bank, in addition to having a branch in Hungary, owns 100 percent of the shares in its Hungarian subsidiary named Bank of China (Közép-Kelet Európa) Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság, official English name: Bank of China (CEE) Ltd., a licensed credit institution (**BoC (CEE) Ltd**). The Branch holds an investment services license issued by the National Bank of Hungary (**NBH**) as supervisory body, enabling the Branch to carry out investment services, as defined in Section 5 of the Act CXXXVIII of 2007 on Investment Firms and Commodity Dealers, and on the Regulations Governing their Activities, with the exception of portfolio management and securities account keeping. The Branch mandated BoC (CEE) Ltd. to be the Branch's tied agent with respect to the financial services and investment services for which the Branch is licensed in Hungary and the Hungarian regulator consented to the mandate.

The senior managers of the Branch are Li Kexin, general manager, dr. Erdős Ágnes and Chen Luyang, co-deputy executive officers. All three of them occupy senior official positions at BoC (CEE) Ltd. as well.

Regulation and Compliance

The Branch is licensed as a credit institution and also licensed to offer investment services and is regulated and supervised by the NBH. The NBH is the central bank of Hungary and received supervisory powers pursuant to Act CXXXIX of 2013 as of 1 October 2013 when the financial supervisory authority Pénzügyi Szervezetek Állami Felügyelete (Hungarian Financial Supervisory Agency) ceased to exist and its powers and jurisdiction were transferred to the NBH. The NBH (in addition to its traditional, monetary responsibilities) is now in charge of the licensing and supervision of banking, investment and insurance institutions.

Business Development

Since 2018, the Branch has adhered to prudent and compliant operation, with no major changes in business strategy, and steady development of asset-liability business and operating efficiency.

SCHEDULE 3

TAXATION IN HUNGARY

The following summaries do not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations that could be relevant for Noteholders. These summaries are intended as general information only and each prospective Noteholder should consult a professional tax adviser with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes. These summaries are based on tax legislation and published case law in force as of the date of this Pricing Supplement. They do not take into account any developments or amendments thereof after that date, whether or not such developments or amendments have retroactive effect.

Hungary

The following is a general discussion of certain Hungarian tax consequences relating to the acquisition and ownership of Notes. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase Notes, and, in particular, does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular purchaser. It is based on laws currently in force in Hungary and applicable on the date of this Pricing Supplement, but subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. The acquisition of the Notes by non-Hungarian Noteholders, or the payment of interest under the Notes, may trigger additional tax payments in the country of residence of the Noteholder, which is not covered by this overview, but where the provisions of the treaties on the avoidance of double taxation should be taken into consideration. Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Notes, including the effect of any state or local taxes, under the tax laws of Hungary and each country of which they are residents.

Withholding tax (foreign resident corporate Noteholders)

Interest on Notes paid to a foreign resident corporate Noteholder, who does not have a permanent establishment in Hungary, by a resident legal entity or other persons and any capital gains realised by such foreign resident Noteholders on the sale of the Notes is not subject to withholding tax in Hungary.

The tax liability of a foreign resident corporate Noteholder, which has a permanent establishment in Hungary, is limited, in general, to the income from business activities realised through its Hungarian permanent establishment.

Principal on Notes paid to corporate Noteholders is not subject to withholding tax in Hungary.

Taxation of Hungarian resident corporate Noteholders

Under Act LXXXI of 1996 on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax (the “**Corporation Tax Act**”), Hungarian resident taxpayers are subject to tax on their worldwide income. In general, resident taxpayers are entities established under the laws of Hungary (i.e. having a Hungarian registered seat). Foreign persons having their place of management in Hungary are also considered as Hungarian resident taxpayers. Taxable income is based on the pre-tax profit as shown in the financial statements calculated under Hungarian GAAP or IFRS Standards and adjusted by certain increasing and decreasing items set forth by tax legislation.

In general, interest and capital gains realised by Hungarian resident corporate Noteholders on the Notes will be taxable in the same way as the regular income of the Noteholders. The general corporation tax rate in Hungary is 9 per cent.

Pursuant to Act C of 1990 on Local Taxes (the “**Local Taxes Act**”), financial institutions, financial enterprises, insurance companies and investment enterprises may be subject to local business tax on the basis of the proceeds realised on the Notes.

Pursuant to Act XCII of 1990 on Duties (the “**Local Duties Act**”), the acquisition and non-gratuitous transfer of the Notes are not subject to stamp or transfer duties in Hungary in case of corporate Noteholders.

Taxation of individual non-Hungarian tax-resident Noteholders

Individual non-Hungarian tax-resident Noteholders are subject to tax in Hungary only with respect to their Hungarian source income or income that is otherwise taxable in Hungary if the applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation, or in the absence of a tax treaty, Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax (“**Personal Income Tax Act**”) so requires.

Payments received with respect to publicly offered debt securities are treated as interest income under Hungarian law, subject to personal income tax (at 15 per cent.). However, provided that Hungary has an applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation in place with the country of tax-residence of the Noteholder, such treaty may fully exempt the Noteholder from personal income tax or may reduce the applicable personal income tax rate, with the right to credit any Hungarian tax against the income tax payable in the country of the Noteholder’s tax residence.

The tax on interest income is to be withheld by the “Disburser” (in Hungarian: *kifizető*) (as defined below), if any entity qualifies as such.

Pursuant to Act CL of 2017 on the Rules of Taxation (“**ART**”), a “**Disburser**” means a Hungarian resident legal person, other organisation, or private entrepreneur that provides taxable income, irrespective of whether such payment is made directly or through an intermediary (post office, credit institution). In respect of interest, Disburser means the borrower of a loan or, the issuer of a note, including the investment service provider or credit institution providing the interest instead of the borrower/issuer. In respect of revenues originating from a transaction concluded with the involvement of a licensed stockbroker, Disburser means such stockbroker. The Hungarian permanent establishment of a foreign resident entity is also considered as a Disburser.

Disburser withholds and pays the tax on interest income by the 12th day of the month following the time of payment. However, if the non-Hungarian tax-resident individual Noteholder verifies his/her tax residency by an English certificate of tax residence and give a declaration of qualifying as a beneficial owner of the interest, Disburser only withholds the tax applicable based on the treaty on the avoidance of double taxation. Individual non-Hungarian tax resident Noteholders should provide proof of tax residence in each year, and such document needs to be presented before the first payment in the tax year. In lack of proof, Disburser may accept the written statement of the Noteholder until the deadline for filling the tax return. If the Disburser is an investment service provider providing its services as a cross border service to non-Hungarian tax-resident individual Noteholders, the investment service provider can accept the non-Hungarian tax-resident individual Noteholders’ personal identification document substantiating a foreign citizenship and the qualified declaration of the individual for substantiating the foreign tax residence and to apply or dismiss any tax withholding in line with the applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation. (The country of foreign tax residence of the Noteholder should be the same as reported in the Automatic Exchange of Information schemes.)

Capital gains may only be taxed in the state of residence of the private individual Noteholder and, therefore, no Hungarian taxes are to be withheld or paid with respect to capital gains realised by individual non-Hungarian tax-resident Noteholders.

If the Disburser is an investment service provider, it reports on the transactions resulting capital gains to the Hungarian tax authorities by 31 January following the tax year including the private individual's name and tax identification number, and non-resident status, and the state of residence (where it is applicable). Also, it provides a certificate to the Noteholder in relation to the Noteholder's transactions and profit during the tax year by 15 February of the following year.

Taxation of individual Hungarian tax-resident Noteholders

Individual Hungarian tax-resident Noteholders are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Interest received with respect to publicly offered debt securities, such as the Notes, are treated as interest income. The tax withheld is personal income tax (at 15 per cent.).

Capital gains realised on such Notes are subject to personal income tax at 15 per cent.

According to the Personal Income Tax Act, individual Hungarian tax residents are:

- (a) any citizen of Hungary (with the exception of dual citizens without a permanent home or habitual abode in Hungary);
- (b) any individual whose stay in Hungary exceeds 183 days, including the day of entry and the day of exit;
- (c) any individual who has permanent resident status, or is a stateless person; and
- (d) any individual, other than those mentioned in points (a) to (c) above:
 - (i) whose only permanent home is in Hungary;
 - (ii) whose centre of vital interests (in Hungarian *létérdek központja*) is in Hungary if they have no permanent home in Hungary or if Hungary is not the only country where they have a permanent home; or
 - (iii) whose habitual abode is in Hungary if there is no permanent home in Hungary or if Hungary is not the only country where they have a permanent home, and if their centre of vital interests is unknown,

where “**centre of vital interests**” means the country to which the individual is most closely connected due to family ties and business relations.

Note, that an applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation may define tax residence prevailing over the domestic definition of tax residence.

Pursuant to the Local Duties Act, the acquisition and non-gratuitous transfer of the Notes are not subject to stamp or transfer duties in Hungary in case of individual Noteholders.

SCHEDULE 4

DESCRIPTION ON BANK OF CHINA LIMITED HUNGARIAN BRANCH'S 2022 GREEN BONDS

Bank of China Limited (the “Bank”) has established the *Bank of China Limited Sustainability Series Bonds Management Statement* (the “Management Statement”). This Management Statement has been prepared to demonstrate the Bank will issue green bond in accordance with the *Green Bond Principles 2021* published by International Capital Market Association.

Use of Proceeds

All the net proceeds of the green bond will be allocated to the Eligible Projects as defined in the *Green Bond Principles 2021*.

In any case, Eligible Projects exclude the following categories (“Explicitly Excluded Projects”):

- fossil fuel dedicated assets;
- biofuels, biogas or biomass which utilise food crops as sources;
- nuclear related projects;
- mining and quarrying related projects;
- luxury services or goods related, such as clubhouse operation;
- alcoholic beverages related projects;
- gambling and predatory lending enterprises related projects;
- tobacco and tobacco-related products related projects; and
- weapons and ammunitions related projects.

Project Evaluation and Selection

1. Preliminary Screening

Based on the project compliance documents and referring to criteria and standards of Eligible Project categories defined in the Management Statement, the Bank’s domestic and overseas branches shall conduct preliminary screening of eligible projects, to form the list of nominated projects and submit to the Headquarters for further review.

2. Review and Approval

The Bank’s Headquarters shall review each of the nominated projects, and then submit to professional third party agencies for an independent assessment. Approval will be granted to nominated projects certified by the professional third party agencies. The approved projects will form the Eligible Project List.

3. Update and Maintenance

The Bank’s Headquarters shall review the Eligible Project List on a quarterly basis and determine if any change(s) is necessary (for example, if a project has become ineligible due to amortisation, prepayment, sale or other reasons). If such change(s) is necessary, the Headquarters shall organise domestic and overseas branches to nominate new projects and approve the eligible ones to replace projects that have become ineligible due to amortisation, prepayment, sale or other reasons.

Management of Proceeds

1. Planning for Use of Proceeds

Prior to the issuance of green bond, the Bank shall develop the preliminary Eligible Project List to ensure that the proceeds from green bond can be allocated to Eligible Projects in a timely manner.

2. Management of Separate Ledger

The Bank shall record the source and allocation of proceeds in a separate ledger management system to ensure that all the net proceeds of the green bond are properly managed and used. The ledger system shall contain information including but not limited to:

- Transaction information (issue amount, coupon, issue date and maturity date, etc.)
- Proceeds allocation information (project name, borrower description, project category, balance, release date, repayment date, exchange rate, interest rate of the loan, etc.)

The Bank will review and update the ledger on a quarterly basis. Any proceeds allocated to the projects that have amortised, been prepaid, sold or otherwise become ineligible shall be reallocated to newly nominated and approved projects.

3. Use of Unallocated Proceeds

Unallocated proceeds shall not be invested in greenhouse gas (GHG) intensive, highly polluting, energy intensive projects nor projects with negative social impacts (including but not limited to “Explicitly Excluded Projects”). The unallocated proceeds could be temporarily invested in green bond issued by non-financial institutions in domestic or international capital markets, and in money market instruments with good credit ratings and market liquidity, or kept in cash until they are allocated to Eligible Projects.

Reporting

The Bank will make disclosure in relation to the allocation of the proceeds and the environmental impacts of the funded Eligible Projects on an annual basis on its official website (<http://www.boc.cn/en/investor/ir10/>) so long as green bond remains outstanding. The following contents will be disclosed annually:

- Annual report of the green bond, where the content includes but not limited to the following proceeds allocation and environmental impacts information:
 - ✓ A brief description of the Eligible Projects to which the proceeds were allocated, and the breakdown in terms of amount and percentage allocated to each of the categories
 - ✓ The unallocated proceeds and how they are invested temporarily
 - ✓ Appropriate case information of the selected Eligible Projects
 - ✓ The environmental benefits of each category of the Eligible Projects where the proceeds were allocated
- An attestation report for the annual report issued by a qualified third party
- An attestation report for the use of proceeds issued by a qualified third party

Eligible Project List

The Bank has established a list of eligible projects, with an approximated total value of USD306.74 million. Nominated projects list may evolve over time. The following is detailed information of the eligible projects.

Eligible Project List

No.	Region	Project	Eligible Project Categories	Loan Amount (USD million)
1	Hungary	Photovoltaic power project	Renewable energy	72.32
2	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	2.17
3	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	10.13
4	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	2.25
5	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	2.36
6	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	7.44
7	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	2.67
8	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	10.25
9	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	10.22
10	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	13.14
11	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	25.96
12	Hungary	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	28.41
13	China	Municipal Sewage Pipe Network and Treatment Facility	Sustainable water and wastewater management	9.66
14	China	City Metro Line R2	Clean transportation	109.76
Total Loan Amount (USD million)				306.74

Category	Loan Amount (USD million)	Number of Projects	Loan Proportion
Renewable energy	72.32	1	23.58%
Sustainable water and wastewater management	124.66	12	40.64%

Category	Loan Amount (USD million)	Number of Projects	Loan Proportion
Clean transportation	109.76	1	35.78%
Total	306.74	14	100.00%

The following sets forth certain information of sample eligible projects:

- a photovoltaic power station project: the project is located in Hungary, with a total installed capacity of 98.6 MW. The photovoltaic modules utilise 385,728 pieces of 310Wp monocrystalline silicon modules, 112 pieces of 880kVA centralised inverters and 56 pieces of 33kV box transformers. The project will produce around 132,757.6MWh, with an annual reduction of 40,757 tons of standard coal, 100,473 tons of carbon dioxide and 116.4 tons of sulfur dioxide and 188.29 tons of NOx emission;
- a municipal sewage pipe network and wastewater treatment project in Serbia: the project includes the construction of sewage treatment plant and sewage pipeline, which is intended to maintain the drinking water system of local residents and protect rivers and other natural water bodies from pollution. The construction length of the new pipe network of the project is 983.9km, with an annual COD reduction of 1,733.75 tons and BOD reduction of 1,003.75 tons; and
- a city rail transit line project: there are 19 stations along with line, including 18 underground stations and 1 elevated station. The total length of the line is 36.27km, the estimated passenger volume is 374,700 person/day, the annual standard coal saving is about 56,800 tons, and the carbon dioxide emission reduction is 125,400 tons.

SCHEDULE 5

The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfil its obligations in respect of the Notes are discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Offering Circular. In addition, the section "Risk Factors" in the Offering Circular shall be supplemented with the following:

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO NOTES BEING ISSUED AS GREEN BONDS

The Notes being issued as Green Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to sustainable green economy assets or green assets

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP has been engaged by the Bank to examine the assertions in "*Description on Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch's 2022 Green Bonds*" in Schedule 4, and has expressed a limited assurance opinion on such description (the "**Attestation Report**"). The criteria for Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP's procedures are the Green Bond Principles 2021 ("**Green Bond Principles**") published by International Capital Market Association ("**ICMA**").

The Attestation Report is not incorporated into, and does not form part of, this Pricing Supplement. The Attestation Report and the Management Statement are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and are only current as of their respective dates of issue and are subject to certain disclaimers set out therein. Furthermore, each of the Attestation Report and the Management Statement is for information purposes only and none of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP or the Managers accepts any form of liability for the substance of the Attestation Report and the Management Statement and/or any liability for loss arising from the use of the Attestation Report and the Management Statement and/or the information provided in it.

Whilst the Issuer and the Bank have agreed to certain obligations relating to reporting and use of proceeds as described under "*Description on Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch's 2022 Green Bonds*" in Schedule 4, it would not be an Event of Default under the Terms and Conditions of the Notes if (i) the Issuer or the Bank were to fail to comply with such obligations or were to fail to use the proceeds of the issue of the Green Bonds in the manner specified in this Pricing Supplement and/or (ii) the Attestation Report issued in connection with such Green Bonds were to be withdrawn. Any failure to use the net proceeds of the issue of the Green Bonds in connection with green projects or other equivalently labelled projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such Green Bonds, may affect the value and/or trading price of the Green Bonds, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green assets or equivalently-labelled assets.

None of the Issuer, the Bank or the Managers makes any representation as to the suitability for any purpose of the Attestation Report or whether the Green Bonds fulfil the relevant environmental and/or other criteria. In addition, none of the Managers makes any assurances as to whether the net proceeds from the issue of the Green Bonds will be used for Eligible Projects. Each potential purchaser of the Green Bonds should (i) have regard to the relevant projects and eligibility criteria described under "*Description on Bank of China Limited Hungarian Branch's 2022 Green Bonds*" in Schedule 4 and (ii) determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Pricing Supplement regarding the use of proceeds, and its purchase of any Green Bonds should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary. The Attestation Report and the Management Statement have been made available to investors on the Bank's website (<http://www.boc.cn/en/investor/>).

SCHEDULE 6

ADDITIONAL SELLING RESTRICTIONS RELEVANT TO THE NOTES

The Offering Circular is hereby supplemented with the following information, which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, the Offering Circular. Save as otherwise defined herein, terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in this Schedule.

Hungary

The Offering Circular has not been and will not be submitted for approval to the National Bank of Hungary, its summary has not and will not be translated into Hungarian and the Notes may not be offered in Hungary within the meaning of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2017/1129 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”) or Act CXX of 2001 on the Capital Markets (the “**Capital Markets Act**”). Neither the Offering Circular, the final terms nor any offering material or advertisement in connection with the Notes may be distributed or published in Hungary. No action has been taken to passport a prospectus approved by the competent authority of the home Member State of the Issuer into Hungary by delivery of a certificate of the competent authority of the home Member State of the Issuer to the National Bank of Hungary attesting that a prospectus approved by the home Member State authority has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation. No application has been filed nor has any permission been obtained for listing nor has any other arrangement for trading the Notes on any regulated market, multilateral trading facility or organized trading facility in Hungary (as defined by the Prospectus Regulation and the Capital Markets Act, respectively) been made.

Each Manager/Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell the Notes in Hungary.