ADDENDUM

Non-collateralised Structured Products

Addendum to Base Listing Document relating to Hong Kong Listed Structured Products

to be issued by

HSBC

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (the "**Issuer**", "**we**" or "**us**") has published this document in respect of call/put warrants on single equities, call/put warrants on indices, call/put warrants on unit funds (together the "**Warrants**"), callable bull/bear contracts on single equities, callable bull/bear contracts on indices and callable bull/bear contracts on unit funds (together the "**CBBCs**" and, together with the Warrants and any other structured products approved by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**stock exchange**") from time to time, the "**structured products**") to be issued by us in series (each a "**series**") from time to time and listed on the stock exchange.

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the stock exchange and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited 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, for which we accept full responsibility, 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 us and the structured products. We, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief the information contained in the base listing document dated 10 April 2018 (the "**base listing document**") and this document is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading or deceptive, and there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement herein or this document misleading.

This document supplements and amends the base listing document and should be read in conjunction with the base listing document. Additional terms relating to each series of our structured products will be set out in a launch announcement and supplemental listing document (each a "**launch announcement and supplemental listing document**") which will be supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the base listing document and this document.

The structured products involve derivatives. You should not invest in the structured products unless you fully understand and are willing to assume the risks associated with the structured products. You are warned that the price of our structured products may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise and you may sustain a total loss of your investment. Prospective purchasers should therefore ensure that they understand the nature of our structured products and carefully study the risk factors set out in the base listing document and the relevant launch announcement and supplemental listing document and, where necessary, seek professional advice, before they invest in any of our structured products. The Issuer is part of a large global financial institution and has many financial products and contracts outstanding at any given time.

The structured products constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the Issuer and of no other person and will rank equally among themselves and with all of the Issuer's other unsecured obligations (save for those obligations preferred by law) upon liquidation. If you purchase the structured products, you are relying upon the Issuer's creditworthiness and have no rights under the structured products against (a) any company which has issued the underlying asset, (b) the trustee or the manager of the underlying fund, or (c) the index compiler of any underlying index or any other person. If the Issuer becomes insolvent or defaults on its obligations under the structured products, you may not be able to recover all or even part of the amount due under the structured products (if any).

Dated 7 August 2018

IMPORTANT

If you are in any doubt as to any of the contents of this document, you should consult your stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, bank manager, solicitor, professional accountant or other professional adviser.

This document is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the base listing document. You should read the base listing document, this document, together with any other addenda to the base listing document and the relevant launch announcement and supplemental listing document, before deciding whether to invest in the structured products.

Save as modified and supplemented in this document, the information contained in the base listing document is up-to-date and is true and accurate as at the date of this document. Please note that the base listing document may from time to time be further amended or updated. If you intend to invest in our structured products, you should ask us if any additional addenda or any updated base listing document has been issued.

We cannot give you investment advice. You must decide for yourself whether our structured products meet your investment needs, and obtain professional advice if appropriate. This document is not intended to be, and should not be considered as, a recommendation or advice by us or any of our affiliates that you should purchase any of our structured products, and you must make your own independent investigation of our financial condition and affairs and your own appraisal of our creditworthiness.

We undertake during the period in which our structured products are listed on the stock exchange to make the following documents available to you for inspection at the office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, which is presently at HSBC Main Building, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong:

(a) a copy of the base listing document, this document and any other addenda to the base listing document (both the English version and the Chinese translation);

(b) a copy of our latest publicly available annual report and interim report (both the English version and the Chinese translation); and

(c) a copy of the consent letter of our auditors referred to in the base listing document.

本公司保證下列文件可於本公司的結構性產品在聯交所上市的期間內在香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司辦事處(現時地址為香港皇后大道中1號滙豐總行大廈)查閱：

(a) 基本上市文件、本文件及基本上市文件的任何其他增編(英文版本及中文譯本)；

(b) 本公司最近期可供查閱的年報及中期報告(英文版本及中文譯本)；及

(c) 基本上市文件所述本公司核數師的同意函件。

Our structured products are not available to any person that is (a) a U.S. person, as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended or (b) a "U.S. person" for purposes of the *Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations; Rule* published by the CFTC and available at 78 FR 45316 – 45317 or any subsequent guidance issued by the CFTC .

What are our credit ratings?

Our long-term debt ratings are:

Rating agency	*Rating as of the date immediately preceding the date of this document*
Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	Aa3 (Stable Outlook)
S&P Global Ratings	AA- (Stable Outlook)

Rating agencies usually receive a fee from the companies that they rate. When evaluating our creditworthiness, you should not solely rely on our credit ratings because:

– a credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the structured products;

– ratings of companies may involve difficult-to-quantify factors such as market competition, the success or failure of new products and markets and managerial competence;

– a high credit rating is not necessarily indicative of low risk. Our credit ratings as of the date of this document are for reference only. Any downgrading of our ratings could result in a reduction in the value of the structured products;

– a credit rating is not an indication of the liquidity or volatility of the structured products; and

– a credit rating may be downgraded if the credit quality of the Issuer declines.

Our structured products are not rated

Our credit ratings are subject to change or withdrawal at any time within each rating agency's sole discretion. You should conduct your own research using publicly available sources to obtain the latest information with respect to our ratings from time to time.

Are we subject to any litigation?

Except as set out in this document, the launch announcement and supplemental listing document and the base listing document, there are no legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which we are aware) which may have, or have had in the previous 12 months, a significant effect on us and our subsidiaries.

Has our financial position changed since last financial year-end?

Except as set out in this document, the launch announcement and supplemental listing document and the base listing document, there has been no material adverse change in our financial or trading position or prospects or indebtedness since 31 December 2017.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT US

Mr. John Robert SLOSAR stepped down as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Board of the Issuer at the conclusion of the Board meeting on 24 July 2018.

Following the step down of Mr John Robert SLOSAR as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Board at the conclusion of the Board meeting of the Issuer on 24 July 2018, the composition of the Board of Directors of the Issuer is as follows:

John Michael Flint#, *Chairman*
Peter Tung Shun Wong, *Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive*
Laura May Lung Cha*, *GBM, Deputy Chairman*
Zia Mody*, *Deputy Chairman*
Graham John Bradley*
Louisa Wai Wan Cheang, *Chief Executive of Hang Seng Bank Limited*
Dr Christopher Wai Chee Cheng*, *GBS, OBE*
Dr Raymond Kuo Fung Ch'ien*, *GBS, CBE*
Yiu Kwan Choi*
Irene Yun-lien Lee*
Jennifer Xinzhe Li*
Victor Tzar Kuoi Li#
Bin Hwee Quek (née Chua)*, *JP*
Kevin Anthony Westley*, *BBS*
Marjorie Mun Tak Yang*, *GBS*
Tan Sri Dr Francis Sock Ping Yeoh*, *CBE*

** independent non-executive Director*
 # non-executive Director

OUR INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The following information has been extracted from our 2018 interim report. References to page numbers (i.e. the numeric page numbers which appear on the bottom of the pages) in this section are to pages of our 2018 interim report. The extracts set out in this section are not complete and reference should be made to our 2018 interim report which is available for inspection at the office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, HSBC Main Building, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated income statement

	Half-year to	
	30 Jun 2018 HK$m	30 Jun 2017 HK$m
Net interest income	**61,351**	52,576
– interest income	**79,476**	65,794
– interest expense	**(18,125)**	(13,218)
Net fee income	**24,422**	21,380
– fee income	**29,556**	25,451
– fee expense	**(5,134)**	(4,071)
Net income from financial instruments measured at fair value	**14,698**	20,586
Gains less losses from financial investments	**290**	601
Dividend income	**8**	33
Net insurance premium income	**32,858**	27,383
Other operating income	**5,170**	3,589
Total operating income	**138,797**	126,148
Net insurance claims and benefits paid and movement in liabilities to policyholders	**(32,570)**	(33,928)
Net operating income before change in expected credit losses and other credit risk provisions	**106,227**	92,220
Change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges	**(909)**	N/A
Loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions	**N/A**	(3,483)
Net operating income	**105,318**	88,737
Total operating expenses	**(42,882)**	(38,604)
Employee compensation and benefits	**(20,858)**	(20,065)
General and administrative expenses	**(18,840)**	(15,542)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(2,336)**	(2,295)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**(848)**	(702)
Operating profit	**62,436**	50,133
Share of profit in associates and joint ventures	**8,577**	7,245
Profit before tax	**71,013**	57,378
Tax expense	**(12,495)**	(10,203)
Profit for the period	**58,518**	47,175
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	**53,759**	43,443
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	**4,759**	3,732

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Half-year to	
	30 Jun 2018 HK$m	30 Jun 2017 HK$m
Profit for the period	**58,518**	47,175
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the income statement when specific conditions are met		
Available-for-sale investments	**N/A**	2,355
– fair value gains	**N/A**	4,169
– fair value gains reclassified to the income statement on disposal	**N/A**	(604)
– amounts reclassified to the income statement in respect of impairment losses	**N/A**	5
– fair value gains transferred to the income statement on hedged items	**N/A**	(1,039)
– income taxes	**N/A**	(176)
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**80**	N/A
– fair value losses	**(2,455)**	N/A
– fair value losses reclassified to the income statement on disposal	**2,440**	N/A
– expected credit losses recognised in the income statement	**(4)**	N/A
– income taxes	**99**	N/A
Cash flow hedges	**(273)**	1,039
– fair value losses	**(632)**	(5,986)
– fair value losses reclassified to the income statement	**293**	7,226
– income taxes	**66**	(201)
Share of other comprehensive expense of associates and joint venture	**(571)**	(211)
Exchange differences	**(8,233)**	12,756
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement		
Property revaluation	**3,492**	4,405
– fair value gains taken to equity	**4,162**	5,115
– income taxes	**(670)**	(710)
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(324)**	N/A
– fair value losses	**(319)**	N/A
– income taxes	**(5)**	N/A
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value arising from changes in own credit risk	**(820)**	(283)
– before income taxes	**(978)**	(337)
– income taxes	**158**	54
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset/liability	**105**	428
– before income taxes	**134**	525
– income taxes	**(29)**	(97)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period, net of tax	**(6,544)**	20,489
Total comprehensive income for the period	**51,974**	67,664
Attributable to:		
– shareholders of the parent company	**47,169**	63,132
– non-controlling interests	**4,805**	4,532
Total comprehensive income for the period	**51,974**	67,664

Consolidated balance sheet

	Notes	At 30 Jun 2018 HK$m	At 31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Assets			
Cash and sight balances at central banks		**184,796**	208,073
Items in the course of collection from other banks		**40,113**	25,714
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness		**280,524**	267,174
Trading assets		**512,139**	496,434
Derivatives	4	**337,300**	300,243
Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value		**134,140**	N/A
Financial assets designated at fair value		**N/A**	122,646
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading		**345,937**	330,890
Placings with and advances to banks		**441,132**	433,005
Loans and advances to customers	5	**3,496,917**	3,328,980
Financial investments	6	**1,723,754**	1,720,873
Amounts due from Group companies		**158,636**	227,729
Interests in associates and joint ventures	7	**144,193**	144,717
Goodwill and intangible assets		**62,931**	59,865
Property, plant and equipment		**119,181**	116,336
Deferred tax assets		**2,463**	2,156
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	8	**254,711**	158,511
Total assets		**8,238,867**	7,943,346
Liabilities			
Hong Kong currency notes in circulation		**280,524**	267,174
Items in the course of transmission to other banks		**49,317**	38,283
Repurchase agreements – non-trading		**60,991**	47,170
Deposits by banks		**208,402**	201,697
Customer accounts	10	**5,152,524**	5,138,272
Trading liabilities		**101,439**	231,365
Derivatives	4	**328,073**	309,353
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		**184,447**	49,278
Debt securities in issue		**46,962**	38,394
Retirement benefit liabilities		**2,128**	2,222
Amounts due to Group companies		**339,152**	265,688
Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions	9	**206,717**	110,687
Liabilities under insurance contracts		**456,920**	438,017
Current tax liabilities		**8,622**	3,242
Deferred tax liabilities		**24,520**	24,391
Subordinated liabilities		**4,111**	4,090
Preference shares		**21,116**	21,037
Total liabilities		**7,475,965**	7,190,360
Equity			
Share capital		**151,360**	151,360
Other equity instruments		**14,737**	14,737
Other reserves		**115,033**	123,417
Retained earnings		**423,970**	406,966
Total shareholders' equity		**705,100**	696,480
Non-controlling interests		**57,802**	56,506
Total equity		**762,902**	752,986
Total equity and liabilities		**8,238,867**	7,943,346

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(Represented)	Half-year to	
	30 Jun 2018 HK$m	30 Jun 2017 HK$m
Profit before tax	**71,013**	57,378
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	**3,191**	3,005
Net gain from investing activities	**(452)**	(831)
Share of profits in associates and joint ventures	**(8,577)**	(7,245)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of subsidiaries, businesses, associates and joint ventures	**2**	–
Change in expected credit losses gross of recoveries and other credit impairment charges	**909**	N/A
Loan impairment losses gross of recoveries and other credit risk provisions	**N/A**	3,903
Provisions	**116**	(264)
Share-based payment expense	**562**	519
Other non-cash items included in profit before tax	**(2,366)**	(651)
Change in operating assets	**(292,978)**	(145,879)
Change in operating liabilities	**243,292**	37,641
Elimination of exchange differences	**6,041**	(25,802)
Dividends received from associates	**84**	82
Contributions paid to defined benefit plans	**(272)**	(328)
Tax paid	**(3,597)**	(3,315)
Net cash from operating activities	**16,968**	(81,787)
Purchase of financial investments	**(510,215)**	(301,556)
Proceeds from the sale and maturity of financial investments	**471,146**	376,346
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(1,167)**	(790)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale	**17**	244
Proceeds from disposal of customer loan portfolios	**798**	54
Net investment in intangible assets	**(1,944)**	(1,087)
Net cash from investing activities	**(41,365)**	73,211
Redemption of preference shares and other equity instruments	**–**	(6,022)
Subordinated loan capital issued[1]	**67,052**	27,320
Subordinated loan capital repaid[1]	**(39,118)**	(900)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the parent company and non-controlling interests	**(29,745)**	(38,333)
Net cash from financing activities	**(1,811)**	(17,935)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(26,208)**	(26,511)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 Jan[3]	**718,038**	752,705
Exchange differences in respect of cash and cash equivalents	**(1,938)**	23,357
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 Jun	**689,892**	749,551

Interest received in the first half of 2018 was HK$78,572m (first half of 2017: HK$66,303m), interest paid in the first half of 2018 was HK$17,384m (first half of 2017: HK$13,209m) and dividends received in the first half of 2018 were HK$20m (first half of 2017: HK$29m).

1 *Changes in subordinated liabilities (including those issued to group companies) during the period included amounts from issuance and repayments as presented above, and non-cash changes from foreign exchange gains (HK$169m) and fair value loss (HK$1m).*
2 *The amount of cash and cash equivalents that are subject to exchange control and regulatory restrictions amounted to HK$127,961m at 30 June 2018 (at 30 June 2017: HK$164,274m).*
3 *At 1 January 2018, the cumulative changes in cash and cash equivalents as a result of remeasurement upon the transition to HKFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was a loss of HK$1m.*
4 *The presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows has been changed to align to the Group presentation and comparatives have been represented accordingly.*

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Half-year to 30 Jun 2018										
				Other reserves							
	Share capital	Other equity instru-ments	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Financial assets at FVOCI reserve[6]	Cash flow hedge reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other[1]	Total share-holders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 31 Dec 2017	**151,360**	**14,737**	**406,966**	**58,381**	**6,825**	**(197)**	**(6,948)**	**65,356**	**696,480**	**56,506**	**752,986**
Impact on transition to HKFRS 9	—	—	(7,478)	—	(4,512)	—	—	—	(11,990)	(323)	(12,313)
At 1 Jan 2018	**151,360**	**14,737**	**399,488**	**58,381**	**2,313**	**(197)**	**(6,948)**	**65,356**	**684,490**	**56,183**	**740,673**
Profit for the period	—	—	53,759	—	—	—	—	—	53,759	4,759	58,518
Other comprehensive income/(expense) (net of tax)	—	—	(680)	3,142	(675)	(250)	(8,117)	(10)	(6,590)	46	(6,544)
– debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	34	46	80
– equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(151)	—	—	—	(151)	(173)	(324)
– cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(250)	—	—	(250)	(23)	(273)
– changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value arising from changes in own credit risk	—	—	(816)	—	—	—	—	—	(816)	(4)	(820)
– property revaluation	—	—	—	3,142	—	—	—	—	3,142	350	3,492
– actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit asset/liability	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	139	(34)	105
– share of other comprehensive expense of associates and joint ventures	—	—	(3)	—	(558)	—	—	(10)	(571)	—	(571)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,117)	—	(8,117)	(116)	(8,233)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	—	—	53,079	3,142	(675)	(250)	(8,117)	(10)	47,169	4,805	51,974
Dividends paid	—	—	(26,559)	—	—	—	—	—	(26,559)	(3,186)	(29,745)
Movement in respect of share-based payment arrangements	—	—	(146)	—	—	—	—	69	(77)	—	(77)
Transfers and other movements[4]	—	—	(1,892)	(664)	—	—	—	2,633	77	—	77
At 30 Jun 2018	**151,360**	**14,737**	**423,970**	**60,859**	**1,638**	**(447)**	**(15,065)**	**68,048**	**705,100**	**57,802**	**762,902**

	Half-year to 30 Jun 2017										
				Other reserves							
	Share capital	Other equity instru-ments	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Available-for-sale investment reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other[1]	Total share-holders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 1 Jan 2017	114,359	14,737	413,024	53,763	6,189	(793)	(31,861)	58,588	628,006	51,130	679,136
Profit for the period	—	—	43,443	—	—	—	—	—	43,443	3,732	47,175
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	—	96	4,077	1,795	975	12,571	175	19,689	800	20,489
– available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	—	2,187	—	—	—	2,187	168	2,355
– cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	975	—	—	975	64	1,039
– changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value arising from changes in own credit risk	—	—	(281)	—	—	—	—	—	(281)	(2)	(283)
– property revaluation	—	—	—	4,077	—	—	—	—	4,077	328	4,405
– actuarial gains on defined benefit asset/liability	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	371	57	428
– share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of associates and joint ventures	—	—	6	—	(392)	—	—	175	(211)	—	(211)
– exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,571	—	12,571	185	12,756
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	43,539	4,077	1,795	975	12,571	175	63,132	4,532	67,664
Dividends paid	—	—	(35,438)	—	—	—	—	—	(35,438)	(2,895)	(38,333)
Movement in respect of share-based payment arrangements	—	—	(23)	—	—	—	—	(25)	(48)	(3)	(51)
Transfers and other movements[3,4]	35,257	—	(36,602)	(702)	—	—	—	2,070	23	49	72
At 30 Jun 2017	149,616	14,737	384,500	57,138	7,984	182	(19,290)	60,808	655,675	52,813	708,488

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Half-year to 31 Dec 2017										
				Other reserves							
	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Available-for-sale investment reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other[1]	Total share-holders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 1 Jul 2017	149,616	14,737	384,500	57,138	7,984	182	(19,290)	60,808	655,675	52,813	708,488
Profit for the period	—	—	45,087	—	—	—	—	—	45,087	3,756	48,843
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) (net of tax)	—	—	880	4,067	(1,159)	(379)	12,342	(231)	15,520	768	16,288
– available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	—	(765)	—	—	—	(765)	19	(746)
– cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(379)	—	—	(379)	(53)	(432)
– changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value arising from changes in own credit risk	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	74
– property revaluation	—	—	—	4,067	—	—	—	—	4,067	392	4,459
– actuarial gains on defined benefit asset/liability	—	—	822	—	—	—	—	—	822	121	943
– share of other comprehensive expense of associates and joint ventures	—	—	(16)	—	(394)	—	—	(231)	(641)	—	(641)
– exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,342	—	12,342	289	12,631
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the period	—	—	45,967	4,067	(1,159)	(379)	12,342	(231)	60,607	4,524	65,131
Shares issued	1,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	–	1,744
Dividends paid[2]	—	—	(20,822)	—	—	—	—	—	(20,822)	(1,737)	(22,559)
Movement in respect of share-based payment arrangements	—	—	(50)	—	—	—	—	(299)	(349)	(6)	(355)
Transfers and other movements[4,5]	—	—	(2,629)	(2,824)	—	—	—	5,078	(375)	912	537
At 31 Dec 2017	151,360	14,737	406,966	58,381	6,825	(197)	(6,948)	65,356	696,480	56,506	752,986

1 *The other reserves mainly comprise share of associates' other reserves, purchase premium arising from transfer of business from fellow subsidiaries and the share-based payment reserve. The share-based payment reserve is used to record the amount relating to share awards and options granted to employees of the group directly by HSBC Holdings plc.*
2 *Including distributions paid on perpetual subordinated loans classified as equity under HKFRS.*
3 *In the first half of 2017, the Bank redeemed US$775m (HK$6,022m) of preference shares which were classified as a financial liability in the consolidated balance sheet. The redemption was made by a payment out of distributable profits. The amount of preference shares has been credited to share capital with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings in accordance with the capital maintenance requirements of the Companies Ordinance. In 2013, the Bank redeemed US$3,745m (HK$29,235m) of preference shares in the same manner. This amount was also credited to share capital with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings in accordance with the capital maintenance requirements of the Companies Ordinance. The total amount credited to share capital with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings in the first half of 2017 in respect of these transactions was HK$35,257m. This amount is non-distributable.*
4 *The movement from retained earnings to other reserves includes the relevant transfers in associates according to local regulatory requirements.*
5 *The movement from property revaluation reserve to other reserve included HK$2,100m relating to transfer of properties to a fellow subsidiary as part of the Recovery and Resolution Plan as set out in the Report of Directors in the* Annual Report and Accounts 2017.
6 *The balance at 31 December 2017 represents the HKAS 39 Available-for-sale fair value reserve as at 31 December 2017.*

Notes on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

(a) Compliance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the group have been prepared in accordance with HKAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ('HKICPA'). These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*.

Standards applied during the half-year to 30 June 2018

The group has adopted the requirements of HKFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 1 January 2018, with the exception of the provisions relating to the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value, which were adopted from 1 January 2017. This includes the adoption of 'Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to HKFRS 9)' which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with early adoption permitted. The effect of its adoption is not considered to be significant. HKFRS 9 includes an accounting policy choice to remain with HKAS 39 hedge accounting, which the group has exercised. The classification and measurement and impairment requirements are applied retrospectively by adjusting the opening balance sheet at the date of initial application. As permitted by HKFRS 9, the group has not restated comparatives. Adoption reduced net assets at 1 January 2018 by HK$12,313m as set out in note 2.

The effect of HKFRS 9 on the carrying value of investments in associates has been included and this has resulted in a reduction in net assets of HK$5,023m from the previously disclosed impact.

In addition, the group has adopted the requirements of HKFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and a number of interpretations and amendments to standards which have had an insignificant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the group.

HKFRS 9 transitional requirements

The transition requirements of HKFRS 9 have necessitated a review of the designation of financial instruments at fair value. HKFRS 9 requires that the designation is revoked where there is no longer an accounting mismatch at 1 January 2018 and permits designations to be revoked or additional designations created at 1 January 2018 if there are accounting mismatches on that date. As a result, fair value designations for financial liabilities have been revoked where the accounting mismatch no longer exists, as required by HKFRS 9. The results of these changes are included in the reconciliation set out in note 2.

The group has been able to use reasonable and supportable information to determine the credit risk at initial recognition of financial assets, particularly wholesale loans. Therefore we have not relied on the transitional provisions for determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Changes in accounting policy

While not necessarily required by the adoption of HKFRS 9, the following voluntary changes in accounting policy and presentation have been made as a result of reviews carried out in conjunction with its adoption. The effect of presentational changes at 1 January 2018 is included in the reconciliation in note 2 and comparatives have not been restated.

- We have considered market practices for the presentation of financial liabilities which contain both deposit and derivative components. We have concluded that a change in accounting policy and presentation from 'Trading liabilities' would be appropriate, since this would better align with the presentation of similar financial instruments by peers and therefore provide more relevant information about the effect of these financial liabilities on our financial position and performance. As a result, rather than being classified as held for trading, we designate these financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss since they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis. A further consequence of this change in presentation is that the effects of changes in the liabilities' credit risk is presented in Other comprehensive income with the remaining effect presented in profit or loss in accordance with group accounting policy adopted in 2017 (following the adoption of the requirements in HKFRS 9 relating to the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value).
- Cash collateral, margin and settlement accounts have been reclassified from 'Trading assets', 'Placings with and advances to banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' to 'Prepayments, accrued income and other assets', and from 'Trading liabilities', 'Deposits by banks' and 'Customer accounts' to 'Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions'. The change in presentation for financial assets is in accordance with HKFRS 9 and the change in presentation for financial liabilities is considered to provide more relevant information, given the change in presentation for the financial assets. The change in presentation for financial liabilities has had no effect on measurement of these items and therefore on retained earnings or profit for any period.
- Certain stock borrowing assets have been reclassified from 'Placings with and advances to banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' to 'Trading assets'. The change in measurement is a result of the determination of the global business model for this activity and to align the presentation throughout the group.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Set out below are the new or substantially revised accounting policies implementing HKFRS 9 which replace the existing HKAS 39 policies. The accounting policies on hedge accounting are substantially unchanged and are not repeated. The following policies will substantially replace existing policies (d) and (e) in the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017* with subsequent policies in the *Annual Report and Accounts 2018* being renumbered:

(a) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, such as most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities, are measured at amortised cost. In addition, most financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. If the initial fair value is lower than the cash amount advanced, such as in the case of some leveraged finance and syndicated lending activities, the difference is deferred and recognised over the life of the loan through the recognition of interest income, unless the loan becomes impaired.

The group may commit to underwriting loans on fixed contractual terms for specified periods of time. When the loan arising from the lending commitment is expected to be held for trading, the commitment to lend is recorded as a derivative. When the group intends to hold the loan, the loan commitment is included in the impairment calculations set out below.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets held for a business model that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. These comprise primarily debt securities. They are recognised on the trade date when the group enters into contractual arrangements to purchase and are normally derecognised when they are either sold or redeemed. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes therein (except for those relating to impairment, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income until the assets are sold. Upon disposal, the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in the income statement as 'Gains less losses arising from derecognition of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income'. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are included in the impairment calculations set out below and impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Equity securities measured at fair value with fair value movements presented in other comprehensive income ('OCI')

The equity securities for which fair value movements are shown in OCI are business facilitation and other similar investments where the group holds the investments other than to generate a capital return. Gains or losses on the derecognition of these equity securities are not transferred to profit or loss. Otherwise equity securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss (except for dividend income which is recognised in profit or loss).

(d) Financial instruments designated at fair value

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified in this category if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below and are so designated irrevocably at inception:

- the use of the designation removes or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch;
- when a group of financial assets and liabilities or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; and
- where the financial liability contains one or more non-closely related embedded derivatives.

Designated financial assets are recognised when the group enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and are normally derecognised when the rights to the cash flows expire or are transferred. Designated financial liabilities are recognised when the group enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on settlement date, and are normally derecognised when extinguished. Subsequent changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement in 'Net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'.

Under the above criterion, the main classes of financial instruments designated by the group are:

- Long-term debt issues.

The interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain fixed rate debt securities issued has been matched with the interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain swaps as part of a documented risk management strategy.

- Financial assets and financial liabilities under unit-linked and non-linked investment contracts.

A contract under which the group does not accept significant insurance risk from another party is not classified as an insurance contract, other than investment contracts with discretionary participation features ('DPF'), but is accounted for as a financial liability. Customer liabilities under linked and certain non-linked investment contracts issued by insurance subsidiaries are determined based on the fair value of the assets held in the linked funds. If no fair value designation was made for the related assets, at least some of the assets would otherwise be measured at either fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost. The related financial assets and liabilities are managed and reported to management on a fair value basis. Designation at fair value of the financial assets and related liabilities allows changes in fair values to be recorded in the income statement and presented in the same line.

(e) Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of underlying items such as equities, interest rates or other indices. Derivatives are recognised initially and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. This includes embedded derivatives in financial liabilities which are bifurcated from the host contract when they meet the definition of a derivative on a stand-alone basis.

Where the derivatives are managed with debt securities issued by the group that are designated at fair value, the contractual interest is shown in 'Interest expense' together with the interest payable on the issued debt.

(f) Impairment of amortised cost and FVOCI financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognised for loans and advances to banks and customers, non-trading reverse repurchase agreements, other financial assets held at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months) ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'stage 3'. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ('POCI') are treated differently as set out below.

Credit-impaired (stage 3)

The group determines that a financial instrument is credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay such as that a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; and
- the loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

If such unlikeliness to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost amount, i.e. gross carrying amount less ECL allowance.

Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Renegotiation

Loans are identified as renegotiated and classified as credit-impaired when we modify the contractual payment terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower. Renegotiated loans remain classified as credit-impaired until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows and retain the designation of renegotiated until maturity or derecognition.

A loan that is renegotiated is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms or if the terms of an existing agreement are modified such that the renegotiated loan is a substantially different financial instrument. Any new loans that arise following derecognition events in these circumstances are considered to be POCI and will continue to be disclosed as renegotiated loans.

Other than originated credit-impaired loans, all other modified loans could be transferred out of stage 3 if they no longer exhibit any evidence of being credit-impaired and, in the case of renegotiated loans, there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows, over the minimum observation period, and there are no other indicators of impairment. These loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 based on the mechanism as described below by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms). Any amount written off as a result of the modification of contractual terms would not be reversed.

Loan modifications that are not credit-impaired

Loan modifications that are not identified as renegotiated are considered to be commercial restructuring. Where a commercial restructuring results in a modification (whether legalised through an amendment to the existing terms or the issuance of a new loan contract) such that the group's rights to the cash flows under the original contract have expired, the old loan is derecognised and the new loan is recognised at fair value. The rights to cash flows are generally considered to have expired if the commercial restructure is at market rates and no payment-related concession has been provided.

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment explicitly or implicitly compares the risk of default occurring at the reporting date compared to that at initial recognition, taking into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted, and to the extent relevant, uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of ECL. The analysis of credit risk is multifactor. The determination of whether a specific factor is relevant and its weight compared with other factors depends on the type of product, the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower, and the geographical region. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a single set of criteria that will determine what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk and these criteria will differ for different types of lending, particularly between retail and wholesale. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when 30 days past due. In addition, wholesale loans that are individually assessed, typically corporate and commercial customers, and included on a watch or worry list are included in stage 2.

For wholesale portfolios, the quantitative comparison assesses default risk using a lifetime probability of default which encompasses a wide range of information including the obligor's customer risk rating, macroeconomic condition forecasts and credit transition probabilities. Significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the average PD for the remaining term estimated at origination with the equivalent estimation at reporting date (or that the origination PD has doubled in the case of origination CRR greater than 3.3). The significance of changes in PD was informed by expert credit risk judgement, referenced to historical credit migrations and to relative changes in external market rates. The quantitative measure of significance varies depending on the credit quality at origination as follows:

Origination CRR	Significance trigger – PD to increase by
0.1–1.2	15bps
2.1–3.3	30bps
Greater than 3.3 and not impaired	2x

For loans originated prior to the implementation of HKFRS 9, the origination PD does not include adjustments to reflect expectations of future macroeconomic conditions since these are not available without the use of hindsight. In the absence of this data, origination PD must be approximated assuming through-the-cycle ('TTC') PDs and TTC migration probabilities, consistent with the instrument's underlying modelling approach and the CRR at origination. For these loans, the quantitative comparison is supplemented with additional CRR deterioration based thresholds as set out in the table below:

Origination CRR	Additional significance criteria – Number of CRR grade notches deterioration required to identify as significant credit deterioration (stage 2) (> or equal to)
0.1	5 notches
1.1–4.2	4 notches
4.3–5.1	3 notches
5.2–7.1	2 notches
7.2–8.2	1 notch
8.3	0 notch

Further information about the 23-grade scale used for CRR can be found on page 19 of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*.

For certain portfolios of debt securities where external market ratings are available and credit ratings are not used in credit risk management, the debt securities will be in stage 2 if their credit risk increases to the extent they are no longer considered investment grade. Investment grade is where the financial instrument has a low risk of incurring losses, the structure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil their contractual cash flow obligations.

For retail portfolios, default risk is assessed using a reporting date 12-month PD derived from credit scores which incorporate all available information about the customer. This PD is adjusted for the effect of macroeconomic forecasts for periods longer than 12 months and is considered to be a reasonable approximation of a lifetime PD measure. Retail exposures are first segmented into homogeneous portfolios, generally by country, product and brand. Within each portfolio, the stage 2 accounts are defined as accounts with an adjusted 12-month PD greater than the average 12-month PD of loans in that portfolio 12 months before they become 30 days past due. The expert credit risk judgement is that no prior increase in credit risk is significant. This portfolio-specific threshold identifies loans with a PD higher than would be expected from loans that are performing as originally expected and higher than that which would have been acceptable at origination. It therefore approximates a comparison of origination to reporting date PDs.

Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk – (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL') are recognised for financial instruments that remain in stage 1.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCI. This population includes the recognition of a new financial instrument following a renegotiation where concessions have been granted for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that otherwise would not have been considered. The amount of change-in-lifetime ECL is recognised in profit or loss until the POCI is derecognised, even if the lifetime ECL are less than the amount of ECL included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Movement between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (other than POCI) depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments described above. Except for renegotiated loans, financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above. Renegotiated loans that are not POCI will continue to be in stage 3 until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows, observed over a minimum one-year period and there are no other indicators of impairment. For loans that are assessed for impairment on a portfolio basis, the evidence typically comprises a history of payment performance against the original or revised terms, as appropriate to the circumstances. For loans that are assessed for impairment on an individual basis, all available evidence is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk, and the estimation of ECL, are unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money.

In general, the group calculates ECL using three main components, a probability of default, a loss given default and the exposure at default ('EAD').

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the lifetime PD instead. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

The EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

The group leverages the Basel II IRB framework where possible, with recalibration to meet the differing HKFRS 9 requirements as follows:

Model	Regulatory capital	HKFRS 9
PD	• Through the cycle (represents long-run average PD throughout a full economic cycle) • The definition of default includes a backstop of 90+ days past due	• Point in time (based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD) • Default backstop of 90+ days past due for all portfolios
EAD	• Cannot be lower than current balance	• Amortisation captured for term products
LGD	• Downturn LGD (consistent losses expected to be suffered during a severe but plausible economic downturn) • Regulatory floors may apply to mitigate risk of underestimating downturn LGD due to lack of historical data • Discounted using cost of capital • All collection costs included	• Expected LGD (based on estimate of loss given default including the expected impact of future economic conditions such as changes in value of collateral) • No floors • Discounted using the original effective interest rate of the loan • Only costs associated with obtaining/selling collateral included
Other		• Discounted back from point of default to balance sheet date

While 12-month PDs are recalibrated from Basel models where possible, the lifetime PDs are determined by projecting the 12-month PD using a term structure. For the wholesale methodology, the lifetime PD also takes into account credit migration, i.e. a customer migrating through the CRR bands over its life.

The ECL for wholesale stage 3 is determined on an individual basis using a discounted cash flow ('DCF') methodology. The expected future cash flows are based on the credit risk officer's estimates as at the reporting date, reflecting reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future recoveries and expected future receipts of interest. Collateral is taken into account if it is likely that the recovery of the outstanding amount will include realisation of collateral based on its estimated fair value of collateral at the time of expected realisation, less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. The cash flows are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective interest rate. For significant cases, cash flows under four different scenarios are probability-weighted by reference to the three economic scenarios applied more generally by the group and the judgement of the credit risk officer in relation to the likelihood of the workout strategy succeeding or receivership being required. For less significant cases, the effect of different economic scenarios and work-out strategies is approximated and applied as an adjustment to the most likely outcome.

Period over which ECL is measured

Expected credit loss is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL (be it 12-month or lifetime ECL) is the maximum contractual period over which the group is exposed to credit risk. For wholesale overdrafts, credit risk management actions are taken no less frequently than on an annual basis and therefore this period is to the expected date of the next substantive credit review. The date of the substantive credit review also represents the initial recognition of the new facility. However, where the financial instrument includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment and the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not serve to limit the group's exposure to credit risk to the contractual notice period, the contractual period does not determine the maximum period considered. Instead, ECL is measured over the period the group remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by credit risk management actions. This applies to retail overdrafts and credit cards, where the period is the average time taken for stage 2 exposures to default or close as performing accounts, determined on a portfolio basis and ranging from between two and six years. In addition, for these facilities it is not possible to identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from the financial asset component. As a result, the total ECL is recognised in the loss allowance for the financial asset unless the total ECL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in which case the ECL is recognised as a provision.

Forward-looking economic inputs

The group will in general apply three forward-looking global economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions, the Consensus Economic Scenario approach. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected loss in most economic environments. They represent a 'most likely outcome' (the Central scenario) and two, less likely, 'Outer' scenarios on either side of the Central, referred to as an Upside and a Downside scenario respectively. The Central scenario is used by the annual operating planning process and, with regulatory modifications, will also be used in enterprise-wide stress tests. The Upside and Downside are constructed following a standard process supported by a scenario narrative reflecting the group's current top and emerging risks. The relationship between the Outer scenarios and Central scenario will generally be fixed with the Central scenario being assigned a weighting of 80% and the Upside and Downside scenarios 10% each, with the difference between the Central and Outer scenarios in terms of economic severity being informed by the spread of external forecast distributions among professional industry forecasts. The Outer scenarios are economically plausible, internally consistent states of the world and will not necessarily be as severe as scenarios used in stress testing. The period of forecast is five years, after which the forecasts will revert to a view based on average past experience. The central forecast and spread between the Central and Outer scenarios is grounded on the expected gross domestic product of the following major countries: UK, France, Hong Kong, mainland China, US, Canada, Mexico and the UAE. The economic factors include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product, unemployment, interest rates, inflation and commercial property prices across all the countries in which the group operates.

In general, the consequences of the assessment of credit risk and the resulting ECL outputs will be probability-weighted using the standard probability weights. This probability weighting may be applied directly or the effect of the probability weighting determined on a periodic basis, at least annually, and then applied as an adjustment to the outcomes resulting from the central economic forecast. The central economic forecast is updated quarterly.

The group recognises that the Consensus Economic Scenario approach using three scenarios will be insufficient in certain economic environments. Additional analysis may be requested at management's discretion, including the production of extra scenarios. If conditions warrant, this could result in a management overlay for economic uncertainty which is included in the ECL estimates.

Differences between HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9

Classification and measurement

Key similarities and differences between HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9 for the classification and measurement of financial assets are set out below. There are no differences for financial liabilities, except for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value and the requirements to reconsider fair value designation on transition to HKFRS 9.

	HKAS 39	HKFRS 9
Classification criteria	Financial assets are measured at amortised cost (loans & receivables and held to maturity), available-for-sale ('AFS'), or fair value through profit or loss (derivatives and trading) based on the nature of the instrument and the purpose for which it is held. Embedded derivatives are separated from their host contract unless the contract as a whole is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value option applies where there are non-closely related embedded derivatives that are not bifurcated, financial instruments are managed on a fair value basis or where measuring at fair value through profit or loss would reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch. AFS is the default category.	Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI based on their contractual terms and the business model in which they are held as set out in the accounting policies above. The concept of embedded derivatives does not apply to financial assets. Therefore, the fair value option only applies where it would reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch. Fair value through profit or loss is the default category. Equity securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the option has been exercised to measure at FVOCI as set out in the accounting policies above.
Presentation	Upon disposal of AFS securities (debt instruments and equity securities) the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss.	Upon disposal of debt instruments measured at FVOCI the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are not recognised in profit or loss on the disposal of equity securities measured at FVOCI.

A reconciliation of presentational and measurement differences resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 is set out in note 2.

In general:

- loans and advances to banks and to customers and non-trading reverse repurchase agreements that are classified as loans and receivables under HKAS 39 are measured at amortised cost under HKFRS 9;
- financial assets designated at Fair Value through Profit and Loss ('FVPL') remain at FVPL, because it is required under HKFRS 9 or the designation will continue;
- debt securities classified as available for sale are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, with a small minority at FVPL either because of their contractual cash flow characteristics or the business model within which they are held;
- debt securities classified as held to maturity are measured at amortised cost;
- treasury and other eligible bills classified as available for sale are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI depending upon the business model in which they are held; and
- all equity securities remain measured at fair value. The equity securities for which fair value movements are shown in other comprehensive income are business facilitation and other similar investments where the group holds the investments other than to generate a capital return.

Impairment

Under HKFRS 9, the scope of impairment also covers amortised cost assets, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, as well as loan commitments and financial guarantees. The recognition and measurement of impairment is intended to be more forward-looking than under HKAS 39 and the resulting impairment charge may be more volatile. The adoption has resulted in an increase in the total level of impairment allowances on 1 January 2018 as set out on page 34, since all financial instruments are assessed for at least 12-month ECL and the population of financial instruments to which lifetime ECL applies is larger than the population for which there is objective evidence of impairment in accordance with HKAS 39.

Key similarities and differences between HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9

	HKAS 39	HKFRS 9
Scope	For amortised cost assets, impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment. Losses are measured by comparing the carrying amount with the discounted future cash flows. Losses which may arise from future events are not recognised. For available-for-sale financial assets, impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence of a shortfall in the recovery of future cash flows. Impairment is measured as the decrease in fair value below the original cost at initial recognition.	Under HKFRS 9, the scope of impairment covers amortised cost assets, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, as well as loan commitments and financial guarantees. The same recognition and measurement requirements apply to both amortised cost and FVOCI financial assets. Impairment is not recognised on equity securities which are measured at FVOCI. Impairment is recognised for all financial instruments in scope at either 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. All reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions at the reporting date is used in measuring ECL.
Application	Accounting policies generally make a distinction between individually significant loans and homogeneous groups of loans which are assessed collectively.	The distinction between individual and collective assessment is less relevant. In general, whether loans are managed through wholesale credit risk systems or retail credit risk systems is relevant because of differences in the types of information available and the way credit risk is managed.
Impaired/ Stage 3	The criteria used to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment are the same for individually significant loans assessed under HKAS 39 and for HKFRS 9. The determination of the realisable value of security is based on the most recently updated market value at the time the impairment assessment is performed and is not adjusted for expected future changes in market prices. Statistical methods are used to determine impairment losses on a collective basis for homogeneous groups of loans that are not considered individually significant using either roll rate methodologies or historical loss rate experience for loans. Under these methodologies, impairment allowances are recognised at a portfolio level. However, loans are classified as impaired for presentation purposes when they are more than 90 days past due or have been renegotiated for credit risk reasons. For retail loans, an exception is made for individual loans that are in arrears by more than 90 days but have been individually assessed to have no indications of impairment, and these are not classified as impaired.	The stage 3 population is consistent with impaired loans under HKAS 39 which are considered individually significant. For wholesale loans, individual discounted cash flow calculations continue to be performed. However, the net realisable value of security is adjusted for expected future changes in market and the losses reflecting cash flows under different scenarios are probability-weighted to determine the ECL rather than using the best estimate of cash flows. For the retail population, stage 3 is determined by considering the relevant objective evidence, primarily whether contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days, or a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition, or the loan is otherwise considered to be in default. The impairment allowance is determined by the same calculation used for stage 2, with the probability of default set to 1. The result may, therefore, not be the same as that determined by the HKAS 39 statistical methods and the population disclosed as stage 3 will not necessarily correspond with that disclosed as impaired in accordance with HKAS 39. The accounting policies setting out the criteria for loans to be transferred to stage 3 and for POCI financial assets are set out in policy (f) on page 25.
Stage 2	This is not an HKAS 39 concept.	The accounting policies setting out the criteria for loans to be transferred to stage 2 and the measurement of lifetime ECL are set out in policy (f) on page 25.
Stage 1	This is not an HKAS 39 concept. However, incurred but not yet identified impairment is assessed loans for which no evidence of impairment has been specifically identified by estimating a collective allowance determined after taking into account factors including the estimated period between impairment occurring and the loss being identified. This is assessed empirically on a periodic basis and may vary over time. Similarly, for homogeneous groups of loans and advances which are assessed under HKAS 39 on a collective basis, the inherent loss is determined using risk factors including the period of time between loss identification and write-off which is regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes.	Financial instruments which are not considered to have significantly increased in credit risk have loss allowances measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. This 12-month time horizon is likely to be equal to or longer than the period estimated under HKAS 39 (typically between 6 and 12 months). The measurement of 12-month ECL is set out in policy (f) on page 25.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

Management believes that the group's critical accounting estimates and judgements are those which relate to impairment of financial instruments, the valuation of financial instruments, deferred tax assets, provisions for liabilities and interests in associates. The implementation of HKFRS 9 resulted in a change to the assessment of the critical accounting estimates and judgements related to impairment of financial instruments.

In determining ECL, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. Judgement has been applied in determining the lifetime and point of initial recognition of revolving facilities.

The PD, LGD and EAD models which support these determinations are reviewed regularly in light of differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience, but given that HKFRS 9 requirements have only just been applied, there has been little time available to make these comparisons. Therefore, the underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions remain subject to review and refinement. This is particularly relevant for lifetime PDs, which have not been previously used in regulatory modelling and for the incorporation of 'Upside scenarios' which have not generally been subject to experience gained through stress testing.

The exercise of judgement in making estimations requires the use of assumptions which are highly subjective and very sensitive to the risk factors, in particular to changes in economic and credit conditions across a large number of geographical areas. Many of the factors have a high degree of interdependency and there is no single factor to which loan impairment allowances as a whole are sensitive. Pages 10 to 11 in the Risk Section set out the assumptions underlying the Central scenario and information about how scenarios are developed in relation to the group's top and emerging risks and its judgements, informed by consensus forecasts of professional industry forecasters. The adjustment from the ECL determined by using the Central scenario alone, which is used to calculate an unbiased expected loss, provides an indication of the overall sensitivity of ECL to different economic assumptions. There were no other changes in the current period to the critical accounting estimates and judgements applied in 2018, which are stated in note 1 of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.*

(c) Composition of group

There were no material changes in the composition of the group in the half-year to 30 June 2018.

(d) Future accounting developments

In May 2016, the HKICPA issued HKFRS 16 'Leases' with an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. HKFRS 16 results in lessees accounting for most leases within the scope of the standard in a manner similar to the way in which finance leases are currently accounted for under HKAS 17 'Leases'. Lessees will recognise a 'right of use' asset and a corresponding financial liability on the balance sheet. The asset will be amortised over the length of the lease, and the financial liability measured at amortised cost. Lessor accounting remains substantially the same as under HKAS 17. The group is currently assessing the impact of HKFRS 16, and it is not practicable to quantify the effect at the date of the publication of these financial statements.

HKFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' was issued in January 2018 and sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in accounting for insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. HKFRS 17 is effective from 1 January 2021 and the group is considering its impact.

(e) Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the group and parent company have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows, capital requirements and capital resources.

(f) Accounting policies

Except as described above, the accounting policies applied by the group for these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those described in note 1 of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*, as are the methods of computation.

2 Effects of reclassification upon adoption of HKFRS 9

Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018

	Footnotes	HKAS 39 measurement category	HKFRS 9 measurement category	HKAS 39 carrying amount at 31 Dec 2017	Other changes in classi-fication	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Fair value through profit and loss	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Fair value through other compre-hensive income	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Amortised cost	Carrying amount post reclassification	HKFRS 9 remeasure-ment including expected credit losses[4]	HKFRS 9 carrying amount at 1 Jan 2018
				HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Assets											
Cash and sight balances at central banks		Amortised cost	Amortised cost	208,073	–	–	–	–	208,073	(1)	208,072
Items in the course of collection from other banks		Amortised cost	Amortised cost	25,714	–	–	–	–	25,714	–	25,714
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness		Amortised cost	Amortised cost	267,174	–	–	–	–	267,174	–	267,174
Trading assets	1, 3	FVPL	FVPL	496,434	36,282	–	–	(26,572)	506,144	9	506,153
Derivatives		FVPL	FVPL	300,243	–	–	–	–	300,243	–	300,243
Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value	2,5,6,7	FVPL	FVPL	122,646	–	12,130	–	(899)	133,877	158	134,035
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading		Amortised cost	Amortised cost	330,890	–	–	–	–	330,890	–	330,890
Placings with and advances to banks	1, 2, 3	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	433,005	(37,095)	(4,667)	–	–	391,243	(53)	391,190
Loans and advances to customers	1, 2, 3, 4	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,328,980	(35,406)	(2,654)	–	–	3,290,920	(3,492)	3,287,428
Financial investments	5	FVOCI (Available for sale – debt instruments)	FVOCI	1,410,655	–	(47)	–	(50,699)	1,359,909	–	1,359,909
	6	FVOCI (Available for sale – equity instruments)	FVOCI	9,275	–	(3,093)	297	–	6,479	6	6,485
	5	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	300,943	–	–	–	51,598	352,541	(4,457)	348,084
Amounts due from Group companies		Amortised cost / FVPL	Amortised cost / FVPL	227,729	–	–	–	–	227,729	(26)	227,703
Interests in associates and joint ventures	8	N/A	N/A	144,717	–	–	–	–	144,717	(6,029)	138,688
Goodwill and intangible assets	9	N/A	N/A	59,865	–	–	–	–	59,865	(616)	59,249
Property, plant and equipment		N/A	N/A	116,336	–	–	–	–	116,336	–	116,336
Deferred tax assets		N/A	N/A	2,156	–	–	–	–	2,156	383	2,539
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	1, 7	N/A	N/A	158,511	36,219	(1,669)	(297)	26,572	219,336	(32)	219,304
Total assets				7,943,346	–	–	–	–	7,943,346	(14,150)	7,929,196

For footnotes, see page 35.

Reconciliation for consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018 (continued)

	Footnotes	HKAS 39 measurement category	HKFRS 9 measurement category	HKAS 39 carrying amount at 31 Dec 2017	Other changes in classification	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Fair value through profit and loss	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Fair value through other comprehensive income	HKFRS 9 reclassification to: Amortised cost	Carrying amount post reclassification	HKFRS 9 remeasurement including expected credit losses[4]	HKFRS 9 carrying amount at 1 Jan 2018
				HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Liabilities											
Hong Kong currency notes in circulation		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**267,174**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**267,174**	**–**	**267,174**
Items in the course of transmission to other banks		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**38,283**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38,283**	**–**	**38,283**
Repurchase agreements – non-trading		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**47,170**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**47,170**	**–**	**47,170**
Deposits by banks	*1*	**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**201,697**	**(24,023)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**177,674**	**–**	**177,674**
Customer accounts	*1*	**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**5,138,272**	**(15,303)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,122,969**	**–**	**5,122,969**
Trading liabilities	*1, 10*	**FVPL**	**FVPL**	**231,365**	**(147,654)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**83,711**	**–**	**83,711**
Derivatives		**FVPL**	**FVPL**	**309,353**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**309,353**	**–**	**309,353**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	*9, 10*	**FVPL**	**FVPL**	**49,278**	**120,397**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**169,675**	**73**	**169,748**
Debt securities in issue		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**38,394**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38,394**	**–**	**38,394**
Retirement benefit liabilities		**N/A**	**N/A**	**2,222**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,222**	**–**	**2,222**
Amounts due to Group companies		**Amortised cost / FVPL**	**Amortised cost / FVPL**	**265,688**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**265,688**	**–**	**265,688**
Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions	*1, 4*	**N/A**	**N/A**	**110,687**	**66,583**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**177,270**	**487**	**177,757**
Liabilities under insurance contracts	*9*	**N/A**	**N/A**	**438,017**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**438,017**	**(536)**	**437,481**
Current tax liabilities		**N/A**	**N/A**	**3,242**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,242**	**–**	**3,242**
Deferred tax liabilities		**N/A**	**N/A**	**24,391**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**24,391**	**(1,861)**	**22,530**
Subordinated liabilities		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**4,090**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,090**	**–**	**4,090**
Preference shares		**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**21,037**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21,037**	**–**	**21,037**
Total liabilities				**7,190,360**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7,190,360**	**(1,837)**	**7,188,523**

	Footnote	HKAS 39 carrying amount at 31 Dec 2017	HKFRS 9 reclassification	Carrying amount post reclassification	HKFRS 9 remeasurement including expected credit losses	Carrying amount at 1 January 2018
		HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Equity						
Called up share capital		**151,360**	**–**	**151,360**	**–**	**151,360**
Other equity instruments		**14,737**	**–**	**14,737**	**–**	**14,737**
Other reserves	*11*	**123,417**	**(4,569)**	**118,848**	**57**	**118,905**
Retained earnings		**406,966**	**4,569**	**411,535**	**(12,047)**	**399,488**
Total shareholders' equity		**696,480**	**–**	**696,480**	**(11,990)**	**684,490**
Non-controlling interests		**56,506**	**–**	**56,506**	**(323)**	**56,183**
Total equity		**752,986**	**–**	**752,986**	**(12,313)**	**740,673**

For footnotes, see page 35.

Reconciliation of impairment allowance under HKAS 39 and provision under HKAS 37 to expected credit losses under HKFRS 9

	HKAS 39 measurement category	Reclassification to			Remeasurement		
		Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Stage 3	Stage 1 & Stage 2	Total
		HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Financial assets at amortised cost							
HKAS 39 impairment allowance at 31 Dec 2017		–	–	–	–	–	13,046
Cash and sight balances at central banks	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	1	1
Items in the course of collection from other banks	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Placings with and advances to banks	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	53	53
Loans and advances to customers	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	827	2,665	3,492
Financial investments	**Amortised cost (Held to maturity)**	–	–	23	–	99	122
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	**Amortised cost (Loans and receivables)**	–	–	–	–	32	32
Expected credit loss allowance at 1 Jan 2018		–	–	–	–	–	16,746
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts							
HKAS 37 provisions at 31 Dec 2017		–	–	–	–	–	54
Provisions (loan commitments and financial guarantees)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	486	487
Expected credit loss provision at 1 Jan 2018		–	–	–	–	–	541

The pre-tax net asset impact of additional impairment allowances on adoption of HKFRS 9 is HK$4,187m; HK$3,700m in respect of financial assets at amortised cost and HK$487m related to loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Total expected credit loss allowance at 1 January 2018 is HK$16,746m in respect of financial assets at amortised cost and HK$541m related to loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

			Assuming no reclassification	
	Carrying amount at 30 Jun 2018	Fair value at 30 Jun 2018	Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Reclassified from available-for-sale to amortised cost				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	42,575	45,195	N/A	(1,538)

Majority of the assets reclassified from fair value through profit and loss to amortised cost matured during first half of 2018.

Footnotes to Effects of reclassification upon adoption of HKFRS 9

1 *Settlement accounts of HK$26,572m have been reclassified from 'Trading assets' to 'Prepayments, accrued income and other assets' as a result of the assessment of business model in accordance with HKFRS 9. Cash collateral, margin and settlement accounts previously presented as 'Placings with and advances to banks' of HK$28,032m and 'Loans and advances to customers' of HK$8,187m have been represented in 'Prepayments, accrued income and other assets' to ensure consistent presentation of all such balances. Cash collateral, margin and settlement accounts previously presented as 'Trading liabilities' of HK$27,257m, 'Deposits by banks' of HK$24,023m and 'Customer accounts' of HK$15,303m have been represented in 'Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions'. This change in presentation for financial liabilities is considered to provide more relevant information, given the change in presentation for the financial assets. These changes in presentation for financial assets and liabilities have had no effect on measurement of these items and therefore on 'Retained earnings'.*

2 *'Loans and advances to customers' of HK$2,654m and 'Placings with and advances to banks' of HK$4,667m did not meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' ('SPPI') requirement for amortised cost classification under HKFRS 9. As a result, these financial assets were reclassified to 'Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value'.*

3 *Stock borrowing assets of HK$36,282m have been reclassified from 'Placings with and advances to banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' to 'Trading assets'. The change in measurement is a result of the determination of the global business model for this activity and to align the presentation throughout the group.*

4 *HKFRS 9 expected credit losses have decreased net assets by HK$4,187m principally comprising of HK$3,492m reduction in the carrying value of assets classified as 'Loans and advances to customers' and HK$487m increase in 'Provisions' relating to expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.*

5 *Debt instruments of HK$47m previously classified as available-for-sale under HKAS 39 did not meet the SPPI requirement for FVOCI classification. As a result, these financial assets were classified as 'Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value' upon adoption of HKFRS 9. Debt instruments of HK$50,699m previously classified as available-for-sale under HKAS 39, have been reclassified to amortised cost as a result of 'hold to collect' business model classification under HKFRS 9. This resulted in a HK$4,335m downward remeasurement of the financial assets now measured at amortised cost excluding expected credit losses.*

6 *HK$3,093m of available-for-sale equity instruments have been reclassified as 'Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value' in accordance with HKFRS 9. The group has elected to apply the FVOCI option under HKFRS 9 for the remaining HK$6,182m.*

7 *HK$1,669m of other financial assets, representing default fund contributions which were measured at amortised cost under HKAS 39, did not meet the SPPI requirement for amortised cost classification under HKFRS 9. As a result, these financial assets were classified as 'Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value'.*

8 *'Interests in associates and joint ventures' includes the consequential downward remeasurement of our interests in associates and joint ventures as a result of these entities applying HKFRS 9 of HK$6,029m.*

9 *Changes in the classification and measurement of financial assets held in our insurance business and the recognition of ECL under HKFRS 9 has resulted in secondary impacts on the present value of in-force long-term insurance business ('PVIF') and liabilities to holders of insurance and investment contracts. The gross carrying value of PVIF reported in 'Goodwill and intangible assets' and liabilities reported in 'Liabilities under insurance contracts' has decreased by HK$616m and HK$536m respectively. Liabilities reported under 'Financial liabilities designated at fair value' have increased by HK$73m.*

10 *We have considered market practices for the presentation of HK$120,397m of financial liabilities which contain both deposit and derivative components. We have concluded that a change in accounting policy and presentation from 'Trading liabilities' would be appropriate, since it would better align with the presentation of similar financial instruments by peers and therefore provide more relevant information about the effect of these financial liabilities on our financial position and performance. As a result, rather than being classified as held for trading, we have designated these financial liabilities as at fair value since they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis.*

11 *While HKFRS 9 ECL has no effect on the carrying value of FVOCI financial assets, which remain measured at fair value, the adoption of HKFRS 9 results in a transfer from the FVOCI reserve (formerly AFS reserve) to retained earnings to reflect the cumulative impairment recognised in profit or loss in accordance with HKFRS 9 (net of impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss under HKAS 39). The resulting cumulative expected credit losses recognised in 'Retained earnings' on financial assets measured at FVOCI on adoption of HKFRS 9 is HK$55m. In addition, the cumulative AFS reserve relating to financial investments reclassified to 'Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value' in accordance with HKFRS 9 has been transferred to retained earnings.*

3 Dividends

	Half-year to			
	30 Jun 2018		30 Jun 2017	
	HK$ per share	HK$m	HK$ per share	HK$m
Ordinary dividends paid				
– fourth interim dividend in respect of the previous financial year approved and paid during the half-year	0.36	16,559	0.56	25,438
– first interim dividend paid	0.22	10,000	0.22	10,000
Total	**0.58**	**26,559**	0.78	35,438

The Directors have declared a second interim dividend in respect of the half-year ended 30 June 2018 of HK$0.22 per ordinary share (HK$10,000m) (half-year ended 30 June 2017 of HK$0.22 per ordinary share (HK$10,000m)).

4 Derivatives

Fair values of derivatives by product type

	Fair value – Assets				Fair value – Liabilities			
	Trading	Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Total	Trading	Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Total
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Foreign exchange	**234,475**	**1,002**	**–**	**235,477**	**222,490**	**2,929**	**–**	**225,419**
Interest rate	**167,991**	**44**	**4,794**	**172,829**	**173,810**	**88**	**2,454**	**176,352**
Equity	**23,429**	**–**	**–**	**23,429**	**21,582**	**–**	**–**	**21,582**
Credit	**6,471**	**–**	**–**	**6,471**	**6,455**	**–**	**–**	**6,455**
Commodity and other	**2,474**	**–**	**–**	**2,474**	**1,645**	**–**	**–**	**1,645**
Gross total fair values	**434,840**	**1,046**	**4,794**	**440,680**	**425,982**	**3,017**	**2,454**	**431,453**
Offset				**(103,380)**				**(103,380)**
At 30 Jun 2018				**337,300**				**328,073**
Foreign exchange	198,483	2,449	–	200,932	201,829	3,575	–	205,404
Interest rate	145,569	62	2,369	148,000	147,460	70	632	148,162
Equity	22,116	–	–	22,116	25,106	–	–	25,106
Credit	5,591	–	–	5,591	5,970	–	–	5,970
Commodity and other	1,228	–	–	1,228	2,335	–	–	2,335
Gross total fair values	372,987	2,511	2,369	377,867	382,700	3,645	632	386,977
Offset				(77,624)				(77,624)
At 31 Dec 2017				300,243				309,353

Notional contract amounts of derivatives by product type

	Trading	Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Total
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Foreign exchange	**21,548,524**	**112,667**	**–**	**21,661,191**
Interest rate	**28,937,509**	**29,840**	**325,761**	**29,293,110**
Equity	**776,574**	**–**	**–**	**776,574**
Credit	**936,677**	**–**	**–**	**936,677**
Commodity and other	**107,727**	**–**	**–**	**107,727**
At 30 Jun 2018	**52,307,011**	**142,507**	**325,761**	**52,775,279**
Foreign exchange	18,928,664	132,198	–	19,060,862
Interest rate	26,655,864	29,109	268,927	26,953,900
Equity	762,895	–	–	762,895
Credit	659,200	–	–	659,200
Commodity and other	82,181	–	–	82,181
At 31 Dec 2017	47,088,804	161,307	268,927	47,519,038

5 Loans and advances to customers

The following analysis of loans and advances to customers is based on categories used by the HSBC Group, which is based on Statistical Classification of economic activities in the European Community ('NACE') codes with effect from 2018. Comparatives figures have been represented to conform to current year presentation.

	At	
	30 Jun 2018 HK$m	31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Residential mortgages	**895,870**	855,788
Credit card advances	**84,824**	89,368
Other personal	**248,685**	230,119
Total personal	**1,229,379**	1,175,275
Real estate	**622,333**	563,921
Wholesale and retail trade	**463,554**	460,347
Manufacturing	**425,394**	411,225
Transportation and storage	**108,322**	95,834
Other	**473,813**	429,800
Total corporate and commercial	**2,093,416**	1,961,127
Total financial	**189,785**	205,623
Gross loans and advances to customers	**3,512,580**	3,342,025
Expected credit losses/Impairment allowances	**(15,663)**	(13,045)
Net loans and advances to customers	**3,496,917**	3,328,980

Gross loans and advances to customers increased by HK$171bn, which included unfavourable foreign exchange translation effects of HK$28bn. Excluding this impact, the underlying increase of HK$199bn was driven by an increase in corporate and commercial lending in Hong Kong and Singapore, coupled with an increase in residential mortgages mainly in Hong Kong and Australia.

6 Financial investments

	At	
	30 Jun 2018 HK$m	31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,357,930**	N/A
– treasury and other eligible bills	**524,006**	N/A
– debt securities	**827,817**	N/A
– equity shares	**6,107**	N/A
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**365,824**	N/A
– treasury and other eligible bills	**723**	N/A
– debt securities	**365,101**	N/A
Available-for-sale	**N/A**	1,419,930
– treasury and other eligible bills	**N/A**	539,014
– debt securities	**N/A**	871,641
– equity shares	**N/A**	9,275
Held-to-maturity	**N/A**	300,943
– treasury and other eligible bills	**N/A**	699
– debt securities	**N/A**	300,244
	1,723,754	1,720,873

7 Interests in associates and joint ventures

The group's principal associate is Bank of Communications Co., Limited ('BoCom').

Impairment testing

At 30 June 2018, the fair value of the group's investment in BoCom had been below the carrying amount for approximately 74 months. As a result, the group performed an impairment test on the carrying amount, which confirmed that there was no impairment at 30 June 2018.

	At					
	30 Jun 2018			31 Dec 2017		
	VIU	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	VIU	Carrying value	Fair value
	HK$bn	**HK$bn**	**HK$bn**	HK$bn	HK$bn	HK$bn
Bank of Communications Co., Limited	**142.7**	**141.0**	**85.0**	143.2	141.7	82.0

Basis of recoverable amount

The impairment test was performed by comparing the recoverable amount of BoCom, determined by a value-in-use ('VIU') calculation, with its carrying amount. The VIU calculation uses discounted cash flow projections based on management's estimates of earnings. Cash flows beyond the short to medium term are then extrapolated in perpetuity using a long-term growth rate to derive a terminal value, which comprises the majority of the VIU. An imputed capital maintenance charge ('CMC') is calculated to reflect expected regulatory capital requirements, and is deducted from forecast cash flows. The principal inputs to the CMC calculation include estimates of asset growth, the ratio of risk-weighted assets to total assets, and the expected minimum regulatory capital requirements. An increase in the CMC as a result of a change to these principal inputs would reduce VIU. Additionally, management considers other factors (including qualitative factors) to ensure that the inputs to the VIU calculation remain appropriate. Significant management judgement is required in estimating the future cash flows of BoCom.

Key assumptions in VIU calculation

Long-term profit growth rate: 3% (2017: 3%) for periods after 2021, which does not exceed forecast GDP growth in mainland China and is within the range forecast by external analysts.

Long-term asset growth rate: 3% (2017: 3%) for periods after 2021, which is the rate that assets are expected to grow to achieve long-term profit growth of 3%.

Discount rate: 11.85% (2017: 11.85%) which is based on a Capital Asset Pricing Model ('CAPM') calculation for BoCom, using market data. Management also compares the rates derived from the CAPM with discount rates from external sources. The discount rate used is within the range of 11.3% to 12.7% (2017: 10.2% to 13.4%) indicated by external sources.

Loan impairment charge as a percentage of customer advances: ranges from 0.70% to 0.72% (2017: 0.66% to 0.82%) in the short to medium term and are based on the forecasts disclosed by external analysts. For periods after 2021, the ratio is 0.7% (2017: 0.7%), slightly higher than the historical average.

Risk-weighted assets as a percentage of total assets: 62% (2017: 62%) for all forecast periods. This is slightly higher than BoCom's recent actual results.

Cost-income ratio: ranges from 37.3% to 38% (2017: 37.1% to 38%) in the short to medium term. This is consistent with the forecasts disclosed by external analysts.

The following table shows the change to each key assumption in the VIU calculation that on its own would reduce the headroom to nil:

Key assumption	Changes to key assumption to reduce headroom to nil
• Long-term profit growth rate	• Decrease by 9 basis points
• Long-term asset growth rate	• Increase by 8 basis points
• Discount rate	• Increase by 11 basis points
• Loan impairment charge as a percentage of customer advances	• Increase by 2 basis points
• Risk-weighted assets as a percentage of total assets	• Increase by 54 basis points
• Cost-income ratio	• Increase by 37 basis points

8 Prepayments, accrued income and other assets

	At	
	30 Jun 2018	31 Dec 2017
	HK$m	HK$m
Prepayments and accrued income	**26,181**	24,541
Bullion	**43,117**	44,555
Acceptances and endorsements	**40,525**	36,720
Reinsurers' share of liabilities under insurance contracts	**16,526**	15,734
Current tax assets	**1,122**	2,485
Settlement accounts and collateral balances[1]	**96,646**	N/A
Other assets	**30,594**	34,476
	254,711	158,511

1 *With effect from 1 January 2018, all settlement accounts and collateral balances are presented in 'Prepayments, accrued income and other assets' as set out in note 2 (see footnote 1 on page 35). Comparatives have not been represented.*

9 Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions

	At 30 Jun 2018 HK$m	At 31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Accruals and deferred income	**22,248**	25,880
Acceptances and endorsements	**40,558**	36,720
Share-based payment liability to HSBC Holdings plc	**2,871**	2,268
Settlement accounts and collateral balances[1]	**95,726**	N/A
Other liabilities	**43,916**	45,193
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**1,398**	626
	206,717	110,687

1 *With effect from 1 January 2018, all settlement accounts and collateral balances are presented in 'Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions' as set out in note 2 (see footnote 1 on page 35). Comparatives have not been represented.*

10 Customer accounts

	At 30 Jun 2018 HK$m	At 31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Current accounts	**1,056,181**	1,078,661
Savings accounts	**2,932,219**	3,057,145
Other deposit accounts	**1,164,124**	1,002,466
	5,152,524	5,138,272

11 Contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and guarantees

	At 30 Jun 2018 HK$m	At 31 Dec 2017 HK$m
Guarantees and contingent liabilities	**289,165**	289,892
Commitments	**2,511,949**	2,481,711
	2,801,114	2,771,603

The above table discloses the nominal principal amounts of commitments (excluding capital commitments), guarantees and other contingent liabilities, which represents the amounts at risk should contracts be fully drawn upon and clients default. The amount of commitments shown above reflects, where relevant, the expected level of take-up of pre-approved facilities. As a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the nominal principal amounts is not indicative of future liquidity requirements.

12 Segmental analysis

The global businesses are considered our reportable segments under HKFRS 8. The basis of identifying segments and measuring segmental results is set out in note 34 'Segmental Analysis' of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.* There have been no material changes to the reportable segments since 31 December 2017.

Financial performance by global business is set out in the Financial Review on page 4.

Geographical regions

	Hong Kong HK$m	Rest of Asia-Pacific HK$m	Intra-segment elimination HK$m	Total HK$m
Half-year to 30 Jun 2018				
Total operating income	**101,609**	**38,532**	**(1,344)**	**138,797**
Profit before tax	**45,916**	**25,097**	**–**	**71,013**
Total assets	**5,967,744**	**2,990,353**	**(719,230)**	**8,238,867**
Total liabilities	**5,576,965**	**2,618,230**	**(719,230)**	**7,475,965**
Half-year to 30 Jun 2017				
Total operating income	92,577	35,126	(1,555)	126,148
Profit before tax	35,105	22,273	–	57,378
Total assets	5,496,507	2,744,820	(566,812)	7,674,515
Total liabilities	5,136,986	2,395,853	(566,812)	6,966,027

13 Fair values of financial instruments carried at fair value

The accounting policies, control framework and hierarchy used to determine fair values at 30 June 2018 are consistent with those applied for the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.*

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments carried at fair value and bases of valuation:

	Fair Value Hierarchy					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Third-party total	Inter-company[2]	Total
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 30 Jun 2018						
Assets						
Trading assets[1]	**341,616**	**170,487**	**36**	**512,139**	**–**	**512,139**
Derivatives	**6,448**	**238,745**	**752**	**245,945**	**91,355**	**337,300**
Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value	**80,493**	**35,712**	**17,935**	**134,140**	**–**	**134,140**
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,015,178**	**337,813**	**4,939**	**1,357,930**	**–**	**1,357,930**
Liabilities						
Trading liabilities[1,3]	**93,601**	**7,838**	**–**	**101,439**	**–**	**101,439**
Derivatives	**6,360**	**238,057**	**1,232**	**245,649**	**82,424**	**328,073**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value[1,3]	**–**	**173,623**	**10,824**	**184,447**	**–**	**184,447**
At 31 Dec 2017						
Assets						
Trading assets[1]	300,646	195,575	213	496,434	–	496,434
Derivatives	4,773	215,869	517	221,159	79,084	300,243
Financial assets designated at fair value	90,641	23,567	8,438	122,646	–	122,646
Available-for-sale financial investments	916,385	498,512	5,033	1,419,930	–	1,419,930
Liabilities						
Trading liabilities[1,3]	79,209	141,972	10,184	231,365	–	231,365
Derivatives	4,501	232,627	1,959	239,087	70,266	309,353
Financial liabilities designated at fair value[1,3]	–	49,278	–	49,278	–	49,278

1 Amounts with HSBC Group entities are not included here.
2 Derivatives balances with HSBC Group entities are largely under 'Level 2'.
3 With effect from 1 January 2018, financial liabilities which contain both deposit and derivative components (previously classified as trading liabilities) have been classified as designated at fair value as set out in note 2 (see footnote 10 on page 35).

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values

	Assets				Liabilities		
	Financial investments	Trading assets	Designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value	Derivatives	Trading liabilities	Designated at fair value	Derivatives
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 30 Jun 2018							
Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	**91**	**539**	**–**	**–**	**23**	**–**	**–**
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	**86,113**	**15,549**	**–**	**–**	**68**	**–**	**–**

	Assets				Liabilities		
	Available-for-sale	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Derivatives	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Derivatives
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 31 Dec 2017							
Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	5,424	9,402	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	63,280	–	–	–	–	–	–

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to occur at the end of each quarterly reporting period. Transfers into and out of Levels of the fair value hierarchy are primarily attributable to changes in observability of valuation inputs and price transparency.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

Balances reported in Level 3 increased, mainly in financial assets designated at fair value due to growth in insurance business. There were no material transfers from/to Level 1 and 2 as a result of change in observability of valuation inputs in the first half of 2018 (1H2017: immaterial).

14 Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value and bases of valuation

	At			
	30 Jun 2018		31 Dec 2017	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	Carrying amount	Fair value
	HK$m	**HK$m**	HK$m	HK$m
Assets				
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading	**345,937**	**346,346**	330,890	330,776
Placings with and advances to banks	**441,132**	**440,869**	433,005	433,213
Loans and advances to customers	**3,496,917**	**3,486,437**	3,328,980	3,322,511
Financial investments – at amortised cost	**365,824**	**362,779**	300,244	309,484
Liabilities				
Repurchase agreements – non-trading	**60,991**	**60,984**	47,170	47,155
Deposits by banks	**208,402**	**208,382**	201,697	201,689
Customer accounts	**5,152,524**	**5,152,172**	5,138,272	5,138,352
Debt securities in issue	**46,962**	**47,118**	38,394	38,279
Subordinated liabilities	**4,111**	**3,392**	4,090	3,766
Preference shares	**21,116**	**21,522**	21,037	21,539

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature or re-price to current market rates frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Details of how the fair values of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet are calculated can be found in note 37 of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.*

15 Related party transactions

There were no changes in the related party transactions described in the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017* that have had a material effect on the financial position or performance of the group in the half-year to 30 June 2018. All related party transactions that took place in the half-year to 30 June 2018 were similar in nature to those disclosed in the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*.

16 Legal proceedings and regulatory matters

The group is party to legal proceedings and regulatory matters in a number of jurisdictions arising out of its normal business operations. Apart from the matters described below, the Bank considers that none of these matters are material. The recognition of provisions is determined in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1.2(j) of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*. While the outcome of legal proceedings and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, management believes that, based on the information available to it, appropriate provisions have been made in respect of these matters as at 30 June 2018. Any provision recognised does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing or legal liability. It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of potential liability for our legal proceedings and regulatory matters as a class of contingent liabilities.

Anti-money laundering and sanctions-related matters

In 2010, HSBC Bank USA entered into a consent cease and desist order with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ('OCC') and the indirect parent of that company, HSBC North America Holdings Inc. ('HNAH'), entered into a consent cease and desist order with the US Federal Reserve Board ('FRB'). In 2012, HSBC Bank USA further entered into an enterprise-wide compliance consent order with the OCC (together the 'Orders'). These Orders required improvements to establish an effective compliance risk management programme across HSBC's US businesses, including risk management related to the US Bank Secrecy Act ('BSA') and anti-money laundering ('AML') compliance. In 2012, an additional consent order was entered into with the OCC that required HSBC Bank USA to correct the circumstances noted in the OCC's report and imposed restrictions on HSBC Bank USA acquiring control of, or holding an interest in, any new financial subsidiary, or commencing a new activity in its existing financial subsidiary, without the OCC's approval.

In June 2018, the OCC terminated the 2010 consent cease-and-desist order and the 2012 enterprise-wide compliance consent order after determining that HSBC Bank USA had satisfied the requirements of those respective orders. The 2010 consent cease and desist order entered into with the FRB and the 2012 additional consent order entered into with the OCC, remain open.

In December 2012, HSBC Holdings plc, HNAH and HSBC Bank USA entered into agreements with US and UK government and regulatory agencies regarding past inadequate compliance with the BSA, AML and sanctions laws. Among those agreements, HSBC Holdings plc and HSBC Bank USA entered into a five-year deferred prosecution agreement with, among others, the US Department of Justice ('DoJ') (the 'AML DPA'); and HSBC Holdings plc consented to a cease-and-desist order and HSBC Holdings plc and HNAH consented to a civil money penalty order with the FRB. HSBC Holdings plc also entered into an agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control ('OFAC') regarding historical transactions involving parties subject to OFAC sanctions, as well as an undertaking with the UK Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') to comply with certain forward-looking AML and sanctions-related obligations. In addition, HSBC Bank USA entered into civil money penalty orders with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the US Treasury Department and the OCC.

Under these agreements, HSBC Holdings plc and HSBC Bank USA made payments totalling US$1.9bn to US authorities and undertook various further obligations, including, among others, to retain an independent compliance monitor (who is, for FCA purposes, a 'skilled person' under section 166 of the Financial Services and Markets Act) to produce annual assessments of the Group's AML and sanctions compliance programme (the 'Monitor'). Under the 2012 cease-and-desist order issued by the FRB, the Monitor also serves as an independent consultant to conduct annual assessments. In February 2018, the Monitor delivered his fourth annual follow-up review report.

Through his country-level reviews, the Monitor identified potential anti-money laundering and sanctions compliance issues that HSBC is reviewing further with the DoJ, FRB and/or FCA. In particular, the DoJ is investigating HSBC's handling of a corporate customer's accounts. In addition, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the US Treasury Department, as well as the Civil Division of the US Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York are investigating the collection and transmittal of third-party originator information in certain payments instructed over HSBC's proprietary payment systems. HSBC is cooperating with all of these investigations.

In December 2017, the AML DPA expired and the charges deferred by the AML DPA were dismissed. The Monitor will continue working in his capacity as a skilled person and independent consultant for a period of time at the FCA's and FRB's discretion.

These settlements with US and UK authorities have led to private litigation, and do not preclude further private litigation related to HSBC's compliance with applicable BSA, AML and sanctions laws or other regulatory or law enforcement actions for BSA, AML, sanctions or other matters not covered by the various agreements.

Tax investigations

The Bank continues to cooperate with the relevant US and other authorities, including with respect to clients of the Bank in India who may have had US tax reporting obligations.

In addition, various tax administration, regulatory and law enforcement authorities around the world, including in India, are conducting investigations and reviews of HSBC Swiss Private Bank and other HSBC companies in connection with allegations of tax evasion or tax fraud, money laundering and unlawful cross-border banking solicitation. In February 2015, the Indian tax authority issued a summons and request for information to the Bank in India.

The Bank and other HSBC companies are cooperating with the relevant authorities in these ongoing investigation. There are many factors that may affect the range of outcomes, and the resulting financial impact, of these investigations and reviews, which could be significant.

In light of the media attention regarding these matters, it is possible that other tax administration, regulatory or law enforcement authorities will also initiate or enlarge similar investigations or regulatory proceedings.

Mossack Fonseca & Co.

HSBC has received requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement authorities around the world concerning persons and entities believed to be linked to Mossack Fonseca & Co., a service provider of personal investment companies. HSBC is cooperating with the relevant authorities.

Based on the facts currently known, it is not practicable at this time for HSBC to predict the resolution of these matters, including the timing or any possible impact on HSBC, which could be significant.

Singapore Interbank Offered Rate ('SIBOR'), Singapore Swap Offer Rate ('SOR') and Australia Bank Bill Swap Rate ('BBSW')

In July 2016 and August 2016, HSBC and other panel banks were named as defendants in two putative class actions filed in the New York District Court on behalf of persons who transacted in products related to the SIBOR, SOR and BBSW benchmark rates. The complaints allege, among other things, misconduct related to these benchmark rates in violation of US antitrust, commodities and racketeering laws, and state law. In October 2017, the defendants moved to dismiss the SIBOR and SOR case and this motion remains pending. The defendants moved to dismiss the BBSW case in February 2017 and filed a renewed motion to dismiss on standing and capacity to sue grounds in February 2018, and these motions also remain pending. There are many factors that may affect the range of outcomes, and the resulting financial impact, of these matters, which could be significant.

Foreign exchange rate investigations

Various regulators and competition and law enforcement authorities around the world, including in South Korea, are conducting civil and criminal investigations and reviews into trading by HSBC and others on the foreign exchange markets. The Bank and other HSBC companies are cooperating with these investigations and reviews.

In January 2018, HSBC Holdings plc entered into a three-year deferred prosecution agreement with the Criminal Division of the DoJ (the 'FX DPA'), regarding fraudulent conduct in connection with two particular transactions in 2010 and 2011. This concluded the DoJ's investigation into HSBC's historical foreign exchange activities. Under the terms of the FX DPA, HSBC has a number of ongoing obligations, including continuing to cooperate with authorities and implementing enhancements to its internal controls and procedures in its Global Markets business, which will be the subject of annual reports to the DoJ. In addition, HSBC agreed to pay a financial penalty and restitution.

There are many factors that may affect the range of outcomes and the resulting financial impact of these investigations, which could be significant.

Hiring practices investigation

The US Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'SEC') is investigating multiple financial institutions, including HSBC Holdings plc, in relation to hiring practices of candidates referred by or related to government officials or employees of state-owned enterprises in Asia-Pacific. HSBC has received various requests for information and is cooperating with the SEC's investigation.

Based on the facts currently known, it is not practicable at this time for HSBC to predict the resolution of this matter, including the timing or any possible impact on HSBC, which could be significant.

17 Additional information

The *Banking Disclosure Statement at 30 June 2018*, which is prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules made under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance, will be published on our website at www.hsbc.com.hk.

18 Interim Report 2018 and statutory accounts

The information in this *Interim Report 2018* is unaudited and does not constitute statutory accounts. The *Interim Report 2018* was approved by the Board of Directors on 6 August 2018. The Bank's statutory annual consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The auditor has reported on those financial statements in their report dated 20 February 2018. The auditor's report was unqualified; did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying its report; and did not contain a statement under sections 406(2), 407(2) or (3) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

19 Ultimate holding company

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited is an indirectly-held, wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc, which is incorporated in England.

Risk

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group continuously monitors and identifies risks. Our principal risks are credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk, regulatory compliance risk, financial crime risk, reputational risk, pension risk, sustainability risk and insurance risk. There is no material change in the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year, the description of which can be found in the risk report of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.* A summary of our current policies and practices regarding the management of risk is set out in the 'Risk' section of the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017.*

Key developments in the first half of 2018

There were no material changes to the policies and practices for the management of risk, as described in the *Annual Report and Accounts 2017*, in the first half of 2018. The group is on track to integrate the majority of the Global Standards Programme financial crime risk core capabilities into our day-to-day operations by the end of 2018, and will complete the closure of the programme infrastructure in early 2019. The group will continue to take steps to further refine and strengthen our defences against financial crime by applying advanced analytics and artificial intelligence.

Credit risk profile

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit risk arises principally from direct lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from certain other products, such as guarantees and derivatives.

Credit risk in the first half of 2018

The group has adopted the requirements of HKFRS 9 from 1 January 2018. Under HKFRS 9, the scope of impairment now covers amortised cost of financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantees, as well as debt instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI'). Impairment is calculated in three stages and financial instruments are allocated into one of the three stages where the transfer mechanism depends on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk between its first recognition and the relevant reporting period. After the allocation, the measurement of expected credit loss ('ECL'), which is the product of probability of default ('PD'), loss given default ('LGD') and exposure at default ('EAD'), will reflect the change in risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the instruments.

Summary of credit risk

The following tables analyse the financial instruments to which the impairment requirements of HKFRS 9 are applied and the related allowance for ECL.

Summary of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 are applied

	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL[1]
	HK$m	HK$m
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,512,580	(15,663)
– personal	1,229,379	(5,903)
– corporate and commercial	2,093,416	(9,571)
– non-bank financial institutions	189,785	(189)
Placings with and advances to banks at amortised cost	441,168	(36)
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,497,447	(150)
– cash and sight balances at central banks	184,797	(1)
– items in the course of collection from other banks	40,113	–
– Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness	280,524	–
– reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading	345,937	–
– financial investments	365,930	(105)
– prepayments, accrued income and other assets[2]	184,528	(44)
– amounts due from Group companies	95,618	–
Total gross carrying amount on balance sheet	5,451,195	(15,849)
Loans and other credit related commitments	1,473,057	(361)
Financial guarantee and similar contracts	269,972	(293)
Total nominal amount off–balance sheet[3]	1,743,029	(654)
At 30 Jun 2018	7,194,224	(16,503)

	Fair value	Memorandum Allowance for ECL
	HK$m	HK$m
At 30 Jun 2018		
Debt instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI')[4]	1,351,822	(48)

1 *For retail overdrafts and credit cards, the total ECL is recognised against the financial asset unless the total ECL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in which case the ECL is recognised against the loan commitment.*
2 *Includes only those financial instruments which are subject to the impairment requirements of HKFRS 9. 'Prepayments, accrued income and other assets' as presented within the consolidated balance sheet includes both financial and non-financial assets.*
3 *Represents the maximum amount at risk should the contracts be fully drawn upon and clients default.*
4 *For the purposes of this disclosure, gross carrying value is defined as the amortised cost of a financial asset, before adjusting for any loss allowance. As such, the gross carrying value of Debt Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income as presented above will not reconcile to the balance sheet as it excludes fair value gains and losses.*

Measurement uncertainty and sensitivity analysis of ECL estimates

The recognition and measurement of expected credit loss ('ECL') is highly complex and involves the use of significant judgement and estimation. This includes the formulation and incorporation of multiple forward-looking economic conditions into the ECL estimates to meet the measurement objective of HKFRS 9.

Methodology

For most portfolios, the group has adopted the use of three economic scenarios, representative of our view of forecast economic conditions, sufficient to calculate unbiased ECL. They represent a 'most likely outcome', (the Central scenario) and two, less likely, 'outer' scenarios on either side of the Central, referred to as an 'Upside' and a 'Downside' scenario respectively. Each outer scenario is consistent with a probability of 10%, while the Central scenario is assigned the remaining 80%. This weighting scheme is deemed appropriate for the computation of unbiased ECL. Key scenario assumptions are set using the average of forecasts from external economists, helping to ensure that the HKFRS 9 scenarios are unbiased and maximise the use of independent information.

For the Central scenario, the Group sets key assumptions – such as GDP growth, inflation, unemployment and policy rates – using either the average of external forecasts (commonly referred to as consensus forecasts) for most economies or market prices. An external provider's global macro model, conditioned to follow the consensus forecasts, projects the other paths required as inputs to credit models. This external provider model is subject to HSBC's risk governance framework, with oversight by a specialist internal unit.

The Upside and Downside scenarios are designed to be cyclical, in that GDP growth, inflation and unemployment usually revert back to the Central scenario after the first three years for major economies. The Group determine the maximum divergence of GDP growth from the Central scenario using the 10th and the 90th percentile of the entire distribution of forecast outcomes for major economies. Using externally available forecast distributions ensures independence in scenario construction. While key economic variables are set with reference to external distributional forecasts, the Group also align the overall narrative of the scenarios to the macroeconomic risks described in HSBC's top and emerging risks. This ensures that scenarios remain consistent with the more qualitative assessment of risks captured in top and emerging risks. The Group project additional variable paths using the external provider's global macro model.

The Central, Upside and Downside scenarios selected with reference to external forecast distributions using the above approach are termed the 'Consensus Economic Scenarios'.

The group apply the following to generate the three economic scenarios:

- Economic risk assessment – we develop a shortlist of the downside and upside economic and political risks most relevant to HSBC and the HKFRS 9 measurement objective. These risks include local and global economic and political risks which together affect economies that materially matter to HSBC, namely UK, eurozone, Hong Kong, mainland China and the US. We compile this list by monitoring developments in the global economy, by reference to HSBC's top and emerging risks, and by consulting external and internal subject matter experts.
- Scenario generation – for the Central scenario, the group obtain a pre-defined set of economic forecasts from the average forecast taken from the consensus forecast survey of professional forecasters. Paths for the outer scenarios are benchmarked to the Central scenario and reflect the economic risk assessment. Scenario probabilities reflect management judgement and are informed by data analysis of past recessions, transitions in and out of recession, and the current economic outlook. The key assumptions made, and the accompanying paths, represent our 'best estimate' of a scenario at a specified probability. Suitable narratives are developed for the Central scenario and the paths of the outer scenarios.
- Variable enrichment – the group expand each scenario through enrichment of variables. This includes the production of more than 400 variables that are required to calculate ECL estimates. The external provider expands these scenarios by using as inputs the agreed scenario narratives and the variables aligned to these narratives. Scenarios, once expanded, continue to be benchmarked to the latest events and information. Late-breaking events could lead to revision of scenarios to reflect management judgement.

The Upside and Downside scenarios are generated at year end and are only updated during the year if economic conditions change significantly. The Central scenario is generated every quarter.

The group recognises that the Consensus Economic Scenario approach using three scenarios will be insufficient in certain economic environments. Additional analysis may be requested at management's discretion, including the production of extra scenarios. We anticipate there will be only limited instances when the standard approach will not apply.

The Central scenario

The group's Central scenario is characterised by steady growth over the forecast period 2018–2023. Global GDP growth is expected to be 3% on average over the period which is marginally higher than the average growth rate over 2011–2016. GDP growth rate is forecast at 3.2% in 2018 and 3.1% in 2019. The elevated growth rates through 2018–19 are considered temporary in nature, and global growth reverts to a trend rate of 2.9% by the third year of the five-year projection.

Across the key markets, we note that:

- Expected average rates of growth over the 2018–2023 period are lower than those experienced in the recent past for mainland China, suggesting a rebalancing at a pace in line with expectations.
- Hong Kong is expected to display similar average rates of GDP growth over the forecast period to recent historical experience, supported by cyclical factors.

Inflation is expected to be higher in 2018 across most of our key markets compared with 2017, but is expected to converge back towards central bank targets with varying speed over the projection period. Policy interest rates in advanced economies are expected to remain below their historical long-term averages over the five-year forecast horizon.

Unemployment rates displayed considerable positive cyclical momentum in 2017 across our key markets and such momentum is expected to continue to underpin labour market performance in the forecast period. Central scenario forecasts of the unemployment rate are stable and, for some markets, at historical lows.

Stabilisation of oil prices in 2017, helped by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' output cuts and a fall in inventory, has enabled a stronger price outlook to develop. Despite this, Central scenario oil price expectations remain range-bound between US$60–US$62 per barrel over the forecast period.

Central scenario (average Q3 2018 – Q2 2023)

	Hong Kong	Mainland China
GDP growth rate (%)	2.7	6.0
Inflation (%)	2.4	2.5
Unemployment (%)	3.2	4.0
Property price growth (%)	4.1	5.6

The Upside scenario

Globally, real GDP growth rises in the first two years of the Upside scenario before converging to the Central scenario. Improved confidence, accommodative monetary policy, fiscal expansion across major economies, including tax reform in the US and diminished political risk are the key themes that support the Upside scenario.

Upside scenario (average 2018-2022)

	Hong Kong	Mainland China
GDP growth rate (%)	2.8	6.0
Inflation (%)	2.9	2.7
Unemployment (%)	3.2	3.7
Property price growth (%)	4.0	6.9

The Upside scenario was generated for HKFRS 9 adoption on 1 Jan 2018.

The Downside scenario

Globally, real GDP growth declines for two years in the Downside scenario before recovering to the Central scenario. Property price growth either stalls or contracts and equity markets correct abruptly. The global slowdown in demand drives commodity prices lower and inflation falls. Central banks remain accommodative. This is consistent with the risk themes of rising protectionism, central bank policy uncertainty, mainland China choosing to rebalance at a faster pace, and an absence of fiscal support.

Downside scenario (average 2018-2022)

	Hong Kong	Mainland China
GDP growth rate (%)	2.0	5.5
Inflation (%)	2.2	2.0
Unemployment (%)	3.8	4.2
Property price growth (%)	1.7	3.0

The Downside scenario was generated for HKFRS 9 adoption on 1Jan 2018.

How economic scenarios are reflected in the wholesale calculation of ECL

HSBC has developed a globally consistent methodology for the application of forward economic guidance ('FEG') into the calculation of ECL. This involves the incorporation of FEG into the estimation of the term structure of probability of default ('PD') and loss given default ('LGD'). For PDs, the group consider the correlation of FEG to default rates for a particular industry in a country. For LGD calculations we consider the correlation of FEG to collateral values and realisation rates for a particular country and industry. PDs and LGDs are estimated for the entire term structure of each instrument.

For stage 3 impaired loans, LGD estimates take into account independent recovery valuations provided by external consultants where available, or internal forecasts corresponding to anticipated economic conditions and individual company conditions. In estimating the ECL on impaired loans that are individually considered not to be significant, the group incorporates FEG via the application of a scalar. The scalar reflects the ratio of the probability-weighted outcome to the Central scenario outcome for non-stage 3 populations.

How economic scenarios are reflected in the retail calculation of ECL

The impact of FEG on PD is modelled at a portfolio level. Historic relationships between observed default rates and macroeconomic variables are integrated into HKFRS 9 ECL estimates by using economic response models. The impact of FEG on PD is modelled over a period equal to the remaining maturity of underlying asset(s). The impact on LGD is modelled for mortgage portfolios by forecasting future loan-to-value ('LTV') profiles for the remaining maturity of the asset, by using national-level forecasts of the property price index ('PPI') and applying the corresponding LGD expectation.

Effect of multiple economic scenarios on ECL

The ECL recognised in the financial statements (the 'HKFRS 9 ECL') reflects the effect on expected credit losses of a range of possible outcomes, calculated on a probability-weighted basis, based on the economic scenarios described above, including management overlays where required. The probability-weighted amount is typically a higher number than would result from using only the Central (most likely) economic scenario. Expected losses typically have a non-linear relationship to the many factors which influence credit losses, such that more favourable macroeconomic factors do not reduce defaults as much as less favourable macroeconomic factors increase defaults. The HKFRS 9 ECL is 1% higher than the ECL prepared using only Central Scenario assumptions, reflecting the relatively stable and benign economic outlook across most markets.

Reconciliation of gross carrying/nominal amount and allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers including loan commitments and financial guarantees

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI		Total	
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
At 1 Jan 2018	5,040,175	(3,377)	314,074	(4,303)	18,167	(9,255)	1,231	(185)	5,373,647	(17,120)
Transfers of financial instruments										
– Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(140,661)	355	140,661	(355)	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	159,701	(1,559)	(159,701)	1,559	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Transfers to Stage 3	(3,708)	8	(4,181)	509	7,889	(517)	–	–	–	–
– Transfers from Stage 3	156	(29)	979	(72)	(1,135)	101	–	–	–	–
– Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	–	910	–	(892)	–	(77)	–	–	–	(59)
New financial assets originated or purchased, assets derecognised, repayments and further lending	425,926	(516)	(44,132)	538	(2,167)	1,166	(436)	12	379,191	1,200
Changes to risk parameters (model inputs)	–	1,059	–	(893)	–	(2,718)	–	(44)	–	(2,596)
Assets written off	–	–	–	–	(1,985)	1,984	(4)	4	(1,989)	1,988
Foreign exchange and other	(54,509)	90	675	34	(231)	107	(7)	3	(54,072)	234
At 30 Jun 2018	5,427,080	(3,059)	248,375	(3,875)	20,538	(9,209)	784	(210)	5,696,777	(16,353)
ECL income statement charge/ (release) for the period		(1,453)		1,247		1,629		32		1,455
Add: Recoveries		–		–		(469)		–		(469)
Add/(less): Others		(204)		(28)		180		1		(51)
Total ECL income charge/ (release) for the period		(1,657)		1,219		1,340		33		935

The above table does not include balances due from Group companies.
Movements within the same quarter are reported on a net basis, while movements between different quarters are reported on a gross basis.
For Purchased or originated credit-impaired balances ('POCI'), the total amount of undiscounted ECL at initial recognition is nil.
The contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period that are still subject to enforcement activities amounted to HK$1,701m.

Credit quality of financial instruments

The following tables summarise the credit quality of the financial instruments that are subjected to HKFRS 9 impairment requirement by stages.

Distribution of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 are applied, by credit quality and stage distribution

	Gross carrying/notional amount							
	Strong	Good	Satisfactory	Sub-standard	Credit impaired	Total	Allowance for ECL	Net
	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m	HK$m
Placings with and advances to banks at amortised cost	403,804	28,103	9,254	7	–	441,168	(36)	441,132
– stage 1	403,601	27,148	8,494	7	–	439,250	(30)	439,220
– stage 2	203	955	760	–	–	1,918	(6)	1,912
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,800,513	901,398	768,290	22,722	19,657	3,512,580	(15,663)	3,496,917
– stage 1	1,794,323	854,887	645,163	4,123	–	3,298,496	(2,700)	3,295,796
– stage 2	6,190	46,511	123,127	18,402	–	194,230	(3,745)	190,485
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	19,070	19,070	(9,008)	10,062
– POCI	–	–	–	197	587	784	(210)	574
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,200,478	101,523	99,211	540	77	1,401,829	(150)	1,401,679
– stage 1	1,200,360	100,470	95,935	91	–	1,396,856	(138)	1,396,718
– stage 2	118	1,053	3,276	448	–	4,895	(12)	4,883
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	77	77	–	77
– POCI	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Loan and other credit-related commitments	1,046,717	275,953	147,512	2,747	128	1,473,057	(361)	1,472,696
– stage 1	1,044,316	268,443	136,271	1,259	–	1,450,289	(285)	1,450,004
– stage 2	2,401	7,510	11,241	1,488	–	22,640	(76)	22,564
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	128	128	–	128
– POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees and similar contracts	104,900	98,162	61,544	4,026	1,340	269,972	(293)	269,679
– stage 1	102,613	89,611	46,427	394	–	239,045	(44)	239,001
– stage 2	2,287	8,551	15,117	3,632	–	29,587	(48)	29,539
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	1,340	1,340	(201)	1,139
– POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 30 Jun 2018	4,556,412	1,405,139	1,085,811	30,042	21,202	7,098,606	(16,503)	7,082,103
Debt instruments at FVOCI[1]	1,272,764	63,439	19,690	–	–	1,355,893	(48)	1,355,845
– stage 1	1,272,706	63,439	19,689	–	–	1,355,834	(46)	1,355,788
– stage 2	58	–	1	–	–	59	(2)	57
– stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 30 Jun 2018	1,272,764	63,439	19,690	–	–	1,355,893	(48)	1,355,845

The above table does not include balances due from Group companies.

1 *For the purposes of this disclosure, gross carrying value is defined as the amortised cost of a financial asset, before adjusting for any loss allowance. As such the gross carrying value of debt instruments at FVOCI as presented above will not reconcile to the balance sheet as it excludes fair value gains and losses.*

Quality classification definitions

'Strong' exposures demonstrate a strong capacity to meet financial commitments, with negligible or low probability of default.
'Good' exposures demonstrate a good capacity to meet financial commitments, with low default risk.
'Satisfactory' exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate an average to fair capacity to meet financial commitments, with moderate default risk.
'Sub-standard' exposures require varying degrees of special attention and default risk is of greater concern.
'Credit-impaired' exposures have been assessed as impaired.

The five credit quality classifications defined above each encompass a range of granular internal credit rating grades assigned to wholesale and retail lending businesses and the external ratings attributed by external agencies to debt securities, as shown in the table below. Under HKAS 39 retail lending credit quality was disclosed based on expected-loss percentages. Under HKFRS 9 retail lending credit quality is now disclosed based on a 12-month probability-weighted PD. The credit quality classifications for wholesale lending are unchanged and are based on internal credit risk ratings.

Credit quality classification

	Debt securities and other bills	Wholesale lending		Retail lending	
	External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12-month Basel probability of default %	Internal credit rating	12-month probability-weighted PD %
Quality classification					
Strong	A- and above	CRR1 to CRR2	0.000–0.169	Band 1 and 2	0.000–0.500
Good	BBB+ to BBB-	CRR3	0.170–0.740	Band 3	0.501–1.500
Satisfactory	BB+ to B and unrated	CRR4 to CRR5	0.741–4.914	Band 4 and 5	1.501–20.000
Sub-standard	B- to C	CRR6 to CRR8	4.915–99.999	Band 6	20.001–99.999
Credit-impaired	Default	CRR9 to CRR10	100.000	Band 7	100.000

Issuer

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
22nd Floor, Prince's Building
Central
Hong Kong

Legal Advisers

King & Wood Mallesons
13th Floor
Gloucester Tower
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Central
Hong Kong