

BANK OF CHINA LIMITED

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

China Green Covered Bonds



U.S.\$500,000,000

1.875 per cent. Notes due 2019

The U.S.\$ 500,000,000 1.875 per cent. Notes due 2019 (the “Notes”) will be issued on 9 November 2016 (the “Issue Date”). The Notes will be secured by a pledge by Bank of China Limited over a portfolio of PRC domestic climate-aligned bonds traded on the China Interbank Bond Market with a par value of approximately 200 per cent. of the principal amount of the Notes. The Portfolio (as defined below) will be valued every three months and Bank of China Limited has agreed to maintain the market value of the Portfolio at 175 per cent. or more of the principal amount of the Notes (See “Transaction Structure Summary”) in accordance with the Transaction Documents (as defined below).

These Listing Particulars (the “Listing Particulars”) are prepared in connection with the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme (the “Programme”) established by Bank of China Limited (the “Issuer”) and the Notes are issued by the Issuer acting through its London Branch under the Programme. The Offering Circular in respect of the Programme, dated 24 October 2016 (the “Offering Circular”), is set out in Annex A hereto and forms part of these Listing Particulars. Terms defined in the Offering Circular have the same meaning when used in these Listing Particulars.

Application has been made to the Financial Conduct Authority in its capacity as competent authority (the “UK Listing Authority”) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) for the Notes to be admitted to the official list (the “Official List”) of the UK Listing Authority and to be admitted to trading on the Professional Securities Market (“PSM”) of the London Stock Exchange plc. The PSM is not a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC (the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive). This application for listing of the Notes relates to the entire class of Notes to be issued.

Investors should be aware that a branch is not a subsidiary and does not comprise a separate legal entity. Investors of the Notes have recourse to all assets of Bank of China Limited and are not restricted to the assets of the London Branch of Bank of China Limited. The Notes are not complying covered bonds for the purposes of EU regulation as described under “Risk Factors” below. Investors should consult their own advisers on this matter. The Issuer is issuing the Notes through its London branch to provide the London branch with funds for support of the provision of finance for green fund raising.

The Notes will be issued in registered form and will be represented by a global note certificate without interest coupons registered in the name of a nominee of, and deposited with a common depository for, Euroclear Bank SA/NV and Clearstream Banking S.A. The Notes constitute freely transferable securities.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and, subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account of or benefit of, U.S. Persons. The Notes are being offered only outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) has assigned a provisional rating of “Aa3” to the Notes. Moody’s is established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (as amended) on credit rating agencies. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction, revision or withdrawal at anytime by the assigning rating agency.

Joint Global Coordinators, Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

Bank of China

Citi

HSBC

Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

Barclays

BofA Merrill Lynch

China Construction Bank

Crédit Agricole CIB

Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking

Standard Chartered Bank

The date of these Listing Particulars is 4 November 2016.

These Listing Particulars include particulars given in compliance with the listing rules made under Section 74 of the FSMA for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer and the Notes. References in these Listing Particulars to Notes being “listed” (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to the Official List. The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in the Offering Circular and these Listing Particulars. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in these Listing Particulars is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Where information has been sourced from a third party, this information has been accurately reproduced and as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The source of the third party information is identified where used.

The financial information and tables containing such information as at and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and the six month period ended 30 June 2015 and 2016 included in the sections “Capitalisation and Indebtedness”, “Description of the Bank”, “Risk Management” and “Description of the Group’s Assets and Liabilities” in the Offering Circular have been derived from the Group’s audited consolidated financial statements and the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statement, respectively.

Bank of China Limited is duly incorporated under the laws of the PRC and operates in conformity with its constitution. The Notes conform with the laws of the PRC and are duly authorised according to the requirements of the Bank’s constitution. All necessary statutory and other consents have been obtained. See “*Risk Factors*” on page S-15.

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TRANSACTION STRUCTURE SUMMARY

The Notes will be issued by the Issuer under the Programme established by the Bank for bond issuance by it and its offshore branches in the offshore market. The Notes will be issued as Green Bonds in alignment with the Green Bond Principles, 2016 as described in the section headed “*Notes being issued as Green Bonds*” on Page S-24. The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be used to fund Eligible Green Projects as described in the section headed “*Notes being issued as Green Bonds*”. The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes will be secured by a Pledge Agreement (as defined below).

Pledge

The Bank as pledgor entered into a pledge agreement (the “**Pledge Agreement**”) on 3 November 2016 with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as pledgee and as security trustee (the “**Security Trustee**”) for the benefit of itself and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as the trustee of the Notes (the “**Trustee**”), whereby the Bank creates a pledge (the “**Pledge**”) in favour of the Security Trustee for itself, the Trustee and the holders of the Notes over a portfolio (the “**Portfolio**”) of bonds which are Qualifying Green Financial Assets (as defined below) traded on the China Inter-bank Bond Market (the “**CIBM**”). Bonds subject to the Pledge and contained in the Portfolio from time to time are referred to herein as “**Portfolio Assets**”. As of 3 November 2016, the ratio of the aggregate par value of the Portfolio to the principal amount of the Notes was 2.00.

Pursuant to applicable PRC laws, a pledge over bonds traded on the CIBM and deposited with China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. (“**CCDC**”) as custodian is created upon registration with CCDC. The registration of the Pledge will be completed according to the following procedures:

- (i) on the Business Day (as defined below) immediately following the date of the Pledge Agreement, the Bank will submit to CCDC an application for registration of pledge of bonds, the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring and Enforcement Authorisation Agreement (the “**Asset Monitoring Agreement**”) dated on or around the date of the Pledge Agreement and entered into between the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee, the Security Trustee and CCDC, signed by the Bank and countersigned by the Security Trustee, to register the Pledge over the initial Portfolio;
- (ii) CCDC will register the Pledge within three Business Days after its receipt of the application for registration of pledge of bonds; and
- (iii) upon registration, CCDC will (a) issue a collateral statement (for pledgor), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Bank and issue a collateral statement (for pledgee), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Trustee and the Security Trustee, for their records and (b) suspend trading of the Portfolio Assets on its trading system.

Prior to CCDC being notified by the Trustee of the occurrence of (i) non-payment at maturity of the Notes; or (ii) an acceleration of the Notes following the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Notes (each, an “**Enforcement Event**”), all amounts representing interest received in respect of any Portfolio Asset prior to its redemption or repurchase shall be released for the account of the Bank, but all amounts (the “**Redemption Amounts**”) representing (a) principal received in respect of Early Redeemed PAs or Matured PAs (each as defined below) (as the case may be) and (b) interest received on the early redemption or repurchase of the Early Redeemed PAs or the final redemption of the Matured PAs, shall be held by CCDC and continue to be subject to the Pledge until the Bank substitutes sufficient new Qualifying Green Financial Assets in the manner set out in the section headed “*Substitution – (A) Portfolio Assets which are redeemed or repurchased prior to the maturity of the Notes*”.

Upon CCDC being notified by the Security Trustee of the occurrence of an Enforcement Event, all amounts payable under the Portfolio Assets shall be held by CCDC for the account of the Security Trustee, and released to the Security Trustee on the Security Trustee's sole instructions.

“**Business Day**” means a day (other than Saturdays and Sundays) on which CCDC is operating and commercial banks in Hong Kong and Beijing are open for business and settlement of Renminbi payments.

Qualifying Green Financial Assets

A “**Qualifying Green Financial Asset**” shall be debt securities which meet the eligibility criteria (“**Eligibility Criteria**”) including but not limited to the following:

- (i) it is a bond traded on the CIBM and deposited with CCDC;
- (ii) it is a component of the ChinaBond China Climate-Aligned Bond Index most recently published by CCDC;
- (iii) it is not a subordinated obligation and ranks at least pari passu with other unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the issuer of the bond;
- (iv) its conditions have not been renegotiated, waived, restructured, reduced, refinanced or changed with the intention of avoiding an insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganisation or any similar proceeding or occurrence in relation to the issuer and/or (if applicable) any guarantor or security provider of such bond (each an “**Obligor**”) since the date on which the Bank acquired the bond;
- (v) it has not been sold, pledged, assigned, entrusted or otherwise conveyed to any person by the Bank (except as contemplated by the Pledge and/or the Transaction Documents (as defined in the terms and conditions of the Notes));
- (vi) no announcement has been made by any Obligor of the bond in relation to the occurrence of any default under the bond;
- (vii) the related Obligor of the bond has not made any claim for set-off or deduction against the Bank in respect of any payments under such bond;
- (viii) its conditions require all outstanding principal amounts under such bond to be repaid in full, and not in part or at any discount, on or prior to the maturity date of such bond; and
- (ix) it has (a) a credit rating of AA+ or better as rated by a domestic rating agency of the People’s Republic of China and (b) if the Obligor is rated by Moody’s, an international rating of the Obligor by Moody’s of Baa3 or better.

The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs (iv), (vii) and (ix) are referred to as the “**Certified Eligibility Criteria**” and the other eligibility criteria set out above are referred to as the “**Monitored Eligibility Criteria**”. The Bank has represented in the Asset Monitoring Agreement that (a) each Portfolio Asset in the initial Portfolio meets the Eligibility Criteria as of 3 November 2016, (b) on each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date (as defined below), (i) each Portfolio Asset meets the Certified Eligibility Criteria except in relation to any Portfolio Assets in respect of which the Bank has submitted a Substitution Instruction to CCDC as a result of such Portfolio Assets no longer meeting one or more of the Certified Eligibility Criteria, and (ii) the Certified Concentration Limitation is satisfied except in relation to an Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date on which the Bank submits a Substitution Instruction to CCDC as a result of the Portfolio failing to satisfy the Certified Concentration Limitation.

“**Certified Concentration Limitation**” means not more than 50 percent. of the aggregate par value of the Portfolio Assets are issued by a single issuer unless such issuer satisfies certain credit rating requirements including (if so rated) an international credit rating by Moody’s of that of the People’s Republic of China (as rated by Moody’s at the relevant time) or above.

Monitoring

CCDC will perform the Agreed Procedures (as defined below) as of the last Business Day of each March, June, September and December following the Issue Date (each such date, a “**Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date**”), each date an application is received by CCDC for collateral to be substituted or added to the Portfolio (provided that CCDC determines that the relevant requirements for such substitution or top-up are satisfied), and such other additional dates as may be required by the Security Trustee or the Trustee in its absolute discretion (each such date and each Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, an “**Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date**”). Within two London Business Days after each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, the Issuer shall, by fax, provide CCDC with (i) the outstanding principal amount expressed in US dollars of the Notes on the Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date (the “**Outstanding Principal Amount**”); and (ii) the Foreign Exchange Rate in respect of such Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date.

“**Foreign Exchange Rate**” means the Renminbi/US dollar official fixing rate, expressed as the amount of Renminbi per one US dollar, for settlement in two Business Days reported by the Treasury Markets Association which appears on Reuters page <CNHFIX> at approximately 11:30 a.m. (Hong Kong time); and if such rate is unavailable on such date, the relevant rate in effect on the immediately preceding day on which the Foreign Exchange Rate is available shall be deemed to be the Foreign Exchange Rate for the relevant date.

“**London Business Day**” means a day (other than Saturdays and Sundays) on which CCDC is operating and commercial banks in London are open for business and settlement of Renminbi payments.

Subject to receipt by CCDC of the above information, CCDC shall perform the following procedures (the “**Agreed Procedures**”) as of each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date:

- (i) determining whether each Portfolio Asset satisfies the Monitored Eligibility Criteria;
- (ii) determining whether the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied;
- (iii) in relation to each Portfolio Asset that meets the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, determining the RMB value (the “**RMB Value**”) of each Portfolio Asset, which shall be its full-price value as published by CCDC (including both principal and accrued interest) after the end of trading on the relevant Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date;
- (iv) aggregating the RMB Value of each Portfolio Asset which meets the Monitored Eligibility Criteria (the “**Aggregate RMB Portfolio Value**”);
- (v) determining the US dollar equivalent of the Aggregate RMB Portfolio Value based on the Foreign Exchange Rate as of such Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date (the “**Aggregate USD Portfolio Value**”); and
- (vi) calculating the asset coverage ratio (the “**Asset Coverage Ratio**”) using the following formula:

$$\text{Aggregate USD Portfolio Value} / \text{Outstanding Principal Amount}$$

“**Monitored Concentration Limitation**” means not less than 90 percent. of the aggregate par value of the Portfolio Assets comprises Portfolio Assets with a remaining term of six years or shorter by reference to the Issue Date of the Notes.

CCDC shall, within 10 Business Days following each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date (each, an “**Asset Monitor Report Date**”) provide by fax a report (the “**Asset Monitor Report**”) in English and Chinese, the forms of which are scheduled to the English and Chinese language versions of the Asset Monitoring Agreement respectively, setting out (a) the Portfolio Assets which meet the Monitored Eligibility Criteria; (b) the Portfolio Assets which no longer meet the Monitored Eligibility Criteria; (c) the calculations and information in relation to the Agreed Procedures as set out in the form of the Asset Monitor Report; (d) if the Asset Coverage Ratio is below

the Top-up Triggering Ratio, the minimum RMB Value of additional Portfolio Assets required in order to meet the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio, and (e) if the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, the details relating to such failure, to each of the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee.

“**Reference Asset Coverage Ratio**” means 1.75.

“**Top-up Triggering Ratio**” means 1.50.

Substitution

(A) *Portfolio Assets which are redeemed or repurchased prior to the maturity of the Notes*

If any Portfolio Asset is the subject of early redemption or repurchase on a date which is prior to the maturity date of the Notes (an “**Early Redeemed PA**”) or has a final maturity date which is earlier than the maturity date of the Notes (a “**Matured PA**”), the Bank will be required to make substitution of such Portfolio Asset in accordance with the following procedures:

- (i) CCDC shall give a notice (the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement) to the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee on the Business Day immediately following the early redemption date or repurchase date of an Early Redeemed PA or the maturity date of a Matured PA (the “**Notification Date**”);
- (ii) within 25 Business Days after the Notification Date, the Bank shall provide the Security Trustee with an instruction for substitution of pledged bonds (the “**Substitution Instruction**”), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, signed by the Bank in order for the Bank to substitute the Early Redeemed PAs or the Matured PAs (as the case may be) with new Qualifying Green Financial Assets (each a “**Substitute PA**”), and the Security Trustee shall provide the Bank with the Substitution Instruction countersigned by the Security Trustee, within five Business Days thereafter;
- (iii) on the Business Day after the Bank has been provided with the Substitution Instruction countersigned by the Security Trustee, the Bank shall submit such Substitution Instruction to CCDC instructing it to register the Substitute PAs and release the Redemption Amounts;
- (iv) within three Business Days after the receipt of the Substitution Instruction, CCDC will determine whether each Substitute PA satisfies the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, whether the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied (assuming that the Redemption Amounts are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included) and whether the aggregate par value of the Substitute PAs is not less than the aggregate par value of the Early Redeemed PAs or the Matured PAs (as the case may be);
- (v) if CCDC determines that any Substitute PA fails to satisfy the Monitored Eligibility Criteria or the Monitored Concentration Limitation is not satisfied or the aggregate par value of the Substitute PAs is less than the aggregate par value of the Early Redeemed PAs or the Matured PAs (as the case may be), then CCDC shall provide written notice thereof (the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement) (the “**Ineligibility Notice**”) to the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee, and the Bank shall provide additional Substitute PAs in the manner described in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above, provided that the date of the delivery of the Ineligibility Notice shall be deemed to be the Notification Date for the purpose of paragraph (ii);
- (vi) if the requirements set out in paragraph (iv) above are satisfied, then within three Business Days of the receipt of the Substitution Instruction, CCDC shall register such pledge and upon registration, CCDC will (x) issue a collateral statement (for pledgor), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Bank and issue a collateral statement (for pledgee), the form of which is scheduled to the

Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Trustee and the Security Trustee, for their records and (y) suspend trading of the Substitute PAs on its trading system;

- (vii) on the Business Day immediately following the date on which CCDC registers the pledge in accordance with paragraph (vi) above, CCDC will release the Redemption Amounts from the Pledge and confirm such release in the collateral statements to be issued by CCDC pursuant to paragraph (vi) above;
- (viii) if substitution is effected in accordance with paragraph (vii), CCDC will also perform the Agreed Procedures as of the date of the receipt of the last Substitution Instruction, being an Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, (assuming that the Redemption Amounts are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included), and will provide an Asset Monitor Report to each of the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee; and
- (ix) if such Asset Monitor Report shows that the Asset Coverage Ratio in respect of the Portfolio (assuming that the Redemption Amounts are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included) is less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio or the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, then the Bank shall provide additional Substitute PAs in the manner described above, provided that (a) the Asset Monitor Report Date shall be deemed to be the Notification Date for the purpose of paragraph (ii) above and (b) the Asset Coverage Ratio shall not be less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Monitored Concentration Limitation shall be satisfied no later than 60 Business Days from the Notification Date, otherwise it will constitute an Event of Default under the Notes.

The Redemption Amounts shall continue to be subject to the Pledge until they are released in accordance with paragraph (vii) above.

In addition, on any Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date occurring in the 12-month period prior to the maturity of the Notes, the Bank shall have the right (the “**Early Substitution Right**”) to substitute any Portfolio Assets which are to mature prior to the maturity of the Notes (“**Future Matured PAs**”). If the Bank intends to exercise such right in respect of such a Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, it shall, not later than 10 Business Days prior to such Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, provide the Security Trustee with the Substitution Instruction signed by the Bank in order for the Bank to substitute the Future Matured PAs with Substitute PAs. The Security Trustee shall provide the Bank with the Substitution Instruction countersigned by the Security Trustee not later than five Business Days prior to that Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date. Thereafter, the procedures set out in paragraphs (iii) to (ix) above shall be followed.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the Bank exercises the Early Substitution Right in respect of such a Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, then CCDC’s obligation to perform the Agreed Procedures and produce an Asset Monitor Report in respect of that Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date shall be replaced by its obligation to perform the Agreed Procedures and produce an Asset Monitor Report pursuant to paragraphs (iii) to (viii) above. For the purposes of any calculations and tests CCDC is required to perform in the procedures set out in paragraphs (viii) and (ix) and determining the Monitored Concentration Limitation in paragraph (iv) above, it shall be assumed that the Future Matured PAs are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included.

If the early redemption date or repurchase date of an Early Redeemed PA or the final maturity date of a Matured PA falls on a Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, then in lieu of performing the Agreed Procedures and producing an Asset Monitor Report in respect of that Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, CCDC shall follow the substitution procedures set out in paragraphs (i) to (ix) above.

(B) Portfolio Assets which no longer meet the Eligibility Criteria or the Portfolio no longer meeting the Concentration Limitation

If, (a) in respect of any Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, CCDC specifies in the Asset Monitor Report that a Portfolio Asset no longer meets the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, or the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, or (b) on any day (the “Relevant Date”) after the Issue Date and prior to the maturity date of the Notes, the Bank becomes aware that a Portfolio Asset no longer meets one or more of the Certified Eligibility Criteria or the Certified Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied (in which event it shall promptly give notice containing details thereof to the Trustee and the Security Trustee), the Bank will be required to make substitution of such Portfolio Asset or (in the case of failure to satisfy any Concentration Limitation) certain Portfolio Assets (in each case, the relevant Portfolio Asset(s) to be substituted is an “Ineligible PA”) in accordance with the following procedures:

- (i) within 25 Business Days after the relevant Asset Monitor Report Date or Relevant Date, the Bank shall provide the Security Trustee with the Substitution Instruction signed by the Bank in order for the Bank to substitute the Ineligible PAs with new Substitute PAs; and the Security Trustee shall provide the Bank with the Substitution Instruction countersigned by the Security Trustee within five Business Days thereafter;
- (ii) on the Business Day after the Bank has been provided with the Substitution Instruction countersigned by the Security Trustee, the Bank shall submit the Substitution Instruction to CCDC instructing it to register the Substitute PAs and release the Ineligible PAs;
- (iii) within three Business Days of the receipt of the Substitution Instruction, CCDC will determine whether each Substitute PA satisfies the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, whether the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied (assuming that the Ineligible PAs are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included) and whether the aggregate par value of the Substitute PAs is not less than the aggregate par value of the Ineligible PAs to be substituted;
- (iv) if CCDC determines that any Substitute PA fails to satisfy the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, the Monitored Concentration Limitation is not satisfied or the aggregate par value of the Substitute PAs is less than the aggregate par value of the Ineligible PAs, then CCDC shall provide an Ineligibility Notice to the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee and the Bank shall provide additional Substitute PAs in the manner described in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, provided that the date of the delivery of the Ineligibility Notice shall be deemed to be the Asset Monitor Report Date or Relevant Date for the purpose of paragraph (i);
- (v) if the requirements set out in paragraph (iii) above are satisfied, then within three Business Days of the receipt of the Substitution Instruction, CCDC shall register such pledge and upon registration, CCDC will (x) issue a collateral statement (for pledgor), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Bank and issue a collateral statement (for pledgee), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Trustee and the Security Trustee, for their records and (y) suspend trading of the Substitute PAs on its trading system;
- (vi) on the Business Day immediately following the date on which CCDC registers the pledge in accordance with paragraph (v) above, CCDC will release the Ineligible PAs from the Pledge and confirm such release in the collateral statements to be issued by CCDC pursuant to paragraph (v) above;
- (vii) if substitution is effected in accordance with paragraph (vi), CCDC will also perform the Agreed Procedures as of the date of receipt of the last Substitution Instruction, being an Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, assuming that the Ineligible PAs are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included, and will provide an Asset Monitor Report to each of the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee; and

- (viii) if such Asset Monitor Report shows that the Asset Coverage Ratio in respect of the Portfolio (assuming that the Ineligible PAs are disregarded and the Substitute PAs are included) is less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio or the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, then the Ineligible PAs will not be released from the Pledge and the Bank shall provide additional Substitute PAs in the manner described above, provided that (a) the date of the delivery of the Ineligibility Notice shall be deemed to be the Asset Monitor Report Date or Relevant Date for the purpose of paragraph (i) above and (b) the Asset Coverage Ratio shall not be less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Monitored Concentration Limitation shall be satisfied no later than 60 Business Days from the initial Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date, otherwise it will constitute an Event of Default under the Notes.

Top-up

For so long as the Notes remain outstanding, the Bank is required to maintain an Asset Coverage Ratio of not less than the Top-up Triggering Ratio in accordance with the Transaction Documents and shall be required to add new Qualifying Green Financial Assets to the Portfolio as the RMB Value of the Portfolio or the Foreign Exchange Rate fluctuates.

If, in respect of any Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, CCDC determines that the Asset Coverage Ratio is below the Top-up Triggering Ratio and CCDC specifies as such in the relevant Asset Monitor Report, the Bank is required to add additional Qualifying Green Financial Assets (the “**Top-up Assets**”) to the Portfolio to ensure that the Asset Coverage Ratio after such addition will not be lower than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Monitored Concentration Limitation shall be satisfied, which shall be carried out in the following manner:

- (i) the Bank shall, within 25 Business Days after the Asset Monitor Report Date, provide the Security Trustee with an application for registration of pledge of bonds, the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, signed by the Bank in order to add the Top-up Assets to the Portfolio; and the Security Trustee shall provide the Bank with the application for registration of pledge of bonds countersigned by the Security Trustee within five Business Days thereafter; ;
- (ii) on the Business Day after the Bank has been provided with the application for registration of pledge of bonds countersigned by the Security Trustee, the Bank shall submit the application for registration of pledge of bonds to CCDC to register the pledge in respect of the Top-up Assets;
- (iii) within three Business Days of the receipt of the application for registration of pledge of bonds, CCDC will determine whether each Top-up Asset satisfies the Monitored Eligibility Criteria and whether the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied (assuming that the Top-up Assets are included);
- (iv) if CCDC determines that any Top-up Asset fails to satisfy the Monitored Eligibility Criteria or the Monitored Concentration Limitation is not satisfied, then CCDC shall provide an Ineligibility Notice to the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee and the Bank shall provide additional Top-up Assets in the manner described in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, provided that the date of the delivery of the Ineligibility Notice shall be deemed to be the Asset Monitor Report Date for the purpose of paragraph (i);
- (v) if the requirements set out in paragraph (iii) above are satisfied, then within three Business Days, CCDC shall register such pledge and upon registration, CCDC will (x) issue a collateral statement (for pledgor), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Bank and issue a collateral statement (for pledgee), the form of which is scheduled to the Asset Monitoring Agreement, to the Trustee and the Security Trustee, for their records and (y) suspend trading of the Top-up Assets on its trading system;
- (vi) CCDC will also perform the Agreed Procedures as of the date of receipt of the last application for registration of pledge of bonds, being an Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, assuming that the Top-up

Assets are added to the Portfolio, and will provide an Asset Monitor Report to each of the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee; and

- (vii) if the Asset Monitor Report shows that the Asset Coverage Ratio is below the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio or the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, the Bank will be required to provide additional Top-up Assets in the manner described above, provided that the Asset Coverage Ratio after such addition shall be no less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Monitored Concentration Limitation shall be satisfied no later than 60 Business Days from the initial Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, otherwise it will constitute an Event of Default under the Notes.

In addition, prior to the maturity date of the Notes, the Bank shall have the right (the “**Top-up Right**”) to provide additional Portfolio Assets to be added to the Portfolio. If the Bank intends to exercise the Top-up Right, it shall provide the Security Trustee with an application for registration of pledge of bonds signed by the Bank in order to add the Top-up Assets to the Portfolio, and the Security Trustee shall provide the Bank with the application for registration of pledge of bonds countersigned by the Security Trustee within five Business Days thereafter. Thereafter, steps (ii) to (vi) above shall be followed.

Substitution or Top-up using Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds

If the Bank is required to substitute any Portfolio Assets pursuant to the section headed “Substitution” or top up the Portfolio pursuant to the section headed “Top-up” above and, after using reasonable efforts, the Bank is unable to acquire any or sufficient quantity of Qualifying Green Financial Assets for the purposes of such substitution or top-up, then the Bank is allowed to provide Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds to make up any such shortfall.

A “**Qualifying PRC Treasury Bond**” means a government bond issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China on behalf of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China that meets the following criteria: (i) it is a bond traded on the CIBM and deposited with CCDC; (ii) it is a senior and unsecured bond; and (iii) its conditions require all outstanding principal amounts under such bond to be repaid in full, and not in part or at any discount, on or prior to the maturity date of such bond.

The substitution or top-up procedures set out to the section headed “Substitution” or the section headed “Top-up” above will be followed for any substitution or top-up using Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds, except that for the purposes of such substitution or top-up and any subsequent monitoring by CCDC, the Monitored Eligibility Criteria in respect of such Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds will be deemed to be the criteria for a Qualifying PRC Treasury Bond as set out in Clause 7.1. After a Qualifying PRC Treasury Bond has been added to the Portfolio, it will be deemed to be a Portfolio Asset and its value will be included in the calculation of the Asset Coverage Ratio by the Asset Monitor from time to time.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the Bank provides Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds for the purposes of a substitution or top-up pursuant to the preceding paragraphs, it will not constitute an Event of Default under the Notes provided that the Asset Coverage Ratio is not less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied no later than 60 Business Days from the Notification Date or the initial Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date in respect of which such substitution or top-up is triggered.

Enforcement

For purposes of the enforcement process, the Issuer, the Bank, CCDC, the Trustee and the Security Trustee will enter into the Asset Monitoring Agreement whereby the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee consent that CCDC may and authorise CCDC to (a) liquidate the Portfolio by public auction on receiving notice from the Trustee of the occurrence of an Enforcement Event, (b) receive the proceeds of auction and (c) remit such proceeds to the Security Trustee as further described below.

CCDC will, on the Business Day (the “Auction Initiation Date”) following the date of receipt by it of a notice from the Security Trustee of an Enforcement Event, initiate the auction process to liquidate the Portfolio. On the Business Day immediately following the Auction Initiation Date (the “**Auction Notice Date**”), CCDC will publish an auction notice on the website of ChinaBond (www.Chinabond.com.cn) and the CCDC Bond Auction System. The auction will be held on the Business Day immediately following the Auction Notice Date (the “**Auction Date**”). If the Portfolio is not fully liquidated after the first auction, further auctions will be held until the Portfolio is fully liquidated.

A successful bidder will be required to pay the purchase price in RMB on the Business Day following the Auction Date into a designated account for receiving liquidation proceeds maintained by CCDC within the High Value Payment System, the real time high value payment system operated by the People’s Bank of China. CCDC will promptly give notice thereof to the Trustee and the Security Trustee. Upon receiving the instruction from the Security Trustee for remittance of proceeds, CCDC will remit the RMB proceeds promptly to (i) the bank account held by the Security Trustee with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited or (ii) the RMB clearing account of the Security Trustee maintained with Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, as specified in such instructions, and in each case for onward remittance by the Security Trustee to the Security Trustee’s offshore bank account.

Please see "*Risk Factors – Additional risks relating to the Notes - Certain preferred creditors may enjoy higher priority of claims than secured creditors over the Bank's bankruptcy estate*" for details on the priority of claims of preferred creditors in the bankruptcy of the Bank.

All proceeds received by the Security Trustee in respect of the Notes (after deduction of all costs and expenses incurred by the Security Trustee in obtaining receipt or recovery of such monies) will be remitted by it to the Trustee and held by the Trustee on trust to apply them in the following order of priority:

- (i) first, in payment of all costs, charges, expenses and liabilities incurred by the Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Agents, the Receiver (as defined in the Conditions) and Appointee (as defined in the Conditions) in connection with the collection or distribution of amounts held or realised or in enforcing its remedies under the Trust Deed and the other Security Documents and all amounts to which it is entitled to reimbursement or indemnification under the Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents;
- (ii) secondly, in payment of any amounts owing in respect of the Notes *pari passu* and rateably;
- (iii) thirdly, in payment of all amounts due to the Agents under the Agency Agreement to reimburse them for costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred in connection enforcing its remedies and all amounts for which the Agents are entitled to indemnification or reimbursement under the Agency Agreement; and
- (iv) fourthly, in payment of any balance to the Bank,

as more fully set out in the Trust Deed.

Notices

Any notice to be given by a party in the sections headed “*Monitoring*”, “*Substitution*”, “*Top-up*” above is to be given by fax in Chinese and English language.

Initial Portfolio

The initial Portfolio comprises Qualifying Green Financial Assets with an average maturity of about 3 years and remaining maturity from about 2 to 8 years. Each Qualifying Green Financial Asset in the initial Portfolio is rated AAA by a domestic rating agency of the People’s Republic of China. The issuers of the Qualifying Green Financial Assets in the initial Portfolio primarily fall within the clean transportation, renewable energy and the financial industries. The clean transportation and renewable energy industries are recognised under the Green Bond Principles, 2016 as eligible green project categories with environmental benefits. The Qualifying Green Financial

Assets in the initial Portfolio of which the issuers are financial institutions have been issued pursuant to *Circular [2015] No. 39 of the People's Bank of China* relating to the issuance of green financial bonds on the CIBM.

The initial Portfolio comprises the following bonds:

Bond Issuer	Bond code	Ratio* (per cent.)
Shenzhen Metro Group Co., Ltd.	1380138	0.15
Beijing Infrastructure Investment Co., LTD	1380102	0.59
Guangzhou Metro Group Co., Ltd.	1480443	1.47
Power Construction Corporation of China	1480241	0.15
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd.	1628007	10.31
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd.	1628001	29.46
China Railway Corporation	1380254	8.84
China Railway Corporation	1080105	18.44
China Railway Corporation	0980135	26.52
China Railway Corporation	1480512	2.95
China Railway Corporation	1080117	1.13

*The calculation of the ratio uses the following formula: aggregate par value of the bonds selected ÷ aggregate par value of the initial portfolio.

RISK FACTORS

Please see the risk factors set out in the Risk Factors section of the Offering Circular on pages 12 to 32 therein. In particular, attention should be given to the following risk factors:

- Risks Relating to the Market Generally (page 27 of the Offering Circular);
 - Notes issued under the Programme have no current active trading market and may trade at a discount to their initial offering price and/or with limited liquidity;
 - Exchange rate risks and exchange controls may result in investors receiving less interest or principal than expected;
 - Credit ratings may not reflect all risks;
- Uncertainties and instability in global market conditions could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations (page 27 of the Offering Circular); and
- Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors (page 28 of the Offering Circular).

Additional risks relating to the Notes

The Notes being issued as Green Bonds (as defined herein) may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to green assets.

Pursuant to the Green Bond Principles, 2016 recommendation that issuers use external assurance to confirm their alignment with the key features of Green Bond Principles, the Issuer has engaged Ernst & Young to provide an independent limited assurance statement (the “**Assurance Report**”) in relation to the Issuer's Green Bond Management Statement (the “**Management Statement**”) and also assess the social and environmental performance of the nominated projects to which proceeds of the Notes will be potentially allocated so as to issue an assessment result (the “**Assessment Result**”, and together with the Assurance Report, the “**Ernst & Young Reports**”).

The Ernst & Young Reports are not incorporated into, and do not form part of, these Listing Particulars. None of the Issuer or the Managers makes any representation as to the suitability of the Ernst & Young Reports. The Ernst & Young Reports are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and are only current as of the date that the Ernst & Young Reports were initially issued and are subject to certain disclaimers set out therein. Furthermore, the Ernst & Young Reports are for information purposes only and Ernst & Young does not accept any form of liability for the substance of the Ernst & Young Reports and/or any liability for loss arising from the use of the Ernst & Young Reports and/or the information provided in them.

The Issuer has agreed to certain obligations related to reporting and use of proceeds as described under “*Notes being issued as Green Bonds*”; however, it will not be an Event of Default under the Terms and Conditions of the Notes if the Issuer fails to comply with such obligations. A withdrawal of the Assurance Report or the Assessment Result may affect the value of the Notes and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green assets.

The Ernst & Young Reports and the Management Statement will be made available to investors on the Issuer's website (www.boc.cn).

The Notes do not constitute “covered bonds” pursuant to any law or regulation in any jurisdiction

Although the Notes share some of the characteristics of typical "covered bonds", and may be marketed to highlight such shared characteristics, prospective Noteholders should understand that the Notes do not constitute "covered bonds" for the purposes of any law or regulation in any jurisdiction or for any other purpose. Therefore, the Notes should not be regarded as “covered bonds” for any purpose by any person. In particular, no liability shall attach to the Bank, the Issuer, the Arranger or any Dealer (or, if relevant, any of their respective affiliates) in connection with any purchase of Notes by an investor on the assumption that they are "covered bonds".

The Notes are not expected to meet the requirements set out in Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended (the “**UCITS Directive**”). Accordingly, the Notes do not constitute UCITS Directive compliant covered bonds.

Notwithstanding any provision in the Offering Circular or these Listing Particulars suggesting the contrary, the Notes issued hereby will not be admitted to the register of regulated covered bonds pursuant to Regulation 14 of the Regulated Covered Bonds Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/346) (as amended) and do not constitute legislative covered bonds in any jurisdiction.

Performance risk of CCDC in its functions as the Asset Monitor and the Enforcement Agent under the Asset Monitoring Agreement

At present, CCDC is the only institution authorised by the People's Bank of China (the “**PBOC**”) to carry out clearing and custodian functions for debt securities traded in the China Interbank Bond Market (the “**CIBM**”) in the PRC. All of the bonds in the Portfolio pledged by the Bank to the Security Trustee are cleared through CCDC and held in its custody. CCDC is appointed under the Asset Monitoring Agreement to act as the Asset Monitor and the Enforcement Agent and to perform a number of functions, including (i) the monitoring of changes in the Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio, (ii) the suspension of trading of the pledged bonds, and (iii) upon enforcement of the Pledge, the liquidation of the Portfolio and the remittance of the liquidation proceeds to the Security Trustee.

In the event that CCDC fails to conduct a correct and timely valuation for the Portfolio, the Bank may fail to maintain the required Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio in accordance with the Conditions and the Asset Monitoring Agreement. If CCDC fails to suspend the trading of any bond in the Portfolio, the value of the Portfolio may suffer a substantial shortfall. Upon enforcement, if CCDC fails to liquidate the Portfolio or remit the liquidation proceeds to the Security Trustee, the Security Trustee may be unable to realise the value of the Portfolio by other means and to make payments to the Noteholders and other secured creditors in accordance with the Trust Deed. If CCDC declines to discharge its duties under the Asset Monitoring Agreement and resigns, the Bank and the Issuer might not be able to find within a reasonable time frame a suitable replacement institution to take over CCDC's roles and duties under the Asset Monitoring Agreement.

Further, except the pledge over the account specifically for tax rebate which is recognised by the Supreme Court of PRC in a judicial interpretation it promulgated on 22 November, 2004, PRC law does not recognise charged account or pledge over account. While CCDC will hold the proceeds from the realisation of the Portfolio in the account for settlement maintained with the PBOC (equivalent to the account maintained with PBOC for inter-bank settlement), which is separate from its own corporate account, in the event that the realised proceeds are mixed with CCDC's treasury funds and CCDC goes into bankruptcy, the realised proceeds may be at the risk of becoming part of CCDC's bankruptcy estate. It is not clear if any arrangements are in place for the prevention of the mixing of the assets in the settlement account and the corporate account

of CCDC. If the realised proceeds do become part of CCDC's bankruptcy estate, the Security Trustee may not be able to assert a claim for the realised proceeds ahead of CCDC's general creditors.

The proceeds of realisation of the Portfolio following the occurrence of an Enforcement Event may be insufficient to repay all amounts due under the Notes and the Trust Deed.

Upon the occurrence of (i) non-payment at maturity of the Notes; or (ii) an acceleration of the Notes following the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Notes (each, an “**Enforcement Event**”), the Security Trustee may serve a notice on CCDC to enforce the Pledge. On receipt of such a notice, CCDC will act on the instructions of the Security Trustee and realise the value of the Portfolio by way of public auction on the CIBM in the PRC. The value realisable through such public auction will depend on the bid prices offered by the bidders, who have unfettered discretion to set and adjust their bid prices. It is beyond the knowledge and control of each of the Bank, the Issuer, CCDC and the Security Trustee as to how specific bidders would value the bonds in the Portfolio. There could be no assurance that the proceeds of realisation of the Portfolio following the occurrence of an Enforcement Event will be in an amount sufficient to repay all amounts due under the Notes and the Trust Deed.

Changes may occur to the current laws and regulations with respect to creation, perfection and enforcement of security interest and control of foreign exchange and cross-border remittance.

The creation, perfection and enforcement of security interest over dematerialised debt securities situated in the PRC are governed by the General Principles of the Civil Law of the PRC, the PRC Contract Law, the PRC Security Interest Law and the PRC Property Law, etc. Some of such laws and regulations were promulgated relatively recently and are susceptible to conflicting interpretations by different courts and government agencies or different sub-divisions and regional offices of the same agencies. In addition, various legal reform programmes could be implemented by the PRC government with the result of the creation of new laws and regulations and abolishment of existing ones from time to time. These developments create uncertainty over the validity of security interest held by the Security Trustee in the Portfolio, the liquidation of the Portfolio upon enforcement and enforcement proceedings generally. Under the terms of the Security Documents (as defined in the Conditions) and the Trust Deed, the Security Trustee has the right (but not the obligation) to require the Bank to do all such acts and things necessary to perfect the security constituted by the Security Documents and to ensure that the Security Documents are legal, valid, binding and enforceable.

An example of such uncertainty is the lack of express provision under the PRC Property Law with respect to the nature of amounts payable under bonds which are subject to a pledge. In the absence of express statutory provision, the amounts payable under the pledged bonds, such as scheduled interest payments and principal payment upon redemption or repurchase by the bond issuer, there is uncertainty whether a PRC court or regulator would treat such cash as within the scope of the pledge. To address such uncertainty, the pledge to be created under the Security Documents will encompass the bonds in the Portfolio as well as the benefits derived from such bonds, including (i) all amounts receivable upon the redemption or repurchase of any Early Redeemed PA or Matured PA (each as defined in the Conditions) prior to its substitution for Substitute PA (as defined in the Conditions) by the Bank and (ii) all amounts payable under the bonds subsequent to the enforcement of the pledge. In addition, CCDC will agree under the Asset Monitoring Agreement to hold such amounts for the account of the Security Trustee and release the same to the Security Trustee on the Security Trustee's sole instructions. Nonetheless, there exists uncertainty as to how a PRC court or regulator would treat such contractual arrangements and whether they would view such cash proceeds as forming part of the security.

Further, the PRC government exercises strict control over foreign exchange and cross-border remittance of capital. The proceeds of realisation of the Portfolio will be denominated in Renminbi while the Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars. Under the prevailing laws and regulations within the PRC as at the date of this

Offering Circular, the Bank will file the pledge over each bond pledged by the Bank to the Security Trustee with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange or its local branch (“SAFE”) within 15 working days following the execution of the relevant Pledge Agreement as defined in the Conditions since such pledge fulfils the "domestic security for foreign indebtedness (内保外贷)" classification by SAFE. In this regard, the Bank (a PRC enterprise) creates security interest over bonds situated within the PRC to the Security Trustee (an offshore enterprise) to secure the indebtedness owed by the Issuer (an offshore branch of the Bank) towards the Trustee (an offshore enterprise). The filing of the pledge with SAFE is a prerequisite for the conversion of the realised proceeds of the Portfolio from a Reminbi amount into a foreign currency amount and the outward remittance of such proceeds, whether denominated in Renminbi or in a foreign currency, to the Security Trustee's account outside the PRC. Nonetheless, the laws and regulations with respect to foreign exchange and cross-border remittance may be amended or revoked to accommodate the PRC government's macroeconomic policies. If the current regime for foreign exchange control and cross-border remittance is materially altered, it may cause difficulty for the proceeds of realisation of the Portfolio to be remitted to the Security Trustee's account outside the PRC.

The insolvency laws of the PRC may differ from those of another jurisdiction with which the Noteholders are familiar.

The Bank is incorporated under the laws of the PRC. Any insolvency proceeding relating to the Bank will involve the insolvency laws of the PRC, the procedural and substantive provisions of which may differ from comparable provisions in the local insolvency laws of jurisdictions with which the Noteholders are familiar.

There is uncertainty regarding the reorganisation and bankruptcy processes of commercial banks in the PRC, which may result in delay in the enforcement of the security over the Portfolio by the Security Trustee.

As of the date of these Listing Particulars, the State Council of the PRC (“State Council”) has not promulgated any detailed implementation rules regarding the reorganisation and bankruptcy processes of commercial banks in the PRC. There is no precedent of reorganisation or bankruptcy of a large-scale commercial bank in the PRC which could illustrate what might happen if the Bank is subject to reorganisation or bankruptcy. By reference to historical cases of reorganisation or bankruptcy of financial institutions, the initiation of the reorganisation or bankruptcy procedures for a commercial bank may require the consents of various regulators, such as, the China Banking Regulatory Commission (“CBRC”), the People's Bank of China (“PBOC”), the Ministry of Finance of the PRC (“MOF”), the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission (“CIRC”). Given that the Bank is a systemically important commercial bank for the PRC, the initiation of the reorganisation or bankruptcy procedures for the Bank may be protracted.

Where a distressed commercial bank is ordered to undergo reorganisation, security interests in the assets of the bank will be temporarily suspended during the reorganisation period pursuant to the PRC Bankruptcy Law. Further, the CBRC may appoint a receiver to take over the assets and business of the bank and direct the receiver to apply for suspension orders from the courts to suspend any enforcement procedure against the bank. In the event that the Bank is subject to reorganisation, by virtue of the temporary suspension provision under the PRC Bankruptcy Law and any suspension order which might be obtained by the receiver, the enforcement of the security over the Portfolio by the Security Trustee or CCDC may be delayed.

Where a petition for bankruptcy of a distressed enterprise is accepted by the bankruptcy court, pursuant to the PRC Bankruptcy Law, all enforcement procedures in respect of the assets of such an enterprise will be subject to an automatic stay until an administrator is appointed and takes over the assets of that enterprise. If bankruptcy proceeding is initiated against the Bank, the enforcement of the security over the Portfolio by the Security Trustee or CCDC may also be delayed.

Certain preferred creditors may enjoy higher priority of claims than secured creditors over the Bank's bankruptcy estate.

Pursuant to the PRC Bankruptcy Law, claims of secured creditors of an enterprise will rank in priority to other creditors of the enterprise to the extent of the realised value of assets securing the claims of such creditors. However, if the bankruptcy estate is insufficient to satisfy the claims of the bankrupt enterprise's employees due and payable prior to 27 August 2006, which claims may include such employee's wages, basic social insurance premiums and other legal compensation payable to them, such claims will be discharged with the proceeds of liquidation of any collateral in priority to the claims of the secured creditors. In the event that the Bank is declared bankrupt and its bankruptcy estate is insufficient to satisfy the claims of its employees which accrue before 27 August 2006, the realised value of the Portfolio will be applied in its entirety to discharge the claims of the Bank's employees. In such an event, the Security Trustee and the Noteholders may be unable to recover their claims in full from the Bank's bankruptcy estate.

The PRC Bankruptcy Law allows statutory set-off of debts, which may impair the net value of the Portfolio.

Article 40 of PRC Bankruptcy Law allows statutory set-off of the debts owed by a creditor to the debtor in the event of the debtor's bankruptcy provided that a set-off notice is served to the administrator of the debtor's bankruptcy estate. The Bank owes a debt to the issuer of a bond in the Portfolio if that issuer deposits money with the Bank. Since deposits by such an issuer and its bond held by the Bank are of the same type and nature, statutory set-off is permitted under Article 40 of the PRC Bankruptcy Law. In the event of the bankruptcy of the Bank, bond issuers who maintain deposits with the Bank may set off their liabilities under the bonds against the balance deposited with the Bank. This may have the effect of reducing the net value of the Portfolio.

The interests on the Notes would cease to accrue upon the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding of the Bank.

Pursuant to the PRC Bankruptcy Law, upon the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding of an enterprise, the interest on the debts owed by the enterprise shall cease to accrue, irrespective of any security for such debt. In the event that the Bank's petition for bankruptcy is accepted by the court, the bankruptcy proceeding shall commence, and the interest on the debts of the Bank shall cease to accrue on the commencement date. In such event, the Noteholders would not be entitled to further interests as specified in the terms of the Notes.

The Bank may not be able to source sufficient green bonds which satisfy the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the Portfolio.

The Bank has undertaken to secure the Notes with the Portfolio with an Asset Coverage Ratio not lower than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio during the life of the Notes. To be eligible for inclusion in the Portfolio, a bond must satisfy a list of eligibility criteria, including but not limited to, "green" certification, credit rating, seniority ranking. Since (i) any bond included in the Portfolio may be redeemed by the relevant bond issuer prior to its maturity, (ii) prior to the occurrence of any Enforcement Event, coupons paid under such bond will be for the Bank's account rather than the Security Trustee's account, and (iii) any bond included in the Portfolio may no longer meet the eligibility criteria, the Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio may decline over time and the Bank may need to pledge additional bonds to the Security Trustee from time to time. However, there could be no assurance that the Bank will be able to source sufficient bonds which satisfy the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the Portfolio. Pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, if the Bank fails to source such bonds after using reasonable efforts, it may instead top up the Portfolio using PRC treasury bonds which meet certain criteria. See "Transaction Summary – Substitution or Top-up using

Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds". The addition of PRC treasury bonds may change the character of the Portfolio.

Payments by CCDC to the Security Trustee upon liquidation of the Portfolio may be subject to withholding and deduction for PRC taxation.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC and its implementation regulations provides that any income or gains realised by a non-resident enterprise earning any income of a revenue nature within the PRC is liable to pay enterprise income tax at the rate of 10 per cent., unless a lower rate is applicable. Pursuant to the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC and its implementation regulations, the payments of interests to non-resident individual holders of the Notes may be subject to individual income tax of up to 20 per cent., unless a lower rate is applicable. If the recipient of the income is located outside the PRC, the domestic payer shall withhold the enterprise income tax from the outward payment prior to remitting such payment out of the PRC. Since the proceeds of liquidation of the Portfolio will primarily be applied in discharging the Issuer's liabilities to the Noteholders under the Notes, enterprise income tax and individual income tax may be chargeable on the part of the liquidation proceeds of the Portfolio which is reflective of the coupons yielded by the Notes.

The Value Added Tax Law of the PRC provides that any person earning any income through the provision of a service within the PRC is liable to pay value added tax at the rate of 6 per cent. and ancillary surcharges at the rate of 12 per cent. of the amount of value added tax payable (6.72 per cent. in total). If the service provider is located outside the PRC, the domestic consumer shall withhold the value added tax from the outward payment prior to remitting such payment out of the PRC. Value added tax may be levied on the part of the liquidation proceeds of the Portfolio which is reflective of the coupons yielded by the Notes since the PRC tax authorities may consider the enforcement of security by CCDC and the Security Trustee as part of the process of recovering the Noteholders' income for lending capital to the Bank (namely the principal amount of the Notes remitted by the Issuer to the Bank).

The withholding and deduction for each head of PRC tax and transaction fee mentioned above will reduce the amount of realised proceeds receivable by the Security Trustee and the Secured Creditors. If the amount received by the Security Trustee is less than the Secured Amount, the shortfall amount will need to be recovered from the Issuer as if it were an unsecured debt.

SUMMARY OF PRC LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Below is a summary of PRC laws and regulations applicable to the security and the Bank.

Creation of Security over Bonds Traded on the China Interbank Bond Market

In PRC, security interests created over assets of an entity are governed by the Contract Law of PRC (“**PRC Contract Law**”), Security Interest Law of PRC (“**PRC Security Interest Law**”) and the Property Law of PRC (“**PRC Property Law**”). The perfection of security shall be subject to the provisions of PRC Security Interest Law and PRC Property Law.

Pursuant to PRC Security Interest Law and PRC Property Law, in the event that one party creates a pledge over bonds in favour of another party, the parties shall first enter into a written agreement regarding the creation of the pledge. After the signing of the written agreement, the parties shall register the pledge of the bonds with the competent authorities. Once the pledge is registered with the competent authorities, the pledge will be created. The bonds traded in China Interbank Bond Market are held in custody of China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd (“**CCDC**”), and therefore the pledge of the bonds shall be created upon the completion of the registration thereof with CCDC. Subject to being validly created and duly perfected, the Pledge shall be upheld by the courts and the secured creditor would have the priority in payment of the liquidation proceeds.

Set-off

PRC Contract Law allows set-off of debts where the debts owed to each other are of the same type and nature (except that such offset is not allowed according to the laws and regulations such as the payment obligation due to tort, or cannot be made given the nature of the contract such as the employee’s salaries and pensions), or even if the debts are not of the same nature or type provided, the debts can also be set off provided that the parties agree to do so. PRC Law views that the payment obligations of the issuers of the pledged bonds to be of the same nature as the payment obligations of the Bank to the issuers in relation to the deposits made by the issuers with the Bank. Consequently the issuer of a pledged bond may use its deposit with the Bank to set off the payment obligations of the issuer to the Bank under the pledged bonds.

Even the court accepts a bankruptcy petition of the Bank and the administrator takes over the assets of the Bank, the creditor is also able to conduct set-off but the set-off is not automatic. In accordance with Article 40 of PRC Bankruptcy Law, a creditor may set-off its’ debts to the debtor in the event of the debtor’s bankruptcy provided that a set-off notice is served to the administrator of the debtor, except for certain circumstances under which the debts owed by the creditor to the bankrupt debtor are prohibited to be set off. Under PRC Bankruptcy Law, a creditor may not assert its right of set-off if (i) the creditor obtains from another creditor of the debtor a claim against the debtor after the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding; or (ii) the creditor (x) became indebted to the debtor; or (y) obtained a credit claim against the debtor at the time when the creditor was aware of the debtor’s insolvency, unless such indebtedness or credit claim arises by operation of law or more than one year prior to the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding.

Priority of Secured Creditors

Pursuant to PRC Bankruptcy Law, the holder of a security interest over a particular asset of the debtor enjoys the right to receive payment in priority from such particular asset over unsecured creditors of the debtor. PRC Bankruptcy Law establishes a limited exception to this right of priority by providing that if the assets of a bankrupt enterprise are insufficient to pay employees’ claims incurred before the date on which the PRC Bankruptcy Law was promulgated (being 27 August 2006), these claims will be paid from secured assets in priority to secured creditors. Therefore, the Pledge, if validly created, shall have the effect of bankruptcy remoteness as provided

under the PRC Bankruptcy Law, but the claims of employees due and payable by the Bank prior to 27 August 2006 may be preferred in the event of the insolvency of the Bank.

Automatic Stay under PRC Bankruptcy Law

PRC Bankruptcy Law adopts automatic stay on civil action and enforcement proceedings in respect of the assets of the debtor from the date on which a people's court accepts a bankruptcy petition. In accordance with PRC Bankruptcy Law, the civil actions or arbitral proceedings against the debtor shall be suspended until the administrator has taken over the assets of the debtor. However, there is no provision under PRC Bankruptcy Law regarding when the enforcement proceeding may be resumed. PRC Bankruptcy Law does not either provide relief that secured creditors may seek from the automatic stay.

The automatic stay shall come into effect upon the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings of the debtor. Under PRC Bankruptcy Law, the bankruptcy proceeding shall commence upon the acceptance by the court of the bankruptcy petition. Therefore, before the bankruptcy petition is accepted by the court, CCDC's enforcement of the pledged bonds would not be stayed.

In addition to liquidation proceedings, PRC Bankruptcy Law also provides for a reorganisation proceeding, under which the debtor may be rescued from financial distress by operation of a reorganisation plan passed by the creditors and approved by the court. During the reorganisation period, security interest enjoyed in respect of particular assets of the debtor shall be temporarily suspended. However, PRC Bankruptcy Law allows secured creditors to apply to the court for a relief from the stay, if there is a possibility that the secured assets will be damaged or suffer an obvious reduction in value, with the result that the interests of the person with security rights are harmed.

Pursuant to PRC Bankruptcy Law, upon the commencement of bankruptcy of the debtor, any debts undue shall become due and the interest on the claims shall cease to be calculated. Therefore, upon the commencement of the bankruptcy of the Bank, the Notes shall become due and the interest of the Notes shall cease to accrue at the time the petition for bankruptcy of the Bank is accepted by the court.

Application of Proceeds from the Enforcement of the Secured Property

In accordance with PRC Bankruptcy Law, the proceeds derived from the assets of the bankrupt debtor that are subject to a valid security interest shall be first used to settle the corresponding secured indebtedness (with the relevant enforcement expenses and relevant taxes incurred in relation the realisation of the such secured assets to be paid first).

Therefore, in the event of bankruptcy liquidation of the Bank, the payment waterfall in the sales proceeds of the Portfolio Assets shall be as follows:

- (i) firstly, the expenses, costs and taxes arising from the disposal of the Portfolio Assets;
- (ii) secondly, to the Noteholders *pari passu* and rateably of all amount due under the Notes;
- (iii) thirdly, any residual amount to the bankrupt assets.

The Procedures for Bankruptcy of Commercial Banks in PRC

According to PRC Commercial Banking Law, in the event a commercial bank is unable to pay its debts due, subject to the prior consent of CBRC, the commercial bank may go bankrupt for liquidation. Under PRC Bankruptcy Law, CBRC may, in its capacity as the regulator, apply to the court for reorganisation or bankruptcy liquidation in the event that the commercial bank cannot pay off its debts due and its assets are not enough for paying off all the debts, or it apparently lacks the ability to pay off its debts.

Neither PRC Commercial Banking Law nor PRC Bankruptcy Law provides for detailed procedures regarding the

bankruptcy of commercial banks and financial institutions of other kind. PRC Bankruptcy Law authorises the State Council to promulgate detailed implementation rules regarding the bankruptcy of financial institutions. However, as the date of this day, the State Council of PRC has not promulgated any detailed implementation rules regarding this.

According to the past cases of bankruptcy liquidation and reorganisation of financial institutions regulated by CBRC, where CBRC finds a commercial bank operating at serious financial risk and needs to bring such commercial bank into reorganisation or bankruptcy liquidation, CBRC shall first file to the State Council for the application for bringing the commercial bank into the reorganisation or bankruptcy liquidation. Before the report is officially submitted to the State Council, CBRC may need to obtain the concurrence of PBOC and other financial regulators, such as CSRC or CIRC. Given that the Bank is a public company listed in PRC and Hong Kong, and that the Bank also conducts insurance business through insurance subsidiaries, the concurrence of CSRC and CIRC need to be obtained before the report of CBRC is submitted to the State Council. According to the past cases of bankruptcy of non-banking financial institutions, the confirmation of no objection from the Supreme Court of PRC may also need to be obtained before the final review by the State Council.

Only upon obtaining the final approval of the State Council of PRC, may CBRC (maybe acting through its local branches) file a petition to the court of competent jurisdiction for the reorganisation or bankruptcy of the distressed commercial bank. In accordance with PRC Bankruptcy Law, the courts of PRC shall, within fifteen days from the receipt of the bankruptcy petition, make a ruling on whether to accept the petition. From the date of the court's ruling on the acceptance of the bankruptcy or reorganisation petition, the bankruptcy proceeding shall commence. Considering the complicatedness of the bankruptcy or reorganization of the Bank, the timeframe for the court's review and acceptance of the bankruptcy petition against the Bank may be much longer than the timeframe provided in the PRC Bankruptcy Law.

Considering the systematical importance of the Bank, CBRC may first appoint a receiver to take over the Bank, although PRC Commercial Banking Law or PRC Bankruptcy Law does not provide for the take-over action being the pre-requisite for reorganisation or bankruptcy liquidation proceedings. Where CBRC intends to take over a distressed commercial bank rather than directly applying for its reorganisation or liquidation, CBRC may also go through the procedures mentioned above, including obtaining the concurrence of PBOC and other financial regulators and the final approval of the State Council.

According to PRC Bankruptcy Law, in the event CBRC adopts take-over or trusteeship of a commercial bank carrying significant operation risks, CBRC may apply to the court for suspending civil action or enforcement proceedings wherein the said commercial bank is the defendant or the party against whom a judgment or order is being enforced. In the event the Bank is taken over by CBRC and CBRC has obtained a suspension order from the court, CCDC's enforcement of the pledged bonds may be suspended.

NOTES BEING ISSUED AS GREEN BONDS

In connection with the offering of the Notes as green bonds, namely notes which are in alignment with the guidelines set out in the Green Bond Principles, 2016 (the “**Green Bonds**”), Ernst & Young has been engaged by the Issuer to provide the Assurance Report in relation to the Issuer’s Management Statement and also issue the Assessment Result.

Management Statement

Commitment to environment has been an integral part of the Issuer’s core values. The Issuer believes in creating value for all its stakeholders while promoting environmental sustainability and actively managing the Issuer’s environmental footprint. To accomplish such goals, the Issuer contributes to innovation in green finance, organises green public-welfare activities among its employees and strives to minimise the negative impact of office operation on the environment. In the past few years, the Issuer has been continuously contributing its efforts to follow national green credit policies through the financing of green projects. The balance of the green loans issued by the Issuer amounted to CNY412.31 billion as at 31 December 2015, as compared to CNY301.04 billion as at 31 December 2014 and CNY258.76 billion as at 31 December 2013.

In response to the core value of commitment to the environment, the Issuer has provided the Management Statement, which sets out how the Issuer proposes to issue green bonds and use the proceeds to fund new and existing projects and businesses with environmental benefits in a manner that is consistent with the Issuer’s core value of commitment to environment. The Management Statement outlines internal guidelines and procedures of the use of proceeds, project evaluation and selection, management of proceeds, and reporting in relation to the issuances of Green Bonds, which adheres to the core components and recommendations set out in the Green Bond Principles, 2016.

Use of Proceeds

All the net proceeds of the Green Bonds will be allocated to eligible green projects in the following categories:

- **Renewable energy:** the production and transmission of renewable energy, and the manufacturing of renewable energy appliances and products; renewable energy includes solar energy, wind energy, and biomass energy;
- **Pollution prevention and control:** waste water treatments, recycling and waste-to-energy power plants;
- **Clean transportation:** new transportation infrastructure and infrastructure upgrades, rolling stock and vehicles for clean transportation, including electric, hybrid, public, rail and multi-modal transportation; and
- **Sustainable water management:** sustainable infrastructure for clean and/or drinking water, and sustainable urban drainage systems.

Project Evaluation and Selection

The Issuer will follow the procedures below to evaluate and select the eligible green projects:

1. Preliminary Screening

Domestic and overseas branches of the Issuer shall conduct a preliminary screening of potential projects in accordance with the criteria and standards set out in the Bank’s internal regulations and the eligible green project categories as described in the Use of Proceeds of this section, and form a list of nominated projects which will be submitted to the Headquarters of the Issuer for review.

2. Review and Approval

The Headquarters of the Issuer shall review each of the nominated projects for approval as eligible green projects. The approved projects will form an Eligible Green Project list (the “**Eligible Green Project List**”).

3. Update and Maintenance

The Headquarters of the Issuer shall review the Eligible Green Project List on a quarterly basis and determine if any changes are necessary (for example, if a project has amortised, been prepaid, sold or otherwise become ineligible). The Headquarters of the Issuer shall organise domestic and overseas branches to nominate new projects, and approve the eligible ones to replace projects that have amortised, been prepaid, sold or otherwise become ineligible.

Management of Proceeds

Due to its global network, the Issuer will allocate the net proceeds of the Green Bonds to eligible green projects across various domestic and overseas markets. The Issuer has established an effective mechanism to manage the proceeds, ensuring that the proceeds of the Green Bonds will be used to fund the eligible green projects.

1. Planning for Use of Proceeds

Prior to the issuance of Green Bonds, the Issuer shall evaluate the recent and pipeline capital spending and develop a preliminary Eligible Green Project List in accordance with the procedures as described in the Project Evaluation and Selection in this section to ensure that the proceeds of the Green Bonds can be allocated to eligible green projects in a timely manner.

2. Management of Separate Ledger

The Issuer shall record the source and allocation of proceeds in a separate ledger to ensure that all the net proceeds of the Green Bonds are used to fund eligible green projects. The ledger shall contain detailed information of the capital source (including the issue amount, the coupon rate, the issue date and the maturity date of the Green Bonds) and the capital allocation (including the project name, the borrower description, the project category, the balance, the release date, the repayment date, and the interest rate of the loan). The Issuer will review and update the ledger on a quarterly basis. Any proceeds allocated to the projects that have amortised, been prepaid, sold or otherwise become ineligible shall be reallocated to newly nominated and approved green projects.

3. Use of Unallocated Proceeds

Unallocated proceeds shall not be invested in greenhouse gas (GHG) intensive or highly polluting or energy intensive projects. The unallocated proceeds could be temporarily invested in Green Bonds issued by non-financial institutions in domestic or international markets, and in money market instruments with good credit rating and market liquidity until they are allocated to eligible green projects.

Reporting

As long as the Green Bonds are outstanding, the Issuer will make and keep readily available up-to-date information on the allocation of the proceeds and the environmental performance of the funded eligible green projects on an annual basis on its official website (www.boc.cn) and through other channels where feasible, such as annual reports or social responsibility reports. The Issuer intends to maintain the transparency of information disclosure following the best practices recommended by the Green Bond Principles, 2016. The following contents will be disclosed annually:

1. A brief description of the eligible green projects to which the proceeds of the Green Bonds were allocated, and the amount and percentage allocated to each of the categories;
2. An audit report issued by a specialised certification body assuring allocation of proceeds; and
3. The expected environmental impacts of the eligible green projects to which the proceeds of the Green Bonds have been allocated. The Issuer will adopt some quantitative performance measures of certain categories, where feasible, and disclose them on an aggregated portfolio basis. The environmental impact section will be reviewed by a specialised certification body.

In addition, the Issuer will confirm that the use of proceeds of the Green Bonds conforms to the Management Statement on its official website (www.boc.cn) on a quarterly basis.

Eligible Green Project List

The Issuer has established a list of eligible green projects, and, to date, has evaluated and approved around 12 eligible green projects, with a total loan size of approximately CNY4.88 billion. The proceeds of the Green Bonds will be used to fund the eligible green projects in at least one of the following subsets of the categories set out in the Management Statement:

1. renewable energy: wind power plants; and
2. pollution prevention and control: waste water treatment projects.

The following tables set forth certain information about the expected loan size breakdown of the projects in the existing list. However, since the total loan amount of the projects in the existing list is larger than the potential amount of the Notes, and the balances of the loans of the projects in the existing list are subject to changes such as disbursements, amortisation and prepayment, it is likely that the actual Eligible Green Project List to which the proceeds of the Green Bonds will be allocated might be different from the existing list.

Location	Proportion
	(%)
Southern China.....	38.9
Northern China.....	34.6
Eastern China	6.6
Southwestern China	16.8
Northeastern China	3.1
Total	<u>100</u>

Status	Proportion
	(%)
Unreleased loans	75.7
Released loans.....	24.3
Total	<u><u>100</u></u>

Category	Proportion
	(%)
Renewable energy: wind power plants.....	68.7
Pollution prevention and control	31.3
Total	<u>100</u>

The following sets forth certain information of sample eligible green projects:

- A 49.8MW wind power generation project located in southern China. Estimated annual electricity delivery is 99,830 MWh, which will save about 34,000 tce¹ of energy and reduce 71,000 tCO₂ of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions, 652.7 tonnes of SO₂, 370.8 tonnes of NO_x and 10,000 tonnes of dust² approximately.
- A comprehensive waste water treatment project located in southwest China, including five newly-built waste water treatment plants, one newly built sludge treatment plant, and two supporting sewage pipe network projects. The total treatment capacity of five waste water treatment plants is 345,000 m³/day, which will reduce 21,699.3 tonnes of chemical oxygen demand (COD), 11,479.3 tonnes of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), 21,936.5 tonnes of suspended solids (SS) , 1,848.73 tonnes of ammoniacal nitrogen (NH₃-N) and 315.73 tonnes of total phosphorus (TP) contained in effluent every year. The total length of the two supporting sewage pipe network projects are 20,022 metres, which will provide waste water treatment to a wider scale of area. The sludge treatment plant, with a treatment capacity of 500 t/d³, will dispose 182,500 tonnes of solid waste each year and alleviate pollution.

External Review

The Issuer has engaged Ernst & Young to perform limited assurance procedures and Ernst & Young understands that the issuance of Green Bonds is in alignment with the Management Statement and the guidelines set out in the Green Bond Principal, 2016.

So long as the Green Bonds are outstanding, Ernst & Young will issue an audit report on an annual basis to ensure that all the proceeds of the Green Bonds are allocated to eligible green projects as described in the Management Statement. Such audit reports will be published on the Issuer's official website (www.boc.cn). In addition, Ernst & Young will also examine the environmental impact of the eligible green projects to which the proceeds have been allocated on an annual basis.

¹ Ton of standard coal equivalent

² The pollution emission reductions are calculated based on the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants (GB13223-2011) published by Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The section entitled “Information Incorporated by Reference” in the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

These Listing Particulars should be read and construed in conjunction with (i) the audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Group for the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 together in each case with the audit report thereon and (ii) the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Group for the six month period ended 30 June 2016, which have been filed with the Financial Conduct Authority. Those parts of the Group’s annual reports for 2014 and 2015 and interim financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2016 which are not specifically incorporated by reference in these Listing Particulars, are either not relevant for investors in the Notes or are covered elsewhere in these Listing Particulars.

The tables below set out the relevant page references for the audited consolidated annual statements of the Group for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, as set out in the Group’s annual reports for 2015 and 2014 respectively.

Audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Page of 2015 Annual Report
Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 136 to 142
Notes	Pages 143 to 297
Auditor’s Report	Page 132 to 133

Audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	Page of 2014 Annual Report
Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 136 to 144
Notes	Pages 145 to 320
Auditor’s Report	Page 132 to 133

The table below sets out the relevant page references for the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2016 as set out in the Group’s interim financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2016.

Unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2016

	Page of financial statements
Condensed Consolidated Income Statement	Page 67
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	Page 68
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Pages 69 to 70
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Pages 71 to 72
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	Pages 73 to 74
Notes.....	Pages 75 to 143
Auditor’s Report.....	Page 65

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in these Listing Particulars may be obtained without charge from <http://www.boc.cn/en/investor/ir3/>

The documents which are incorporated by reference in the documents incorporated by reference into these Listing Particulars are not incorporated by reference into these Listing Particulars and are not relevant for investors.

In the section entitled “General Information – Documents on Display” in the Offering Circular, the following wording shall be added as a final paragraph:

The articles of association of the Issuer listed above is an English translation of the original Chinese version. The Issuer confirms that the translation is a direct and materially accurate translation of the original Chinese text.

In addition, the sections entitled “General Information – Legal and Arbitration Proceedings” and “General Information – Significant / Material Change” in the Offering Circular shall be deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Neither the Issuer nor the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which the Issuer is aware), which may have, or have had, during the 12 months prior to the date of these Listing Particulars, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or the Group.

No Material Adverse Change

Since 31 December 2015, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer.

No Significant Change

Since 30 June 2016, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Group.

Net Proceeds

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be used to fund eligible green projects as described in the section entitled “Notes being issued as Green Bonds” and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (including those with respect to the remittance of proceeds into the PRC).

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE NOTES

1 LISTING

Admission to trading

Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Professional Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange with effect from 10 November 2016.

Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: £4,200

2 INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

Save as discussed in the Offering Circular under the heading “Subscription and Sale”, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer.

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

The section "Form of Pricing Supplement" in the Offering Circular shall be deleted in its entirety and be replaced by the following.

Bank of China Limited (specified branch: London Branch)

China Green Covered Bonds

Issue of U.S.\$ 500,000,000 1.875 per cent. Notes due 2019 (the "Notes")

under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme

The document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the "Conditions") set forth in the Offering Circular dated 24 October 2016 (set out in Annex A). This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular.

1	Issuer:	Bank of China Limited (specified branch: London Branch) (Bank of China Limited will be referred to in this Pricing Supplement as the " Bank " and Bank of China Limited (acting through its London Branch) as the " Issuer ")
2	(i) Series Number:	001
	(ii) Tranche Number:	001
3	Specified Currency or Currencies:	U.S. dollars (" U.S.\$ ")
4	Aggregate Nominal Amount:	U.S.\$500,000,000
	(i) Series:	U.S.\$500,000,000
	(ii) Tranche:	U.S.\$500,000,000
5	(i) Issue Price:	99.852 per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount
	(ii) Net Proceeds:	U.S.\$498,510,000
6	(i) Specified Denominations:	U.S.\$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof
	(ii) Calculation Amount:	U.S.\$1,000
7	(i) Issue Date:	9 November 2016
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	Issue Date
8	Status:	Condition 4(a) shall not apply The Notes constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and secured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank <i>pari passu</i> and without preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that are both mandatory and of general application, at all times rank at least equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.
9	Maturity Date:	9 November 2019

10	Interest Basis:	1.875 per cent. Fixed Rate (further particulars specified below)
11	Redemption/Payment Basis:	Redemption at par
12	Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis:	Not Applicable
13	Put/Call Options:	Not Applicable
14	Listing:	London The Issuer intends to list the Notes on the Professional Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange plc (“PSM”) (expected effective listing date: 10 November 2016)
15	Dates of corporate and regulatory approvals for issuance of Notes and creation of security obtained:	Board approval: 30 March 2016 Shareholders’ approval: 7 June 2016 NDRC pre-issuance registration: Pursuant to the Pilot Programme on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Size of Foreign Debt Issued by Enterprises in 2016 (发展改革委部署 2016 年度企业外债规模管理改革试点工作) issued by the NDRC on 7 June 2016 and a quota of foreign debt to be issued in 2016 granted by the NDRC on 27 May 2016, separate pre-issuance registration with the NDRC with respect to the Notes is not required as the Notes will be issued within the aforesaid quota.
16	Method of distribution:	Syndicated

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

17	Fixed Rate Note Provisions	Applicable
	(i) Rate of Interest:	1.875 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in arrear
	(ii) Interest Payment Dates:	9 May and 9 November in each year, not adjusted
	(iii) Fixed Coupon Amount:	U.S.\$9.375 per Calculation Amount
	(iv) Broken Amount:	Not Applicable
	(v) Day Count Fraction:	30/360
	(vi) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes:	Not Applicable
18	Floating Rate Note Provisions	Not Applicable
19	Zero Coupon Note Provisions	Not Applicable
20	Dual Currency Note Provisions	Not Applicable

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

21	Call Option	Not applicable
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22	Put Option	Not applicable
23	Final Redemption Amount of each Note	U.S.\$1,000 per Calculation Amount
24	Early Redemption Amount Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default or other early redemption and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions):	U.S.\$1,000 per Calculation Amount

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

25	Form of Notes:	Registered Notes: Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate
26	Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates:	Not Applicable
27	Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature):	Not Applicable
28	Redenomination, renominalisation and reconventioning provisions:	Not Applicable
29	Consolidation provisions:	The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders and in accordance with the Trust Deed and the Supplemental Trust Deed, create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the Issue Date, first Interest Payment Date and, if applicable, the timing for notification to the NDRC) so as to form a single series with the Notes, provided that such further notes may only be issued if (i) in the event that the Notes have a rating, the rating agency which has provided credit rating in respect to the Notes has been informed of such issue; (ii) such issue will not result in any adverse change in the then credit rating of the Notes; (iii) the Issuer has procured additional Qualifying Green Financial Assets to be pledged to the Security Trustee such that the Further Notes Reference Asset Coverage Ratio is not lower than 1.75, the aggregate par value of the Portfolio is not less than 200 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and the

further notes and the Concentration Limitation remains satisfied and (iv) such supplemental documents are executed and further opinions are obtained as the Trustee may require.

30 Any applicable currency disruption/fallback provisions: Not Applicable

31 Other terms or special conditions: Refer to Appendix

DISTRIBUTION

32 (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: Bank of China Limited, London Branch, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, BOCI Asia Limited, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Barclays Bank PLC, China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Merrill Lynch International, Société Générale and Standard Chartered Bank

(ii) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): Each of the Managers

33 If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: Not Applicable

34 Total commission and concession U.S.\$750,000

35 U.S. Selling Restrictions: Reg. S Category 2
TEFRA Not Applicable

36 Additional selling restrictions: Not Applicable

OPERATION INFORMATION

37 ISIN Code: XS1512929842

38 Common Code: 151292984

39 CMU Instrument Number Not Applicable

40 Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear/Clearstream and the CMU Service and the relevant identification number(s): Not Applicable

41 Delivery: Delivery against payment

42 Trustee: The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

43 Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): Not Applicable

44 Alternative Trustee (if any): Not Applicable

GENERAL

45 The aggregate principal amount of Notes issued has been translated into United States dollars at the rate of [●], Not Applicable

producing a sum of (for Notes not
denominated in United States dollars):

46 Ratings: Moody's has assigned a provisional rating of Aa3 to
the Notes to be issued.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be used to fund eligible green projects as described in the section entitled "*Notes being issued as Green Bonds*" of the Listing Particulars and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (including those with respect to the remittance of proceeds into the PRC).

STABILISING

In connection with this issue of the Notes, each of the Managers (each a "**Stabilising Manager**") (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

PURPOSE OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required for issue and admission to trading on the Professional Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange plc of the Notes described herein pursuant to the US\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme of the Bank.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.

The Issuer acknowledges that it will be bound by the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Signed on behalf of Bank of China Limited (specified branch: London Branch)

By:

Duly authorised

APPENDIX TO PRICING SUPPLEMENT

This Appendix sets out the other terms referred to in Item 31 (*Other terms or special conditions*) applicable to this Series of Notes only:

1. DEFINITIONS

The following additional definitions shall apply:

"**Aggregate RMB Portfolio Value**" means the aggregate RMB Value of each Portfolio Asset which meets the Monitored Eligibility Criteria;

"**Aggregate USD Portfolio Value**" means the US dollar equivalent of the Aggregate RMB Portfolio Value based on the Foreign Exchange Rate;

"**Appointee**" means any delegate, agent, receiver, nominee or custodian appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed;

"**Asset Coverage Ratio**" means the ratio of the Aggregate USD Portfolio Value to the Outstanding Principal Amount;

"**Asset Monitor**" means CCDC acting in its capacity as asset monitor under the Asset Monitoring Agreement;

"**Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date**" means:

- (i) the last Business Day of each March, June, September and December following the Issue Date (each such date, a "**Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date**");
- (ii) each date an application is received by CCDC for collateral to be substituted or added to the Portfolio provided CCDC determines that the relevant requirements for such substitution or top-up are satisfied; and
- (iii) such other additional dates as may be required by the Security Trustee or the Trustee in its absolute discretion;

"**Asset Monitor Report**" means, in respect of each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, the report in English and Chinese language compiled by the Asset Monitor setting out (a) the Portfolio Assets which meet the Monitored Eligibility Criteria; (b) the Portfolio Assets which no longer meet the Monitored Eligibility Criteria; (c) the calculations and information in relation to the Agreed Procedures as set out in the form of the Asset Monitor Report; (d) if the Asset Coverage Ratio is below the Top-up Triggering Ratio the minimum RMB Value of additional Portfolio Assets required in order to meet the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio, and (e) if the Monitored Concentration Limitation fails to be satisfied, the details relating to such failure;

"**Asset Monitoring Agreement**" means the asset monitoring and enforcement authorisation agreement dated 3 November 2016 between the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Asset Monitor and the Enforcement Agent;

"**Business Day**" means a day (other than Saturdays and Sundays) on which CCDC is operating and commercial banks in Hong Kong and Beijing are open for business and settlement of Renminbi payments;

"**CCDC**" means China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.;

"**Certified Concentration Limitation**" means such Concentration Limitation to be certified by the Bank as further specified in the Supplemental Trust Deed;

"**Certified Eligibility Criteria**" means such Eligibility Criteria to be certified by the Bank as further specified in the Supplemental Trust Deed;

"**Concentration Limitation**" means the Monitored Concentration Limitation and the Certified Concentration Limitation;

"**CIBM**" the China Inter-bank Bond Market;

"**Default Notice**" means the default notice given by the Trustee to the Asset Monitor and the Enforcement Agent under the Asset Monitoring Agreement;

"**Eligibility Criteria**" means the Monitored Eligibility Criteria and the Certified Eligibility Criteria;

"**Enforcement Agent**" means CCDC acting in its capacity as enforcement agent under the Asset Monitoring Agreement;

"**Enforcement Event**" means (i) non-payment of any accounts due at maturity of the Notes, or (ii) an acceleration of the Notes following the occurrence of an Event of Default;

"**Foreign Exchange Rate**" means the Renminbi/US dollar official fixing rate, expressed as the amount of Renminbi per one US dollar, for settlement in two Business Days reported by the Treasury Markets Association which appears on Reuters page <CNHFIX> at approximately 11:30 a.m. (Hong Kong time); and if such rate is unavailable on such date, the relevant rate in effect on the immediately preceding day on which the Foreign Exchange Rate is available shall be deemed to be the Foreign Exchange Rate for the relevant date;

"**Further Notes Reference Asset Coverage Ratio**" means, in relation to any further notes to be issued, the ratio of (i) the Aggregate USD Portfolio Value assuming the inclusion of the additional Qualifying Green Financial Assets to the Portfolio as of two Business Days prior to the issue date of such further notes, to (ii) the sum of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes as of two Business Days prior to the issue date of such further notes and the principal amount of the further notes;

"**London Business Day**" means a day (other than Saturdays and Sundays) on which CCDC is operating and commercial banks in London are open for business and settlement of Renminbi payments;

"**Monitored Concentration Limitation**" means not less than 90 percent. of the aggregate par value of the Portfolio Assets comprises Portfolio Assets with a remaining term of six years or shorter by reference to the Issue Date of the Notes;

"**Monitored Eligibility Criteria**" means such Eligibility Criteria to be monitored by the Asset Monitor as further specified in the Supplemental Trust Deed;

"**Moody's**" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a subsidiary of Moody's Corporation and its affiliates and successors;

"**Obligor**" means the issuer and/or (if applicable) any guarantor, or security provider of any bond which is a Portfolio Asset;

"**Outstanding Principal Amount**" means, in respect of each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date, the outstanding principal amount of the Notes expressed in US dollars as of such Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date;

"**Pledge Agreement**" means the pledge agreement dated 3 November 2016 (as amended, supplemented, restated and/or novated from time to time) made between the Bank as pledgor and the Security Trustee as pledgee and any supplemental pledge agreements and confirmations of addition and substitution of assets to be entered into between the parties thereto;

"**Portfolio Assets**" means bonds subject to the Pledge and contained in the Portfolio from time to time, and a "**Portfolio Asset**" means any one of them;

a "**Qualifying Green Financial Asset**" means a bond which meets the eligibility criteria in accordance with the Supplemental Trust Deed, and such eligibility criteria shall be referred to as the "**Eligibility Criteria**";

a "**Qualifying PRC Treasury Bond**" mean a government bond issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of China that meets the following criteria: (i) it is a senior and unsecured bond; (ii) its conditions require all outstanding principal amounts under such bond to be repaid in full, and not in part or at any discount, on or prior to the maturity date of such bond; and (iii) it is a bond traded on the CIBM and deposited with CCDC;

"**Reference Asset Coverage Ratio**" means 1.75;

"**RMB Value**" means, in relation to each Portfolio Asset which meets the Monitored Eligibility Criteria, the Renminbi value of such Portfolio Asset which shall be its full-price value as published by CCDC (including both principal and accrued interest) after the end of trading on the relevant Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date;

"**Security Documents**" means the Pledge Agreement, any other document entered into by the Bank creating or expressed to create any Security Interest over all or any parts of its assets in respect of the Issuer's obligations under the Notes and any document designated as a security document by the Bank and the Security Trustee;

"**Security Trustee**" means The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting in its capacity as security trustee under the Transaction Documents;

"**Supplemental Trust Deed**" means the supplemental trust deed dated 9 November 2016 (as further amended, supplemented, restated and/or novated from time to time) relating only to this Series of Notes made between the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee;

"**Top-up Triggering Ratio**" means 1.50;

"**Transaction Documents**" means the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Asset Monitoring Agreement and the Security Documents; and

"**Trust Deed**" means the trust deed dated 24 October 2016 (as amended, supplemented, restated and/or novated from time to time) relating to the Programme made between the Bank and the Trustee as amended and supplemented by the Supplemental Trust Deed.

2. **PLEDGE OF PORTFOLIO**

The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Trust Deed are secured by a pledge (the "**Pledge**") by the Bank in favour of the Security Trustee over (a) a portfolio of bonds which are Qualifying Green Financial Assets traded on the CIBM (the "**Portfolio**") and (b) the benefits derived from such bonds, pursuant to the Pledge Agreement. The benefits subject to the Pledge include: (i) all amounts receivable upon the redemption or repurchase of any Early Redeemed PA or Matured PA (each as defined below) prior to its substitution for Substitute PA (as defined below) by the Bank pursuant to Paragraph 5 (*Substitution of Portfolio Assets*) and (ii) all amounts payable under the Portfolio Assets as from the time the Enforcement Agent receives a Default Notice from the Trustee. Prior to the Asset Monitor receiving a Default Notice from the Trustee, all amounts representing interest received in respect of any Portfolio Asset prior to its redemption or repurchase shall be for the account of the Bank and released by the Asset Monitor to the Bank.

The Security Trustee has declared to hold the Pledge on trust for itself and for the benefit of the Trustee for itself and on behalf of the Noteholders, pursuant to the Supplemental Trust Deed.

The Pledge Agreement is governed by the laws of the PRC.

3. PRESERVATION OF VALUE OF PORTFOLIO

- (a) *Value of Portfolio*: The Issuer shall procure that as of 3 November 2016, the aggregate par value of the Portfolio to be pledged under the Pledge Agreement shall be equal to or greater than 200 per cent. of the principal amount of the Notes. Following the Issue Date, for so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuer and the Bank shall maintain that (i) the Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio shall not be less than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and (ii) the Portfolio shall satisfy the Concentration Limitation, in accordance with the Transaction Documents.
- (b) *Obligation to top up*: In accordance with the Supplemental Trust Deed, the Pledge Agreement and the Asset Monitoring Agreement, if the Asset Monitor specifies in an Asset Monitor Report that the Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio as of the Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date to which such report relates is lower than the Top-up Triggering Ratio, the Bank shall add additional Portfolio Assets (the "**Top-up Assets**") to the Portfolio to ensure that (i) each Top-up Asset satisfies the Eligibility Criteria of Qualifying Green Financial Assets (or, if the Bank is unable to provide additional Portfolio Assets which satisfy such Eligibility Criteria after using reasonable efforts to source such Portfolio Assets, the Bank may instead provide Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds in accordance with the Asset Monitoring Agreement), (ii) the Asset Coverage Ratio after such addition will not be lower than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and (iii) the new Portfolio will satisfy the Concentration Limitation, *provided that*, if any of conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) is not satisfied following such addition, the Bank shall add further Top-up Assets to the Portfolio no later than 60 Business Days from the initial Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date.
- (c) *Creation of additional pledge*: Concurrent with its obligation to top up the Portfolio, the Bank shall (i) pledge the Top-up Assets to the Security Trustee and (ii) procure the Asset Monitor to (1) register the pledge over the Top-up Assets, (2) suspend the trading of such Top-up Assets and (3) perform valuation of the new Portfolio, in each case in the manner and within the timeframe as stipulated by the Pledge Agreement, the Asset Monitoring Agreement and the Supplemental Trust Deed.

4. BANK'S TOP-UP RIGHT

At any time prior to the Maturity Date of the Notes, the Bank shall have the right (the "**Top-up Right**") to add new Qualifying Green Financial Assets to the Portfolio. In exercising its Top-up Right, the Bank shall procure that such new Qualifying Green Financial Assets are pledged to the Security Trustee following the procedure for addition of Portfolio Assets set out in the Asset Monitoring Agreement and the Pledge Agreement.

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PORTFOLIO ASSETS

- (a) *Obligation to Substitute*: For so long as any Note remains outstanding, the Bank shall in accordance with the terms of the Asset Monitoring Agreement, the Pledge Agreement and the Supplemental Trust Deed substitute any existing Portfolio Asset with new Portfolio Assets (each, a "**Substitute PA**") if:
 - (i) the Asset Monitor notifies the Bank that such existing Portfolio Asset is the subject of an early redemption or repurchase (each, an "**Early Redeemed PA**") or has a final maturity date which is earlier than the Maturity Date of the Notes (each, a "**Matured PA**"); or
 - (ii) the Asset Monitor notifies the Bank that (x) such existing Portfolio Asset no longer meets one or more of the Monitored Eligibility Criteria or (y) the Portfolio no longer satisfies the Monitored Concentration Limitation as a result of the presence of such existing Portfolio Asset or the Bank becomes aware that (α) such existing Portfolio Asset no longer meets one or more of the Certified Eligibility Criteria or (β) the Portfolio no longer satisfies the Certified Concentration Limit as a result of the presence of such existing Portfolio Asset (in each case, an "Ineligible PA"),

so as to ensure that (1) each Substitute PA shall meet the Eligibility Criteria of Qualifying Green Financial Assets (or, if the Bank is unable to provide new Portfolio Assets which satisfy such Eligibility Criteria after using reasonable efforts to source such Portfolio Assets, the Bank may instead provide Qualifying PRC Treasury Bonds in accordance with the Asset Monitoring Agreement), (2) the Concentration Limitation is satisfied after such substitution and (3) the Asset Coverage Ratio of the Portfolio after such substitution shall not be lower than the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio, **provided that**, if any of conditions (1), (2) and (3) is not satisfied following such substitution, the Bank shall cause the Reference Asset Coverage Ratio and the Concentration Limitation to be satisfied no later than 60 Business Days from the date on which the Bank is first notified of the redemption, repurchase or disqualification of the relevant Early Redeemed PA, Matured PA or Ineligible PA (as the case may be).

- (b) *Variation of pledge*: Concurrent with its obligation to substitute Early Redeemed PAs, Matured PAs or Ineligible PAs (as the case may be) with Substitute PAs, the Bank shall (i) pledge the Substitute PAs to the Security Trustee, and (ii) procure the Asset Monitor to (1) register the pledge over the Substitute PAs, (2) suspend the trading of such Substitute PAs, (3) if applicable, release the redemption amounts from the Pledge, (4) release the Ineligible PAs from the Pledge, and (5) perform valuation of the new Portfolio, in each case in the manner and within the timeframe as stipulated by the Pledge Agreement, the Asset Monitoring Agreement and the Supplemental Trust Deed.

6. **EARLY SUBSTITUTION RIGHT**

On any Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date occurring in the 12-month period prior to the Maturity Date of the Notes, the Bank shall have the right (the "**Early Substitution Right**") to substitute any Portfolio Assets which are to mature prior to the Maturity Date of the Notes (each, a "**Future Matured PA**"). In exercising its Early Substitution Right, the Bank shall procure that Substitute PAs are pledged to the Security Trustee while the Future Matured PAs are released by the Security Trustee by the Business Day prior to the relevant Scheduled Asset Monitor Calculation Date following the procedure for substitution of Portfolio Assets set out in the Asset Monitoring Agreement and the Pledge Agreement.

7. **ASSET MONITORING AGREEMENT**

Each of the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee, the Security Trustee and CCDC has entered into the Asset Monitoring Agreement whereby CCDC is appointed to act as the Asset Monitor and the Enforcement Agent.

As the Asset Monitor, CCDC has agreed under the Asset Monitoring Agreement to, among other things:

- (a) suspend the trading of each Portfolio Asset on its trading system until it is released to the Bank pursuant to the terms of the Asset Monitoring Agreement;
- (b) monitor that each Portfolio Asset shall meet the Monitored Eligibility Criteria of Qualifying Green Financial Assets or the eligibility criteria of Qualified PRC Treasury Bonds, determine whether the Monitored Concentration Limitation is satisfied and report to the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee any early redemption, repurchase or ineligibility of any Portfolio Asset;
- (c) perform valuation of the Portfolio as of each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date in accordance with the agreed procedure set out in the Asset Monitoring Agreement and deliver an Asset Monitor Report to the Issuer, the Bank, the Trustee and the Security Trustee; and
- (d) register the pledge over any Substitution PA or any Top-up Asset and de-register the pledge over any Early Redeemed PA, Matured PA or Ineligible PA.

The Issuer has agreed under the Asset Monitoring Agreement to provide the Asset Monitor with (i) the Outstanding Principal Amount and (ii) the Foreign Exchange Rate in respect of each Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date within two London Business Days after such Asset Monitor ACT Calculation Date to facilitate the valuation of the Portfolio by the Asset Monitor.

Further, as the Enforcement Agent, CCDC has agreed under the Asset Monitoring Agreement to, upon receipt of a notice from the Security Trustee of the occurrence of an Enforcement Event, act at the sole instructions of the Security Trustee to liquidate the Portfolio by way of public auction and remit the proceeds of sales in full, without any deduction or withholding, to the Security Trustee at any account as it designates.

The Asset Monitoring Agreement is governed by the laws of the PRC.

8. APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION OF PORTFOLIO

All monies received by the Security Trustee from the liquidation of the Portfolio Assets (after deduction of all costs and expenses incurred by the Security Trustee in obtaining receipt or recovery of such monies) shall be held by the Security Trustee upon trust to be applied in payment, in the amounts required, in the following order of priority:

- (a) firstly, in payment of all costs, charges, expenses and liabilities incurred by the Trustee, the Security Trustee, the Agents and Appointee in connection with the collection or distribution of amounts held or realised or in enforcing its remedies under the Trust Deed and the Security Documents and all amounts to which it is entitled to reimbursement or indemnification under the Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents;
- (b) secondly, in payment of any amounts owing in respect of the Notes *pari passu* and rateably;
- (c) thirdly, in payment of all amounts due to the Agents under the Agency Agreement to reimburse them for costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred in connection enforcing its remedies and all amounts for which the Agents are entitled to indemnification or reimbursement under the Agency Agreement; and
- (d) fourthly, in payment of any balance to the Bank.

9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

The phrase "and such default remains unremedied for 45 days after written notice has been delivered to the Issuer" in Condition 14(ii) (*Event of Default – Breach of Other Obligations*) does not apply insofar as Paragraph 3(b) (*Preservation of Value of Portfolio – Obligation to top up*) and Paragraph 5(a) (*Substitution of Portfolio Assets – Obligation to Substitute*) are concerned.

ANNEX A
OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED 24 OCTOBER 2016

BANK OF CHINA LIMITED

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



U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme

Under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme described in this Offering Circular (the “**Programme**”), Bank of China Limited (the “**Bank**”) or Bank of China Limited acting through such branch (including Bank of China Limited, London Branch and Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch) as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (each a “**Pricing Supplement**”) (each an “**Issuer**”), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue medium term notes (the “**Notes**”). Notes to be issued under the Programme may be secured or unsecured.

Notes may be issued in bearer or registered form. The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding will not at any time exceed U.S.\$5,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies, subject to any duly authorised increase). The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under “*Summary of the Programme*” or any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a “**Dealer**” and together the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the “relevant Dealer” shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed for by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe for such Notes.

Where applicable for a relevant Tranche (as defined in “*Summary of the Programme*”) of Notes, registration will be completed by the Bank pursuant to the Circular on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Issuance by Enterprises of Foreign Debt Filings and Registrations (國家發展改革委關於推進企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知 (發改外資[2015]2044 號)) (the “**NDRC Circular**”) issued by the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (as defined below) (the “**NDRC**”) on 14 September 2015 which came into effect on the same day, or the foreign debt quota shall be obtained by the Bank pursuant to the Pilot Programme on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Size of Foreign Debt Issued by Enterprises in 2016 (發展改革委部署 2016 年度企業外債規模管理改革試點工作) (the “**Pilot Programme**”) issued by NDRC on 7 June 2016, as set forth in the relevant Pricing Supplement. After the issuance of such relevant Tranche of Notes, the Bank intends to provide the requisite information on the issuance of the Notes to the NDRC within the time period prescribed by the NDRC Circular or the Pilot Programme.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained herein which are applicable to each Series (as defined under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” and each term therein, a “**Condition**”) of Notes will be set out in a Pricing Supplement. This Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Notes, unless accompanied by a Pricing Supplement.

The relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed on any stock exchange.

Each Series of Notes in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”) will initially be represented either by a temporary global note (each a “**Temporary Global Note**”), or a permanent global note, (each a “**Permanent Global Note**” and, together with the Temporary Global Notes, the “**Global Notes**”), and will be sold in an “offshore transaction” within the meaning of Regulation S (“**Regulation S**”) under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the “**Securities Act**”). Interests in Temporary Global Notes generally will be exchangeable for interests in Permanent Global Notes, or if so stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement, definitive Notes (“**Definitive Notes**”), after the date falling 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the relevant issue date of such Series, upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in Permanent Global Notes will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in whole but not in part as described under “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

The Notes of each Series to be issued in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”) will initially be represented by a registered global note certificate (each a “**Global Note Certificate**”) without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the relevant issue date (a) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”) and/or Clearstream Banking, S.A. (“**Clearstream**”), with a common depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, (b) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through the Central Moneymarkets Unit Service (the “**CMU Service**”), operated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (the “**HKMA**”), with a sub-custodian for the CMU Service or (c) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through a clearing system other than, or in addition to, Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or the CMU Service, or delivered outside a clearing system, as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The provisions governing the exchange of interests in Global Notes for other Certificates or Individual Note Certificates are described in “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Accordingly, the Notes may be offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. The applicable Pricing Supplement in respect of such Series of Notes will specify any such restrictions. See “*Subscription and Sale*” and the applicable Pricing Supplement. Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax requirements.

This Programme is unrated, although Notes issued under the Programme may be rated on a case by case basis. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction, revision or withdrawal at anytime by the assigning rating agency.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks and may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the information contained in this Offering Circular and in the applicable Pricing Supplement and the merits and risks of investing in a particular issue of Notes in the context of their financial position and particular circumstances. Investors also should have the financial capacity to bear the risks associated with an investment in Notes. Investors should not purchase Notes unless they understand and are able to bear risks associated with Notes. The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfil its obligations in respect of the Notes are discussed under “*Risk Factors*” below. See *risk factors beginning on Page 12*.

Arranger and Dealer

Bank of China

The date of this Offering Circular is 24 October 2016

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

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

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

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

The Notes may be offered or sold outside the United States, to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Any Series of Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions. Any additional restrictions on the sale or transfer of any Series of Notes will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement for such Notes.

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

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

No person has been authorised by the Issuer to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme and the sale of Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, any Arranger or any Dealer, the Trustee or the Agents, (each as defined in the “*Summary of the Programme*”).

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

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

The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time under the Programme will not exceed U.S.\$5,000,000,000 (and for this purpose, any Notes denominated in another currency shall be translated into United States dollars at the date of the agreement to issue such Notes calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Dealer Agreement). The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes, which may be outstanding at any one time under the Programme, may be increased from time to time, subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Dealer Agreement as defined under “*Subscription and Sale*”.

In connection with the issue of any Series of Notes, the Dealer(s) (if any) named as the stabilising manager(s) (the “Stabilising Manager(s)”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Pricing Supplement may, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and rules, over allot the Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Series of Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Series of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Series of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

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

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

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

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Offering Circular should be read and construed in conjunction with each relevant Pricing Supplement, the consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and for the six months ended 30 June 2016 published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the most recently published audited annual financial statements and any interim financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) published subsequently to such annual financial statements of the Bank from time to time on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and all amendments and supplements from time to time to this Offering Circular, which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Offering Circular and which shall be deemed to modify or supersede the contents of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in any such document is inconsistent with such contents.

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

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information as at and for the years ended 31 December 2013, 2014 and 2015 and as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2015 and 2016 and in this Offering Circular has been derived from the Group’s audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and for the six months ended 30 June 2016 incorporated by reference (see “**Information incorporated by Reference**”).

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SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

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

Issuer	Bank of China Limited or such branch of Bank of China Limited as (including Bank of China Limited, London Branch and Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Programme Size	Up to U.S.\$5,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Dealer Agreement (as defined in "Subscription and Sale")) outstanding at any time. The Issuer may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement.
Arrangers	Bank of China Limited, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited and BOCI Asia Limited..
Dealers	Bank of China Limited, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, BOCI Asia Limited and any other Dealer appointed from time to time by the Issuer either generally in respect of the Programme or in relation to a particular Series of Notes.
Principal Paying Agent	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.
Registrar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.
Transfer Agent	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.
CMU Lodging and Paying Agent	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.
Trustee	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.
Method of Issue	The Notes will be issued on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The Notes will be issued in series (each a " Series ") having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest and their issue price), and intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in tranches (each a " Tranche ") on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will be completed, where necessary, with the relevant terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, first payment date of interest and nominal amount of the Tranche, will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series) will be completed in the Pricing Supplement.
Clearing Systems	With respect to Notes (other than CMU Notes), Euroclear, Clearstream and/or such other clearing system as shall be agreed between the Issuer, the Agents, the Trustee and the relevant Dealer, with respect to CMU Notes, the CMU Service (each of Euroclear, Clearstream and the CMU Service, a " Clearing System "). See " <i>Clearing and Settlement</i> ".
Form of Notes	Notes may be issued in bearer form or in registered form. Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and <i>vice versa</i> . No single Series or Tranche may comprise both Bearer Notes and Registered Notes.

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

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

Each Tranche of Registered Notes will be represented by either:

- (i) Individual Note Certificates; or
- (ii) a Global Note Certificate,

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

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

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

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

Currencies

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

	currency in which such Notes are denominated.
Status of the Notes	The Notes constitute direct, general, unsubordinated, unconditional, and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank <i>pari passu</i> and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes shall, save for such obligation as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both, at all times rank at least <i>pari passu</i> with all of its other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations as described in " <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes - Status - Status of Notes</i> ".
Status, Security and other terms of secured Notes	Notes may have the benefit of security. Provisions in relation to the status of secured Notes, the security securing such Notes and other terms will be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Issue Price	Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount or premium to their nominal amount.
Maturities	Any maturity, subject, in relation to specific currencies, to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements. Where Notes have a maturity of less than one year and either (a) the issue proceeds are received by the Issuer in the United Kingdom or (b) the activity of issuing the Notes is carried on from an establishment maintained by the Issuer in the United Kingdom, such Notes must: (i) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and be issued only to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or (ii) be issued in other circumstances which do not constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (" FSMA ") by the Issuer.
Redemption	Notes may be redeemable at par or at such other Redemption Amount (detailed in a formula or otherwise) as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
Optional Redemption	Notes may be redeemed before their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the Noteholders to the extent (if at all) specified in the Condition 10(c) (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer</i>) relevant Pricing Supplement.
Tax Redemption	Except as described in " <i>Optional Redemption</i> " above, early redemption of Notes will only be permitted for tax reasons as described in Condition 10(b) (<i>Redemption for tax reasons</i>).
Interest	Notes may be interest bearing or non-interest bearing. Interest (if any) may accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate or other variable rate and the method of calculating interest may vary between the issue date and the maturity date of the relevant Series. All such information will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
Denominations	Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.
Cross Default	The Notes will contain a cross default provision as further described

in Condition 14 (*Events of Default*).

Withholding Tax..... All payments in respect of Notes will be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, the Issuer will (subject to certain customary exceptions as described in Condition 13 (*Taxation*)) pay such additional amounts as will result in the Noteholders receiving such amounts as they would have received in respect of such Notes, had no such withholding been required.

Listing and Trading..... This Programme is unlisted. Unlisted Notes and Notes to be listed, traded or quoted on or by any other competent authority, stock exchange or quotation system may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed, traded or quoted on or by any competent authority, exchange or quotation system.

Governing Law The Notes, the Trust Deed and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes or the Trust Deed will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

Rating This Programme is unrated, although Notes issued under the Programme may be rated on a case by case basis. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction, revision or withdrawal at anytime by the assigning rating agency.

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

Selling Restrictions For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of offering materials in the United States of America, the European Economic Area, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the PRC, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, see "*Subscription and Sale*" below.

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

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

issued other than in compliance with the D Rules or the C Rules and will be referred to in the applicable Pricing Supplement as a transaction to which the United States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 ("**TEFRA**") is not applicable.

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

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE BANK

The summary financial information set forth below has been extracted from the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and reviewed condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2016, which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular. It should also be read in conjunction with any other information incorporated into this Offering Circular (see "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Consolidated Income Statement

(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest income	615,056	602,680	518,995
Interest expense	(286,406)	(281,578)	(235,410)
Net interest income	328,650	321,102	283,585
Fee and commission income	100,905	98,538	88,585
Fee and commission expense	(8,495)	(7,298)	(6,493)
Net fee and commission income	92,410	91,240	82,092
Net trading gains	9,460	11,099	7,183
Net gains on investment securities	5,765	1,795	594
Other operating income	37,627	31,092	34,055
Operating income	473,912	456,328	407,509
Operating expenses	(185,401)	(177,788)	(172,314)
Impairment losses on assets	(59,274)	(48,381)	(23,510)
Operating profit	229,237	230,159	211,685
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	2,334	1,319	1,092
Profit before income tax	231,571	231,478	212,777
Income tax expense	(52,154)	(54,280)	(49,036)
Profit for the year	179,417	177,198	163,741
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	170,845	169,595	156,911
Non-controlling interests	8,572	7,603	6,830
	179,417	177,198	163,741
Earnings per share			
(Expressed in RMB per ordinary share)			
- Basic	0.56	0.61	0.56
- Diluted	0.56	0.58	0.54

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position <i>(Amount in millions of RMB, unless otherwise stated)</i>	As at 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
			(Restated)
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions .	654,378	813,054	702,584
Balances with central banks	2,196,063	2,306,088	2,132,001
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	426,848	402,280	512,888
Government certificates of indebtedness for bank notes issued	91,191	76,517	82,069
Precious metals	176,753	194,531	193,208
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	119,062	104,528	75,200
Derivative financial assets	82,236	47,967	40,823
Loans and advances to customers, net	8,935,195	8,294,744	7,439,742
Financial investments	3,476,033	2,605,847	2,328,431
- available for sale	1,078,533	750,685	701,196
- held to maturity	1,790,790	1,424,463	1,210,531
- loans and receivables	606,710	430,699	416,704
Investment in associates and joint ventures	10,843	14,379	13,368
Property and equipment	182,031	172,197	158,968
Investment properties	23,281	18,653	20,271
Deferred income tax assets	22,246	25,043	22,928
Assets held for sale	237,937	-	-
Other assets	181,500	175,554	151,818
Total assets	16,815,597	15,251,382	13,874,299
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,764,320	1,780,247	1,551,624
Due to central banks	415,709	348,271	200,939
Bank notes in circulation	91,331	76,607	82,212
Placements from banks and other financial institutions ...	447,944	225,330	339,265
Derivative financial liabilities	69,160	40,734	36,212
Due to customers	11,729,171	10,885,223	10,097,786
- at amortised cost	11,389,260	10,567,736	9,941,288
- at fair value	339,911	317,487	156,498
Bonds issued	282,929	278,045	224,704
Other borrowings	30,281	30,447	29,570
Current tax liabilities	37,982	41,636	40,031
Retirement benefit obligations	4,255	4,566	4,815
Deferred income tax liabilities	4,291	4,287	3,385
Liabilities classified as held for sale	196,850	-	-
Other liabilities	383,769	352,561	302,279
Total liabilities	15,457,992	14,067,954	12,912,822

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(continued)**

(Amount in millions of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
			(Restated)
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank			
Share capital	294,388	288,731	279,365
Other equity instruments	99,714	71,745	-
Capital reserve	140,098	130,797	115,369
Treasury shares	(86)	(25)	(28)
Other comprehensive income	(2,345)	(13,671)	(19,241)
Statutory reserves	111,511	96,105	80,225
General and regulatory reserves	179,485	159,341	144,450
Undistributed profits	482,181	407,836	323,776
	1,304,946	1,140,859	923,916
Non-controlling interests	52,659	42,569	37,561
Total equity	1,357,605	1,183,428	961,477
Total equity and liabilities	16,815,597	15,251,382	13,874,299

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement*(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

For the six month period ended 30 June 2016

	For the six month period ended 30 June	
	2016	2015
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Interest income	284,265	308,422
Interest expense	(129,407)	(145,031)
Net interest income	154,858	163,391
Fee and commission income	52,119	54,134
Fee and commission expense	(4,292)	(4,090)
Net fee and commission income	47,827	50,044
Net trading gains	5,129	2,561
Net gains on investment securities	6,380	2,922
Other operating income	48,425	19,960
Operating income	262,619	238,878
Operating expenses	(83,572)	(87,234)
Impairment losses on assets	(49,946)	(28,576)
Operating profit	129,101	123,068
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	516	1,414
Profit before income tax	129,617	124,482
Income tax expense	(22,309)	(29,496)
Profit for the year	107,308	94,986
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	93,037	90,746
Non-controlling interests	14,271	4,240
	107,308	94,986
Earnings per share (Expressed in RMB per ordinary share)		
– Basic	0.31	0.31
– Diluted	0.31	0.31

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement of Financial Position <i>(Amount in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)</i>	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015
	Unaudited	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	766,294	654,378
Balances with central banks	2,292,771	2,196,063
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	495,598	426,848
Government certificates of indebtedness for bank notes issued	99,288	91,191
Precious metals	180,712	176,753
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	145,782	119,062
Derivative financial assets	91,037	82,236
Loans and advances to customers, net	9,506,567	8,935,195
Financial investments	3,571,586	3,476,033
– available for sale	1,302,966	1,078,533
– held to maturity	1,789,746	1,790,790
– loans and receivables	478,874	606,710
Investment in associates and joint ventures	12,441	10,843
Property and equipment	181,946	182,031
Investment properties	22,099	23,281
Deferred income tax assets	24,516	22,246
Assets held for sale	-	237,937
Other assets	210,630	181,500
Total assets	17,601,267	16,815,597
LIABILITIES		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,465,470	1,764,320
Due to central banks	806,564	415,709
Bank notes in circulation	99,449	91,331
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	379,983	447,944
Derivative financial liabilities	84,415	69,160
Due to customers	12,551,850	11,729,171
– at amortised cost	12,255,773	11,389,260
– at fair value	296,077	339,911
Bonds issued	301,676	282,929
Other borrowings	29,364	30,281
Current tax liabilities	23,038	37,982
Retirement benefit obligations	3,975	4,255
Deferred income tax liabilities	4,861	4,291
Liabilities classified as held for sale	-	196,850
Other liabilities	430,319	383,769
Total liabilities	16,180,964	15,457,992

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(continued)**

(Amount in millions of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
			(Restated)
EQUITY		As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank			
Share capital		294,388	294,388
Other equity instruments		99,714	99,714
Capital reserve		141,708	140,098
Treasury shares		(26)	(86)
Other comprehensive income		(704)	(2,345)
Statutory reserves		111,662	111,511
General and regulatory reserves		178,755	179,485
Undistributed profits		522,739	482,181
		1,348,236	1,304,946
Non-controlling interests		72,067	52,659
Total equity		1,420,303	1,357,605
Total equity and liabilities		17,601,267	16,815,597

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Notes involve risks. Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described in this section before deciding whether to invest in the Notes.

Risks relating to the PRC Banking Industry

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

The Group operates in a highly regulated industry and is subject to laws and regulations governing all aspects of its operations. The principal banking-related statutes and regulations are the Commercial Banking Law and the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector and the related implementation rules. The principal regulators of the PRC banking industry are CBRC, PBOC and SAFE.

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

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

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

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

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

- reduce the Group's market share in its principal products and services;
- reduce the growth of the Group's loan portfolio or deposit base and other products and services;
- reduce the Group's interest income, increase the interest expenses and decrease its net interest margin;

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

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

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

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

Basel III and related reforms could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business

In accordance with the third edition of the Basel Capital Accord promulgated in December 2010 by Basel Committee ("**Basel III**"), the minimum Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio will be raised from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., while the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 Capital will be raised to 4.5 per cent. (with the CBRC expected to require PRC banks to maintain a 5 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital), with an additional 2.5 per cent. capital conservation buffer and certain buffer for systematically important banks.

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

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

PBOC has adopted reform measures to liberalise the PRC's interest rate regime. For example, in October 2004, PBOC eliminated restrictions in respect of the maximum interest rate for Renminbi-denominated loans and the minimum interest rate for Renminbi-denominated deposits. Thereafter, PBOC continued to lower the minimum interest rate for loans on repeated occasions. In June 2012, PBOC adjusted the maximum interest rate for deposits to 110 per cent. of the relevant benchmark deposit rate and the minimum interest rate for loans to 80 per cent. of the relevant benchmark lending rate. In July of the same year, PBOC again adjusted the minimum interest rate for loans to 70 per cent. of the relevant benchmark lending rate. On 20 July 2013, PBOC entirely removed lending rate control by eliminating the minimum interest rate for loans (except for individual residential mortgage loans) and removing controls on bill discount rates. On 25 October 2013, PBOC introduced a new prime lending rate, officially known as the "loan prime rate", which is based on a weighted average of lending rates from nine commercial banks. In recent years, the PBOC has adjusted the benchmark interest rates several times. On 22 November 2014,

PBOC lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate by 0.4 percentage point to 5.6% and raised the one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage points to 2.75%. On 1 March 2015, PBOC further lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate by 0.25 percentage points to 5.35% and lowered the one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage points to 2.5%. On 11 May 2015, PBOC further lowered both the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate and one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage points to 5.1% and 2.25% respectively. On 24 October 2015, PBOC further lowered both the one-year Renminbi benchmark loan interest rate and one-year Renminbi benchmark deposit interest rate by 0.25 percentage points to 4.35% and 1.5% respectively. Moreover, the upper limit of the interest rate floating range of the Renminbi-denominated deposits in commercial banks was removed by PBOC on 24 October 2015. Going forward, PBOC may further liberalise the existing interest rate restrictions on Renminbi-denominated loans and deposits. If the existing regulations are substantially liberalised or eliminated, competition in the PRC's banking industry will likely intensify as the PRC's commercial banks seek to offer more attractive interest rates to customers. Further liberalisation by PBOC may result in the narrowing of the spread in the average interest rates between Renminbi-denominated loans and Renminbi-denominated deposits, thereby materially and adversely affecting the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations which in turn may negatively affect the Group's ability to service the Notes and to satisfy its other obligations under the Notes.

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

The PRC Government has imposed limitations on what a commercial bank may invest in. These permitted investments by issuers mainly include debt securities of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In recent years, CBRC has issued several regulations and guidelines governing capital adequacy requirements applicable to commercial banks in the PRC. In April 2011, CBRC promulgated the Guideline Concerning the Implementation of New Regulatory Standards for the PRC Banking Industry to clarify the direction for future regulations and the requirement for prudent regulatory requirements. In June 2012, CBRC promulgated the CBRC Capital Regulations which sets out the new requirements for capital adequacy which became effective on 1 January 2013, the minimum capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio for commercial banks to meet by the end of 2018 are 8 per cent., 6 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. On 30 November 2012, CBRC issued the Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues concerning Transitional Arrangements for the Implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), which sets out the requirements for capital adequacy ratio during the phase-in period. As a domestic systematically important bank and a global systematically important bank, the Group is subject to additional capital requirements of the CBRC and the Basel Committee. As at 31 December 2015, the Group's capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (calculated in accordance with the advanced approach under CBRC Capital Regulations) were 14.06 per cent., 12.07 per cent. and 11.10 per cent., respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

Risks Relating to the Group's Business

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

The Group's results of operations have been and will continue to be negatively impacted by its impaired loans. According to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), being the set of accounting principles that are applicable to the Group, loans are impaired if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. As at 31 December 2015, the Group's non-performing loans under its five-category loan classification were RMB130.897 billion, representing a non-performing loan ratio of 1.43 per cent. The Group seeks to continue to improve its credit risk management policies, procedures and systems, and has been able to effectively control the level of its impaired loans, despite the financial turmoil in global markets.

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

As at 31 December 2015, the balance of the Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances is RMB200.665 billion and the NPL provision coverage ratio is 153.30 per cent. The Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances is affected by various factors, including the quality of the Group's loan portfolio, the Group's borrowers' financial condition, repayment ability and repayment intention, the realisable value of any collateral, the extent of any guarantees, the industry in which the borrower operates, as well as general economic and business conditions. Many of these factors are beyond the Group's control. Furthermore, the adequacy of the Group's allowance for impairment losses depends to a significant extent on the reliability of, and its skills in utilising, its model for determining the level of allowance, as well as its system of data collection. The limitations of the Group's model, its lack of experience in using the model and deficiencies in its data collection system may result in inaccurate and insufficient allowance for impairment losses. As a result, the Group's actual impairment losses could prove to be different from its estimates and could exceed its allowance. If the Group's allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances proves insufficient to cover actual losses, it may need to make additional allowance for losses, which could significantly reduce its profit and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real Estate Sector

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

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

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

LGFVs

LGFVs are legal entities formed by local governments which are primarily responsible for utilisation of financial capitals and external financing in relation to urban infrastructure. Loans to LGFVs are a part of the loan portfolio of commercial banks in PRC, including the Group's. The Group's loans to LGFVs are primarily utilised by infrastructure projects including transportation and urban projects and land reserve

centres. A majority of these projects comprise of loans to provincial- and municipal-level platforms with terms of less than 10 years and are mainly fully or partially covered by operating cash flows of the projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group assesses specific risks of single corporate clients as well as its overall credit risk through an internal credit assessment system. Its system involves detailed analysis of its borrowers' credit risk, taking into account both quantitative and qualitative factors. Therefore, the Group may be exposed to risks associated with inaccurate assessments. The effectiveness of the Group's credit rating system is also limited by the information available to it and the credit history of its borrowers. The Group has improved

its credit policies and guidelines to better process potential risks relating to certain industries, including the real estate industry, and certain borrowers, including affiliated companies and group enterprises. However, the Group may fail to identify these risks on a timely basis given the limited resources and tools available to it. If the Group fails to effectively enforce, constantly follow or continue to improve its credit risk management policies and guidelines, its business operations, financial results and reputation may be materially and adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a result, the Group's financial condition and results of operations are also affected by fluctuations in the interest rates associated with these foreign currencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- if the Group fails to promptly identify and expand into new areas of business to meet the increasing demand for certain products and services, the Group may fail to maintain its market share or lose some of its existing customers;
- the Group may not have sufficient experience or expertise in certain new products and services and may not compete effectively in these areas;
- the new products and services may not be accepted by the Group's customers or meet its expectations for profitability;
- the new products and services may give rise to potential disputes or claims from customers;
- the Group may not be able to hire new personnel or retrain current personnel to enable it to conduct new business activities;
- the Group may fail to obtain regulatory approval for its new products or services; and
- the Group may not be successful in enhancing its risk management capabilities and information technology systems to support a broader range of products and services. If the Group is unable to achieve the intended results from the expansion of its range of products and services, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group may be subject to sanctions if it conducts transactions in violation of the relevant sanctions regulations, which could adversely affect your investment in the Notes

The U.S. currently imposes various economic sanctions, which are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control and the U.S. State Department. For instance, U.S. persons can be prohibited from engaging in any transactions with a designated target of certain sanctions, including the purchase and sale of, and receipt of payments under, securities issued by such designated target. Similar sanctions are administered by the United Kingdom, the European Union, United Nations Security Council and other applicable jurisdictions. These sanctions are intended to address a variety of policy concerns, among other things denying certain countries, and certain individuals and entities, the ability to support international terrorism and to pursue weapons of mass destruction and missile programmes. Countries which are currently subject to sanctions for different reasons include but not limited to Cuba, Iran, Libya, Myanmar, North Korea, Syria and Sudan.

The Group has conducted business in countries that are the subject of U.S. economic sanctions and with entities that are the subject of sanctions in exceptional circumstances, although any such business has constituted a negligible proportion of the Group's revenue in recent periods. The Group does not believe that its activities violate any applicable sanction regulations. However, if it was otherwise determined that any of the Group's transactions violated applicable sanctions regulations, the Group could be subject to penalties and its reputation and ability to conduct future business in the U.S. or other relevant jurisdictions or with U.S. persons or other relevant persons could be adversely affected, which could adversely affect your investment in the Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group determines a level of allowance for impairment losses and recognises any related provisions made in a year using the concept of impairment under International Accounting Standards and their interpretations ("**IAS 39**"). The Group's provisioning policies may be different in certain respects from those of banks incorporated in certain other countries or regions which do not assess loans under IAS 39. As a result, the Group's allowance for impairment losses, as determined under those provisioning policies, may differ from those that would be reported if it was incorporated in those countries or regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internet banking services involve risks of security breaches

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

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

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

Risks Relating to the PRC

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

A significant majority of the Group's businesses, assets and operations are located in the PRC. Accordingly, its financial condition, results of operations and business prospects are, to a significant degree, subject to the economic, political, legal and social developments in the PRC.

The PRC economy was a planned economy. In recent years, the PRC government has carried out broad reform of the PRC's financial markets, including recent reforms following the Third Plenum of the 18th Communist Party of China Central Committee in November 2013. If the Group is unable to adjust its operations in accordance with trends of currency policy, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The PRC Government has relatively strong ability to implement macroeconomic control measures. The PRC's GDP growth maintained its rapid pace for years before the global financial crisis in 2008. In response to the impact on the Chinese economy from the global financial crisis, the PRC Government implemented a series of economic incentive measures and relatively loose monetary policies since the second half of 2008, including a RMB4 trillion economic stimulus package and lowering the deposit reserve rate. These measures helped lead China's economy out of crisis and promote global economic recovery, but they also accelerated the increase in real estate prices, led to excess production capacity, and exacerbated problems of local government debt increased.

Since 2010, the Chinese government promoted the development of China's economic transformation by controlling scale of LGFVs, increasing the deposit reserve ratio, limiting excess production capacity across industrial sectors and strengthening real estate regulations. These measures could have a significant impact on the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and asset quality.

Since 2014, China's economy has been facing downward pressure due to the sluggish foreign demand, excess production capacity and adjustments in real estate market. Since April 2014, the government has introduced a series of 'steady growth' measures, such as expansion of the railway and security housing investment, tax relief for SMEs, targeted reserve ratio cut in order to relieve the downward pressure. As the effect of these measures gradually reveals and the external economy improves recently, industrial production, manufacturing purchasing managers index, money supply, new debts, electricity generation and other economic and financial indicators show that the economy has improved. As the Group is reversing to moderate-to-high growth from the current super-speed growth, the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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

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

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

completion of the issue of the securities. The NDRC Circular is silent on the legal consequences of non-compliance with the pre-issue registration requirement. In the worst case scenario, if pre-issue registration is required but not complied with, it might become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under the Notes and the Notes might be subject to the enforcement as provided in Condition 15 (*Events of Defaults*) of the terms and conditions of the Notes (the “**Terms and Conditions**”). Potential investors of the Notes are advised to exercise due caution when making their investment decisions. Similarly, there is no clarity on the legal consequences of non-compliance with the post-issue notification requirement under the NDRC Circular. The Bank has undertaken to notify the NDRC of the particulars of the issue of the Notes within the prescribed period under the NDRC Circular where applicable for a relevant Tranche of Notes.

In early 2016, PBOC introduced a pilot macro-prudential management system for cross-border financing (the “**MP Financing Management System**”) which specifically applied to 27 designated banks and non-financial enterprises registered in four free trade zones in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Fujian (the “**FTZ**”). On 3 May 2016, the PBOC issued the *Circular on Implementing Overall Macro-prudential Management System for Nationwide Cross-border Financing* (the “**2016 PBOC Circular**”) to extend the MP Financing Management System nationwide. Under the 2016 PBOC Circular, financial institutions are required to file relevant operating rules and internal control policies and the details of the calculation of their outstanding foreign debt and foreign debt limit with PBOC or SAFE before making their first cross-border financing transaction and they are required to report to PBOC or SAFE of the amount of its capital fund and the financing agreement when a financing agreement is signed and before the drawdown of the loan or issue of debt securities, report its cross-border income after such drawdown, and report its cross-border payments after making interest or principal payments. In addition, financial institutions are also required to report to PBOC or SAFE on the fifth working day of each month on the foreign debt it has borrowed and the change in its outstanding foreign debt during the previous month. The Bank is one of the 27 designated banks required to carry out the aforesaid reporting procedures. The 2016 PBOC Circular is a new regulation and is subject to interpretation and application by relevant PRC authorities. The 2016 PBOC Circular applies to the issue of Notes under the Programme by the Bank or its onshore branches, but does not explicitly state whether it applies to offshore branches of financial institutions incorporated in the PRC. If reporting is required but not complied with, PBOC and/or SAFE may, among other things, (a) issue a notice of censure, (b) request rectification within a time limit, (c) impose a penalty according to *the Law of People’s Republic of China on the People’s Bank of China* and *the Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Management of Foreign Exchanges*, (d) suspend cross-border financing of the institution, and (e) collect risk reserves from the institution. In addition, in the worst case scenario, if reporting is required but not complied with, it might become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under the Notes and the Notes might be subject to the enforcement as provided in Condition 15 (*Events of Defaults*) of the Terms and Conditions. The Bank intends to comply with the 2016 PBOC Circular where applicable for a relevant Tranche of Notes.

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

Any future natural disasters or outbreaks of health epidemics and contagious diseases, including avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, and swine flu caused by H1N1 virus, or H1N1 Flu, may adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Possible force majeure events may give rise to additional costs to be borne by the Group and have adverse effects on the quality of its assets, business, financial condition and results of operations. An outbreak of a health epidemic or contagious disease could result in a widespread health crisis and restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may in turn adversely affect the Group’s business. Moreover, the PRC has experienced natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and drought in the past few years. For example, in May 2008 and April 2010, the PRC experienced earthquakes with reported magnitudes of 8.0 and 7.1 on the Richter scale in Sichuan and Qinghai provinces respectively, resulting in the death of tens of thousands of people. Any future occurrence of severe natural disasters in the PRC may adversely affect its economy and in turn the Group’s business. There can be no guarantee that any future occurrence of natural disasters or outbreak of avian influenza, SARS, H1N1 Flu or other epidemics, or the measures taken by the PRC Government or other countries in response to a future outbreak of avian influenza, SARS, H1N1 Flu or other epidemics, will not seriously interrupt the Group’s operations or those of its customers, which may have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Global Economy

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

In 2008, the global credit markets experienced significant turbulence, as a result of the liquidity destruction in the U.S. credit and subprime mortgage markets since the second half of 2007. This event and other relevant events, such as the collapse of a number of financial institutions, led to the slowdown in economic growth in the United States, other countries and districts, the significant volatility across global financial markets, the fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and the liquidity fluctuations and crunch in global financial markets. The effects of this global financial crisis have also affected macro-economic conditions in China. According to the statistics released by the PRC government, the real growth rate of China's gross domestic product ("GDP") appeared a downward trend over this period.

Currently, conditions of the global economy remain weak. In addition, a debt crisis has emerged in Europe due to serious concerns over the abilities of certain EU member countries such as Greece to repay their debt, leading to further uncertainty for the global economy and financial markets. The continuing slowdown of the global economy and increasing uncertainties in financial markets could adversely affect the Bank's financial condition and results of operations in many ways, including, among other things:

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

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

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

Risks Relating to the Market Generally

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

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

Notes issued under the Programme will be new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market (unless in the case of any particular Series, such Series is to be consolidated with and form a single series with a Series of Notes which is already issued). If the Notes are traded after their

initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the Issuer. If the Notes are trading at a discount, investors may not be able to receive a favourable price for their Notes, and in some circumstances investors may not be able to sell their Notes at all or at their fair market value. There is no assurance that such application will be accepted, that any particular Series of Notes will be so admitted or that an active trading market will develop. In addition, the market for investment grade has been subject to disruptions that have caused volatility in prices of securities similar to the Notes issued under the Programme. Accordingly, there is no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any trading market, or that disruptions will not occur, for any particular Series of Notes.

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

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

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

Changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of Fixed Rate Notes

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

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

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

Risks Relating to Notes Issued under the Programme

Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

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

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant financial markets; and

- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Investors shall pay attention to any modification, waivers and substitution

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

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

The Terms and Conditions also provide that the Trustee may, without the consent of Noteholders, agree to (a) any modification (except such modifications in respect of which an increased quorum is required as mentioned above) of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons or the Trust Deed which is not prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders; or (b) any modification of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons or the Trust Deed which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provisions of law as described in Condition 18 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modification and Waiver*).

Investors shall be aware of the effect of change of law

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

Considerations related to a particular issue of Notes

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

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

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

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

Dual Currency Notes

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

- (i) the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- (ii) they may receive no interest; and
- (iii) the payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;

Variable Rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor

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

Inverse Floating Rate Notes

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

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

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

Secured Notes

Secured Notes are secured by assets mortgaged, charged, pledged or assigned by the Issuer in favour of the Trustee on behalf of itself and the other secured creditors (including the holders of the secured Notes). The law governing the validity and enforceability of security depends of the *situs* of the charged assets, which may be different from English law and unfamiliar to investors. The bankruptcy regime of the PRC will also impact on the liquidation of the charged assets and the priority of distribution of any realised proceeds. Additional risk factors relating to security will be set out in the pricing supplement and/or a supplement to this Offering Circular.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

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

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

There can be no assurance as to whether or not payments on the Notes may be made without withholding taxes or deductions applying for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. Although pursuant to the Terms and Conditions, the Issuer is required to gross up payments on account of any such withholding taxes or deductions (whether by way of EIT, VAT or otherwise), the Issuer (where it is a branch of the Bank) also has the right to redeem the Notes at any time in the event (i) it has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 13 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes, and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it.

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

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

In certain circumstances (including without limitation the giving of notice to the Issuer pursuant to Condition 14 (*Events of Default*) and the taking of enforcement steps pursuant to Condition 19 (*Enforcement*)), the Trustee may (at its sole discretion) request the Noteholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction before it takes actions on behalf of the Noteholders. The Trustee shall not be obliged to take any such actions if not indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to any indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may impact on when such actions can be taken. The Trustee may not be able to take actions notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to it, in breach of the terms of the Trust Deed or the Terms and Conditions constituting the Notes and in such circumstances, or where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations, to the extent permitted by the agreements and the applicable law, it will be for the Noteholders to take such actions directly.

Risks Relating to Renminbi Denominated Notes

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

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

Renminbi is not freely convertible at present. The government of the PRC (the "**PRC Government**") continues to regulate conversion between Renminbi and foreign currencies, including the Hong Kong dollar.

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

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

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

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

As a result of the restrictions by the PRC Government on cross-border Renminbi fund flows, the availability of Renminbi outside the PRC is limited. While PBOC has entered into agreements on the clearing of Renminbi business with financial institutions in a number of financial centres and cities (the "**Renminbi Clearing Banks**"), including but not limited to Hong Kong and are in the process of establishing Renminbi clearing and settlement mechanisms in several other jurisdictions (the "**Settlement Arrangements**"), the current size of Renminbi denominated financial assets outside the PRC is limited. There are restrictions imposed by PBOC on Renminbi business participating banks in respect of cross-border Renminbi settlement, such as those relating to direct transactions with PRC enterprises. Furthermore, Renminbi business participating banks do not have direct Renminbi liquidity support from PBOC. The Renminbi Clearing Banks only have access to onshore liquidity support from PBOC for the purpose of squaring open positions of participating banks for limited types of transactions and are not obliged to square for participating banks any open positions resulting from other foreign

exchange transactions or conversion services. In such cases, the participating banks will need to source Renminbi from outside the PRC to square such open positions.

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

Investment in the Renminbi Notes is subject to exchange rate risks

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

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

All payments to investors in respect of the Renminbi Notes will be made solely (i) for so long as the Renminbi Notes are represented by global certificates held with the common depositary for Clearstream Banking S.A. and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. or any alternative clearing system, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong, (ii) for so long as the Renminbi Notes are represented by global certificates lodged with a sub-custodian for or registered with the CMU Service, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong in accordance with prevailing CMU rules and procedures or (iii) for so long as the Renminbi Notes are in definitive form, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong in accordance with prevailing rules and regulations. The Issuer cannot be required to make payment by any other means (including in any other currency or by transfer to a bank account in the PRC).

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

Under the *PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law*, the *PRC Individual Income Tax Law* and the relevant implementing rules, as amended from time to time, any gain realised on the transfer of Renminbi Notes by non-PRC resident enterprise or individual Holders may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax ("**EIT**") or PRC individual income tax ("**IIT**") if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. The *PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law* levies EIT at the rate of 20 per cent. of the gains derived by such non-PRC resident enterprise Holder from the transfer of Renminbi Notes but its implementation rules have reduced the enterprise income tax rate to 10 per cent. The *PRC Individual Income Tax Law* levies IIT at a rate of 20 per cent. of the gains derived by such non-PRC resident or individual Holder from the transfer of Renminbi Notes.

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

Therefore, if non-PRC enterprise or individual resident Holders are required to pay PRC income tax on gains derived from the transfer of Renminbi Notes, unless there is an applicable tax treaty between PRC and the jurisdiction in which such non-PRC enterprise or individual resident holders of Renminbi Notes reside that reduces or exempts the relevant EIT or IIT, the value of their investment in Renminbi Notes may be materially and adversely affected.

USE OF PROCEEDS

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

FORMS OF THE NOTES

Bearer Notes

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

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

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Permanent Global Note

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

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

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

within seven days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

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

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

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

Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

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

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

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

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

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

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

Legend concerning United States persons

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

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

Registered Notes

Each Series of Notes in registered form ("**Registered Notes**") will be represented by either (i) individual Note Certificates ("**Individual Note Certificates**"); or (ii) a global note certificate ("**Global Note Certificate**"),

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

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

Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates

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

- (i) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; or
- (ii) if the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies "in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate", then:
 - (a) in the case of any Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, the CMU Service and/or any other clearing system, if Euroclear, Clearstream, the CMU Service or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; and
 - (b) in any case, if any of the circumstances described in Condition 14 (*Events of Default*) occurs in respect of any Note of the relevant Series.

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

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

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

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

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

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

1. Introduction

- (a) **Programme:** Bank of China Limited (the "**Bank**") has established an Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**") for the issuance of up to U.S.\$5,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes (the "**Notes**").
- (b) **Pricing Supplement:** Notes issued under the Programme are issued in series (each a "**Series**") and each Series may comprise one or more tranches (each a "**Tranche**") of Notes issued by the Issuer (as defined below). The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes are set out in the relevant pricing supplement (the "**Pricing Supplement**") which supplements, amends and/or replaces these terms and conditions (the "**Conditions**"). In the event of any inconsistency between these Conditions and the relevant Pricing Supplement, the relevant Pricing Supplement shall prevail.
- (c) **Trust Deed:** The Notes are constituted by, are subject to, and have the benefit of, a trust deed dated 24 October 2016 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the "**Trust Deed**") between the Issuer and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as trustee (the "**Trustee**", which expression includes all persons for the time being trustee or trustees appointed under the Trust Deed).

If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, a Tranche of Notes may be constituted by a deed between the Issuer and the specified alternative trustee (the "**Alternative Trustee**") incorporating the Trust Deed with such modification as may be necessary and are specific in such deed. The Alternative Trustee shall be the Trustee for the purposes of the Conditions applicable to such Tranche of Notes and other Notes of that Series.

- (d) **Agency Agreement:** The Notes are the subject of an issue and paying agency agreement dated 24 October 2016 (the "**Agency Agreement**") between the Issuer, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as (i) principal paying agent (the "**Principal Paying Agent**", which expression includes any successor principal paying agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), (ii) registrar (the "**Registrar**", which expression includes any successor registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), (iii) CMU lodging and paying agent (the "**CMU Lodging and Paying Agent**", which expression includes any successor CMU lodging and paying agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), (iv) the paying agents named therein (together with the Principal Paying Agent and the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent, the "**Paying Agents**", which expression includes any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes) and (v) the transfer agents named therein (together with the Registrar, the "**Transfer Agents**", which expression includes any successor or additional transfer agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes) and the Trustee. In these Conditions references to the "**Agents**" are to the Paying Agents and the Transfer Agents and any reference to an "**Agent**" is to any one of them.

If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement that an Alternative Trustee would be appointed for the relevant Tranche of Notes, the Agency Agreement and the appointment of the Agents therein shall not apply to such Tranche of Notes and other Notes of that Series and such alternative arrangement as specified in the Pricing Supplement shall apply.

- (e) **The Notes:** The Notes *may* be issued in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**"), or in registered form ("**Registered Notes**"). All subsequent references in these Conditions to "Notes" are to the Notes which are the subject of the relevant Pricing Supplement. Copies of the relevant Pricing Supplement are available for viewing and copies may be obtained from the Specified Office of each of the Paying Agents and Transfer Agents by Holders of Notes of the relevant Series.
- (f) **Summaries:** Certain provisions of these Conditions are summaries of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement and are subject to their detailed provisions. Noteholders and the holders of the related interest *coupons*, if any, (the "**Couponholders**" and the "**Coupons**", respectively) are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, all the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement applicable to them. Copies of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement are available for inspection by Noteholders during normal business hours at the Specified Offices of the Paying Agents and the principal office in Hong Kong of the Principal Paying Agent.

2. Interpretation

(a) **Definitions:** In these *Conditions* the following expressions have the following meanings:

"**Accrual Yield**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Additional Business Centre(s)**" means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Additional Financial Centre(s)**" means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Business Day**", other than in Condition 3(g) (*Registration and delivery of Note Certificates*) means:

- (i) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;
- (ii) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro and Renminbi, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally, in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (iii) for the purposes of Notes denominated and payable in Renminbi only, any day (other than a Sunday or a Saturday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business and settle Renminbi payments in Hong Kong and are not authorised or obligated by law or executive order to be closed;

"**Business Day Convention**", in relation to any particular date, has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement and, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, may have different meanings in relation to different dates and, in this context, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

- (i) "**Following Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (ii) "**Modified Following Business Day Convention**" or "**Modified Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (iii) "**Preceding Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be brought forward to the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (iv) "**FRN Convention**", "**Floating Rate Convention**" or "**Eurodollar Convention**" means that each relevant date shall be the date which numerically corresponds to the preceding such date in the calendar month which is the number of months specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the Specified Period after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred **provided, however, that:**
 - (A) if there is no such numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which any such date should occur, then such date will be the last day which is a Business Day in that calendar month;
 - (B) if any such date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then such date will be the first following day which is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case it will be the first preceding day which is a Business Day; and
 - (C) if the preceding such date occurred on the last day in a calendar month which was a Business Day, then all subsequent such dates will be the last day which is a Business

Day in the calendar month which is the specified number of months after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred; and

- (v) **"No Adjustment"** means that the relevant date shall not be adjusted in accordance with any Business Day Convention;

"Calculation Agent" means the Principal Paying Agent or such other Person, in each case as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) and/or such other amount(s) as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Calculation Amount" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"CMU Service" means the Central Moneymarkets Unit Service, operated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority;

"Coupon Sheet" means, in respect of a Note, a coupon sheet relating to the Note;

"Day Count Fraction" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time (the **"Calculation Period"**), such day count fraction as may be specified in these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement and:

- (i) if **"Actual/Actual (ICMA)"** is so specified, means:
- (A) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Regular Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (B) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Regular Period, the sum of:
 - (1) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Regular Period in which it begins divided by the product of (a) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (b) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (2) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Regular Period divided by the product of (a) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (b) the number of Regular Periods in any year;
- (ii) if **"Actual/365"** or **"Actual/Actual (ISDA)"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (iii) if **"Actual/365 (Fixed)"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iv) if **"Actual/360"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (v) if **"30/360"** is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and "D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if "**30E/360**" or "**Eurobond Basis**" is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and "D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30; and

- (vii) if "**30E/360 (ISDA)**" is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30, **provided, however, that** in each such case the number of days in the Calculation Period is calculated from and including the first day of the Calculation Period to but excluding the last day of the Calculation Period;

"**Early Redemption Amount (Tax)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Early Termination Amount**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Extraordinary Resolution**" has the meaning ascribed to it in the Trust Deed;

"**Final Redemption Amount**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**First Interest Payment Date**" means the date specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Fixed Coupon Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Holder**", in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer-Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer-Title to Registered Notes*);

"**Hong Kong**" means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China;

"**Interest Amount**" means, in relation to a Note and an Interest Period, the amount of interest payable in respect of that Note for that Interest Period;

"**Interest Commencement Date**" means the Issue Date of the Notes or such other date as may be specified as the Interest Commencement Date in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Interest Determination Date**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Interest Payment Date**" means the First Interest Payment Date and any date or dates specified as such in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the relevant Pricing Supplement and, if a Business Day Convention is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement:

- (i) as the same may be adjusted in accordance with the relevant Business Day Convention; or
- (ii) if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention and an interval of a number of calendar months is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being the Specified Period, each of such dates as may occur in accordance with the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention at such Specified Period of calendar months following the Interest Commencement Date (in the case of the first Interest Payment Date) or the previous Interest Payment Date (in any other case);

"**Interest Period**" means each period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date or any Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date;

"**ISDA Definitions**" means the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated as at the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) unless otherwise specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Issue Date**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Issuer**" means the Bank or, in respect of any Tranche of Notes issued by a branch of the Bank, the Bank acting through such branch of the Bank as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Macau**" means the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China;

"**Margin**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Material Subsidiary**" means a Subsidiary of the Issuer whose total assets or total revenue as at the date at which its latest audited financial statements were prepared or, as the case may be, for the financial period to which the audited financial statements relate, account for 5 per cent. or more of the consolidated assets or consolidated revenue of the Issuer as at such date or for such period. If a Material Subsidiary transfers all of its assets and business to another Subsidiary of the Issuer, the transferee shall become a Material Subsidiary and the transferor shall cease to be a Material Subsidiary on completion of such transfer;

"**Maturity Date**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Maximum Redemption Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Minimum Redemption Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**NDRC**" means the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC;

"**NDRC Circular**" means the Circular on Promoting the Reform of the Administrative System on the Issuance by Enterprises of Foreign Debt Filings and Registrations (國家發展改革委關於推進企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知(發改外資[2015] 2044 號)) issued by the NDRC and which came into effect on 14 September 2015, as supplemented and amended from time to time;

"**Noteholder**", in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer-Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer-Title to Registered Notes*);

"**Optional Redemption Amount (Call)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Optional Redemption Amount (Put)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Optional Redemption Date (Call)**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Optional Redemption Date (Put)**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Participating Member State**" means a Member State of the European Communities which adopts the euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty;

"**Payment Business Day**" means:

- (i) if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is:
 - (A) a day on which (a) banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies and (b) commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Principal Paying Agent or, in the case of a Series cleared through the CMU Service, the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent has its Specified Office; and

- (B) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, (a) a TARGET Settlement Day and (b) a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (ii) if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is:
 - (A) a day on which (a) banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies and (b) commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Principal Paying Agent or, in the case of a Series cleared through the CMU Service, the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent has its Specified Office; and
 - (B) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a day on which dealings in foreign currencies (including, in the case of Notes denominated and payable in Renminbi, settlement of Renminbi payments) may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre;

"Person" means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality;

"PRC" means, for the purpose of these Conditions, the People's Republic of China excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;

"Principal Financial Centre" means, in relation to any currency, the principal financial centre for that currency **provided, however, that:**

- (i) in relation to euro, it means the principal financial centre of such Member State of the European Communities as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent;
- (ii) in relation to Australian dollars, it means Sydney and in relation to New Zealand dollars, it means Auckland or, in each case, the principal financial centre as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- (iii) in relation to Renminbi, it means Hong Kong or the principal financial centre as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

"Public External Indebtedness" means any indebtedness of the Issuer (or, for the purposes of Condition 14, any Subsidiary), or any guarantee or indemnity by the Issuer of indebtedness, for money borrowed which, (i) is in the form of or represented by any bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock, certificate or other instrument which is, or is capable of being listed, quoted or traded on any stock exchange or in any securities market (including, without limitation, any over-the-counter market) outside the PRC (without regard, however, to whether or not such instruments are sold through public offerings or private placements); and (ii) has an original maturity of more than 365 days;

"Put Option Notice" means a notice which must be delivered to a Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

"Put Option Receipt" means a receipt issued by a Paying Agent to a depositing Noteholder upon deposit of a Note with such Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

"Rate of Interest" means the rate or rates (expressed as a percentage per annum) of interest payable in respect of the Notes specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement or calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of these Conditions and/or the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Redemption Amount" means, as appropriate, the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount (Tax), the Optional Redemption Amount (Call), the Optional Redemption Amount (Put), the

Early Termination Amount or such other amount in the nature of a redemption amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Reference Banks" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement or, if none, four major banks selected by the Issuer in the market that is most closely connected with the Reference Rate;

"Reference Price" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Reference Rate" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Regular Period" means:

- (i) in the case of Notes where interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period from and including one Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date;
- (ii) in the case of Notes where, apart from the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where **"Regular Date"** means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls; and (iii) in the case of Notes where, apart from one Interest Period other than the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where **"Regular Date"** means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls other than the Interest Payment Date falling at the end of the irregular Interest Period.

"Relevant Date" means, in relation to any payment, whichever is the later of (a) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due and (b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment by the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders;

"Relevant Financial Centre" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Relevant Party" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Relevant Screen Page" means the page, section or other part of a particular information service (including, without limitation, Reuters) specified as the Relevant Screen Page in the relevant Pricing Supplement, or such other page, section or other part as may replace it on that information service or such other information service, in each case, as may be nominated by the Person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purpose of displaying rates or prices comparable to the Reference Rate;

"Relevant Time" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"Reserved Matter" means any proposal to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes, to reduce the amount of principal or interest payable on any date in respect of the Notes, to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Notes or the date for any such payment, to change the currency of any payment under the Notes or to change the quorum requirements relating to meetings or the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution;

"Securities Act" means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

"Security Interest" means any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction;

"Specified Clearing System" means the clearing system specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of a Tranche of Notes for which no Note Certificates are to be issued;

"**Specified Currency**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Specified Denomination(s)**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Specified Office**" has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

"**Specified Period**" has the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement;

"**Subsidiary**" means, in relation to any Person (the "**first Person**") at any particular time, any other Person (the "**second Person**"):

- (a) of which the first Person controls or has the power to control, 50 per cent. or more of the share capital or other ownership interest having ordinary voting power to elect directors, managers or trustees of such person; or
- (b) whose financial statements are, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, consolidated with those of the first Person;

"**Talon**" means a talon for further Coupons;

"**TARGET Settlement Day**" means any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro;

"**TARGET2**" means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007;

"**Tax Jurisdiction**" means the PRC and the relevant tax jurisdiction of the Issuer specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, or in each case any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax payments made by the Issuer of principal or interest on the Notes or Coupons;

"**Transaction Documents**" means, in relation to any Series of Notes, the documents specified in the Pricing Supplement relating to such Series.

"**Treaty**" means the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended; and

"**Zero Coupon Note**" means a Note specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

(b) **Interpretation:** In *these* Conditions:

- (i) if the Notes are Zero Coupon Notes, references to Coupons and Couponholders are not applicable;
- (ii) if Talons are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Coupons shall be deemed to include references to Talons;
- (iii) if Talons are not specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Talons are not applicable;
- (iv) any reference to principal shall be deemed to include the Redemption Amount, any additional amounts in respect of principal which may be payable under Condition 13 (*Taxation*), any undertaking given in addition to or substitution for Condition 13 (*Taxation*) pursuant to the Trust Deed, any premium payable in respect of a Note and any other amount in the nature of principal payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (v) any reference to interest shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of interest which may be payable under Condition 13 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of interest payable pursuant to these Conditions;

- (vi) references to Notes being "**outstanding**" shall be construed in accordance with the Trust Deed; and
- (vii) if an expression is stated in Condition 2(a) (*Interpretation-Definitions*) to have the meaning given in the relevant Pricing Supplement, but the relevant Pricing Supplement gives no such meaning or specifies that such expression is "**not applicable**" then such expression is not applicable to the Notes; and
- (viii) (viii) any reference to the Trust Deed or the Agency Agreement shall be construed as a reference to the Trust Deed or the Agency Agreement, as the case may be, as amended and/or supplemented up to and including the Issue Date of the Notes.

3. **Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer**

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Bearer Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s) with Coupons and, if specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, a Talon attached at the time of issue. In the case of a Series of Bearer Notes with more than one Specified Denomination, Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination.
- (b) **Title to Bearer Notes:** Title to Bearer Notes and the Coupons will pass by delivery. In the case of Bearer Notes, "**Holder**" means the holder of such Bearer Note and "**Noteholder**" and "**Couponholder**" shall be construed accordingly.
- (c) **Registered Notes:** Registered Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s), which may include a minimum denomination specified in *the* relevant Pricing Supplement and higher integral multiples of a smaller amount specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (d) **Title to Registered Notes:** The Registrar will maintain a register outside the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. A certificate (each, a "**Note Certificate**") will be issued to each Holder of **Registered** Notes in respect of its registered holding. Each Note Certificate will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the register (the "**Register**"). In the case of Registered Notes, "**Holder**" means the person in whose name such Registered Note is for the time being registered in the Register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof) and "**Noteholder**" shall be construed accordingly. If so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, no Note Certificate shall be issued in respect of the relevant Tranche of Notes, all references to "**Holder**" shall mean the person appearing in the records of the Specified Clearing System as the Accountholder entitled to such Notes, and "**Noteholder**" shall be construed accordingly.
- (e) **Ownership:** The Holder of any Note or Coupon shall (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as its absolute owner for all *purposes* (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any other interest therein, any writing thereon or, in the case of Registered Notes, on the Note Certificate relating thereto (other than the endorsed form of transfer) or any notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) and no Person shall be liable for so treating such Holder. No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of any Note or the Trust Deed under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.
- (f) **Transfers of Registered Notes:** Subject to paragraphs (i) (*Closed periods*) and (j) (*Regulations concerning transfers and registration*) below, a Registered Note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant Note Certificate, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, together with such evidence as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the *individuals* who have executed the form of transfer; **provided, however, that** a Registered Note may not be transferred unless the principal amount of Registered Notes transferred and (where not all of the Registered Notes held by a Holder are being transferred) the principal amount of the balance of Registered Notes not transferred are Specified Denominations. Where not all the Registered Notes represented by the surrendered Note Certificate are the subject of the transfer, a new Note Certificate in respect of the balance of the Registered Notes will be issued to the transferor.

- (g) **Registration and delivery of Note Certificates:** Within five business days of the surrender of a Note Certificate in accordance with paragraph (f) (*Transfers of Registered Notes*) above, the Registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new Note Certificate of a like principal amount to the Registered Notes transferred to each relevant Holder at its Specified Office or (as the case may be) the Specified Office of the relevant Transfer Agent or (at the request and risk of any such relevant Holder) by uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas) to the address specified for the purpose by such relevant Holder. In this paragraph, "**business day**" means a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent has its Specified Office.
- (h) **No charge:** The transfer of a Registered Note will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Registrar or any Transfer Agent but against such indemnity as the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such transfer.
- (i) **Closed periods:** Noteholders *may* not require transfers to be registered:
- (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Notes;
 - (ii) during the period of 15 days ending on any date on which Notes may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 10(b) (*Redemption for tax reasons*) or Condition 10(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*); and
 - (iii) after a Put Option Notice has been delivered in respect of the relevant Note(s) in accordance with Condition 10(e) (*Redemption of the Notes at the option of the Noteholders*).
- (j) **Regulations concerning transfers and registration:** All transfers of Registered Notes and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Registered Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of *the* Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the Registrar to any Noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

4. Status

- (a) **Status of Notes:** The Notes and any related Coupons constitute direct, general, unsecured, unconditional and *unsubordinated* obligations of the Issuer which will at all times rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.
- (b) **Status of Notes with the benefit of security**
- Notes may have the benefit of security. Provisions relating to security for any Series of secured Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

5. Covenants

- (a) **Undertaking to Maintain Ratings:** So long as any Note remains outstanding, save with the approval of an Extraordinary Resolution of holder of the Notes of the relevant Series, the Issuer undertakes that it will use all its reasonable endeavours to maintain the rating on the Notes of the relevant Series by a Rating Agency specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (b) **Notification to NDRC:** Where the NDRC Circular applies to the Tranche of Notes to be issued in accordance with these Conditions and the Trust Deed, the Bank undertakes to provide or cause to be provided a *notification* to the NDRC of the requisite information and documents within the prescribed timeframe after the relevant Issue Date in accordance with the NDRC Circular and any implementation rules as may be issued by the NDRC prior to the completion of such notification.

6. Fixed Rate Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 6 is applicable to the Notes only if the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing **Supplement** as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Conditions 11 (*Payments-Bearer Notes*) and 12 (*Payments-Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or **refused**, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition 6 (as well after as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Fixed Coupon Amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount and, if the Notes are in more than one Specified Denomination, shall be the **relevant** Fixed Coupon Amount in respect of the relevant Specified Denomination.
- (d) **Calculation of interest amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any period for which a Fixed Coupon Amount is not specified shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Calculation Amount, **multiplying** the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denominations of such Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a "**sub-unit**-" means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.

7. Floating Rate Note Interest Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 7 is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing **Supplement** as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Conditions 11 (*Payments-Bearer Notes*) and 12 (*Payments-Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition (as well after as before judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Screen Rate Determination:** If Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the manner in which **the** Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be determined by the Calculation Agent on the following basis:
 - (i) if the Reference Rate is a composite quotation or customarily supplied by one entity, the Calculation Agent will determine the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date;
 - (ii) in any other case, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the Reference Rates which appear on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date;

- (iii) if, in the case of (i) above, such rate does not appear on that page or, in the case of (ii) above, fewer than two such rates appear on that page or if, in either case, the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, the Calculation Agent will:
 - (A) request the principal Relevant Financial Centre office of each of the Reference Banks to provide a quotation of the Reference Rate at approximately the Relevant Time on the Interest Determination Date to prime banks in the Relevant Financial Centre interbank market in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; and
 - (B) determine the arithmetic mean of such quotations; and
- (iv) if fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the rates (being the nearest to the Reference Rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent) quoted by major banks in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (local time in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency) on the first day of the relevant Interest Period for loans in the Specified Currency for a period equal to the relevant Interest Period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time,

and the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean so determined; **provided, however, that** if the Calculation Agent is unable to determine a rate or (as the case may be) an arithmetic mean in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Interest Period, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes during such Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of a preceding Interest Period;

- (v) notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as CNH HIBOR:
 - (A) the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:
 - (1) the offered quotation; or
 - (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) or if, at or around that time it is notified that the fixing will be published at 2.30 p.m. (Hong Kong time), then 2.30 p.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent;
 - (B) if the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (v)(A)(1) above applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if subparagraph (v)(A)(2) above applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Calculation Agent shall request the principal Hong Kong office of each of the Reference Banks to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent. If all four Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations;

- (C) if subparagraph (v)(B) above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the Hong Kong inter-bank market. If fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the Rate of Interest shall be (i) the offered rate for deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by a bank, or (ii) the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in CNH for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by two or more banks, in each case as informed to the Calculation Agent by such bank or banks (which shall be such bank or banks being in the opinion of the Bank suitable for such purpose) as being quoted by each such bank at approximately 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date to leading banks in the Hong Kong inter-bank market, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period); and
- (D) in no event shall the Rate of Interest be less than zero per cent. per annum.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as being other than CNH HIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided hereon.

- (d) **ISDA Determination:** If ISDA Determination is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the relevant ISDA Rate where "**ISDA Rate**" in relation to any Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Calculation Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that interest rate swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:
- (i) the Floating Rate Option (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement;
 - (ii) the Designated Maturity (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is a period specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement; and
 - (iii) the relevant Reset Date (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is either (A) if the relevant Floating Rate Option is based on (x) the London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR), (y) the Eurozone inter-bank offered rate (EURIBOR) or (z) the Hong Kong inter-bank offered rate (HIBOR) for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period or (B) in any other case, as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (e) **Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest:** If any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, then the Rate of Interest shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.
- (f) **Calculation of Interest Amount:** The Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined in relation to each Interest Period, calculate the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note for such Interest Period. The Interest Amount will be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified

Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination(s) of the relevant Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a "sub-unit-" means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.

- (g) **Calculation of other amounts:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that any other amount is to be calculated by the Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time or times at which any such amount is to be determined, calculate the relevant amount. The relevant amount will be calculated by the Calculation Agent in the manner specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.
- (h) **Publication:** The Calculation Agent will cause each Rate of Interest and Interest Amount determined by it, together with the relevant Interest Payment Date, and any other amount(s) required to be determined by it together with any relevant payment date(s) to be notified to the Paying Agents and each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation as soon as practicable after such determination but (in the case of each Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date) in any event not later than the first day of the relevant Interest Period. Notice thereof shall also promptly be given to the Noteholders. The Calculation Agent will be entitled to recalculate any Interest Amount (on the basis of the foregoing provisions) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the relevant Interest Period. If the Calculation Amount is less than the minimum Specified Denomination the Calculation Agent shall not be obliged to publish each Interest Amount but instead may publish only the Calculation Amount and the Interest Amount in respect of a Note having the minimum Specified Denomination.
- (i) **Notifications etc:** All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition by the Calculation Agent will (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Paying Agents, the Noteholders and the Couponholders and (subject as aforesaid) no liability to any such Person will attach to the Calculation Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions for such purposes.

8. Zero Coupon Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 8 is applicable to the Notes only if the Zero Coupon Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes:** If the Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note is improperly withheld or refused, the Redemption Amount shall thereafter be an amount equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) whichever is the earlier of (A) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (B) the day which is seven days after the Principal Paying Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

9. Dual Currency Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 9 is applicable to the Notes only if the Dual Currency Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable.
- (b) **Rate of Interest:** If the rate or amount of interest falls to be determined by reference to an exchange rate, the rate or amount of interest payable shall be determined in the manner specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

10. **Redemption and Purchase**

- (a) **Scheduled redemption:** Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, each Note will be redeemed at its Final Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date, subject as provided in Conditions 11 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and 12 (*Payments– Registered Notes*).
- (b) **Redemption for tax reasons:** Where the Issuer is acting through a branch of the Bank, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part:
- (i) at any time (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being not applicable); or
 - (ii) on any Interest Payment Date (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (Tax), together with interest accrued (if any) to the date fixed for redemption, if, immediately before giving such notice, the Issuer satisfies the Trustee that:
 - (A) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 13 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes; and
 - (B) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it.

provided, however, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than:

- (1) where the Notes may be redeemed at any time, 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due; or
- (2) where the Notes may be redeemed only on an Interest Payment Date, 60 days prior to the Interest Payment Date occurring immediately before the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall procure that there is delivered to the Trustee (A) a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and (B) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

The Trustee shall be entitled without further enquiry to accept such written approval (where applicable), certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstances set out above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the holders of the Notes and Coupons.

Upon the expiry of any such notice as is referred to in this Condition (b), the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes accordingly.

- (c) **Redemption at the option of the Issuer:** If the Call Option is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole or, if so specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, in part on any Optional Redemption Date (Call) at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Call) on the Issuer's having given:

- (i) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 21 (*Notices*); and
 - (ii) not less than 15 days before the giving of the notice referred to in (i), notice to the Principal Paying Agent and, in the case of a redemption of Registered Notes, the Registrar; (which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the fixed date for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date (Call) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call).
- (d) **Partial redemption:** If the Notes are to be redeemed in part only on any date in accordance with Condition 10(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), in the case of Bearer Notes, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by the drawing of lots in such place as the Principal Paying Agent approves and in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent considers appropriate, subject to compliance with applicable law, the rules of each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation and the notice to Noteholders referred to in Condition 10(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) shall specify the serial numbers of the Notes so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Registered Notes, each Note shall be redeemed in part in the proportion which the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to be redeemed on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call) bears to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes on such date. If any Maximum Redemption Amount or Minimum Redemption Amount is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, then the Optional Redemption Amount (Call) shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.
- (e) **Redemption of the Notes at the option of the Noteholders:** If the Put Option is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Issuer shall, at the option of the Holder of any Note redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date (Put) specified in the relevant Put Option Notice at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Put) together with interest (if any) accrued to such date. In order to exercise the option contained in this Condition 10(e), the Holder of a Note must, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days before the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), deposit with any Paying Agent such Note together with all unmatured Coupons relating thereto and a duly completed Put Option Notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent. The Paying Agent with which a Note is so deposited shall deliver a duly completed Put Option Receipt to the depositing Noteholder. No Note once deposited with a duly completed Put Option Notice in accordance with this Condition 10(e), may be withdrawn; **provided, however, that** if, prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), any such Note becomes immediately due and payable or, upon due presentation of any such Note on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), payment of the redemption moneys is improperly withheld or refused, the relevant Paying Agent shall mail notification thereof to the depositing Noteholder at such address as may have been given by such Noteholder in the relevant Put Option Notice and shall hold such Note at its Specified Office for collection by the depositing Noteholder against surrender of the relevant Put Option Receipt. For so long as any outstanding Note is held by a Paying Agent in accordance with this Condition 10(e), the depositor of such Note and not the Paying Agent shall be deemed to be the Holder of the relevant Notes for all purposes.
- (f) **Early redemption of Zero Coupon Notes:** Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the Redemption Amount payable on redemption of a Zero Coupon Note at any time before the Maturity Date shall be an amount equal to the sum of:
- (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which the Note becomes due and payable.

Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, the calculation in respect of the period of less than a full year shall be made on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the Pricing Supplement for the purposes of this Condition (f) or, if none is so specified, a Day Count Fraction of 30E/360.

- (g) **Purchase:** The Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price, **provided that** all unmatured Coupons are purchased therewith. The Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of the Issuer or any such Subsidiary, shall not entitle the holder to vote at any meetings of the Noteholders and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating quorums at meetings of the Noteholders or for the purposes of Condition 18(a) (*Meetings of Noteholders*).

11. Payments – Bearer Notes

This Condition 11 is only applicable to Bearer Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** Payments of principal shall be made only against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due on, or by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency, and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency.
- (b) **Interest:** Payments of interest shall, subject to paragraph (h) below, be made only against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of the appropriate Coupons at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States in the manner described in paragraph (a) above.
- (c) **Payments in New York City:** Payments of principal or interest may be made at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent in New York City if (i) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents will be able to make payment of the full amount of the interest on the Notes in the currency in which the payment is due when due, (ii) payment of the full amount of such interest at the offices of all such Paying Agents is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions and (iii) payment is permitted by applicable United States law.
- (d) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of the Bearer Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*), and (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*), any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**") or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders or Couponholders in respect of such payments.
- (e) **Deductions for unmatured Coupons:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are applicable and a Bearer Note is presented without all unmatured Coupons relating thereto:
- (i) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is less than or equal to the amount of principal due for payment, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that** if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of such missing Coupons which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment;
- (ii) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is greater than the amount of principal due for payment:
- (A) so many of such missing Coupons shall become void (in inverse order of maturity) as will result in the aggregate amount of the remainder of such missing Coupons (the "**Relevant Coupons**") being equal to the amount of principal due for payment;

provided, however, that where this sub-paragraph would otherwise require a fraction of a missing Coupon to become void, such missing Coupon shall become void in its entirety; and

- (B) a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, if less, the amount of principal due for payment) will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that**, if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, as the case may be, the amount of principal due for payment) which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment.

Each sum of principal so deducted shall be paid in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of the relevant missing Coupons.

- (f) **Unmatured Coupons void:** If the relevant Pricing Supplement specifies that this Condition (f) is applicable or that the Floating Rate Note Provisions are applicable, on the due date for final redemption of any Note or early redemption in whole of such Note pursuant to Condition 10(b) (*Redemption and Purchase-Redemption for tax reasons*), Condition 10(c) (*Redemption and Purchase-Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), Condition 10(e) (*Redemption and Purchase-Redemption of the Notes at the option of the Noteholders*) or Condition 14 (*Events of Default*), all unmatured Coupons relating thereto (whether or not still attached) shall become void and no payment will be made in respect thereof.
- (g) **Payments on business days:** If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon is not a Payment Business Day in the place of presentation, the Holder shall not be entitled to payment in such place of the amount due until the next succeeding Payment Business Day in such place and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of any such delay.
- (h) **Payments other than in respect of matured Coupons:** Payments of interest other than in respect of matured Coupons shall be made only against presentation of the relevant Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (or in New York City if permitted by paragraph (c) above).
- (i) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon presented to it for payment, such Paying Agent will endorse thereon a statement indicating the amount and date of such payment.
- (j) **Exchange of Talons:** On or after the maturity date of the final Coupon which is (or was at the time of issue) part of a Coupon Sheet relating to the Bearer Notes, the Talon forming part of such Coupon Sheet may be exchanged at the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent for a further Coupon Sheet (including, if appropriate, a further Talon but excluding any Coupons in respect of which claims have already become void pursuant to Condition 15 (*Prescription*)). Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note shall become void and no Coupon will be delivered in respect of such Talon.

12. **Payments – Registered Notes**

This Condition 12 is only applicable to Registered Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** Payments of principal shall be made (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London), and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in Hong Kong, and (in the

case of redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.

- (b) **Interest:** Payments of interest shall be made (i) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London), and (ii) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in Hong Kong, and (in the case of interest payable on redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.
- (c) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of the Registered Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*), and (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*), any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 13 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.
- (d) **Payments on business days:** Where payment is to be made by transfer to an account, payment instructions (for value the due date, or, if the due date is not a Payment Business Day, for value the next succeeding Payment Business Day) will be initiated and, where payment is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed (i) (in the case of payments of principal and interest payable on redemption) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Note Certificate is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, presented) at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent and (ii) (in the case of payments of interest payable other than on redemption) on the due date for payment. A Holder of a Registered Note shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from (A) the due date for a payment not being a Payment Business Day or (B) a cheque mailed in accordance with this Condition 12 arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the mail.
- (e) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Registered Note, the Issuer shall procure that the amount and date of such payment are noted on the Register and, in the case of partial payment upon presentation of a Note Certificate, that a statement indicating the amount and the date of such payment is endorsed on the relevant Note Certificate.
- (f) **Record date:** Each payment in respect of a Registered Note will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office on the fifth (in the case of Renminbi) or fifteenth (in the case of a currency other than Renminbi) day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**"). Where payment in respect of a Registered Note is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed to the address shown as the address of the Holder in the Register at the close of business on the relevant Record Date.

13. **Taxation**

- (a) All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and the Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of a Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders after such withholding or deduction of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note or Coupon:

- (i) held by or on behalf of a Holder which is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of its having some connection with the jurisdiction by which such taxes, duties, assessments or charges have been imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed other than the mere holding of the Note or Coupon; or
 - (ii) where the relevant Note or Coupon or Note Certificate is presented or surrendered for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the Holder of such Note or Coupon would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting or surrendering such Note or Coupon or Note Certificate for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days.
- (b) If the Issuer becomes subject at any time to any taxing jurisdiction other than the Tax Jurisdiction(s), references in these Conditions to the Tax Jurisdiction(s) shall be construed as references to the Tax Jurisdiction(s) and/or such other jurisdiction.
- (c) Neither the Trustee nor any Agent shall be responsible for paying any tax, duty, charges, withholding or other payment referred to in this Condition 13 or for determining whether such amounts are payable or the amount thereof, and none of them shall be responsible or liable for any failure by the Issuer, any Noteholders or any third party to pay such tax, duty, charges, withholding or other payment in any jurisdiction or to provide any notice or information to the Trustee or any Agent that would permit, enable or facilitate the payment of any principal, premium (if any), interest or other amount under or in respect of the Notes without deduction or withholding for or on account of any tax, duty, charge, withholding or other payment imposed by or in any jurisdiction.

14. **Events of Default**

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing, then the Trustee at its discretion may and, if so requested in writing by Holders of at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution, shall (subject to the Trustee having been indemnified and/or provided with security and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction) give written notice to the Issuer declaring the Notes to be immediately due and payable, whereupon they shall become immediately due and payable at their Early Termination Amount together with accrued interest (if any) without further action or formality:

- (i) *Non-Payment*: the Issuer fails to pay the principal of, or any interest on, any of the Notes when due and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;
- (ii) *Breach of Other Obligations*: the Issuer or, if applicable, any Relevant Party defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other obligations under or in respect of the Notes, the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement or, if applicable, any of the Transaction Documents, and such default remains unremedied for 45 days after written notice has been delivered to the Issuer;
- (iii) *Cross-Default*:
 - a. any other present or future Public External Indebtedness of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity by reason of any default, event of default or the like (howsoever described) in respect of the terms thereof; or
 - b. any such Public External Indebtedness is not paid when due or, as the case may be, within any applicable grace period

provided that the aggregate amount of the relevant Public External Indebtedness in respect of which one or more of the events mentioned above in this Condition (iii) have occurred equals or exceeds U.S.\$25,000,000 or its equivalent;

- (iv) *Insolvency*: the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries is insolvent or bankrupt or unable to pay its debts, stops or suspends payment of all or a material part of its debts, proposes or makes any agreement for the deferral, rescheduling or other readjustment of all or a material part of its debts, proposes or makes a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit

of the relevant creditors in respect of any of such debts or a moratorium is agreed or declared in respect of or affecting all or a material part of the debts of the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries;

- (v) *Winding-up*: an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up or dissolution or administration of the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries, or the Issuer ceases to carry on all or a material part of its business or operations, except for the purpose of and followed by a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation (a) on terms approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders, or (b) in the case of a Material Subsidiary, whereby the undertaking and assets of the Material Subsidiary are transferred to or otherwise vested in the Issuer or another of its Subsidiaries; or
- (vi) *Illegality*: it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer or, if applicable, any Relevant Party to perform or comply with any one or more of its obligations under any of the Notes, Coupons, the Trust Deed or, if applicable, any of the Transaction Documents.

Neither the Trustee nor any Agents shall be obliged to take any steps to ascertain whether an Event of Default has occurred or to monitor the occurrence of any Event of Default, and shall not be liable to the Noteholders or any other person for not doing so.

15. **Prescription**

Claims for principal in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Bearer Notes are presented for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Coupons are presented for payment within five years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for principal and interest on redemption in respect of Registered Notes shall become void unless the relevant Note Certificates are surrendered for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date.

16. **Replacement of Notes and Coupons**

If any Note, Note Certificate or Coupon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed or alleged to be lost, stolen, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Bearer Notes, or the Registrar, in the case of Registered Notes (and, if the Notes are then admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent or Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Paying Agent or Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system), subject to all applicable laws and competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Note Certificates or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

17. **Trustee and Agents**

Under the Trust Deed, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified and relieved from responsibility in certain circumstances and to be paid its costs and expenses in priority to the claims of the Noteholders. In addition, the Trustee is entitled to enter into business transactions with the Issuer and any entity relating to the Issuer without accounting for any profit.

In the exercise of its powers and discretions under these Conditions and the Trust Deed, the Trustee will have regard to the interests of the Noteholders as a class and will not be responsible for any consequence for individual Holders of Notes as a result of such Holders being connected in any way with a particular territory or taxing jurisdiction.

In acting under the Agency Agreement and in connection with the Notes and the Coupons, the Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the Noteholders or Couponholders.

The initial Agents and their initial Specified Offices are listed below. The initial Calculation Agent (if any) is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. The Issuer reserves the right (with the prior approval of the Trustee) at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint a successor principal paying agent or registrar or Calculation Agent and additional or successor paying agents; **provided, however, that:**

- (i) the Issuer shall at all times maintain a principal paying agent and a registrar; and
- (ii) if a Calculation Agent is specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the Issuer shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent; and
- (iii) the Issuer shall at all times maintain a CMU Lodging and Paying Agent in relation to Notes accepted for clearance through the CMU Service; and
- (iv) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Issuer shall maintain a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.

Notice of any change in any of the Agents or in their Specified Offices shall promptly be given to the Trustee and the Noteholders.

The Trust Deed provides that, in respect of any Tranche of Notes, the Issuer may enter into a deed with the Alternative Trustee incorporating all the provisions of the Trust Deed (as modified or amended by such deed or the relevant Pricing Supplement) and thereby constituting such Notes. In such event The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as trustee of the Trust Deed shall have no liability or responsibility whatsoever for the appointment of the Alternative Trustee or for any acts, omissions or defaults of any such Alternative Trustee and no fiduciary or agency relationship between any Holder of such Notes and it will be created or implied to be created.

Neither the Trustee nor any of the Agents, apart from the Calculation Agent, shall be responsible for calculating or verifying the calculations of any amount payable under any notice of redemption and shall not be liable to the Noteholders or any other person for not doing so.

18. **Meetings of Noteholders; Modification and Waiver**

- (a) **Meetings of Noteholders:** The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider matters relating to the Notes, including the modification of any provision of these Conditions. Any such modification may be made if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or by the Trustee and shall be convened by the Trustee upon the request in writing of Noteholders holding not less than one-tenth of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes. The quorum at any meeting convened to vote on an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more Persons holding or representing one more than half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or, at any adjourned meeting, two or more Persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the principal amount of the Notes held or represented; **provided, however, that** Reserved Matters may only be sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders at which two or more Persons holding or representing not less than three-quarters or, at any adjourned meeting, one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes form a quorum. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed at any such meeting shall be binding on all the Noteholders and Couponholders, whether present or not.

In addition, a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding will take effect as if it were an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

- (b) **Modification and waiver:** The Trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, without the consent of the Noteholders, agree to any modification of these Conditions, the Agency Agreement or the Trust Deed

(other than in respect of a Reserved Matter) which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, proper to make if, in the opinion of the Trustee, such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of Noteholders and to any modification of the Notes, the Agency Agreement or the Trust Deed which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provision of law.

In addition, the Trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, without the consent of the Noteholders, authorise or waive any proposed breach or breach of the Notes, the Agency Agreement or the Trust Deed (other than a proposed breach or breach relating to the subject of a Reserved Matter) if, in the opinion of the Trustee, the interests of the Noteholders will not be materially prejudiced thereby.

Unless the Trustee agrees otherwise, any such authorisation, waiver or modification shall be notified to the Noteholders as soon as practicable thereafter.

19. **Enforcement**

The Trustee may at any time, at its discretion and without notice, institute such proceedings as it thinks fit to enforce its rights under the Trust Deed in respect of the Notes, but it shall not be bound to do so unless:

- (i) it has been so requested in writing by the Holders of at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or has been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution; and
- (ii) it has been indemnified and/or pre-funded and/or provided with security to its satisfaction.

No Noteholder may proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound to do so, fails to do so within a reasonable time and such failure is continuing.

20. **Further Issues**

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders and in accordance with the Trust Deed, create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the Issue Date, first Interest Payment Date and if applicable, and the timing for notification to the NDRC) so as to form a single series with the Notes. The Issuer may from time to time create and issue other series of notes having the benefit of the Trust Deed.

21. **Notices**

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Notices to the Holders of Bearer Notes shall be valid if published in a leading English language daily newspaper published in Hong Kong or if such publication is not practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Asia. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of first publication (or if required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in all the required newspapers). Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the Holders of Bearer Notes.
- (b) **Registered Notes:** Notices to the Holders of Registered Notes shall be sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to an overseas address) by airmail at their respective addresses on the Register. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of mailing.

22. **Currency Indemnity**

If any sum due from the Issuer in respect of the Notes or the Coupons or any order or judgment given or made in relation thereto has to be converted from the currency (the "**first currency**") in which the same is payable under these Conditions or such order or judgment into another currency (the "**second currency**") for the purpose of (a) making or filing a claim or proof against the Issuer, (b) obtaining an order or judgment in any court or other tribunal or (c) enforcing any order or judgment given or made in relation to the Notes, the Issuer shall indemnify each Noteholder, on the written demand of such Noteholder addressed to the Issuer and delivered to the Issuer or to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent, against any loss suffered as a result of any discrepancy between (i) the rate of exchange used for such purpose to convert the sum in question from the first currency into the second currency and (ii) the rate or rates of

exchange at which such Noteholder may in the ordinary course of business purchase the first currency with the second currency upon receipt of a sum paid to it in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any such order, judgment, claim or proof.

This indemnity constitutes a separate and independent obligation of the Issuer and shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action.

23. **Rounding**

For the purposes of any calculations referred to in these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in these Conditions or the relevant Pricing Supplement), (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded up to 0.00001 per cent.), (b) all United States dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one half cent being rounded up), (c) all Japanese Yen amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded downwards to the next lower whole Japanese Yen amount, and (d) all amounts denominated in any other currency used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in such currency, with 0.005 being rounded upwards.

24. **Governing Law and Jurisdiction**

- (a) **Governing law:** The Notes, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes, the Agency Agreement and the Trust Deed are governed by English law and provisions in the applicable Pricing Supplement are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with such law as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- (b) **Jurisdiction:** The Issuer has in the Trust Deed (i) agreed for the benefit of the Trustee and the Noteholders that the courts of Hong Kong shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute (a "**Dispute**") arising out of or in connection with the Notes (including any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with the Notes); (ii) agreed that those courts are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that it will not argue that any other courts are more appropriate or convenient; and (iii) designated a person in Hong Kong to accept service of any process on its behalf.
- (c) **Waiver of immunity:** To the extent that the Issuer may in any jurisdiction claim for itself or its assets or revenues immunity from suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid of execution, before judgment or otherwise) or other legal process and to the extent that such immunity (whether or not claimed) may be attributed in any such jurisdiction to the Issuer or its assets or revenues, the Issuer agrees not to claim and irrevocably waives such immunity to the full extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction.
- (d) **Consent to enforcement, etc:** The Issuer irrevocably and generally consents in respect of any proceedings anywhere to the giving of any relief or the issue and service on it of any process in connection with those proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any assets whatsoever (irrespective of their use or intended use) of any order or judgment which may be made or given in those proceedings.

FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

The Pricing Supplement in respect of each Series of Notes will be substantially in the following form, duly supplemented (if necessary), amended (if necessary) and completed to reflect the particular terms of the relevant Notes and their issue.

Pricing Supplement dated [●]

Bank of China Limited/[specify other foreign branch]

**Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Series] [Title of Notes]
under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme**

The document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated 24 October 2016. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular [and the supplemental Offering Circular dated [date]].

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an Offering Circular with an earlier date.]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated [original date]. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated [current date] [and the supplemental Offering Circular dated [date]], save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Offering Circular dated [original date] and are attached hereto.]

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or sub-paragraphs. Italics denote guidance for completing the Pricing Supplement.]

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Issuer: | Bank of China Limited/[specify other foreign branch] |
| 2. | [(i)] Series Number: | [●] |
| | [(ii)] Tranche Number: | [●] |
| | <i>(If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible).]</i> | |
| 3. | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| 4. | Aggregate Nominal Amount: | [●] |
| | [(i)] Series: | [●] |
| | [(ii)] Tranche: | [●] |
| 5. | (i) Issue Price: | [●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable)] |
| | (ii) Net Proceeds: | [●] [(Required only for listed issues)] |

6. (i) Specified Denominations^{1,2}: [•]
(ii) Calculation Amount: [•]
7. (i) Issue Date: [•]
(ii) Interest Commencement Date: [*Specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable*]
8. Status: [Condition 4(a) applies]
[The Notes constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and secured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that are both mandatory and of general application, at all times rank at least equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.
"Relevant Parties" means [•] and "Relevant Party" means any one of them;
"Security Documents" means [•]; and
"Transaction Documents" means [•].
(*in the case of Secured Notes only, if applicable*)]
9. Maturity Date: [*Specify date or (for Floating Rate Notes) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year*]³
[*If the Maturity Date is less than one year from the Issue Date and either (a) the issue proceeds are received by the Issuer in the United Kingdom, or (b) the activity of issuing the Notes is carried on from an establishment maintained by the Issuer in the United Kingdom, (i) the Notes must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and be sold only to "professional investors" or (ii) another applicable exemption from section 19 of the FSMA must be available.*]
10. Interest Basis: [[•] per cent. Fixed Rate]

¹ Notes (including Notes denominated in sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the United Kingdom or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA and which have a maturity of less than one year and must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies).

² If the specified denomination is expressed to be €100,000 or its equivalent and multiples of a lower principal amount (for example €1,000), insert the additional wording as follows: 100,000 and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€99,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€99,000]. In relation to any issue of Notes which are a "Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes" in circumstances other than "in the limited circumstances specified in the Global Notes", such Notes may only be issued in denominations equal to, or greater than, €100,000 (or equivalent) and multiples thereof.

³ Note that for Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification it will be necessary to use the second option here.

- [[Specify reference rate] +/- [•] per cent.
Floating Rate]
- [Zero Coupon]
- [Other (*Specify*)]
- (further particulars specified below)
11. Redemption/Payment Basis: [Redemption at par]
[Dual Currency]
[Other (Specify)]
12. Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [*Specify details of any provision for convertibility of Notes into another interest or redemption/payment basis*]
Not applicable
13. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
[Issuer Call]
[(further particulars specified below)]
14. Listing: [(*specify*)/None] (For Notes to be listed on the [•], insert the expected effective listing date of the Notes)
15. Dates of corporate and regulatory approval for issuance of Notes [and creation of security] obtained: [Board] approval: [•] [and [•], respectively]] (*N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes*)
NDRC pre-issuance registration: [•]
16. Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

17. **Fixed Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Rate(s) of Interest: [•] per cent. per annum payable [annually/semiannually/ quarterly/monthly/ other (*specify*)] in arrear]
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [•] in each year [adjusted in accordance with [*specify Business Day Convention and any applicable Business Centre(s) for the definition of "Business Day"*]/not adjusted]
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): [•] per Calculation Amount⁴
- (iv) Broken Amount(s): [•] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [•]
- (v) Day Count Fraction: [30/360/Actual/Actual (ICMA/ISDA)/other]

⁴ For Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification the following alternative wording is appropriate: "Each Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY0.01, CNY0.005 for the case of Renminbi denominated Fixed Rate Notes to the nearest HK\$0.01, HK\$0.005 for the case of Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes, being rounded upwards.

(vi) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes:	[Not Applicable/give details]
18. Floating Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Interest Period(s):	[[•], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (v) below is specified to be Not Applicable]
(ii) Specified Period:	[•] <i>(Specified Period and Specified Interest Payment Dates are alternatives. A Specified Period, rather than Specified Interest Payment Dates, will only be relevant if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention. Otherwise, insert “Not Applicable”)</i>
(iii) Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[[•], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (v) below is specified to be Not Applicable] <i>(Specified Period and Specified Interest Payment Dates are alternatives. If the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention, insert “Not Applicable”)</i>
(iv) First Interest Payment Date:	[•]
(v) Business Day Convention:	Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details) [Not Applicable]
(vi) Additional Business Centre(s):	[Not Applicable/give details]
(vii) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/other (give details)]
(viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s) (if not the [Principal Paying Agent]):	[[Name] shall be the Calculation Agent (no need to specify if the Principal Paying Agent is to perform this function)]
(ix) Screen Rate Determination:	
• Reference Rate:	[For example, LIBOR or EURIBOR]
• Interest Determination Date(s):	[•]
• Relevant Screen Page:	[For example, Reuters LIBOR 01/EURIBOR 01]
• Relevant Time:	[For example, 11.00 a.m. London time/Brussels time]
• Relevant Financial Centre:	[For example, London/Euro-zone (where Euro-zone means the region comprised of the countries whose lawful currency is the euro)]
(x) ISDA Determination:	
• Floating Rate Option:	[•]

	• Designated Maturity:	[•]
	• Reset Date::	[•]
	(xi) Margin(s):	[+/-][•] per cent. Per annum
	(xii) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[•] per cent. Per annum
	(xiii) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[•] per cent. Per annum
	(xiv) Day Count Fraction:	[•]
	(xv) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:	[•]
19.	Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) [Amortisation/Accrual] Yield	[•] per cent. per annum
	(ii) [Reference Price:	[•]]
	(iii) [Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts:	[[30/360] [Actual/360] [Actual/365]] [specify other]]
	(iv) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:	[Consider whether it is necessary to specify a Day Count Fraction for the purposes of Condition 10(f)]
20.	Dual Currency Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange:	[give details]
	(ii) Calculation Agent, if any, responsible for calculating the principal and/or interest due:	[•]
	(iii) Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange impossible or impracticable:	[•]
	(iv) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable:	[•]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

21.	Call Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[•]
	(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[•] per Calculation Amount
	(iii) If redeemable in part:	
	(a) Minimum Redemption Amount: per Calculation Amount:	[•] per Calculation Amount
	(b) Maximum Redemption	[•] per Calculation Amount

	Amount:	
	(iv) Notice period:	[•]
22.	Put Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[•]
	(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[•] per Calculation Amount
	(iii) Notice period:	[•]
23.	Final Redemption Amount of each Note	[•] per Calculation Amount
24.	Early Redemption Amount	[Not Applicable
	Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default or other early redemption and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions):	<i>If each of the Early Redemption Amount (Tax) and the Early Termination Amount are the principal amount of the Notes/specify the Early Redemption Amount (Tax) and/or the Early Termination Amount if different from the principal amount of the Notes]</i>

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

25.	Form of Notes:	Bearer Notes: Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice] ⁵ [Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note] Registered Notes: [Global Note Certificate exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates on [•] days' notice/in the limited circumstances described in the Global Note Certificate] Other (as applicable): [•]
26.	Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates:	[Not Applicable/give details. <i>Note that this paragraph relates to the date and place of payment, and not interest period end dates, to which sub paragraphs 16(vi) and 18(x) relate]</i>
27.	Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature):	[Yes/No. If yes, give details]
28.	Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions:	[Not Applicable/The provisions annexed to this Pricing Supplement apply]

⁵ if the Specified Denominations of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including €199,000", the Temporary Global Note shall not be exchangeable on [•] days notice.

29. Consolidation provisions: [The provisions in Condition 20 (*Further Issues*)] [annexed to this Pricing Supplement] apply [Not Applicable/give details]
30. Any applicable currency disruption/fallback provisions: [Not Applicable/give details]
31. Other terms or special conditions: [Not Applicable/give details]

DISTRIBUTION

32. (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/give names]
- (ii) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name]
33. If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: [Not Applicable/give name and address]
34. [Total commission and concession: [•] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount]
35. U.S. Selling Restrictions: Reg. S Category [1/2]*;
(*In the case of Bearer Notes*) – [C RULES/D RULES/TEFRA Not Applicable]
(*In the case of Registered Notes*) – TEFRA Not Applicable
36. Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/give details]

OPERATION INFORMATION

37. ISIN Code: [•]
38. Common Code: [•]
39. CMU Instrument Number: [•]
40. Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear/Clearstream and the CMU Service and the relevant identification number(s): Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)
41. Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment
42. Trustee: [The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited]
43. Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give details]
44. Alternative Trustee (if any): [Not Applicable/give details]
45. The aggregate principal amount of Notes issued has been translated into United States dollars at the rate of [•], producing a sum of (for Notes not denominated in United States dollars): [Not Applicable/U.S.\$]
46. [Ratings: The Notes to be issued have been rated:
[Moody's: [•]]; [and]
[Fitch: [•]]; [and]

* Reg. S Compliance Category 1 may be available subject to a confirmation of no substantial U.S. market interest by the Issuer.

each a "**Rating Agency**").

If any Rating Agency shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, the Issuer shall select and substitute them with [•] or [•] and its successors.]

[USE OF PROCEEDS

Give details if different from the "Use of Proceeds" section in the Offering Circular.]

STABILISING

In connection with this issue, [insert name of Stabilising Manager] (the "**Stabilising Manager**") (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.]

PURPOSE OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required for issue and admission to trading on [date] of the Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme of the Bank.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement. The Issuer acknowledges that it will be bound by the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Signed on behalf of Bank of China Limited/[specify foreign branch]

By:

Duly authorised

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

Clearing System Accountholders

In relation to any Series of Notes represented by one or more Global Notes, references in the Terms and Conditions to "Noteholder" are references to the bearer of the relevant Global Note which, for so long as the Global Note is held by a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system and/or a sub-custodian for the CMU Service, will be that depository, common depository or, as the case may be, sub-custodian.

In relation to any Series of Notes represented by one or more Global Note Certificates, references in the Terms and Conditions to "Noteholder" are references to the person in whose name the relevant Global Note Certificate is for the time being registered in the Register which, for so long as any Global Note Certificate held by or on behalf of a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system, will be that depository or common depository or a nominee for that depository or common depository.

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system as being entitled to an interest in a Global Note or a Global Note Certificate (each an "**Accountholder**") must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream and/or such other relevant clearing system (as the case may be) for such Accountholder's share of each payment made by the Issuer to the holder of such Global Note or Global Note Certificate and in relation to all other rights arising under such Global Note or Global Note Certificate. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Accountholders may exercise any rights arising under a Global Note or Global Note Certificate will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and any other relevant clearing system from time to time. For so long as the relevant Notes are represented by a Global Note or Global Note Certificate, Accountholders shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due under the Notes and such obligations of the Issuer will be discharged by payment to the holder of such Global Note or Global Note Certificate.

If a Global Note or a Global Registered Note is lodged with a sub-custodian for or registered with the CMU Service, the person(s) for whose account(s) interests in such Global Note or Global Registered Note are credited as being held in the CMU Service in accordance with the CMU Rules as notified by the CMU Service to the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent in a relevant CMU Instrument Position Report or any other relevant notification by the CMU Service (which notification, in either case, shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the CMU Service save in the case of manifest error) shall be the only person(s) entitled or in the case of Registered Notes, directed or deemed by the CMU Service as entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note or Global Registered Note and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, such person(s) for whose account(s) interests in such Global Note or Global Certificate are credited as being held in the CMU Service in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of the CMU Service, as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note or Global Registered Note must look solely to the CMU Lodging and Paying Agent for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer in respect of such Global Note or Global Registered Note.

Conditions applicable to Global Notes

Each Global Note and Global Note Certificate will contain provisions which modify the Terms and Conditions as they apply to the Global Note or Global Note Certificate. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

Payments: All payments in respect of the Global Note or Global Note Certificate which, according to the Terms and Conditions, require presentation and/or surrender of a Note, Note Certificate or Coupon will be made against presentation and (in the case of payment of principal in full with all interest accrued thereon) surrender of the Global Note or Global Note Certificate to or to the order of any Paying Agent and will be effective to satisfy and discharge the corresponding liabilities of the Issuer in respect of the Notes. On each occasion on which a payment of principal or interest is made in respect of the Global Note, the Issuer shall procure that the payment is noted in a schedule thereto.

Payment Business Day: in the case of a Global Note or a Global Note Certificate, shall be: if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or, if the currency of payment is not euro, any day

which is a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre.

Payment Record Date: Each payment in respect of a Global Note Certificate will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**") where "Clearing System Business Day" means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Note Certificate is being held is open for business.

Exercise of put option: In order to exercise the option contained in Condition 10(e) (*Redemption of the Notes at the option of the Noteholders:*) the bearer of a Permanent Global Note or the holder of a Global Note Certificate must, within the period specified in the Terms and Conditions for the deposit of the relevant Note and put notice, give written notice of such exercise to the Principal Paying Agent specifying the principal amount of Notes in respect of which such option is being exercised. Any such notice will be irrevocable and may not be withdrawn.

Partial exercise of call option: In connection with an exercise of the option contained in Condition 10(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) in relation to some only of the Notes, the Permanent Global Note or Global Note Certificate may be redeemed in part in the principal amount specified by the Issuer in accordance with the Terms and Conditions to be redeemed will not be selected as provided in the Terms and Conditions but in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream as either a pool factor or a reduction in principal amount, at their discretion).

Notices: Notwithstanding Condition 21 (*Notices*), while all the Notes are represented by a Permanent Global Note (or by a Permanent Global Note and/or a Temporary Global Note) or a Global Note Certificate and the Permanent Global Note is (or the Permanent Global Note and/or the Temporary Global Note are), or the Global Note Certificate is, deposited with a depositary or a common depositary for Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system and, in any case, such notices shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 21 (*Notices*) on the date of delivery to Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or any other relevant clearing system.

CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth the Group's reviewed consolidated debt and capitalisation as at 30 June 2016. Please read this table in conjunction with the Group's unaudited condensed consolidated financial information and the accompanying notes which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular.

	As at 30 June 2016
<i>(RMB million)</i>	
Debt⁽¹⁾	
Bonds issued	301,676
Other borrowings	29,364
Total debt	331,040
Equity	
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Bank	
Share capital	294,388
Other equity instruments	99,714
Capital reserve	141,708
Treasury shares	(26)
Other comprehensive income	(704)
Statutory reserves	111,662
General and regulatory reserves	178,755
Undistributed profits	522,739
	1,348,236
Non-controlling interests	72,067
	1,420,303
Total equity	1,420,303
	17,601,267
Total equity and liabilities	17,601,267

Note:

- (1) In addition, as at 30 June 2016, the Group had borrowings from central banks, deposits and money market deposits from customers and other banks, certificates of deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, credit commitments, acceptances, issued letters of guarantee and letters of credit, financial lease commitments and other commitments and contingencies, including outstanding litigation, that arise from its ordinary course of business.

As at 30 June 2016, the total authorised share capital of the Bank was RMB294,387,791,241 divided into

294,387,791,241 shares of RMB1.00 par value each, all of which had been issued and were fully paid-up, comprising of 210,765,514,846 A Shares and 83,622,276,395 H Shares.

In July 2016 the Bank through its Luxembourg and New York branches issued 5 series of medium term notes in an aggregate principal amount of approximately US\$3 billion (including US\$2.25 billion notes, €500 million notes and CNY1.5 billion notes).

Except as disclosed in this Offering Circular, there has been no material adverse change in the capitalisation of the Group since 30 June 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK

Overview

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

Established in 1912, the Issuer is one of the best-known commercial banks in the PRC. During more than 100 years of history, the Issuer has built one of the most recognised brand names in the PRC through its contributions to the evolution of the PRC commercial banking industry. The Issuer has many significant achievements in the PRC commercial banking sector. For example, in 1929 the Issuer was the first PRC commercial bank to establish a foreign branch with the opening of its London branch. In addition, in 1985, the Issuer offered the first bank card in the PRC. In 1994 and 1995, the Issuer’s Hong Kong subsidiary and Macau branch became bank note issuing banks in Hong Kong and Macau, respectively. Furthermore, in 1998, the Issuer arranged the first U.S. dollar-denominated syndicated loan for a PRC bank as the lead manager and agent. In 2002, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong after a special restructuring of 12 banks in Hong Kong. The Issuer was the sponsor of the 2008 Olympic Games held in Beijing. The Issuer was converted into a joint stock company in the PRC in 2004. In 2006, the Issuer listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and The Shanghai Stock Exchange. In 2011, the Issuer became the first G-SIFI in China and emerging economy countries and regions. The Issuer celebrated its 100th Year Anniversary in 2012.

On 4 November 2011, the Issuer was included by the Financial Stability Board, the international organisation for financial supervision and consultation, in the list of the 29 global systemically important financial institutions, among which the Issuer was the only bank from China and emerging economy countries and regions.

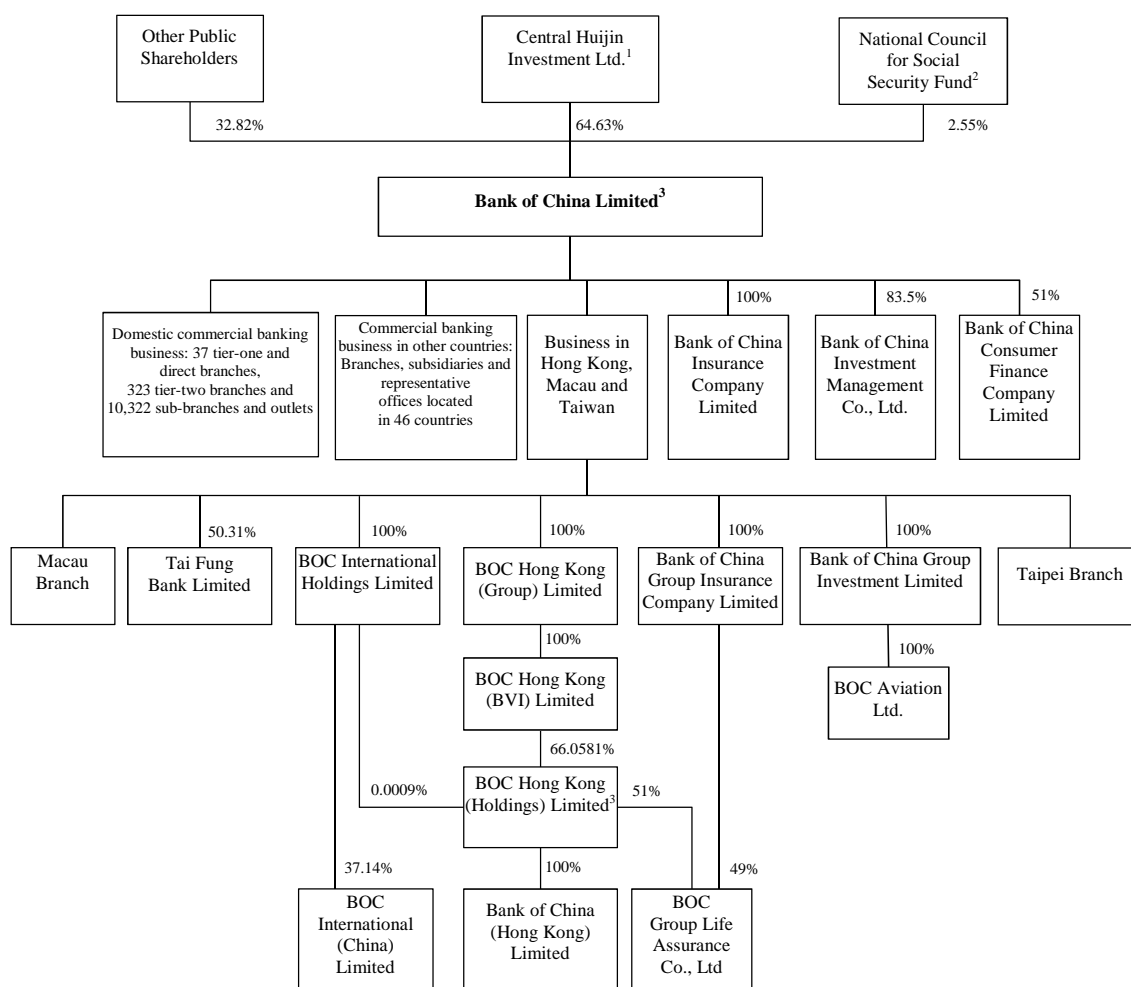
Since 2011, the Issuer was listed as a global systemically important financial institution for four years consecutively.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group’s NPLs totalled RMB130.897 billion, the NPL ratio was 1.43%, the coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 153.30% and the credit cost was 0.63%. As at 30 June 2016, the Group’s NPLs totalled RMB142.942 billion, the NPL ratio was 1.47%, the coverage ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to NPLs was 155.10% and the credit cost was 1.04%.

For the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group achieved a profit for the year of RMB179.417 billion and a profit attributable to equity holders of the Issuer of RMB170.845 billion, an increase of 1.25% and 0.74% respectively compared with 2014. For the six months ended 30 June 2016, the Group achieved a profit for the period of RMB107.308 billion and a profit attributable to equity holders of the Issuer of RMB93.037 billion, an increase of 12.97% and 2.52% respectively compared with the same period in the prior year. As at 31 December 2015, the Group's total loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB9,135.860 billion and the Group's total liabilities due to customers amounted to RMB11,729.171 billion. As at 30 June 2016, the Group's total loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB9,728.275 billion and the Group's total liabilities due to customers amounted to RMB12,551.850 billion. As at 31 December 2015, the Group's common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio stood at 11.10%, 12.07% and 14.06%, respectively, calculated according to the advanced approach under the CBRC Capital Regulations. As at 30 June 2016, the Group's common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio stood at 11.05%, 11.98% and 13.91%, respectively, calculated according to the advanced approach under the CBRC Capital Regulations.

Organisational Chart

The Group's organisational chart as at 31 December 2015 was as follows:



Notes:

- (1) The interest of Central Huijin Investment Ltd. reflects its latest disclosure of interest made pursuant to SFO, which does not reflect its increase in holding of the Issuer's A Shares from 2011 to the end of the reporting period.
- (2) The proportion of H Shares held by National Council for Social Security Fund is based on the interest recorded in the register maintained by the Issuer pursuant to section 336 of the SFO.
- (3) Listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Issuer's Strengths

The Issuer's principal strengths include:

Well-Recognised Brand Name

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

Largest and Rationally Distributed Overseas Network Complementing an Extensive Domestic Network

As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer had a total of 11,560 domestic and overseas branches, subsidiaries and outlets, including 10,996 branches, subsidiaries and outlets in the Chinese mainland and 564 branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries. For the commercial banking business in the Chinese mainland, there were 37 tier-one and direct branches, 323 tier-two branches and 10,322 outlets.

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

Solid Customer Base and Strong Presence in Attractive Customer Segments

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

Universal Banking Platform

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

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

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

The Issuer believes its diversified products and innovation capabilities have enabled it to generate a higher level of non-interest income, thus reducing its reliance on its traditional lending business. The Group's operating income comprises net interest income and non-interest income. In recent years, the Issuer has further built upon its strengths in the trade finance business and co-ordinated the development of traditional businesses such as international settlement and issuance of letters of guarantee, and emerging businesses, such as cross-border Renminbi business and supply chain financing. The Issuer has also experienced a steady growth in revenue from the letter of credit, letters of guarantee, factoring and trade finance-related businesses. In addition, the accelerated development of the domestic settlement business has promoted the income growth of settlement and clearing businesses. The Bank has also further developed its insurance agency and pension businesses, which resulted in a substantial increase in income related to agency commission fees. Each of BOCHK, BOC (Malaysia), Bank of China Macau Branch, Taipei Branch, Sydney Branch, Frankfurt Branch and Paris Branch is a designated Renminbi clearing bank of PBOC. The Issuer is also a main Renminbi clearing channel in other countries including Malaysia, the Philippines, Cambodia and Kazakhstan. The Issuer also serves as a Renminbi market maker in Russia. The Issuer's global

markets department offers a broad range of treasury products and services for different customer groups, as well as conducts settlement and related quotation, and 24-hour daily treasury activities through its five trading centres located in Hong Kong, London, New York, Beijing and Shanghai.

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

Experienced Senior Management Team

The Issuer's senior management team has extensive experience in the banking and financial services. In particular, the Issuer's Chairman, Mr Tian Guoli, has more than 30 years of experience in the banking industry and was Vice Chairman of China CITIC Group prior to joining the Issuer in 2013. The Issuer's President, Mr Chen Siqing, has more than 20 years of experience in the banking industry. He successively served as Assistant General Manager and Vice General Manager of the Fujian Branch of the Issuer, General Manager of the Risk Management Department of the Issuer's Head Office, General Manager of the Guangdong Branch of the Issuer and Executive Vice President of the Issuer.

Principal Business Activities

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

Profit before Income Tax by Business Lines

	For the year ended 31 December					
	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Commercial banking business including:						
Corporate banking business	90,515	39.09%	99,045	42.79%	109,584	51.50%
Personal banking business	50,696	21.89%	49,106	21.21%	42,995	20.21%
Treasury operations	78,321	33.82%	75,028	32.41%	51,989	24.43%
Investment banking and insurance	4,223	1.82%	3,285	1.42%	3,700	1.74%
Others and elimination	7,816	3.38%	5,014	2.17%	4,509	2.12%
Total	231,571	100.00%	231,478	100.00%	212,777	100.00%

The Group conducts its business activities in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and 46 other overseas countries or regions. The following table sets forth a geographical breakdown of the profit before income tax of the Group for the periods indicated:

Profit before Income Tax by Geographical Areas

	For the year ended 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
	<i>(RMB million)</i>		
Chinese mainland	176,817	178,285	171,531
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	42,376	38,048	32,442

For the year ended 31 December

	2015	2014	2013
	<i>(RMB million)</i>		
Other countries and regions.....	12,378	15,145	8,800
Elimination.....	—	—	4
Total.....	231,571	231,478	212,777

1 Domestic Commercial Banking Business

Corporate Banking Business

The Issuer has maintained a keen focus on restructuring its corporate banking business. It continues to promote product innovation, optimise its customer structure, expand its customer base, and enhance its diversified and integrated cross-border business, thus achieving balanced and steady development of corporate banking business. In 2015, the domestic corporate banking business recorded an operating income of RMB183.928 billion. In the first half of 2016, the domestic corporate banking business recorded an operating income of RMB93.704 billion.

Corporate Deposits

In 2015, the Issuer accelerated the expansion of corporate deposits, optimised its business structure, and promoted sustainable business development. It has consistently enhanced its competitiveness in the corporate deposit market by broadening its customer base, refining customer segmentation by industry, intensifying targeted customer marketing and product mix marketing, and accelerating the pace of product innovation, application and promotion. As at the end of 2015, RMB-denominated corporate deposits in the Issuer's domestic operations totalled RMB4,818.850 billion, an increase of RMB386.983 billion or 8.73%, compared with the prior year-end. Foreign currency denominated corporate deposits amounted to USD48.380 billion, an increase of USD4.937 billion or 11.36%, compared with the prior year-end. In the first half of 2016, RMB-denominated corporate deposits in the Issuer's domestic operations totalled RMB5,124.455 billion, an increase of RMB305.605 billion or 6.34%, compared with the prior year-end. Foreign currency denominated corporate deposits amounted to USD48.729 billion.

In 2015, the Issuer actively sought customers along the upstream and downstream of the supply chain and industrial chain to expand its customer base and increase customer deposits. In addition, it strived to expand its administrative institution customer base by improving its product and service systems, resulting in a rapid growth of deposits from such institutions. In response to RMB interest rate liberalisation and serving the free trade zone, the Issuer strengthened product innovation, upgraded various product functions such as corporate notice deposits and agreement deposits, promoted the "BOC-Multi-Subaccount" service and enhanced its cash management and settlement business's support to the deposit business. It also expanded deposit sources by taking advantages of enterprises' direct financing. In addition, the Issuer improved the service channel functions, elevated the service levels of corporate banking and enhanced the deposit contribution of outlets.

Corporate Loans

In 2015, guided by the national plan "Made in China 2025", the Issuer consistently reinforced its credit support for the overall growth of the real economy and offered enhanced financial services for the coordinated development of the regional economy. The Bank pushed forward the transformation of financial services for corporate customers, thus continuing to meet their varied financial needs. It has also actively provided credit support to the cross-border transfer of production capacity and to domestic enterprises' "Going Global" efforts, controlled total loans to LGFVs, and constrained lending to industries characterised

by high pollution, high energy consumption or overcapacity. As at the end of 2015, the Issuer's domestic RMB-denominated corporate loans totalled RMB4,402.258 billion, representing an increase of RMB381.001 billion or 9.47%, compared with the year-end of 2014; foreign currency denominated corporate loans amounted to USD61.307 billion, a decrease of USD20.440 billion or 25.00%, compared with the year-end of 2014. In the first half of 2016, the Issuer's domestic RMB-denominated corporate loans totalled RMB4,561.745 billion, representing an increase of RMB159.487 billion or 3.62%, compared with the prior year end; foreign currency denominated corporate loans amounted to USD54.063 billion.

In 2015, the Issuer boosted the development of its globally integrated corporate finance service system, actively promoted its global customer manager mechanism, improved the globally centralised credit system, and established and expanded the global service platform for corporate clients, to enhance its comprehensive financial service capacity on a global basis.

Trade Finance and Settlement

Leveraging its advantages in international settlement and trade finance, in 2015, the Issuer continued to provide its customers with comprehensive and customised services. It utilised its competitive advantages arising from its comprehensive service platforms and its overseas network, to offer efficient supply chain finance services in support of customers' global operations and to provide "Going-Global" corporate customers with a variety of guarantee and credit enhancement support. The Issuer launched innovative self-service products such as "Cheque Acceptor", which provides an improved user experience for electronic-channel trade finance customers. The Issuer further improved its customer structure through the continued expansion of agency services for fiscal authorities. It led the industry by launching the "BOC Offshore RMB Index ("ORI")," which is a key indicator of the degree of RMB internationalisation. In 2015, the Group's international settlement business maintained a leading market position among Chinese banks in terms of transaction volume. The Group maintained a leading position in cross-border RMB clearing business and settlement business. In 2015, the value of cross-border RMB clearing business of the Group amounted to RMB330.96 trillion, representing an increase of 37.43% compared with at 31 December 2014. In the first half of 2016, the value of cross-border RMB clearing business of the Group amounted to RMB150.19 trillion, representing an increase of 1.45% compared with the same period of the prior year, maintaining first place in global markets. In 2015, the volume of cross-border RMB settlement business of the Group amounted to RMB5.39 trillion, representing an increase of 1.3% compared with at 31 December 2014.

In 2015, the Issuer accelerated product innovation in trade finance and settlement product and further strengthened its advantages in traditional businesses. It successfully launched Usance L/C Negotiable at Sight Basis as well as prepayment structured financing, in order to meet the diversified needs of customers. The Issuer continued to improve the electronic system of the supply chain finance and enhanced its on-line trade finance service capabilities. The Issuer launched products such as Integrated Account Service for Corporate Customers, and developed the Agency Service for Treasury. The Issuer set up the Commodity Finance Unit (Shanghai), promoted the business development of Overseas Factoring Centre, Bank of China Commodity Finance Unit and Bank of China Forfaiting Unit.

The Issuer also consolidated its leading position in the business of free trade zones. Capturing opportunities arising from the expansion of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Issuer took the lead in the financial services innovation of free trade zones, such as overseas financing under separate accounting, copper premium swap settlement and cross-border interbank CDs. The Issuer led its peers in the number of accounts of free trade zones under separate accounting and the volume of cross-border financial services such as cross-border investment financing. The Bank launched six professional business platforms providing specialised and efficient services for commodity business, global cash management, cross-border investment, financing and M&A, asset management, treasury services, and personal cross-border wealth management. In addition, the Issuer became one of the first banking institutions to offer services in the Guangdong, Tianjin and Fujian free trade zones, successfully carrying out the first transactions of various financial businesses in those zones. As a result, the Issuer has built up a brand image as the premier financial services provider of

free trade zones. The Issuer actively expanded online supply chain finance, following the overall internet finance development trend. The Issuer established the Commodity Business Centre (New York) and set up the Global Energy Commodity Business Centre and Global Commodity Repo Centre in Singapore, thus promoting more professional business operations and intensive management. The Issuer accelerated innovation in the product area of centralised operations for the headquarters of multinational enterprises, leading the market in terms of the number of customers for which the Issuer served as the lead bank.

Cash Management Business

The Issuer leverages its advantages as an international bank to provide efficient and convenient global cash management services to its customers. In 2015, its cash management business expanded to cover 43 countries and regions in the Asia Pacific region, Europe, Africa and the Americas. The Issuer has pursued opportunities to deliver centralised management of foreign exchange funds at the headquarters of multinational companies. It also undertook product innovation with respect to the cross-border RMB and China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, providing customers with two-way cross-border RMB cash pool services. In addition, the Issuer enriched and improved the functionality of its global cash management platform to enhance customer experience.

The Issuer introduced SWIFT direct connection service to expand the global fund operation channels of multinational groups. The Issuer also introduced the Issuer Host-to-Host Direct Connection and Multi-Bank Cash Management System services in order to effectively meet the differentiated requirements of the market. The Issuer made innovations in the mode of combining supply chain finance and cash management products to support fund management across comprehensive supply chains. The Issuer promoted the integration of e-commerce with cash management products by seizing the opportunity arising from internet finance. The Issuer also strengthened the risk control management over its cash management business and improved customer experience.

Financial Institutions Business

In 2015, the Issuer continued to strengthen all-around cooperation with global financial institutions, including domestic banks, overseas correspondent banks, non-bank financial institutions and multi-lateral financial institutions. The Issuer has established correspondent relationships with over 1,600 financial institutions in 179 countries and regions, and opened 1,449 cross-border RMB clearing accounts for correspondent banks from over 110 countries and regions. Closely supporting the national “Belt and Road” initiative, the Issuer held a “Belt and Road” international financial seminar and consolidated cooperation with key correspondent banks along the “Belt and Road”. It initiated wide-reaching cooperation with emerging international organisations and development institutions such as Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, New Development Bank and Silk Road Fund, participated in the investment and financing projects of domestic policy financial institutions along the “Belt and Road” and provided extensive financial services. The Issuer devoted more efforts to cross-border RMB business and thus became the major RMB clearing channel for overseas central banks, correspondent banks and exchanges and the preferred bank of Chinese enterprises for RMB business. It has established a market-leading comprehensive financial service platform and provided a full-fledged offering of financial services to foreign invested enterprises and “Going Global” companies. In addition, the Issuer promoted the RMB Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS) and signed cooperation agreements for indirect participating banks with 76 domestic and overseas financial institutions. The Issuer’s custodian service for Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“**QFII**”) and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“**RQFII**”) continued to grow in terms of customer base and scale of assets under custody, maintaining a leading position among its Chinese peers. The Issuer increased cooperation with overseas non-bank financial institutions and signed cooperation agreements with institutions including ASX Limited, Deutsche Börse AG, London Stock Exchange Group, Luxembourg Stock Exchange BM&F Bovespa, Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange, Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, Taipei Exchange, Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation and Taiwan Futures Exchange.

In 2015, the Issuer continued to lead the market in terms of financial institutions customer coverage, foreign exchange deposits from financial institutions, B-share clearing volume, and inbound international

settlement business volume directed to the Issuer by its overseas correspondent banks. Meanwhile, its market share in the third-party custodian business and insurance agency business continued to grow.

SME Finance

In 2015, the Issuer continued to optimise its business models to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Through active development of inclusive finance, the Issuer increased financial support and products development for SME customers. It continually diversified product functions and service channels to enable increased online and mobile functionality and make its services more accessible, serving SME customers 24x7. It introduced innovations in the BOC global SME investment service platform to help Chinese SMEs utilise advanced foreign technologies and management experience and enhance their technological capabilities for production and competitiveness of products. Efficient business approval, convenient online financing and the Issuer's diversified products system have improved SME customers' experience. In addition, the Issuer strengthened its risk and compliance management across its operations, enhanced its asset quality early warning mechanism, and sought to increase its ability to rapidly identify and effectively mitigate credit risk.

In 2015, the Issuer strengthened support to SMEs, and designed differentiated, multi-layered customer service models according to operational characteristics of medium, small and micro-sized enterprises. To facilitate the expansion of the customer base of medium-sized enterprises, the Bank established a customer-centred and market-leading financial service framework, based on the optimisation of the credit approval mechanism. In addition, the Issuer further upgraded the service model of "BOC Credit Factory", which covered all the domestic branches and was gradually extended to overseas institutions with mature conditions.

Adapting to the development trend of online finance, the Issuer introduced "BOC Wang Luo Tong Bao", "Wo Finance" and "BOC Wang Rong Yi", and created the "one point access, whole-process response" online service model for small-sized enterprises, thus driving the automation and mobile upgrading of the "BOC Credit Factory". The Issuer also introduced a micro-finance business model, and established a comprehensive service system for micro enterprises through standardised service procedures, advanced credit management technology, parameter-based pricing models, and embedded integrated sales management. Taking full advantage of the diversified financial services platform, the Issuer provided customers with a package of financial services, including but not limited to commercial banking, investment banking, bonds and insurance. "BOC Credit Factory" business model won the 2013 "Commendation Award for Brand Building Initiative in China" awarded by The Asian Banker.

The Issuer also initiated the "cross-border SME matchmaking service" and built a globally interconnected platform, guiding the "Going Global" efforts of domestic SMEs and the "Bringing In" of high-quality overseas SMEs. The "cross-border SME matchmaking service" provides an effective communication platform for domestic and overseas SMEs who seek cross-border investment and trade cooperation. Based on the unique characteristics of SME cross-border cooperation, the Issuer designed a "six-step" matchmaking method, involving information sharing, customer matching, online matchmaking, face-to-face communication, on-site investigation and financial services. Throughout the whole matchmaking process, the Issuer provided financial services such as commercial banking, investment banking and insurance, all customised to meet the differentiated financial demands of SMEs. At the same time, the Issuer provided specialist support such as legal, accounting and translation services, thus helping SMEs overcome cross-border operational challenges relating to environment and language, lack of understanding of policies and laws and financing difficulties. In 2015, the Issuer held 11 face-to-face cross-border matchmaking fairs in Germany, Malaysia, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as in Hebei, Guangxi, Beijing and Anhui in the PRC. More than 10,000 entrepreneurs from more than 4,000 domestic and foreign SMEs have participated in these events. More than 4,000 "one-on-one" meetings have yielded about 3,500 cooperation agreements, realising a matchmaking success ratio as high as 70%. In the first half of 2016, the Issuer has successfully held five cross-boarder investment and trade matchmaking events, which elevated its influence in the market.

In 2015, loans to micro and small-sized enterprises in the Chinese mainland continued to grow stably, with the Issuer satisfying the regulatory requirement of the “Three No-Less-Thans” – that is, an SME loan growth rate of no less than the average growth rate of domestic loans, a number of SME borrowers no less than that of the prior year and a loan approval ratio for SME borrowers of no less than that of prior year. As at the end of 2015, the Issuer’s outstanding loans to small and micro-sized enterprises⁶ amounted to RMB1,145.7 billion, representing an increase of RMB107.5 billion or 10.35% compared with the prior year-end. The Issuer served 2.89 million SME customers and granted SME loans of RMB1,813.0 billion. In the first half of 2016, the Issuer’s outstanding loans to small and micro-sized enterprises amounted to RMB1,241.8 billion, representing an increase of RMB96.0 billion or 8.38% compared with the prior year-end. The Issuer served 2.74 million SME customers and granted SME loans of RMB1,898.3 billion.

Pension Business

In an effort to support the development of the national social security system construction, the Issuer continuously strives to enrich its pension-related product offerings and improve its service system functionality to increase customer satisfaction. The Issuer provides comprehensive pension services in the fields of corporate annuity, occupational annuity, social security-related services, employee welfare plans and pension asset management agency.

As at 30 June 2016, the total number of individual pension accounts reached 3.9044 million and increase an of 30.9 thousand or 0.80% compare with the prior year-end. Assets under custody amounted to RMB140.190 billion, an increase of RMB8.390 billion or 6.37% compared with the prior year end, with the Issuer serving more than 10,000 clients.

Personal Banking Business

The Issuer continues to accelerate personal banking product innovation and integration, improve customer service, and enhance customer experience. As a result, the Issuer’s personal banking business performance grew rapidly and market competitiveness improved steadily. In 2015, the Bank’s domestic personal banking business realised an operating income of RMB118.849 billion, an increase of RMB5.889 billion or 5.21% compared with the prior year. For the first half of 2016, the Bank’s domestic personal banking business realised an operating income of RMB68.875 billion, an increase of RMB8.56 billion or 14.19% compared with the same period of the prior year.

Personal Deposits

In 2015, the Issuer enhanced its coordinated marketing efforts for corporate banking and personal banking, aiming to reach customers at the source of their income streams by vigorously expanding fundamental strategic businesses such as payroll disbursements agency and agency of collection and payment. The Issuer stepped up product innovation and launched personal “master accounts”, which provided customers with one-stop financial and value-added services including account management, comprehensive inquiry, fund pooling and smart time deposit. The Issuer further diversified its personal foreign-currency deposit products, adding 8 currencies such as the South African Rand, Philippine Peso and Thai Baht, thus bringing the number of foreign currencies offered for personal deposit and withdrawal businesses up to 24 and enhancing its competitive advantage in foreign exchange services. As at 31 December 2015, the Issuer’s domestic RMB-denominated personal deposits totalled RMB3,982.160 billion, an increase of RMB293.831 billion or 7.97% compared with the prior year-end. The Issuer’s foreign currency denominated personal deposits totalled USD39.645 billion. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer’s domestic RMB-denominated personal deposits totalled RMB4,316.452 billion, an increase of RMB334.292 billion or 8.39% compared with the prior year-end. The Issuer’s foreign currency denominated personal deposits totalled USD44.397 billion, and its relevant market share continues to lead its peers in the PRC.

⁶ Small and micro-sized enterprise loans statistical standards are executed in accordance with the Guiding Opinions on Financial Services for Small and Micro-sized Enterprises in 2014 (Yinjian fa [2014] No.7).

In 2015, the Issuer promoted the development of strategic basic business such as salary payment agency and payment agency, improved the level of differentiated services for customers, strengthened personal accounts product innovation, optimised the function of personal accounts, and provided customers with high quality and convenient financial services. The Issuer launched new products such as personal fixed deposits redeposit by agreement, personal transfer account by appointment, personal joint account and “Personal Zhinengtong” deposit, providing integrated financial services for customers.

Personal Loans

The Issuer continuously improves the structure of its personal loan business. It has implemented a differentiated housing credit policy and actively developed personal housing loan business, primarily supporting first-time home ownership mortgages, all within appropriate risk control constraints. The Issuer also supports economic growth, leading to steady development of its personal business loans business. The Issuer promotes personal consumption loans products and fosters new business growth. The Issuer continues to enhance its personal loan systems and channel development, and has actively developed an electronic channel for personal loans, leveraging the Group’s integrated global business resources. The Issuer maintains a leading market position in the PRC in terms of personal auto loans and sponsored student loans markets. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer’s the total amount of RMB personal loans of the Issuer’s domestic operations amounted to RMB2,697.203 billion an increase of RMB 299.876 billion or 12.51% compared with the prior year-end.

Wealth Management and Private Banking

In 2015, the Issuer continued to improve service for its middle and high-end individual customers and enhance private banking service capabilities. It strengthened channel development for middle and high-end individual customers and scaled up its wealth management service coverage. It deepened its “Family Office” service offering to include cross-border family trust services, and strengthened the “BOC Private Banking Prestigious Loan” brand, an integrated and exclusive financial service offering which covers spending, operations, and collateral financing. Also, the Issuer continued to organise “BOC Private Banking Prestigious Activities” events focusing on charity endowments and elite education, inviting customers to join the Issuer in fulfilling social responsibilities. In addition, the Issuer continued to increase its professional research efforts to further develop exclusive products, drive forward innovation in investment products and enhance the Issuer’s asset allocation capabilities to serve high net-worth clients. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer has established 7,479 wealth management centres, 295 prestigious wealth management centres and 38 private banking centres in mainland China. As at 31 December 2015, the number of private banking customers and related financial assets grew 16.89% and 12.50% respectively compared with the prior year-end.

In 2015, the Issuer continuously improved its service platform and developed the scope of its investment products and value-added services to meet customers’ wealth management needs. The Issuer accelerated its overseas wealth management business by strengthening collaboration among its domestic and international operations.

Leveraging on the Group’s internationalisation and integrated global business resources, the Issuer developed its private banking business. The Issuer launched a cross-border assets allocation service named “Parallel Wealth Management”, providing financial and value-added services including but not limited to overseas investment, real estate investment and children’s overseas education. As at the end of 2015, the number of the Group’s private banking clients exceeded 86,500 and financial assets under management grew to over RMB810.0 billion. In 2015, the Issuer was recognised as the “Excellent Competitiveness – Wealth Management Bank in 2015” by *China Business Journal* and the “Golden Medal Private Banking of the Year” by *Financial Money*.

Bank Card Business

In 2015, the Issuer pushed forward credit card product innovation. It designed the “BOC Great Wall International Zhuo Jun Credit Cards” for international students and developed the “BOC-Air China Phoenix Miles Credit Cards (Platinum)” for business travellers, thereby offering a full spectrum of products to meet

the needs of corporate executives, business travellers, frequent flyers and overseas students. With the theme of “Enjoy the World with a BOC Credit Card”, a series of marketing activities were launched in an effort to develop a first-choice bank card brand for overseas consumer purchases. The Issuer promoted the multifaceted development of its consumer financial products, including the launch of the “Yi Da Qian” series, which serves the diversified requirements of individual consumers purchasing on unsecured credit. In addition, the Issuer promoted online payment and customised virtual payment, introduced the industry-leading “BOC Acquiring MPOS” product, which provided merchants with a smart payment acquiring service via a mobile platform, brought in an online acquiring service that can process payments on foreign cards across multiple currencies, and improved its WeChat, “Colourful Life” mobile App, microblog and app-based mobile interactive service models.

The Issuer continued to drive forward debit card innovation and the cross-sector application of its financial IC card product. It launched various new products to fully meet individual customers’ needs for payment settlement, consumer purchases and wealth management, including multi-currency UnionPay cards and payroll cards. The Issuer also made efforts to expand the cross-sector application of financial IC card products, now covering nearly 20 industries. In addition, the Issuer further expanded coverage of its internet-based payment services and strengthened business cooperation with third parties in the fields of mobile payment and express payment. The Issuer continuously promoted the establishment of financial service systems related to people’s welfare, actively supported the building of the social security system by participating in more than 250 social security card projects in 30 provinces of China, and promoted the application of cards in the receivables and payments of social security. Moreover, the Bank issued “Hospital Express Great Wall Health Card” and “Resident Health Card”, realised “All-in-One Card” functions at numerous cooperated hospitals nationwide, providing cardholders with mobile phone access to hospital registration. The Issuer also actively promoted the construction of its overseas debit card system, and encouraged overseas institutions to issue UnionPay standard dual-currency (RMB and local currency) debit cards, Visa and MasterCard single currency debit cards. As at 31 December 2015, 16 overseas institutions of the Issuer have issued debit card products.

In 2013, the Issuer strived to build the personal cross-border financial brand of bank card business, and introduced the BOC Great Wall All Currency Credit Cards, which was the exclusive cross-border payment product. The Bank promoted featured cross-border payment products such as the BOC Great Wall Traveller’s Cards for Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan and Infinite Credit Cards, and launched the products supporting all the international card organisations’ e-commerce trading activities. The Issuer diversified the overseas credit card product structure, and launched characteristic cards products like Visa Infinite Cards and Visa Wealth Cards through its Macau Branch, China Travel Mate Credit Cards through its Singapore Branch, and BOC Foody Mart Co-Branded Credit Cards through its Canada subsidiary. The Issuer explored the new development models for its mobile financial business. The Issuer took initiative in carrying out NFC mobile payment products and Flash Mini Cards, promoted online payment and customised virtual payment, and established the WeChat service platform, so as to provide customers with the new mobile interaction experiences. The Issuer continued to optimise the key business processes, diversified online application channels including online banking, mobile phone, WeChat and call centres, in order to enhance the financial service efficiency.

The tables below set out the issuance amount and transaction volumes of the bank cards of the Issuer during each specified period:

	As at 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
	<i>Unit: million cards</i>		
Cumulative number of debit cards issued.....	419.4756	361.9304	302.5888
Cumulative number of effective credit cards issued.....	53.2818	47.8694	41.8994

	As at 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
	<i>Unit: million cards</i>		
Cumulative number of social security cards with financial functions issued	73.9719	60.6907	42.1675

	Year ended 31 December		
	2015	2014	2013
	<i>Unit: RMB billion</i>		
Transaction amount of debit cards.....	2,726.753	2,124.041	1,862.530
Transaction amount of credit cards	1,441.724	1,338.230	1,020.215

Financial Market Business

Closely tracking financial market dynamics and adapting to trends in interest rate and exchange rate liberalisation and RMB internationalisation, the Issuer continued to streamline its business structure and actively participated in financial market innovation. By leveraging its professional advantages, the Issuer improved its capabilities in asset management, market financing, trading, custody service, investment performance and risk control. By successfully implementing its Financial Markets Business Integration System, the Bank further enhanced its business development capability and risk control level. The financial markets business of the Issuer continued to develop in a sustainable, sound and steady manner.

Investments Business

The Issuer continues to optimise the structure of its RMB and foreign currency-denominated investments and rationally manage portfolio durations, further increasing return on investment. It has improved mechanisms for investment assessment, decision-making and risk control, enhanced its research and analysis capabilities, and has continuously improved its professional capacities in investment operations. Moreover, the Issuer has taken advantage of international bond market trends and has optimised its foreign currency-denominated portfolio. Seizing market opportunities arising from interest rate fluctuations in 2015, the Issuer adjusted its investment portfolio duration, increased the weighting of RMB interest rate bonds and high-grade credit bonds and narrowed its credit risk exposure, thus further optimising its investment structure. It further promoted centralised operations and decision-making regarding bonds of overseas institutions to strengthen the Group's uniform bond investments management. The Issuer was also actively involved in market innovations relating to interbank certificates of deposit, asset securitisations, when-issued Treasury bonds trading, and Treasury-bond futures.

Trading Business

In 2015, the Issuer firmly seized opportunities arising from market trends and national strategies and emphasised the principles of “global layout, innovative development, strategy implementation and risk management” in a bid to enhance its competitiveness. Fully implementing the global integration strategy of its trading business, it officially launched the Hong Kong Offshore RMB Trading Centre and the London Trading Centre, and now provides 5×24 hour global quotation services in Beijing, Shanghai, London and Hong Kong. The Issuer became the first Asian bank to directly participate in determining the LBMA Gold Price on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) and became the first Chinese domestic bank to develop a precious metal forward product based on the LBMA Gold Price. Seizing the opportunity of the RMB being included in the SDR basket, the Issuer launched the pioneering RMB Bond Trading Index and

the BOCOBOR RMB Index globally. Closely following the “Belt and Road” strategy, the Issuer included the South African Rand, Indian Rupee, UAE Dirham, Pakistani Rupee and Bruneian Dollar in the quotation for exchange of foreign currencies against the RMB, maintaining a leading position among peers. In addition, the Issuer took advantage of opportunities arising from RMB internationalisation by carrying out the first bond repurchase on behalf of overseas RMB participating banks and successfully offering such agency service to 72 overseas institutional customers. It vigorously promoted business innovation in free trade zones and conducted the first market-making transaction for the International Board of the Shanghai Gold Exchange. It also launched a corporate electronic trading platform in response to the “Internet Plus” trade. The Issuer secured the leading market share in both foreign currency exchange against the RMB and proprietary and agency gold trading volume on the Shanghai Gold Exchange.

Investment Banking and Asset Management Business

The Issuer continues to develop investment banking and asset management products, enhancing financial service capabilities. To facilitate the building of China’s multilayered capital markets system and to support domestic customers’ direct financing needs, it underwrote 382 debt financing instruments for non-financial enterprises in the domestic open market with a total financing amount of RMB398.1 billion. To leverage the advantages arising from its globally integrated operations, it assisted its clients with cross-border financing services and participated in the underwriting of overseas RMB and foreign currency bonds for a number of medium and large-sized enterprises. The Issuer acted as lead underwriter in the issuance of the first offshore commercial bank Panda Bonds and the registration of the first sovereign Panda Bonds. It arranged the issuance of 17 of the 22 Euro-denominated bonds of Chinese enterprises that occurred in 2015, and captured the leading market share as an underwriter of Chinese enterprises’ offshore G3 currency (i.e. USD, EUR and JPY) bonds. Following the trend of RMB internationalisation, it sought opportunities in offshore RMB bond issuance by sovereign and quasi- sovereign institutions, maintaining the leading market share among Chinese peers in offshore RMB bond underwriting. In addition, the Issuer expanded its professional financial advisory business, enhanced integrated services delivery capabilities, and actively promoted diversified financing solutions. It provided diversified consulting services and customised products to corporate clients, and satisfied the funding demands of large-sized clients by designing structured and integrated solutions and improved fund operation efficiency.

The Issuer has been committed to strengthening its centralised management and risk control of its wealth management business. For wealth management products with non-standard underlying assets, internal regulations and procedures have been established to enhance risk control, ensure full compliance and promote sound development. In addition, the Issuer continues to promote innovation and differentiation in services, through extending its product range, customising products to target customers, and tailoring products to specific distribution channels. It launched “BOC Hui Zeng”, an innovative foreign currency-denominated product series and improved “Wealth Management Night Market” function, which offered customers flexibility in purchasing products outside regular working hours. The capability of product innovation has steadily improved. It promoted sales in compliance with related regulations and expanded its retail distribution channels, including mobile banking, WeChat banking and “Fast Communication”, thus improving customer experience. In the first half of 2016, the Bank issued 2,660 wealth management products.

The Issuer continues to promote its assets-backed securitisation business. It further adjusted the structure of existing assets, extended the management tools for assets and capital, and pushed forward the transformation of operational practice. In 2015, it successfully issued its first residential mortgage-backed securities in an amount of RMB4.499 billion and two credit asset-backed securities with a total amount of RMB8.393 billion.

The Issuer actively explores development opportunities in capital markets, promotes financial advisory services, offers personalised financing solutions and employs funds in external markets to satisfy customers’ diversified financing demands. The Issuer stepped up its efforts in product innovation, launched an advisory service designed for the “Going Global” clients and issued an asset management product with Fund Companies. To further enrich the market-based financing product lines in investment banking, the Issuer

cooperated with Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, created new business model for wealth management investment. Meanwhile, the investment banking products have successively supported the transformation of the corporate client structure by focusing on large-sized enterprises' demand for credit. The Bank was awarded "Best Bank in Investment Banking", "Best Bank in Cross-Border Financing", "Best Bank in M&A Advisory" and "Best Asset Management Project Innovation" by *Securities Times*.

Custody Business

The Issuer has deepened its cooperative relationship with custodian clients through product and service innovation. It continues to optimise the structure of its fund custodian products and has made greater efforts to target money market funds and funds distributed online. The Issuer has stepped up its promotion of asset custodian services for insurance companies, securities companies, subsidiaries of fund companies, and managers of securitised assets. In response to interest rate liberalisation, the Issuer made great efforts to develop "capital-lite" custody business and continuously promoted product innovation, service enhancement and system upgrading in 2015. It energetically promoted its custodian products, including publicly-placed funds by securities companies, insurance and security asset management schemes, asset securitisation, futures asset management schemes and pension funds. Meanwhile, it also developed new products such as Qualified Domestic Limited Partner (QDLP) and Qualified Domestic Investment Enterprise (QDIE). Taking advantage of the Group's cross-border operations, the Issuer actively promoted its custody business for QDIIs, QFIIs and RQFIIs and helped to implement the mutual subscription of funds issued in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, thus achieving an outstanding market position in terms of the scale of overseas assets under custody and cross-border custody business. In addition, the Issuer upgraded the Global Custody System (GCS) and established a comprehensive structure containing domestic custody, overseas custody and innovative custody business services, further improving the function and effectiveness of its system. It has also enhanced its operational capabilities by upgrading the global custody system and improving the functionality of service modules. The Issuer improved clients' online service experience by launching the "Shenzhen Securities Communication" electronic instruction system and became the first and sole custodian bank to be connected directly to the system of China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co. Ltd., enhancing online custodian banking functions. As at 31 December 2015, the Bank's total custodian assets amounted to approximately RMB6.86 trillion and as at 30 June 2016 the total custodian assets amounted to RMB6.85 trillion, maintaining its industry-leading position.

Village Bank

BOC Fullerton Community Banks are committed to providing modern financial services to farmers, small and micro-sized enterprises, individual merchants and the working class, and promoting the construction of China's New Countryside. In this way, they actively implement the nation's policy on agriculture, farmers and rural areas, with the aim of "focusing on county area development, supporting farmers and small-sized enterprises, and growing together with communities". The Bank focused on agriculture, farmers and rural areas, introducing more than 50 kinds of products such as "Xin Nong Dai" belonging to 8 agricultural categories, i.e. poultry, cattle, aquatic products, plants, greenhouse, family farms, inclusive finance, and loans for rural areas. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer has established 77 BOC Fullerton Community Banks and 66 sub-branches, an increase of 1 BOC Fullerton Community Bank and 2 sub-branches compared to the number of banks as at 31 December 2015. BOC Fullerton Community Banks became the largest domestic village bank in terms of total institutions and business scope.

As at 31 December 2015, the outstanding deposits of these banks reached RMB15.080 billion, an increase of 49.33% compared with the prior year-end. The balance of loans amounted to RMB15.244 billion, an increase of 50.78% compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.42%. The number of customers was approximately 730,000, an increase of 71.36% compared with the prior year-end.

As at 30 June 2016, the outstanding deposits of these banks reached RMB16.722, an increase of 10.89% compared with the prior year-end. The balance of loans amounted to RMB 17.142 billion, an increase of 12.45% compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.93%. The number of customers was approximately 0.88 million, an increase of 20.5% compared with the prior year end.

Overseas Commercial Banking Business

In 2015, seizing the market opportunities arising from the construction of the financial artery of the “Belt and Road” initiative, RMB internationalisation and the efforts of China’s “Going Global” enterprises, the Issuer stepped up the integrated development of its domestic and overseas operations, resulting in continued improvement to the Issuer’s global service capabilities and market competitiveness.

The Issuer has achieved balanced growth and solid operating results in its overseas commercial banking business. The Group has steadily expanded its overseas network to offer a wider range of services and coverage around the globe. As at 31 December 2015, the Group had 644 overseas institutions, covering Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and some other countries. In 2013, the Lisbon branch, the first operating institution established by a Chinese bank in Portugal, was opened for business. The Ulaanbaatar Representative Office, the first standing institution established by a Chinese bank in Mongolia, was opened for business. In addition, the Group set up nine new sub-branches in Macau, Malaysia, Indonesia, Germany, Italy, Russia and Canada.

The Group has promoted the integrated development of its domestic and overseas businesses and further enhanced its competitiveness in differentiated services. The Group’s overseas institutions were able to take advantage of the Groups’ strengths to enhance business performance, strengthen integrated platforms, and coordinate cross-border projects, thereby providing high-quality financial services to both “Going Global” customers and local customers in China. Moreover, the Group further developed its cross-border personal banking business by introducing cross-border financial products specially tailored for customer groups such as outbound tourists, students studying overseas, investment migrants, expatriates working overseas and foreigners living in China. It also introduced the one-stop offshore wealth management service “Nan Yang Ju Fu” in developing its overseas wealth management business.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (“BOCHK”)

In 2015, BOCHK adhered to its sustainable growth strategy and recorded satisfactory performance in its core businesses. Leveraging on its strong franchise and increasing collaboration within the Group, BOCHK achieved continued growth in core businesses. Meanwhile, it enhanced its capital management and maintained stringent risk management principles. BOCHK also optimised its asset portfolio through the proposed disposal and restructuring of assets.

Achieving solid growth in core businesses and continuous improvement in asset structure, in 2015, BOCHK’s deposits and loans grew steadily. Leveraging its competitive advantage as the Asia-Pacific Syndicated Loan Centre of the Group, BOCHK recorded growth in its syndicated loan business. In addition, it expanded its mortgage business by launching a new fixed-rate mortgage scheme and the Premium Loan Insurance Scheme. Consequently, it remained the market leader in new residential mortgage loans in Hong Kong. In the UnionPay card business, BOCHK maintained its leadership in Hong Kong both for merchant acquiring business and for card issuance. At the same time, it broadened its fund and insurance product offerings to meet customers’ investment needs. It continued to improve its asset structure and manage its capital prudently to support sustainable business growth. In 2013, the launch of new services, including “Securities Club” and “Family Securities Accounts”, enhanced the Group’s securities brokerage business. BOCHK also launched BOCHK e-Wallet – Mobile Payment Service, bringing an innovative and convenient mobile payment experience to customers by using their smartphones. Both the number of customers and business volume of private banking, asset management, cash management and custody services continued to expand.

Leveraging on its franchise to increase offshore RMB business, BOCHK continued to improve and enhance its competitive edge in RMB business. It reinforced its market position in RMB deposits and RMB insurance business in Hong Kong. It also developed closer relationships with overseas financial institutions and central banks. Efforts have been made to enhance the RMB clearing capability of the Group’s overseas offices, reinforcing the Group’s leading position in the offshore RMB clearing business. It broadened its cross-border funding channels by issuing RMB1.0 billion financial bonds in the domestic interbank bond

market of the Chinese mainland, the first by an international commercial bank. Moreover, it was appointed as sole settlement bank for Shanghai-Hong Kong Gold Connect to provide Shanghai International Gold Exchange Co. Ltd. with funds settlement and cross-border payment services. In addition, it completed the first repo transaction as an offshore participating bank in the onshore interbank bond market. With a focus on serving society, BOCHK acted as a Primary Liquidity Provider for Hong Kong's offshore RMB market and effectively supported liquidity in the market. As the clearing bank for RMB business in Hong Kong, BOCHK also enhanced its real-time RMB clearing services by extending the clearing service hours of the RMB Real Time Gross Settlement System to 20.5 hours per day.

Deepening collaboration within the Group to expand cross-border business, BOCHK worked closely with other institutions of the Group in the areas of RMB clearing service, customer marketing and product offerings. Leveraging the Group's global service capabilities, BOCHK reached out to key customers in major industries and successfully expanded its customer base. Seizing opportunities arising from the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, BOCHK helped clients set up cross-border funding pools and underwrote cross-border RMB loans. At the same time, a two-way information exchange and business referral channel was established within the Group, including a regional cooperation mechanism with the Group's institutions in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, providing comprehensive financial services to customers in those regions. BOCHK fully leveraged the competitive advantages of the Group's different units in terms of customer expansion, product innovation and professional services, allowing it to provide funding solutions for corporate clients expanding into countries along the "Belt and Road" and countries of Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN").

BOCHK optimised its asset portfolio for long-term development. It proposed the disposal of its interests in Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited ("NCB"), a wholly-owned subsidiary. The Issuer also proposed restructuring and transferring its banking businesses and assets in certain ASEAN countries to BOCHK. The proposed disposal and restructuring is consistent with the development strategies of the Issuer and BOCHK, and will strengthen the Group's ability to capture opportunities associated with the "Belt and Road" initiative, RMB internationalisation, and Chinese enterprises' "Going Global". It will further support business development in the ASEAN region. On 18 December 2015, BOCHK entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Cinda Financial Holdings Co., Limited and China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited in relation to the disposal of all issued shares of NCB for a total consideration of HKD68.0 billion. Please refer to "*Purchase and Sale of Assets, and Merger and Acquisition*" for the description of the disposal of NCB. The completion of the disposal took place on 30 May 2016 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement.

BOCHK has optimised its business platforms to enhance customer experience. BOCHK enhanced its "Business Integrated Account" to provide a diversified product range and business privileges to enhance its overall capacity serving SME customers. It improved its cash management service by introducing a same-day online payroll service.

Large-scale marketing programmes were launched to enhance brand awareness of BOCHK's "Wealth Management Service". In addition, promotions were rolled out targeting potential customers to boost the customer base of "Enrich Banking Service". BOCHK also optimised its private banking business platform and arranged various exclusive activities to foster customer relationship; as a result, it achieved growth in both the number of private banking customers and the value of assets under management.

BOCHK maintained a leading position in offshore RMB business and continuously improved its overall competitiveness. BOCHK secured its market position in RMB deposits and RMB insurance business in Hong Kong. It completed the first CNH/USD cross-currency swap transaction using the CNH Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate ("CNH HIBOR") as the pricing benchmark. It acted as the arranger for the issuance of the first certificate of deposit with the CNH HIBOR as the benchmark rate, offering the market a wider choice of floating rate debt instruments. BOCHK has been designated as the market maker of the USD/CNH futures for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group and Hong Kong Futures Exchange. It partnered with FTSE Group to develop the new "FTSE-BOCHK Offshore RMB Bond Index Series" to

provide investors with an industry standard benchmark. BOCHK and UnionPay International pioneered the RMB settlement service of UnionPay Card for merchants in Hong Kong. BOCHK also further improved its RMB clearing services by extending service hours for RMB clearing function and introducing RMB time deposit service.

BOCHK focuses on enhancing customer experience and providing differentiated services. It further improved service efficiencies to customers through its corporate services centre. It optimised its corporate internet banking platform. The brand awareness of wealth management among personal customers was strengthened. It introduced the brand new “Enrich Banking” service and re-packaged the “i-Free Banking” services, providing more comprehensive and convenient banking products and services to customers through various channels.

2 Diversified Business Platform

The Group was able to utilise its diversified business platform. Subsidiaries of the Group fully implement the national “Belt and Road” initiative and adopt the Group’s overall strategy to focus on their specialised business areas, establish business linkage, promote cross-selling and product innovation to enhance the synergies across the Group and provide comprehensive and quality financial services to the customers.

Investment Banking

BOC International

The Issuer conducts its investment banking business through BOC International. BOC International maintained sound development in its security financing business and financial advisory business, steadily expanded its leveraged and structured financing business and continued to be one of the important players in bond underwriting business. BOC International’s securities brokerage business recorded strong development with its market share remaining stable. The financial institutions partnerships business was developed in an orderly way, the management services relating to the employee stock ownership plans for listed companies maintained a leading position in the market, and its equity derivatives business developed rapidly. BOC International actively explored private banking emerging markets and its assets under management steadily increased. The global commodities business made progress with the establishment of its global platforms, posting significant growth and improvements and winning new customers. The private equity business realised solid growth. BOC International-Prudential Asset Management, the asset management arm of BOC International, maintained its leading position in the market in terms of total assets under management, number of participants and asset value of the “Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes”.

As at 31 December 2015, BOC International’s total assets and net assets amounted to HKD77.19 billion and HKD15.3 billion, respectively, and achieved an operating income of HKD4.248 billion. BOC International was ranked in the top tier in multiple business sectors among all Hong Kong-based Chinese investment banks, and maintained strong profitability.

BOC International continued to maintain a leading position in the equity underwriting markets and financial advisory business. In 2015, it completed 11 IPOs, 7 secondary placements and 8 financial advisory projects, and held a leading position in the Hong Kong IPO market by both number of deal and market share. BOC International also performed well in its bond underwriting business in 2015. It completed 50 bond offerings in 2015. BOC International played a leading role in the Hong Kong Chinese corporate offshore investment grade bond underwriting market in 2015.

BOC International maintained a leading position in stock brokerage market as one of the biggest retail brokerage dealers. Its private banking business recorded steady growth. It has established a business platform in China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone, Qianhai & Shekou Area of Shenzhen. Bohai Industrial Investment Fund, China Culture Industrial Investment Fund and BOC International Infrastructure Fund achieved good performances, and invested in several landmark projects in different industries. BOC International private banking business also successfully expanded its offshore customer base in East Asia,

Europe, Middle East and India, offering them a diversified and full range of private banking business services.

BOC International's private equity business made steady headway. China Culture Industrial Investment Fund, which was initiated by BOC International, achieved strong performance. Bohai Industrial Investment Fund and BOCI Infrastructure Fund also registered steady development. BOC International's global commodities business accelerated its global expansion and built a refined products trading team in Singapore to provide an OTC ordering and trading service to clients. The physical trading business began to realise a globalised operational scale, with both client base and trading volumes continuously growing. BOCI is now the only Chinese financial institution able to self-clear on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, London Metal Exchange and Intercontinental Exchange Europe. BOCI and Bloomberg jointly launched the "Bank of China International Crude Oil Index", becoming the first Chinese financial institution to independently compile and publish a benchmark commodity index. It also completed the world's first RMB pledge trade on the London Metal Exchange.

BOCI China

The Issuer operates its domestic securities-related businesses through BOCI China. BOCI China continued to reinforce its traditional businesses with increased business volume such as equity financing and debt financing, while actively promoting the transformation of its brokerage business. Preparations for establishing 21 light brokerage branches were completed. Its investment management capability was strengthened and the asset management business registered steady development. New services such as asset securitisation, "New OTC Board", and privately raised corporate bonds for SMEs expanded rapidly, while innovative businesses such as online account opening, securities margin trading, and stock pledge repo transactions all made strong progress. Its revenue structure was also optimised. Taking advantage of its diversified and internationalised business model, BOCI China is pushing forward with the transition of its investment bank segment by introducing the business development models of "investment bank + commercial bank", "investment bank + investment" and "domestic + overseas". Its brokerage business has also shifted focus towards customised high-end wealth management, which has in turn advanced collaboration between BOCI China's securities companies and commercial banks' private banking business, allowing BOCI China to provide comprehensive investment and financing services for middle and high-end clients. Meanwhile, BOCI China's asset management business has expanded into active management, with the value of assets under active management realising rapid growth from the prior year-end.

At the end of 2015, BOCI China had total assets of RMB48.103 billion and net assets of RMB10.075 billion. In 2015, BOCI China realised an annual profit after tax of RMB2.099 billion.

BOCI China accelerated the transformation of its investment banking, asset management, brokerage and other services. It continued to strengthen equity debt financing and other traditional investment banking business and actively expanded asset securitisation, mergers & acquisitions and private debt issuance for small and medium-sized enterprises. It was also among the first batch of institutions to obtain a Class A Certified Financial Advisor broker rating from China Securities Regulatory Commission.

To support its strategic transition from principal investment to fund management, BOCI China enhanced the efficiency of its corporate governance by optimising business structure processes, effectively promoting capital operation, and successfully integrating the primary and secondary market sales sector and IT sector. BOCI China continued to push forward business and product innovation and optimised its revenue structure.

BOCIM

The Issuer operates its fund management business in the Chinese mainland through BOCIM. BOCIM managed approximately 40 publicly-offered funds and several discretionary products and actively explored investment advisory business. BOCIM achieved a strong investment performance and was awarded the "Golden Bull Fund Investment Manager", the "Golden Fund TOP Fund Manager" and the "Five-year Sustainable Return Star Fund". Several BOCIM funds were awarded five stars and the "Annual Fund Prizes" by Morningstar.

As at 31 December 2015, BOCIM's total assets reached RMB2.012 billion and net assets reached RMB1.485 billion. In 2015, its profit after tax reached RMB743 million. BOCIM promoted its brand image and reputation based on investment performance. As at 31 December 2015, BOCIM's assets under management for publicly offered funds reached RMB277.8 billion, representing an increase of 73% from 31 December 2014. As at 30 June 2016, BOCIM's assets under management on publicly offered funds stood at RMB244.6 billion. BOCIM's market ranking is continuing to rise. In 2015, BOCIM was awarded "Golden Bull Investment Managers", "Golden Fund • TOP Fund Managers" and "Five-year Sustainable Return Star Fund", etc. It was the only domestic fund management company to win 3 prizes for 3 consecutive years. A number of BOCIM funds also received specific recognition within the fund industry.

Insurance

BOCG Insurance

The Group operates its insurance business within Hong Kong through BOCG Insurance. BOCG Insurance continuously enhanced cooperation with agent banks to generate synergies and sought to deepen the collaboration within the Group so as to play a role in providing diversified services. It increased market penetration by actively exploring the Group's network and customer resources in Hong Kong, creating innovative sales channels, and leveraging on the professional advantages of each entity of the Group, thus broadening the diversified sales channels. BOCG Insurance cooperated with BOC Credit Card to develop product-mix sales and rapidly expanded its reinsurance business with BOC Insurance in an effort to broaden diversified promotion channels. BOCG Insurance proactively builds up its professional brand image, improving its post-insurance management scheme and actively undertaking its corporate social responsibilities.

As at 31 December 2015, BOCG Insurance reported total assets of HKD7.613 billion and net assets of HKD3.890 billion. It has been at the forefront of Hong Kong general insurance market, and achieved gross written premiums of HKD2.020 billion and profits after tax of HKD123 million as at 31 December 2015.

BOCG Insurance not only actively developed its business, but also continued to improve its underwriting efficiency and develop innovative business lines such as hull insurance, aircraft insurance, and pecuniary loss insurance. For the first time, BOCG Insurance also successfully underwrote insurance for satellites currently in orbit by way of reinsurance. During the year of 2015, the scale of high-quality insurance business grew rapidly and BOCG Insurance achieved gross premium income of HKD1.067 billion.

BOCG Insurance's bancassurance cooperation has been constantly enhanced and its position in the market has been consolidated via exploring the Group's network and customer resources, creating innovative sales channels and cooperating with banks and large brokerages. BOCG Insurance also cooperated with Chinese insurance corporations by promoting property and casualty insurance, incentive plans and product-mix sales.

BOCG Insurance has actively explored new sales channels and fostered product innovation. Cooperative relationships with various insurance companies in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Macau have been established and steady business development has been achieved. BOCG Insurance has also been active in expanding its overseas business, broadening its reinsurance network and developing new customer bases. In 2015, BOCG Insurance launched the "BOC Worldwide Medical Insurance Plan", which helped high-end customers in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan receive more convenient medical services. It joined with BOCHK to launch a family-themed product, "BOC Family Medical Insurance Plan", to further improve its market penetration in medical insurance. In 2013, BOCG Insurance began to promote its e-platform sales channel by releasing mobile apps, launching a new version of the official website, and developing "e" Travel Comprehensive Insurance, the first product sold via its mobile platform. BOCG Insurance further enhanced features of its existing products including "Universal Travel Insurance" and "BOC Medical" based on the market demands research. It also developed new products, such as products for residents of the Chinese mainland visiting Hong Kong, high-end medical insurance products for immigrant investors, trade credit insurance products, credit card insurance products, and mortgage insurance products.

BOCG Life

The Group operates its life insurance business in Hong Kong through BOCG Life. It maintained its leading position in the Hong Kong RMB life insurance market. BOCG Life continued its efforts in product optimisation and innovation. The newly launched “Plenteous Life Coupon Plan” provided customers with both life protection coverage and savings. Various marketing and promotional offers were launched to enhance customer experience.

In 2015, BOCG Life’s gross premium income was HKD22.663 billion. It maintained its leading position in the Hong Kong RMB life insurance market.

BOCG Life continued to optimise its product offerings and enhance its marketing and distribution channels, driving growth in gross premium income. To meet the diverse needs of customers, BOCG Life launched innovative products including the annuity plan “IncomeRich Annuity Insurance Plan”, whole-life insurance plans, “IncomeShine Whole Life Coupon Plan” and “StepUp Whole Life Insurance Plan”, and “Forever Glorious ULife Plan” targeting high-end customers. Meanwhile, BOCG Life increased the number of partners in broker channel, expanded its tied agency sales force, and launched a new e-channel in order to develop a more diversified customer base.

BOCG Life received “Retirement Insurance Planning – Excellence Award”, “Saving Insurance Plan – Outstanding Award” and “Life Insurance – Outstanding Award” by *Bloomberg Businessweek*. It also received awards in the category of “RMB Business Outstanding Awards 2015 – Outstanding Insurance Business” by Metro Finance, Metro Finance Digital and *Hong Kong Wen Wei Po*.

BOC Insurance

The Group operates its property insurance business in the Chinese mainland through BOC Insurance. BOC Insurance continued to expand product innovation, deepen bancassurance cooperation, and improve product competitiveness. BOC Insurance built additional insurance product distribution channels through BOC mobile banking. BOC self-service automobile insurance purchase has been offered at over 20 Tier 1 and direct branches. BOC Insurance has built an insurance business module onto BOC’s “Global Service Platform for corporate banking clients” (GSP), thus improving its integrated financial services to its customers.

As at 31 December 2015, BOC Insurance recorded total assets of RMB11.980 billion and net assets of RMB5.016 billion. It realised gross written premiums of RMB4.608 billion and a profit after tax of RMB282 million.

In response to the “Belt and Road” initiative, BOC Insurance accelerated the pace of overseas business development. Its overseas business generated written premiums of RMB58.634 million, up by 166.52% compared with the prior year. It undertook 90 overseas projects in 2015, reporting a total investment and project contracting amount of over RMB762.708 billion. In the first half of 2016, it undertook 53 overseas projects. In the meantime, BOC Insurance also backed large Chinese “Going Global” enterprises such as China National Petroleum Corporation, China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, China Communications Construction Group, Power Construction Corporation of China and China Railway Construction Corporation Limited, and operated overseas insurance-related programmes in nearly 50 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and South America.

BOC Insurance pushed forward its project to centralise operations in 2015 and improved operational efficiency and service levels through the successful launch of “mobile claim survey system” and “motor insurance mobile sales terminal”. BOC Insurance continued to develop its bancassurance business and introduced the direct-sales model of “self-service motor insurance”. BOC Insurance and the Group jointly released the “ideal home & dual-benefit” service. In 2014, it launched an insurance section to the Issuer’s online banking platform and successfully introduced 19 online insurance products.

BOC Insurance continuously strengthened its product innovation and introduced a range of new products including “enterprise loan insurance E”, “personal loan insurance H” and “BOC ivy”, a series of health insurance cards. It also actively developed featured products in domestic trade credit insurance and self-

employed petty loan guarantee insurance, which support the development of smaller businesses. In terms of business channel innovation, BOC Insurance developed its key customer, e-commerce and other channels in a coordinated manner. After substantially expanding its key customer-related programmes, it successfully contracted with 176 key customers. Due to the rapid development of new channels such as “Direct Mailing and Call Selling”, Internet Selling, and BOC Self-service Express, BOC Insurance recorded a year-on-year growth of 68.99% in written premiums in 2015. Standard & Poor’s granted BOC Insurance an “A-” rating.

In August 2015, BOC Insurance acquired an equity interest of 51% in Samsung Air China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. by way of capital increase in consideration of RMB1.275 billion and became its controlling shareholder after the capital increase.

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

The Group operates its life insurance business in the Chinese mainland through BOC-Samsung Life. As at 31 December 2015, BOC-Samsung Life recorded total assets of RMB8.031 billion and net assets of RMB1.455 billion. In 2015, it realised a premium income of RMB4.832 billion.

BOC-Samsung Life has reached new heights by rapidly developing its business scale and steadily enhancing its market competitiveness. Its premium income increased by 394% compared with the prior year, driving its market share up by 0.14 percentage point compared with the prior year-end and its market ranking up by 13 places compared with 2014. Investment returns increased by 88.4% compared with the prior year, gradually enhancing fund use capability. BOC-Samsung Life constantly improved its back-up support system and launched the BOC self-service bancassurance project and advanced telemarketing efforts.

In addition, BOC-Samsung Life fully adopted electronic contracts for personal insurance, promoted standardised counter-based service processes, improved the complaint service process and refined the classified service system based on added value, thus significantly enhancing service quality and customer experience. It also devoted more efforts to product innovation, launching products for high-end customers such as “Zunxiang Huyou”, “Zunxiang Wuyou” and “Zunxiang Jiacheng”, and developing tailored products based on the features of bancassurance and customer demands.

Investment Business

BOCG Investment

The Group is engaged in direct investment and investment management business through BOCG Investment. Its business scope includes private equity investment, fund investment and management, real estate investment and management, and non-performing asset investment. BOCG Investment actively pushed forward business and product innovation, continued to optimise its business structure, further enhanced the building of its private equity project database, deepened business cooperation with other entities of the Group, enhanced cross-region business collaborations, expanded its overseas real estate investment business, strengthened post-investment management of existing projects and accelerated the exit of its mature-stage investments, thus achieving continual development of its business.

As at the end of 2015, BOCG Investment recorded total assets of HKD85.151 billion and net assets of HKD54.654 billion. In 2015, it recorded profit after tax of HKD5.377 billion.

BOCG Investment actively supported the national strategy of “Belt and Road”, and participated in the establishment of the China-Eurasian Economic Cooperation Fund. Taking advantage of its business platform, it provided strong support to the “popular entrepreneurship and mass innovation” strategy and invested in several outperforming venture capital funds. It invested in a wide variety of major projects, cementing its professional status in the market. To deepen collaboration and innovate its business model, BOCG Investment established the “City Development Fund” and “Nonperforming Asset Fund”. While maintaining its focus on the mainland China market, it also steadily carried out overseas expansion and completed the acquisition of the 7 Bryant Park Project in New York. At the same time, BOCG Investment grasped market opportunities to exit several mature projects so as to achieve good returns.

In 2015, BOCG Investment actively promoted its business model innovation and transformation and continued to adjust its asset structure in response to an ever-changing business environment, further enhancing at all times its awareness of capital constraints, efficiencies, risks and return. Focusing on the financial, energy, consumer and healthcare sectors, BOCG Investment strengthened its private equity project database and maintained a stable business flow. BOCG Investment also intensified post-investment management, enhancing its ability to provide value-added services and value creation.

BOC Aviation

The Group operates its aircraft leasing business through BOC Aviation. As at 31 December 2015, BOC Aviation's fleet comprised 227 owned aircraft and 43 managed aircraft, leased to 62 airlines in 30 countries and regions. As at 30 June 2016, BOC Aviation's fleet comprised 226 owned and 39 managed aircrafts. BOC Aviation has one of the youngest modern aircraft portfolios in the aircraft leasing industry with an average fleet age of 3.3 years, weighted by net book value. BOC Aviation remains committed to maintaining a strong funding position. It converted its USD5.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note Programme to a Global Medium Term Note Programme and issued its inaugural USD750 million senior notes under Rule 144A and Regulation S. It broadened its cooperation with lenders by completing two unsecured syndicated loans amounting to USD0.8 billion. BOC Aviation has corporate credit ratings of "A-" from Standard & Poor's and Fitch.

As at 31 December 2015, BOC Aviation had total assets of USD12.5 billion with net assets of USD2.4 billion. In 2015, BOC Aviation recorded a profit after tax of USD343 million. As at 30 June 2016, BOC Aviation's total assets were at USD13.6 billion, and its profit after tax was USD212 million.

BOC Aviation has become the first global aircraft lessor to access the RMB capital markets by raising RMB1.5 billion in bonds.

As at the end of 2015, BOC Aviation completed its maiden portfolio sale of 24 aircraft in the capital markets which were on lease to 21 airlines in 18 countries. Committed to pursuing sustainable growth, BOC Aviation built on its existing order book and invested in new technology aircraft. In 2015, it placed orders for 22 Boeing and 30 Airbus aircraft. As at the end of 2015, BOC Aviation had commitments to acquire 241 aircraft, scheduled for delivery through to 2021.

At the 2015 first extraordinary general meeting of the Issuer on 4 December 2015, the shareholders of the Issuer approved the proposed global offering and listing of the shares of BOC Aviation on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. On 19 May 2016, BOC Aviation published the prospectus in relation to the global offering and listing of the shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The listing of the shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange took place on 1 June 2016 and the dealings in the shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange commenced on 1 June 2016.

3 Channel Management

Outlet Development

The Issuer has continuously improved its outlet-related management mechanisms and operating schemes in order to improve customer experience and increased outlet efficiency. The Issuer has enhanced service regulation and simplified business procedures so as to improve customer experience at the outlet level. It has also optimised outlet deployment and improved management mechanisms so as to enhance the business development efficiency of its outlets. In addition, the Issuer has diversified its product line and adjusted its personnel structure in order to increase its outlets' overall marketing capacity. Closely monitoring changes in customer needs and consumption preferences, the Issuer has explored new service modes and experimented with higher degrees of automation at outlets on a pilot basis. As at 30 June 2016, the domestic commercial banking network (including Head Office, tier-1 branches, tier-2 branches and outlets) comprised of 10,683 branches and outlets, domestic non-commercial banking institutions totalled 313, and institutions in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries and regions totalled 564.

The Issuer continued to roll out self-service facilities, innovated and enhanced self-service functions and optimised transaction operational process. It added a financial IC card interbank recharge function through ATMs and optimised ATM transaction processes and interfaces for deposits, withdrawals, transfers and other transactions. New functions of self-service facilities such as the non-contact acceptance of financial IC card, password remittances, mobile remittances and remittance packages were added to ATMs. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer had 45,813 ATMs, 35,736 self-service terminals, and 14,357 self-service banks in operation in the Chinese mainland, an increase of 2.05%, 21.03% and 3.83% respectively compared with the prior year, further enhancing its self-service capabilities.

E-Banking

In 2015, the Issuer continued to diversify and improve its e-banking service channels, including online banking, mobile banking, WeChat banking, telephone banking and home banking. It continuously optimised product functions and operating processes with the aim of enhancing customer experience. The improved e-banking service provided stronger support to business development across the Issuer. In 2015, the Issuer's e-banking transaction volume reached RMB153.45 trillion, an increase of 13.00 per cent. compared to the prior year, maintaining a growing trend in the substitution ratio of e-banking channels for traditional outlets.

The number of e-banking customers is shown in the table below:

Items	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015	As at 31 December 2014	As at 31 December 2013
		<i>Unit: million</i>		
Number of Corporate Online Banking Customers	3.0337	2.8505	2.5990	2.2009
Number of Personal Online Banking Customers	128.0348	122.4606	112.4949	101.0740
Number of Mobile Banking Customers	86.9618	79.9885	64.6005	52.1262
Number of Telephone Banking Customers	109.4304	105.4931	95.8276	88.8353

In 2015, the Issuer's online banking functions were further enhanced and professional service capacity steadily improved. The Issuer's domestic corporate online banking function was fully upgraded, service functions were expanded significantly and basic online services were enhanced. Personal online banking service functions were constantly expanded, with multiple internet browsers now fully supported. It further optimised the functionality of its mobile banking, online banking, telephone banking and WeChat banking, thus continuously improving customer experience. For mobile banking, the Issuer added new functions such as online car insurance application, deposit pledged loans and personal revolving loans, and redesigned the bill payment function. For WeChat banking, the Bank further optimised a series of functions under three main themes of Wefinance, We-life and We-service. For personal online banking, new products such as two-way foreign exchange trading, household property insurance and accident insurance were introduced. For corporate online banking, mobile platform-based terminals were made available to corporate customers, and a number of customised products were rolled out for a variety of customer groups including key customers, micro and small-sized enterprises, and administrative and public institutions. For security authentication, the Issuer built a multi-layer security authentication system, introduced a security authentication mode linking to mobile phones, launched an audio USB Key security function onto various mobile terminals, thus offering further improved security and usability. The Issuer comprehensively enhanced customer experience by adding new functions, streamlining the operating process and extending online banking technical support for more terminals and channels. The scope of the Issuer's overseas online banking service was continuously expanded and its functions upgraded, with corporate online

banking services being launched in the Middle East (Dubai). In addition, the Issuer added an free-trade-zone service function, integrated domestic with cross-border intergroup services, expanded its cross-border coverage for its corporate online banking; and also extended the service hours of cross-border remittance, increased the number of trading currencies and optimised the function of foreign exchange settlement for personal online banking, thus ensuring the integration and standardisation of its online banking cross-border service.

The Issuer continued to promote the application of pioneering technologies and an innovative service model in the field of e-finance. Comprehensively implementing the action programme of “Internet Plus” and China’s 13th Five-Year Plan, the Issuer integrated all online and offline channels, enriched product lines covering payment, asset management, trading and financing business, built unique application scenarios for cross-border business, industry chain and O2O, etc., and established an open, unified and multi-functional comprehensive service platform for internet finance. The Issuer reinforced its edge in cross-border services and helped China’s export and foreign trade industries to re-orient towards “Internet Plus”. As at 30 June 2016, it took the lead in creating a cross-border e-commerce financial services solution named “BOC Global E-Commerce”, and established partnerships with more than 60 e-commerce institutions, representing a trade size of over RMB20.0 billion. Moreover, it ran a pilot programme in New Zealand to provide a matchmaking service for cross-border e-commerce business. With the creation of a horizontally connected network of Customs, Treasury and commercial banks, the Issuer led its peers in making an integrated regional customs e-guarantee available to the customers in regions along the Silk Road, Yangtze River economic belt, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, Northeast China and Guangdong Province. The “BOC Easy-trade Cyber-tariff” service held the largest market share for the ninth consecutive year. By providing diversified industry chain solutions, the Issuer fully satisfied the industry chain financial services needs of customers in shipping, auto, exchange and other industries. The Issuer pushed forward the upgrade of smart e-communities. It established an O2O service system based on office resources and online open platforms. This system aims to meet customer needs in community (including zones and campus) entertainment, housing, healthcare, education and other fields by offering a package of services including convenient payment, hospital registration, online finance for overseas travel, wealth management and loan applications. This system has connected to 12,000 communities and cooperated with nearly 20,000 merchants.

The Issuer’s customer service centre provided seamlessly integrated services to its customers all over the world. It continued to improve its core operations, specialised management and standardised services. Across channels including phone, SMS, e-mail, fax, microblog, online service, video service and WeChat banking, the Bank sought to provide its global customers with constantly accessible and interactive services featuring voice-to-voice, text-to-text and face-to-face interaction, hence improving customer experience.

Since 2013, the Issuer has been enriching and improving its online banking functions, driving a significant improvement in customer experience and product functions. It introduced new services to corporate clients, such as SME loans, express agency collection, express foreign exchange settlement, bill pool and supply chain orders financing. The Issuer also provided new services through personal online banking such as social insurance, public accumulation fund, commercial insurance, saving bonds, options, precious metal accumulation and virtual debit card. The cross-channel interoperability between online banking and physical outlets was consistently strengthened, helping corporate customers to open bank accounts and online banking services through the internet, and making it possible for personal customers to enjoy a series of services without going to the bank counter, such as time deposit/demand deposit account opening, credit cards activation, loss reporting, replacement, and automatic currency exchange repayment.

The Issuer extended its mobile financial services to cover many new kinds of terminals, and the service functions and usability were significantly improved. New personal online banking client applications were launched to cover iPad and Android, optimising users’ experience. It also enriched the functions and simplified the operations of the mobile banking service, introducing a two-dimensional code transfer, and easier ways of sign-in and subscription.

The Issuer continued to enhance its e-commerce offerings in order to satisfy customers' diverse online payment needs. Targeting personal customers, the Issuer launched mobile payment applications and both WAP browsers and client applications. Through innovation in online payment, the Issuer upgraded its B2C and B2B payment products, enhanced security management, met customers' needs for different application scenarios and improved customer experience. It launched Quick Pass Payment-based products and actively promoted R&D in near field communications (NFC) products that can be used in all-terminals, thus realising secure and convenient mobile payment through contactless technology. With respect to online asset management services, the Bank built a well-structured multi-channel system and established a "one-stop" online financial supermarket designed to meet customers' diverse demands for investment, wealth management and fund trading services. The Issuer's "Pension Financial Service", which is available to certain customer groups, exceeded RMB45.0 billion in increased trade volumes. In addition, the "BOC Direct Bank" programme was run on a trial basis for customers of other banks, based on e-community scenarios. To promote online finance, the Issuer engaged in R&D for "BOC E-Credit", a whole-process online consumption-oriented credit product, and promoted its "Wo Finance" online business-targeted loans to more customers.

The Issuer further extended the coverage of its overseas e-Banking services and continuously enhanced the functions of the systems. The Issuer's standard overseas corporate online banking service was extended to Taiwan, and its corporate online banking service tailored for cross-border groups covered the Middle East (Dubai). Its overseas personal online banking service was also improved. New services supporting credit card and debit card were provided to overseas personal customers, navigation and operation processes were optimised, and more languages and browsers were supported.

The Issuer developed the business model to expand service channels. Mobile cash withdrawal, a new business model launched and promoted by the Issuer, extended the Issuer's financial services to the areas beyond the reach of its physical outlets, effectively supporting its rural finance business development.

The Issuer strived to improve its customer service and management to guarantee continuous, safe and efficient operation. By means of phone, SMS, e-mail, fax, microblog, online customer service, and video customer service, it is able to provide voice-to-voice, text-to-text and face-to-face service through different channels and media for clients both at home and abroad. Customers are able to enjoy seamless docking services between the Chinese mainland and overseas.

Major Contracts

Material Custody, Sub-contracts and Leases

During 2015, the Issuer did not take any significant custody of, sub-contract or lease any material business assets from other companies, or allow its material business assets to be subject to such arrangements that are required to be disclosed.

Material Guarantee Business

As approved by PBOC and CBRC, the Issuer's guarantee business is an off-balance-sheet item in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business. The Issuer operates the guarantee business in a prudent manner, formulates specific management measures, operational processes and approval procedures in accordance with the risks of the guarantee business, and carries out this business accordingly. During 2015, save as disclosed above, the Bank did not enter into any material guarantee business that is required to be disclosed.

Purchase and Sale of Assets, and Merger and Acquisition

On 18 December 2015, BOCHK (as seller), a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of BOCHK (Holdings) and in turn an indirect subsidiary of the Issuer, entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Cinda Financial Holdings Co., Limited (as buyer) and China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited (as buyer's guarantor) in relation to the sale and purchase of all the issued shares of NCB held by BOCHK (the "NCB Disposal"). The total consideration for the NCB Disposal is HKD68 billion. All the conditions precedent set out in the sale

and purchase agreement were satisfied, and completion of the NCB Disposal took place on 30 May 2016. After completion, NCB ceased to be a subsidiary of BOCHK (Holdings).

On 29 December 2015, China Group Development Limited (“**China Group**”) and China Kingdom International Investments Limited (“**China Kingdom**”) (as sellers), each being an indirectly wholly- owned subsidiary of the Issuer, entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Pro-Power Investment Limited (as buyer) in relation to the sale and purchase of 15% and 5% equity interest of Huaneng International Power Development Corporation (“**Huaneng**”) owned by China Group and China Kingdom (the “**Huaneng Disposal**”). The total consideration for the Huaneng Disposal is RMB8,741,405,794.53 (equivalent to approximately HKD10,577,101,011.38). The conditions precedent to the completion of the Huaneng Disposal has been satisfied at the time of the signing of the sale and purchase agreement. The completion will occur upon the registration procedures of the transfer of such equity interests’ completion at the registration authority.

On 30 June 2016, the Issuer (as seller) and BOCHK (as buyer) entered into sale and purchase agreements in relation to sale and purchase of (i) the entire issued share capital of Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad; and (ii) the entire issued share capital of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited, respectively (the “**Proposed Transfers**”). The completion of the Proposed Transfers is not inter-conditional and completion of each of the Proposed Transfers is subject to the satisfaction (or, if applicable, waiver) of its respective conditions precedent including the obtaining of the requisite approvals from domestic and overseas regulatory authorities.

The Proposed Transfers will enhance the Issuer’s regional customer service capabilities, boost product innovation and market competitiveness, and foster the accelerated growth of the Issuer in the ASEAN regions. Furthermore, the ASEAN market is of notable strategic significance to the Issuer. The Proposed Transfers represent an important initiative allowing the Issuer to seize the business opportunities arising from “One Belt, One Road” initiative, the internationalization of Renminbi and “Going-Global” by Chinese enterprises, and achieving its international growth strategy through the optimisation of the Issuer’s overseas presence and regional collaboration.


Employees

As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer had 303,161 employees. There were 281,134 employees in the Issuer’s operation of the Chinese mainland, of which 273,311 worked in the domestic commercial banking operations. There were 22,027 employees in the Issuer’s operations in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries. As at 30 June 2016, the Issuer had incurred retirement expenses for a total of 5,932 retirees.

The following table sets forth the total number of employees by geographic distribution:

	As at 30 June 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	Number of employees	% of total	Number of employees	% of total
Northern China	57,689	19.03%	57,980	18.69%
Northeastern China	25,926	8.55%	26,256	8.47%
Eastern China.....	91,891	30.31%	93,295	30.09%
Central and Southern China.....	68,210	22.50%	69,527	22.43%
Western China	37,418	12.34%	38,001	12.26%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	16,806	5.55%	20,021	6.46%
Other countries.....	5,221	1.72%	4,962	1.60%
Total	303,161	100.00%	310,042	100.00%

Intellectual Property

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

Recent Development

On 30 June 2016, the Bank (as seller) and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (“BOCHK”) (as buyer) entered into sale and purchase agreements in relation to sale and purchase of (i) the entire issued share capital of Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad; and (ii) the entire issued share capital of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited, respectively (the “Proposed Transfers”). The completion of the Proposed Transfers is not inter-conditional and completion of each of the Proposed Transfers is subject to the satisfaction (or, if applicable, waiver) of its respective conditions precedent including the obtaining of the requisite approvals from domestic and overseas regulatory authorities.

The Proposed Transfers will enhance the Bank’s regional customer service capabilities, boost product innovation and market competitiveness, and foster the accelerated growth of the Bank in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (the “ASEAN”) regions. Furthermore, the ASEAN market is of notable strategic significance to the Bank. The Proposed Transfers represent an important initiative allowing the Bank to seize the business opportunities arising from “One Belt, One Road” initiative, the internationalization of Renminbi and “Going-Global” by Chinese enterprises, and achieving its international growth strategy through the optimisation of the Bank’s overseas presence and regional collaboration.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LONDON BRANCH

In November 1929, the Bank established a branch office in London. This was the first branch of the Bank to be set up overseas and has continued to expand steadily in the United Kingdom.

Bank of China Limited is authorised and regulated by China Banking Regulatory Commission. Its registered office in the United Kingdom is at 1 Lothbury, London EC2R 7DB, United Kingdom (telephone: +44 020 7282 8888), and its registration number is FC002851. It is also authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (the “PRA”). It is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”) and limited regulation by the PRA.

Regulated Activities

Bank of China Limited is authorised by the PRA to carry out the following activities in the UK in respect of certain financial instruments and categories of customers:

- Accepting deposits
- Advising on investments (except on pension transfers and pension opt outs)
- Agreeing to carry out regulated activities
- Arranging (bringing about) deals in investments
- Assisting in the administration and performance of a contract of insurance
- Dealing in investment as agent
- Dealing in investment as principal

Further details are available on the FCA’s website: www.fca.org.uk

Overview of the UK Regulatory Framework

Prudential Regulation Authority

The PRA, a subsidiary of the Bank of England (the “BoE”), is responsible for micro-prudential regulation of systemically important firms, including banks, insurers and certain investment firms. These firms are referred to as PRA-authorised firms.

The PRA has a general objective: to promote the safety and soundness of regulated firms. The PRA seeks to meet this objective primarily by seeking to minimise any adverse effects of firm failure on the UK financial system and by ensuring that firms carry on their business in a way that avoids adverse effects on the system.

The PRA has operational independence from the BoE for day-to-day regulation and supervision of PRA authorised firms. Its focus is on setting firm-specific capital requirements. The PRA’s board includes the Governor of the BoE as chairman and the BoE Deputy Governor for prudential regulation as chief executive.

Financial Conduct Authority

The FCA:

- Is responsible for the conduct of business regulation of all firms, including those regulated for prudential matters by the PRA.
- Is responsible for the prudential regulation of firms not regulated by the PRA. These firms are sometimes referred to as FCA-only firms or FCA-authorised firms.
- Has market conduct regulatory functions, with the exception of responsibility for systemically
- important infrastructure which is the responsibility of the BoE.

The FCA has a strategic objective and three operational objectives:

- The strategic objective is to ensure that the “relevant markets” function well.
- The operational objectives are:
 - to secure an appropriate degree of protection for consumers;
 - to protect and enhance the integrity of the UK financial system; and
 - to promote effective competition in the interests of consumers.

The FCA is also obliged to discharge its general functions in a way that promotes competition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HONG KONG BRANCH

The Bank set up its branch in Hong Kong in 1917. After BOCHK Holdings became listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in 2002, the Hong Kong branch of the Bank kept the full banking license and became an authorised institution under the laws and regulations of Hong Kong. The Bank of China Limited Hong Kong Branch (“**Hong Kong Branch**”) is positioned to be the offshore investment and financing platform for the Group, with a strategic goal to become the Group’s offshore platform to provide comprehensive global financial market services.

Business Activities

The Hong Kong Branch is a licensed bank in Hong Kong, with its registered office at Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong, and currently focuses on the development of its wholesale banking business. A broad range of financial services are offered by the Hong Kong Branch to serve clients’ specific needs, including financing and lending services, bond investment and bond underwriting and subscription etc.

In addition, the Bank is an institution registered with the Securities and Futures Commission and may conduct the following regulated activities: (1) dealing in securities, (2) advising on securities, (3) advising on corporate finance and (4) asset management.

Hong Kong Regulatory Guidelines

The banking industry in Hong Kong is regulated by and subject to the provisions of the Banking Ordinance and to the powers and functions ascribed by the Banking Ordinance to HKMA. The Banking Ordinance provides that only banks, which have been granted a banking license (“**license**”) by HKMA, may carry on banking business (as defined in the Banking Ordinance) in Hong Kong and contains controls and restrictions on such banks (“**licensed banks**”).

The provisions of the Banking Ordinance are implemented by HKMA, the principal function of which is to promote the general stability and effectiveness of the banking system, especially in the area of supervising compliance with the provisions of the Banking Ordinance. HKMA supervises licensed banks through, among others, a regular information gathering process, the main features of which are as follows:

- each licensed bank must submit a monthly return to HKMA setting out the assets and liabilities of its principal place of business in Hong Kong and all local branches and a further comprehensive quarterly return relating to its principal place of business in Hong Kong and all local branches. HKMA has the right to allow returns to be made at less frequent intervals;
- HKMA may order a licensed bank, any of its subsidiaries, its holding company or any subsidiaries of its holding company to provide such further information (either specifically or periodically) as it may reasonably require for the exercise of its functions under the Banking Ordinance or as it may consider necessary to be submitted in the interests of the depositors or potential depositors of the licensed bank concerned. Such information shall be submitted within such period and in such manner as HKMA may require. HKMA may also require a report by the licensed bank’s auditors (approved by HKMA for the purpose of preparing the report) confirming whether or not such information or return is correctly compiled in all material respects;
- licensed banks may be required to provide information to HKMA regarding companies in which they have an aggregate of 20% or more direct or indirect shareholding or with which they have common directors or managers (as defined in the Banking Ordinance), the same controller (as defined in the Banking Ordinance), with common features in their names or a concert party arrangement to promote the licensed bank’s business;
- licensed banks are obliged to report to HKMA immediately of their likelihood of becoming unable to meet their obligations;

- HKMA may direct a licensed bank to appoint an auditor to report to HKMA on the state of affairs and/or profit and loss of the licensed bank or the adequacy of the systems of control of the licensed bank or other matters as HKMA may reasonably require; and
- HKMA may, at any time, with or without prior notice, examine the books, accounts and transactions of any licensed bank, and in the case of a licensed bank incorporated in Hong Kong, any local branch, overseas branch, overseas representative office or subsidiary, whether local or overseas, of such licensed bank. Such inspections are carried out by HKMA on a regular basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank's core risk management objective is to optimise capital allocation and maximise shareholders' interests within the context of a prudent risk appetite and in compliance with the requirements of regulatory authorities and the expectations of depositors and other interested parties. The Bank strictly maintained a moderate risk appetite and reached a balance between risk and return according to the principles of being rational, stable and prudent.

The Bank has designed a series of risk management policies and has set up risk controls to identify, analyse, monitor and report risks by means of relevant and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews and revises its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

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

Risk Management Framework

The Bank's risk management framework mainly comprises its board of directors and the risk policy committee under its board of directors, risk management and internal control committee (which is in charge of the anti-money laundering committee, securities investment and management committee and asset disposal committee), risk management unit, financial management department and other related departments. The board of directors of the Bank is responsible for approving the overall risk management strategy and risk appetite, and supervises the management in its implementation of the strategy. The management is responsible for implementing the risk management strategy, risk preferences and policies determined by the board of directors, as well as monitoring the risks arising from the Bank's business undertakings. Dedicated departments within the risk management function are responsible for the daily management of various risks, including identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting those risks. The Bank manages the risks at the branch level through a vertical management model and manages risks at the business department level through a window management model. The Bank monitors and controls risk in its subsidiaries by delivering its risk management requirements through representatives to the subsidiaries' boards of directors and their risk policy committees.

In recent years, the Bank intensely pushed forward the integration, refinement and specialisation of its risk management function with improved comprehensive risk management system and enhanced risk control ability to prevent and mitigate risks, and promoted its risk structure.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty may be unable or unwilling to meet a repayment obligation that it has entered into with the Bank. The Bank's major credit risks come from the loans, trade finance and treasury businesses.

In recent years, the Bank closely tracked the changes in the macro economy and financial markets as well as changes in regulatory requirements. It revised the guidelines for industry lending, improved its credit risk management policies, accelerated the adjustment of credit structure, restricted management of the credit process, and intensified its credit risk monitoring and analysis, with a view to fostering more proactive and forward-looking risk management.

With respect to corporate banking, the Bank increased its efforts in supervision of key industries and the adjustment of credit structure. It formulated the guidelines for industry credit granting in accordance with the government's macro-economic regulatory measures and industrial policies. It improved its portfolio management plan and monitored its implementation on a monthly basis, thus guiding the optimisation of the industry structure across the Bank. Devoting more efforts to forward-looking research and strictly following the evolving regulatory policies, it strengthened the management of loans granted to LGFPs. The Bank strictly controlled loan's gross scale and preference through credit limit management, standardised the criteria and process for the clean-up and reclassification of existing loans granted to LGFPs. It also launched a campaign across the Bank to examine LGFPs loan risks, and took multiple measures to mitigate risks. The Bank implemented the government's real estate control policies and regulatory measures, effectively controlling its real estate credit and optimising its credit structure. It also increased support to differentiated credits for the government's affordable housing project. Meanwhile, the Bank studied the risk features of medium-sized enterprises, explored the differentiated credit approval model, supported the development of its supply chain financing business, improved and promoted "Credit Factory" model designed for SMEs.

With respect to personal banking, the Bank rationally controlled personal lending and optimised its credit structure. To be in line with the state policies and regulatory requirements, the Bank implemented a differentiated personal housing loan policy, proactively supported the demand of first home mortgage for purchasing residential property, and enhanced the healthy development of the personal housing mortgage business. It increased the monitoring and management of personal housing loans, closely monitored the trends in the real estate market, and carried out stress testing and risk investigation for personal housing loans to prevent cyclical risk. The Bank improved its risk management policies and product policies for personal credit, intensified the analysis and monitoring of personal credit risk, strengthened personal credit management, took precautions against duplicated credit and over credit, and followed the Interim Administrative Measures for Fixed Assets Loans, the Interim Administrative Measures for Working Capital Loans, the Interim Administrative Measures for Private Loans and the Guidelines for the Project Financing issued by CBRC to enhance comprehensive process management for its personal credit business. Moreover, the Bank paid special attention to and strengthened the risk management for its credit card business, optimised the credit decision-making system, improved the dynamic monitoring of card issuance and usage, so as to curb credit card fraud risk.

The Bank enhanced its credit process and asset quality management. It strengthened the monitoring of credit risk and assets quality and tightened post-lending control. The Bank carried out periodical inventory checks of its credit assets, and enhanced its risk warning system and active risk management. The Bank strengthened cross-border group customer management, improved the sovereign risk management systems, adjusted the limit determination method, and optimised the supporting management system.

The Bank measured and managed the quality of credit-bearing assets based on the Guideline for Loan Credit Risk Classification issued by CBRC, which requires commercial banks in the PRC to classify loans using the following five asset quality categories: pass, special-mention, substandard, doubtful and loss, among which loans classified in the substandard, doubtful and loss categories are regarded as non-performing loans. To improve the refined risk management for credit assets, a 13-tier risk classification system was implemented for domestic corporate loans. In classifying the loans, consideration was given to various factors that will affect the quality of loans with the core criteria being the probability of asset recovery and the extent of loss. To obtain a loan's final risk classification, the Bank must perform standardised process of classifying, checking, reviewing and approving. The loan classification may be revised when there are significant changes to its credit risk status. The Guideline for Loan Credit Risk Classification is also applicable to the overseas operations of the Bank. However, the Bank will classify credit assets in line with local applicable rules and requirements if they are stricter.

As at 30 June 2016, the Group's non-performing loans to total loans ratio was 1.47 per cent., up 0.04 percentage point compared with 31 December 2015.

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

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

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2016		2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Chinese mainland	7,618,757	78.32%	7,199,094	78.80%	6,605,773	77.87%	6,058,180	79.63%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan	1,189,689	12.23%	1,100,615	12.05%	1,085,928	12.80%	945,414	12.43%
Other countries and regions	919,829	9.45%	836,151	9.15%	791,574	9.33%	604,197	7.94%
Total loans and advances to customers	9,728,275	100.00%	9,135,860	100.00%	8,483,275	100.00%	7,607,791	100.00%

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

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2016		2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Corporate loans and advances								
Manufacturing	1,690,909	17.38%	1,684,276	18.43%	1,690,267	19.92%	1,557,044	20.47%
Commerce and services	1,325,910	13.63%	1,318,028	14.43%	1,270,883	14.98%	1,148,963	15.10%
Transportation, storage and postal services	951,307	9.78%	892,207	9.77%	825,423	9.73%	724,189	9.52%
Real estate	795,187	8.17%	760,511	8.32%	714,573	8.42%	625,191	8.22%
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	487,051	5.01%	442,536	4.84%	413,033	4.87%	392,643	5.16%
Mining	409,359	4.21%	371,581	4.07%	356,991	4.21%	329,728	4.33%
Financial services	392,797	4.04%	332,835	3.64%	230,508	2.72%	168,734	2.22%
Construction	197,560	2.03%	184,112	2.01%	170,358	2.01%	143,278	1.88%
Water, environment and public utility management	162,176	1.67%	168,631	1.85%	189,017	2.23%	198,920	2.62%
Public utilities	132,291	1.36%	110,242	1.21%	89,024	1.05%	72,682	0.96%
Other	103,308	1.06%	104,953	1.15%	95,519	1.13%	77,967	1.02%
Subtotal	6,647,855	68.34%	6,369,912	69.72%	6,045,596	71.27%	5,439,339	71.50%
Personal loans								
Mortgages	2,359,072	24.25%	2,045,787	22.39%	1,694,275	19.97%	1,506,331	19.80%
Credit cards	278,218	2.86%	268,923	2.95%	268,026	3.16%	222,141	2.92%
Other	443,130	4.55%	451,238	4.94%	475,378	5.60%	439,980	5.78%
Subtotal	3,080,420	31.66%	2,765,948	30.28%	2,437,679	28.73%	2,168,452	28.50%
Total loans and advances to customers	9,728,275	100.00%	9,135,860	100.00%	8,483,275	100.00%	7,607,791	100.00%

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

	Five-category Loan Classification							
	As at 30 June 2016		As at 31 December 2015		As at 31 December 2014		As at 31 December 2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Pass	9,308,850	95.69%	8,775,798	96.06%	8,182,127	96.45%	7,345,227	96.55%
Special-mention	276,483	2.84%	229,165	2.51%	200,654	2.37%	189,293	2.49%
Substandard	69,939	0.72%	58,741	0.64%	54,369	0.64%	33,245	0.43%
Doubtful	40,968	0.42%	41,516	0.45%	24,705	0.29%	26,465	0.35%
Loss	32,035	0.33%	30,640	0.34%	21,420	0.25%	13,561	0.18%
Total	9,728,275	100.00%	9,135,860	100.00%	8,483,275	100.00%	7,607,791	100.00%
Non-performing Loans⁽¹⁾	142,942	1.47%	130,897	1.43%	100,494	1.18%	73,271	0.96%

Note:

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

In accordance with IAS 39, loans and advances to customers are considered impaired, and allowances are made accordingly, if there is objective evidence of impairment resulting in a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows from loans and advances. As at 30 June 2016, the Group reported identified impaired loans of RMB142.295 billion, an increase of RMB12.058 billion compared to 31 December 2015.

As at 30 June 2016, the Group's impairment losses on loans and advances stood at RMB49.136 billion, an increase of RMB21.623 billion compared with the same period of the prior year.

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

	As at 30 June 2016			As at 31 December 2015			As at 31 December 2014			As at 31 December 2013		
	Amount	Impaired		Amount	Impaired		Amount	Impaired		Amount	Impaired	
		% of total	loan ratio		% of total	loan ratio		% of total	loan ratio		% of total	loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>											
Chinese mainland.	138,234	97.14%	1.81%	127,635	98.00%	1.77%	97,057	97.26%	1.47%	70,433	96.33%	1.16%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.	1,886	1.33%	0.16%	1,482	1.14%	0.13%	1,827	1.83%	0.17%	1,955	2.67%	0.21%
Other countries and regions.	2,175	1.53%	0.24%	1,120	0.86%	0.13%	905	0.91%	0.11%	731	1.00%	0.12%
Total	142,295	100.00%	1.46%	130,237	100.00%	1.43%	99,789	100.00%	1.18%	73,119	100.00%	0.96%

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

	As at 30 June 2016			As at 31 December 2015			As at 31 December 2014			As at 31 December 2013		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio
<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>												
Corporate loans and advances . . .	115,359	81.07%	1.74%	105,576	81.06%	1.66%	82,129	82.30%	1.36%	59,127	80.86%	1.09%
Personal loans	26,936	18.93%	0.87%	24,661	18.94%	0.89%	17,660	17.70%	0.72%	13,992	19.14%	0.65%
Total	142,295	100.00%	1.46%	130,237	100.00%	1.43%	99,789	100.00%	1.18%	73,119	100.00%	0.96%

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk of loss on balance sheet and off balance sheet as a result of adverse changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices). Market risk arises from open positions in the trading and banking books in interest rate, exchange risk, equities, and commodities. Both the Bank's trading book and banking book face market risks. The trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities that are free of any restrictive covenants on their tradability and held with trading intent or in order to hedge other elements of the trading book. The banking book consists of financial instruments not included in the trading book and includes those financial instruments in the investment purchased with the Bank's surplus funds and managed in the Bank's investment book.

The Bank's board of directors takes the responsibility to approve market risk management policies and procedures and determine market risk tolerance. Senior management is responsible for implementing market risk management policies ensuring that the level of market risk is within the risk appetite determined by the board of directors, while meeting the Bank's business objectives. The risk management department and financial management department are dedicated to identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting market risk at the group level. Each business unit is responsible for monitoring and reporting market risk within its respective business unit.

In recent years, the Bank continued to intensify the monitoring and early warning system for market risk at the group level, and improved the management of interest rate risk in the banking book as well as the exchange rate risk. Through the implementation plan of Basel II & III, the Bank continuously optimised its limit structure and risk monitoring process, and hence further enhanced the market risk management.

In line with the principle of uniform management, the Bank intensified the risk monitoring and analysis of its overall transactions business, continuously upgraded the quantification and transmission mechanisms for risk appetite in the trading businesses of the Bank, and enhanced the market risk management for its domestic and overseas branches and non-commercial bank subsidiaries. It reinforced its derivative management, improved relevant risk management policies, and stepped up forward-looking analysis and active risk management of emerging hotspot issues in the markets.

The Bank assessed the interest rate risk borne by the banking book mainly through analysis of interest rate repricing gaps. It made timely adjustment to the repricing structure of assets and liabilities based on changes in the market situations, and controlled the fluctuations of net interest income within an acceptable range. At the same time, the Bank further intensified the unified management of bonds by adjusting bond investment strategies and strengthened the management of bond investment risk through the timely optimisation of the bond investment structure, reducing portfolio risk.

In terms of the management of exchange rate risk, the Bank sought to achieve currency matching between fund resource and application, and managed the exchange rate risk through hedging transactions, hence effectively controlling the foreign exchange exposure.

As to market risk management for the trading book, the Bank monitored the overall Value at Risk (“**VaR**”), stress testing, exposure limits, stop loss limits and the utilisation of limits for each trading desk and trader on a daily basis. VaR is performed separately by the Bank and its major subsidiaries that are exposed to market risk, namely, BOCHK Holding and BOCI. The Bank, BOCHK Holding and BOCI calculate VaR using a confidence level of 99 per cent. (1 per cent. statistical probability that actual losses could exceed the VaR estimate) and a historical simulation approach.

For the period ended 30 June 2016 and for the years ended 31 December 2015, 2014 and 2013, the VaR of the Bank’s trading book was as follows:

The Bank's VaR for Trading Book

	Six month period ended 30 June 2016			For the year ended 31 December 2015			For the year ended 31 December 2014			For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>											
Interest rate risk	10.04	13.01	7.77	6.98	13.32	3.44	4.50	7.43	1.65	2.05	3.02	0.88
Foreign exchange risk	4.55	8.59	2.62	3.86	8.41	1.81	9.41	14.28	3.50	0.72	4.61	0.14
Volatility risk	0.71	1.55	0.46	0.30	0.81	0.09	0.09	0.37	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.00
Commodity risk	0.84	1.47	0.01	0.71	1.32	0.06	0.44	1.32	0.01	0.25	1.86	0.00
Total of the Bank's trading VaR	10.04	12.97	6.75	7.91	14.41	4.09	10.24	14.93	5.37	2.27	4.80	0.98

Market risk in the banking book mainly comprises interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Interest rate risk arises mainly from mismatches in the maturities, re-pricing periods or inconsistent adjustments between the benchmark interest rates of assets and liabilities. The Bank manages the interest rate risk of the banking book primarily through interest rate re-pricing gap analysis. The data generated by gap analysis is used to perform sensitivity analysis, scenario analysis and stress testing, and assist decision making regarding the re-pricing of the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Limits of the net interest income change are set as a percentage of the net interest income budget for the Group's commercial banking operations and are approved by the Bank's board of directors and monitored by its risk management department periodically. The Bank closely follows domestic and foreign currency interest rate trends and promptly adjusts interest rates of its local and foreign currency deposits and loans in accordance with the change of benchmark interest rates and market interest rates.

The Bank manages its exposure to currency exchange risk through management of its foreign currency position.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 30 June 2016:

	As at 30 June 2016							Total
	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions	626,647	104,127	10,950	5,080	6,684	1,312	11,494	766,294
Balances with central banks	1,841,380	341,213	5,168	17,620	39,001	24,112	24,277	2,292,771
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	329,274	90,339	27,196	970	41	5,548	42,230	495,598
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	70,350	51,500	21,810	880	1,117	113	12	145,782
Derivative financial assets	25,685	13,710	35,305	570	224	12,742	2,801	91,037
Loans and advances to customers, net	7,227,099	1,167,707	686,963	199,135	14,861	32,523	178,279	9,506,567
Financial investments								
– available for sale	736,757	302,124	114,069	21,582	66,686	4,392	57,356	1,302,966
– held to maturity	1,618,990	156,590	5,100	1,722	774	542	6,028	1,789,746
– loans and receivables	462,510	1,658	387	–	774	–	13,545	478,874

As at 30 June 2016

	RMB	USD	HKD	EURO	JPY	GBP	Other	Total
Other.....	270,993	119,033	144,969	1,493	1,379	1,707	192,058	731,632
Total assets	13,209,685	2,348,001	1,051,917	249,052	131,541	82,991	528,080	17,601,267
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions.....	906,697	314,927	21,625	30,559	12,676	6,892	172,094	1,465,470
Due to central banks	601,623	193,690	8,910	185	—	1,918	238	806,564
Placements from banks and other financial institutions.....	171,453	164,555	11,366	19,564	1,053	4,638	7,354	379,983
Derivative financial liabilities.....	6,762	22,047	38,285	524	1,241	12,199	3,357	84,415
Due to customers.....	9,685,592	1,328,688	951,321	161,286	54,902	48,633	321,428	12,551,850
Bonds issued.....	158,468	123,933	803	11,076	—	3,843	3,553	301,676
Other.....	332,888	70,978	165,283	2,332	957	2,180	16,388	591,006
Total liabilities	11,863,483	2,218,818	1,197,593	225,526	70,829	80,303	524,412	16,180,964
Net on-balance sheet position	1,346,202	129,183	(145,676)	23,526	60,712	2,688	3,668	1,420,303
Net off-balance sheet position.....	(136,878)	(117,110)	318,257	(15,529)	(61,626)	(519)	27,131	13,726
Credit commitments.....	2,073,815	741,129	239,561	93,493	7,392	36,568	77,476	3,269,434

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2015 and 2014:

	RMB	USD	HKD	As at 31 December 2015			Other	Total
				EURO	JPY	GBP		
				<i>(RMB million)</i>				
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	547,998	64,079	17,314	6,457	7,234	2,374	8,922	654,378
Balances with central banks . . .	1,719,641	344,446	13,189	20,454	28,358	44,901	25,074	2,196,063
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	273,947	82,142	30,764	2,908	32	2,655	34,400	426,848
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46,844	52,709	18,831	580	17	81	—	119,062
Derivative financial assets	29,044	2,213	35,320	438	312	11,200	3,709	82,236
Loans and advances to customers, net	6,840,062	1,147,024	631,308	140,075	9,256	24,824	142,646	8,935,195
Financial investments								
– available for sale	576,382	261,381	114,358	12,222	65,685	2,647	45,858	1,078,533
– held to maturity	1,618,055	160,191	5,702	117	647	584	5,494	1,790,790
– loans and receivables	591,781	2,978	2	—	—	—	11,949	606,710
Assets held for sale	82,994	44,845	102,090	3,614	235	694	3,465	237,937
Other	269,996	114,845	109,632	2,057	2,809	1,793	186,713	687,845
Total assets	12,596,744	2,276,853	1,078,510	188,922	114,585	91,753	468,230	16,815,597
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,002,165	510,671	21,686	32,645	16,113	6,443	174,597	1,764,320

Due to central banks	232,832	170,901	9,909	–	–	2,067	–	415,709
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	289,664	112,002	13,527	22,310	1,940	4,522	3,979	447,944
Derivative financial liabilities	6,718	14,438	32,383	498	144	10,993	3,986	69,160
Due to customers.	9,114,667	1,201,162	881,340	148,277	45,044	44,191	294,490	11,729,171
Bonds issued	167,300	102,956	788	8,321	–	–	3,564	282,929
Liabilities classified as held for sale	74,740	39,000	75,136	3,909	227	535	3,303	196,850
Other	327,837	62,504	144,082	2,463	426	2,263	12,334	551,909
Total liabilities.	11,215,923	2,213,634	1,178,851	218,423	63,894	71,014	496,253	15,457,992
Net on-balance sheet position	1,380,821	63,219	(100,341)	(29,501)	50,691	20,739	(28,023)	1,357,605
Net off-balance sheet position	(208,637)	22,587	181,262	36,718	(48,410)	(18,568)	49,757	14,709
Credit commitments	2,055,776	725,409	250,301	81,590	6,348	22,980	67,629	3,210,033

	RMB	USD	HKD	As at 31 December 2014					Total
				EURO	JPY	GBP	Other		
Assets									
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions. . .	712,920	70,538	9,859	4,286	1,916	1,087	12,448	813,054	
Balances with central banks	1,904,294	298,087	10,685	50,231	3,867	18,672	20,252	2,306,088	
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	259,408	82,968	13,005	1,057	308	7,306	38,228	402,280	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	44,797	38,100	21,059	427	–	90	55	104,528	
Derivative financial assets	9,689	13,640	20,316	627	118	1,711	1,866	47,967	
Loans and advances to customers, net	6,176,901	1,302,278	613,502	67,156	7,993	13,295	113,619	8,294,744	
Financial investments – available for sale	393,396	203,998	101,447	11,093	331	5,815	34,605	750,685	
– held to maturity	1,268,586	143,405	6,097	–	616	511	5,248	1,424,463	
– loans and receivables	422,189	233	1,973	–	–	–	6,304	430,699	
Other	261,225	89,192	120,636	1,350	909	1,656	201,906	676,874	
Total assets	11,453,405	2,242,439	918,579	136,227	16,058	50,143	434,531	15,251,382	
Liabilities									
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,033,495	499,133	17,925	27,945	8,843	5,315	187,591	1,780,247	
Due to central banks	185,775	147,335	15,161	–	–	–	–	348,271	
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	118,159	82,386	14,383	2,077	3,353	2,294	2,678	225,330	
Derivative financial liabilities	2,927	13,164	14,653	891	2,099	3,353	3,647	40,734	
Due to customers	8,584,335	976,427	799,630	168,279	38,179	63,533	254,840	10,885,223	
Bonds issued	174,698	84,086	742	9,828	1,572	5,273	1,846	278,045	
Other	298,682	62,509	129,523	2,555	881	1,295	14,659	510,104	
Total liabilities	10,398,071	1,865,040	992,017	211,575	54,927	81,063	465,261	14,067,954	
Net on-balance sheet position	1,055,334	377,399	(73,438)	(75,348)	(38,869)	(30,920)	(30,730)	1,183,428	
Net off-balance sheet position	(75,751)	(249,557)	147,721	72,896	37,780	31,254	40,651	4,994	
Credit commitments	2,247,538	667,694	203,347	79,163	7,011	19,757	65,701	3,290,211	

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to obtain funds at a reasonable cost in a certain period of time when required to meet repayment obligations or sustain its assets business. The Bank's objective in liquidity risk management is to maintain liquidity at a reasonable level according to its business development strategy, and to ensure it has adequate funds to meet business development needs and ensure due debt repayment, whether under normal business conditions or under stress.

In recent years, facing the tightening of Renminbi and foreign currency liquidity, the Bank adopted a proactive and forward-looking liquidity management policy that strove a balanced between security, liquidity and profitability, resulting in an improvement in the liquidity risk indicators. The Bank endeavoured to expand core deposits to enhance the stability of funding sources, and seized opportunities of low interest rates in overseas markets to broaden the channels of funding sources. The Bank also strengthened the control of internal funds and reasonably guided the direction of fund application. In

addition, the Bank intensified the management of liquidity reserve and established a liquidity early warning system to prevent liquidity risk.

The Bank continued to refine its liquidity stress testing mechanism and conducted quarterly stress testing. The testing results showed that the Bank would be able to pay due debts and sustain its asset business in distressed scenarios.

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

As at 30 June 2016								
Overdue/Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
<i>(RMB million)</i>								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions.	22	190,999	72,596	122,682	378,835	1,000	160	766,294
Balances with central banks	1,717,928	520,750	6,918	169	46,595	411	—	2,292,771
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions.	—	—	189,194	84,361	197,940	24,103	—	495,598
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	13,033	—	18,098	22,956	28,823	27,629	35,243	145,782
Derivative financial assets	—	11,827	12,277	24,844	30,634	9,298	2,157	91,037
Loans and advances to customers, net.	55,978	99,457	424,602	929,134	2,398,761	2,438,607	3,160,028	9,506,567
Financial investments								
– available for sale.	51,980	—	30,965	96,333	242,272	609,723	271,693	1,302,966
– held to maturity.	—	—	56,363	82,983	207,593	903,224	539,583	1,789,746
– loans and receivables.	—	—	28,330	52,065	59,241	220,150	119,088	478,874
Other.	240,413	323,819	48,051	36,384	33,712	30,259	18,994	731,632
Total assets	2,079,354	1,146,852	887,394	1,451,911	3,624,406	4,264,404	4,146,946	17,601,267
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions.	—	970,885	197,018	43,797	167,187	86,583	—	1,465,470
Due to central banks.	—	146,780	412,438	83,185	147,771	16,390	—	806,564
Placements from banks and other financial institutions.	—	—	192,460	145,767	41,756	—	—	379,983
Derivative financial liabilities.	—	8,554	14,117	12,729	33,761	9,725	5,529	84,415
Due to customers.	—	5,887,518	1,316,646	1,128,753	2,587,154	1,619,813	11,966	12,551,850
Bonds issued.	—	—	6,642	15,928	33,497	192,748	52,861	301,676
Other.	—	185,062	101,066	42,752	128,219	72,974	60,933	591,006
Total liabilities	—	7,198,799	2,240,387	1,472,911	3,139,345	1,998,233	131,289	16,180,964
Net liquidity gap	2,079,354	(6,051,947)	(1,352,993)	(21,000)	485,061	2,266,171	4,015,657	1,420,303

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

As at 31 December 2015

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<i>(RMB million)</i>								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	22	130,446	69,030	91,767	361,286	1,827	–	654,378
Balances with central banks . . .	1,580,456	576,307	26,582	136	12,582	–	–	2,196,063
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	158,256	69,729	174,865	23,998	–	426,848
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,460	–	8,729	12,997	18,787	32,407	31,682	119,062
Derivative financial assets.	–	13,629	7,091	6,845	44,929	8,834	908	82,236
Loans and advances to customers, net.	49,971	110,598	406,547	918,256	2,173,435	2,250,542	3,025,846	8,935,195
Financial investments								
– available for sale	46,529	–	28,557	116,306	181,096	510,301	195,744	1,078,533
– held to maturity.	–	–	29,719	68,270	287,726	869,988	535,087	1,790,790
– loans and receivables	–	–	39,338	53,237	204,616	207,242	102,277	606,710
Assets held for sale	10,061	13,924	39,762	24,869	53,170	71,440	24,711	237,937
Other	239,203	293,031	34,025	26,729	47,425	29,215	18,217	687,845
Total assets	1,940,702	1,137,935	847,636	1,389,141	3,559,917	4,005,794	3,934,472	16,815,597
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,121,330	182,428	68,261	236,929	155,372	–	1,764,320
Due to central banks	–	123,381	109,657	80,054	83,282	19,335	–	415,709
Placements from banks and other financial institutions . . .	–	–	237,435	181,274	27,917	1,318	–	447,944
Derivative financial liabilities . . .	–	8,874	7,279	7,721	33,636	9,422	2,228	69,160
Due to customers	–	5,310,840	1,349,408	1,211,480	2,236,700	1,606,338	14,405	11,729,171
Bonds issued	–	–	5,828	9,235	32,987	124,591	110,288	282,929
Liabilities classified as held for sale	–	77,062	48,191	31,001	35,309	5,265	22	196,850
Other	–	169,964	71,263	36,826	139,009	74,795	60,052	551,909
Total liabilities	–	6,811,451	2,011,489	1,625,852	2,825,769	1,996,436	186,995	15,457,992
Net liquidity gap	1,940,702	(5,673,516)	(1,163,853)	(236,711)	734,148	2,009,358	3,747,477	1,357,605

As at 31 December 2014

	Overdue/ Undated	On demand	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	<i>(RMB million)</i>							
Assets								
Cash and due from banks and other financial institutions . . .	–	190,770	259,717	169,796	191,206	1,565	–	813,054
Balances with central banks . . .	1,727,805	549,386	28,897	–	–	–	–	2,306,088
Placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	164,596	99,529	128,686	9,469	–	402,280
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,670	–	9,844	11,738	17,104	33,326	14,846	104,528
Derivative financial assets	–	8,559	5,542	5,753	21,443	4,185	2,485	47,967
Loans and advances to customers, net.	32,171	111,458	391,002	1,000,634	2,106,643	2,050,490	2,602,346	8,294,744
Financial investments – available for sale	37,082	–	37,339	60,324	152,721	312,691	150,528	750,685
– held to maturity.	–	–	11,079	31,189	191,746	794,693	395,756	1,424,463
– loans and receivables	–	–	11,977	49,983	86,774	52,664	229,301	430,699
Other	228,158	287,218	35,126	29,822	25,947	48,146	22,457	676,874
Total assets	2,042,886	1,147,391	955,119	1,458,768	2,922,270	3,307,229	3,417,719	15,251,382
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	1,286,794	184,231	53,489	107,013	120,949	27,771	1,780,247
Due to central banks	–	111,482	23,020	105,721	97,741	10,307	–	348,271
Placements from banks and other financial institutions . . .	–	–	111,587	43,772	51,424	18,547	–	225,330
Derivative financial liabilities . .	–	4,744	6,385	6,287	15,605	5,821	1,892	40,734
Due to customers	–	4,615,797	1,354,720	1,278,159	2,261,560	1,350,454	24,533	10,885,223
Bonds issued	–	–	10,861	35,743	17,710	39,788	174,213	278,045
Other liabilities	–	144,280	69,095	33,720	140,676	65,138	57,195	510,104
Total liabilities	–	6,163,097	1,759,899	1,556,621	2,691,729	1,611,004	285,604	14,067,954
Net liquidity gap	2,042,886	(5,015,706)	(804,780)	(97,853)	230,541	1,696,225	3,132,115	1,183,428

Regulatory Ratios on Liquidity

As at 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Bank's liquidity position, as shown in the table below, met regulatory requirements. (Liquidity ratio is the indicator of the Bank's liquidity; excess reserve ratio and interbank ratios are the indicators of liquidity of the Bank's operations in mainland China)

Main regulatory ratios (%)		Regulatory standard	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015	As at 31 December 2014
Liquidity ratio	RMB	≥25	42.8	48.6	49.9
	Foreign Currency	≥25	57.1	62.0	59.9
Excess reserve ratio	RMB	–	1.0	1.5	2.3
	Foreign Currency	–	17.4	19.0	14.6
Inter-bank ratio	Inter-bank borrowings ratio	≤8	0.04	1.1	0.3
	Inter-bank loans ratio	≤8	0.4	0.1	0.4

Notes:

- (1) Liquidity ratio is the indicator of the Group's liquidity; excess reserve ratio and inter-bank ratio are the indicators of liquidity for the Bank's domestic operations.
- (2) Liquidity ratio = current assets/current liabilities. Liquidity ratio is calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions PBOC and CBRC.
- (3) RMB excess reserve ratio = (reserve in excess of the mandatory requirements + cash)/(balance of deposits + remittance payables)
- (4) Foreign currency excess reserve ration = (reserve in excess of the mandatory requirements + cash + due from banks and due from overseas branches and subsidiaries)/balance of deposits
- (5) Inter-bank borrowings ratio = Total Renminbi inter-bank borrowings from other banks and financial institutions/Total Renminbi deposits
- (6) Inter-bank loans ratio = Total Renminbi inter-bank loans to other banks and financial institutions/Total Renminbi deposits

Reputational Risk Management

The Bank fully implemented the Guidelines for *Reputational Risk Management of Commercial Banks* issued by the CBRC, actively followed the Group's policy on reputational risk management and continued to enhance its reputational risk management system and mechanism. It strengthened the consolidated management of reputational risk in order to enhance the overall reputational risk management level of the Group. It attached great importance to the investigation and pre-warning of potential reputational risk factors, strengthened daily public opinion monitoring, carried out in-depth identification and assessment, response, reporting and evaluation of reputational risks, established a coordination mechanism between reputational risk management departments and liable departments, and dealt appropriately with reputational risk events, thus effectively maintaining the brand reputation of the Group. In addition, the Bank continued to implement training sessions on reputational risk, so as to enhance employees' awareness of reputational risk and cultivate the Group's reputational risk management culture.

Internal Control and Operational Risk Management

Internal Control

The Bank leveraged its "three lines of defence" to improve the effectiveness of internal control.

Branches, business departments and staff at various levels of the Bank are the Group's first line of defence of internal control, responsible for internal control when promoting business development. Adhering to the Group's risk appetite and principles of management intensified and risk controllable, the Bank streamlined, optimised and integrated its grass-roots internal control measures and monitoring methods, thus improving the overall effectiveness of the first defence line.

The risk management unit and the business management departments are the second line of defence of internal control. They are responsible for the overall planning of internal control policies, and for directing, examining, monitoring and assessing the work of the first line of defence. The Bank's second

line of defence paid close attention to changes in internal and external risks, strengthened risk forewarning ability and actively responded to emergencies, making the Bank's risk management and internal control more forward-looking. It closely tracked the status of the Bank's management over risks arising from the newly operated IT Blueprint system, and improved the risk control mechanism interface for outlets, accounts and tellers, achieving enhanced risk management. As part of its "Year for Deepening Internal Control and Case Prevention System Execution" campaign, the Bank carried out inspections to assess the implementation of its internal control system, especially at grassroots outlets and counters. Focusing on fraud risk, it supervised the first line of defence in fulfilling its self-monitoring functions and implementing internal control policies and regulations.

The internal audit department performed its responsibility as the third line of defence. It pushed forward audit transformation, innovated the working framework, rapidly responded to risk changes and enhanced overall professional duty performance. By carrying out several special audits and inspections, it constantly evaluated the implementation of the Bank's strategy and business transformation, as well as the establishment, execution and improvement of mechanisms for risk management and internal control. The Bank tracked risk changes and control measures in process reengineering following the implementation of the core banking system, intensified the audit supervision for the diversified operations, and strengthened risk control related to the large-scale development of its overseas businesses, which contributed to the continuous improvement of the risk management and control.

The Bank continued to implement the basic rules on enterprise internal control and relevant implementation guidelines, and enacted the Bank of China implementation plan on the basic rules on enterprise internal control and the implementation guidelines. In accordance with the guidelines of five factors of internal control, namely the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and internal supervision, the Bank further enhanced its governance structure, operating mechanisms, internal control policies, technical instruments and professional teams, and established and improved its internal control system in compliance with the requirements of the basic rules on enterprise internal control.

The Bank strictly complied with the accounting regulations and developed its financial and accounting system. The Bank amended its accounting management policies and accounting measures for key businesses in response to the changes in financial and accounting regulations, the integration of internal management and the impacts of the new core banking system. In line with relevant accounting regulations, the Bank developed financial reporting and auditing management policies to standardise the procedures for the financial reporting and auditing process. These procedures and processes ensure the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls over the financial reporting process. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank together with the relevant disclosure were prepared according to applicable accounting standards and regulations, and the accounting information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements fairly reflected the Bank's financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Operational Risk Management

The Bank manages its operational risk through a structure suitable to the scale and complexity of its businesses. The operational risk department under the risk management unit is responsible for the establishment and implementation of the Bank's operational risk management framework, which has improved the consistency and effectiveness of the Bank's operational risk management. All service lines, domestic and overseas institutions, constantly identify and monitor all operational risks and internal controls within their business scopes. The functional departments including legal and compliance, IT, human resources, security and supervision provide professional technical support regarding operational risk management within their responsibilities and based on their expertise. The internal audit department regularly inspects and assesses the effectiveness of the implementation of the Bank's operational risk management framework.

The Bank utilised a range of tools for managing operational risk, including: (1) conducting operational risk and control assessment ("RACA") in order to gain a dynamic understanding of the operational risk status of all business lines and institutions of the Bank, identify potential risks in business processes, systems and personnel, and take corrective measures for unacceptable risk exposure, (2) establishing key risk indicators ("KRI"), by collecting statistics from its day-to-day business operations, and conducting quantitative monitoring and analysis of the likelihood, impact and effectiveness of certain controls for key risks, so as to give timely early warnings of any abnormalities in KRIs and trigger investigation and rectification, and (3) engaging in operational loss data collection ("LDC") across the Bank, allowing it to

monitor the actual loss amounts and distribution of operational risks, conduct in-depth analysis into the causes of material operational risk events, and take appropriate rectification measures.

The Bank constantly monitored operational risk loss events occurred in domestic and overseas peers, analysed risk prevention problems arising from external events and enhanced its risk control ability. The Bank launched internal control inspections into high-risk business areas, recorded risk control problems identified in internal and external inspections, and adopted an internal control rectification mechanism featuring centralised management and unified follow-up, thus fostering the constant improvement in risk control. In the first half of 2016, the Bank succeeded in preventing 48 external cases involving RMB582 million.

Compliance Management

The Bank proactively monitored the compliance risk and enhanced the Group's overall compliance risk management capabilities so as to increase the Group's overall level of compliance. It monitored risk information such as the latest regulatory requirements, inspections and assessments imposed on the Group and carried out comprehensive assessment on and research on compliance risk. Business departments and legal and compliance departments of all institutions cooperated with each other to implement the regulatory requirements, resulting in orderly functioning of the prevention and control mechanism for regulatory penalty of the Group. The Bank stressed the importance of group-wide sharing of compliance risk information, ensured the timely circulation and reporting of the Group's overall compliance risk profile and material risk events, and conducted assessments on compliance risk management capability of the Group.

The Bank strengthened anti-money laundering control across the Group by successfully putting an anti-money laundering monitoring and analysis system into operation, and optimising its functions. The Bank comprehensively assessed the quality of customer money laundering risk classification and due diligence. The Bank also increased monitoring for the report quality of suspicious transactions, established an off-site monitoring mechanism for reporting of domestic suspicious transaction data, and guided branches to strengthen manual identification and reduce redundant reports. In addition, the Bank pushed forward the cultivation of anti-money laundering experts, and launched a centralised identification model for suspicious transactions on a trial basis. By conducting multi-tiered, diversified and targeted anti-money laundering trainings and publicity, the Bank enhanced the anti-money laundering awareness of its staff and the risk monitoring capabilities of its outlet employees.

The Bank managed its connected transactions and internal transactions. It continued to upgrade its connected transaction monitoring system and promoted the smooth functioning of all management mechanisms for connected transactions. The Bank followed the administrative measures for internal transactions to control internal transactions across the Group. It organised the information monitoring and reporting of the Group's internal transactions via the information reporting platform for internal transactions.

New Basel Capital Accord Implementation

The Bank fully implemented the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional), refined its risk management and enhanced risk qualification and professionalism. With the implementation of the New Basel Capital Accord, the overall risk governance and management system constantly improved. In addition, the Bank refined policies and business flow, enhanced the capacity for independent development of the measurement model, managed the development, improvement, monitoring and maintenance of the risk measurement model in a coordinated manner, and built a model validation system covering various risks. It continuously consolidated databases, improved data quality and strengthened the cultivation of professional talents.

The Bank has largely completed the first-phase work for New Basel Capital Accord implementation and has achieved the coordinated advancement of Pillar I, II and III. It has also rectified problems identified by CBRC's acceptance inspection and cooperated with CBRC's regulatory and cross-border inspections. The Bank has applied to CBRC to implement advanced capital management approaches. Specifically, the Bank has sought approval to apply a foundation internal rating based approach to non-retail credit risk, an internal rating based ("IRB") approach to retail credit risk, an internal model approach to market risk and a standardised approach to operational risk. The Bank accelerated preparations for the implementation of an advanced IRB approach for non-retail credit risk and an advanced measurement approach for operational risk.

In recent years, the Bank consolidated its data base, reduced data redundancy and promoted a uniform and regulated data standard in a bid to strengthen data sharing and raise the data service level of business departments and branches. It reinforced coordinated management over development, upgrading monitoring and maintenance of risk measurement models, and enhanced its self-improving capability. The Bank also improved the IRB approach to economic capital measurement and management, and established a model validation framework covering all kinds of risks to perform well in model validation. Focusing on the quantification and communication of risk appetite, the Bank made great efforts to apply the New Basel Capital Accord and stress testing. It advanced the construction of the economic capital model under the New Basel Capital Accord, deepened its performance appraisal of economic capital and included such indicators as risk-adjusted return on capital and economic value added into the performance appraisal system of the branches and business lines of the Bank. The Bank also substantially reinforced the use of various risk measurement tools across the entire credit procedure to support the Bank's transformative development.

Capital Management

The CBRC Measures, which were formally implemented in 2013, readjusted the definition of capital and calculation of risk-weighted assets. Under the new measures, the Group's capital adequacy ratio was 14.06 per cent., tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 12.07 per cent., and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 11.10 per cent. as at 31 December 2015. As at 30 June 2016, the Group's capital adequacy ratio was 13.91 per cent., tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 11.98 per cent., and common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 11.05 per cent.

Guided by the latest capital regulations, the Bank continuously optimised its on-and off-balance sheet asset structure. It adhered to the principle of enhancing a bank-wide capital constraint and encouraged efforts in optimising business structure. Specific measures were taken, including increasing capital allocation to the capital-lite businesses, devoting great efforts to developing fee-based businesses, rationally controlling the rise of off-balance sheet risk assets, strictly limiting the size of high-risk-weighted assets, and requiring more guarantee and pledge risk mitigation during the credit process, etc., so as to reduce capital charges efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following discussions and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2016 and for the six month period which have been incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular. The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Unless otherwise stated, all financial data discussed in this section are consolidated financial data.

Analysis of Loans and Advances to Customers

The following table sets out an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers:

	As at 30 June	As at 31 December		
	2016	2015	2014	2013
	<i>(RMB million)</i>			
Corporate loans and advances				
– Loans and advances	6,338,442	6,105,959	5,820,128	5,310,894
– Discounted bills	309,413	263,953	225,468	128,445
Subtotal	<u>6,647,855</u>	<u>6,369,912</u>	<u>6,045,596</u>	<u>5,439,339</u>
Personal loans				
– Mortgages	2,359,072	2,045,787	1,694,275	1,506,331
– Credit cards	278,218	268,923	268,026	222,141
– Other	443,130	451,238	475,378	439,980
Subtotal	<u>3,080,420</u>	<u>2,765,948</u>	<u>2,437,679</u>	<u>2,168,452</u>
Total loans and advances	<u>9,728,275</u>	<u>9,135,860</u>	<u>8,483,275</u>	<u>7,607,791</u>
Allowance for impairment losses				
– Individually assessed	(65,644)	(60,791)	(49,239)	(39,202)
– Collectively assessed	(156,064)	(139,874)	(139,292)	(128,847)
Total allowance for impairment losses	<u>(221,708)</u>	<u>(200,665)</u>	<u>(188,531)</u>	<u>(168,049)</u>
Loans and advances to customers, net	<u><u>9,506,567</u></u>	<u><u>8,935,195</u></u>	<u><u>8,294,744</u></u>	<u><u>7,439,742</u></u>

Loans and Advances to Customers by Industry

The following table sets out an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by industry:

	As at 31 December					
	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>					
Corporate loans and advances						
Manufacturing	1,684,276	18.43%	1,690,267	19.92%	1,557,044	20.47%
Commerce and services	1,318,028	14.3%	1,270,833	14.98%	1,148,963	15.10%
Transportation, storage and postal services	892,207	9.77%	825,423	9.73%	724,189	9.52%
Real estate	760,511	8.32%	714,573	8.42%	625,191	8.22%
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	442,536	4.84%	413,033	4.87%	392,643	5.16%
Mining	371,581	4.07%	356,991	4.21%	329,728	4.33%
Water, environment and public utility management	168,631	1.85%	189,017	2.23%	198,920	2.62%
Financial services	332,835	3.64%	230,508	2.72%	168,734	2.22%
Construction	184,112	2.01%	170,358	2.01%	143,278	1.88%
Public utilities	110,242	1.21%	89,024	1.05%	72,682	0.96%
Other	104,953	1.15%	95,519	1.13%	77,967	1.02%
Subtotal	6,369,912	69.72%	6,045,596	71.27%	5,439,339	71.50%
Personal loans						
Mortgages	2,045,787	22.39%	1,694,275	19.97%	1,506,331	19.80%
Credit cards	268,923	2.95%	268,026	3.16%	222,141	2.92%
Other	451,238	4.94%	475,378	5.60%	439,980	5.78%
Subtotal	2,765,948	30.28%	2,437,679	28.73%	2,168,452	28.50%
Total loans and advances to customers..	9,135,860	100.00%	8,483,275	100.00%	7,607,791	100.00%

	As at 30 June, 2016	
	Amount	% of total
Corporate loans and advances		
Manufacturing	1,690,909	17.38%
Commerce and services	1,325,910	13.63%
Transportation, storage and postal services	951,307	9.78%
Real estate	795,187	8.17%
Production and supply of electricity, heating, gas and water	487,051	5.01%
Mining	409,359	4.21%
Water, environment and public utility management	162,176	1.67%
Financial services	392,797	4.04%

	As at 30 June, 2016	
	Amount	% of total
Construction.....	197,560	2.03%
Public utilities	132,291	1.36%
Other	103,308	1.06%
Subtotal	<u>6,647,855</u>	<u>68.34%</u>
Personal loans		
Mortgages	2,359,072	24.25%
Credit cards.....	278,218	2.86%
Other	443,130	4.55%
Subtotal	<u>3,080,420</u>	<u>31.66%</u>
Total loans and advances to customers	<u><u>9,728,275</u></u>	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>

Loans and Advances to Customers by Geographical Area

The following table sets out an analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers by geographical area:

Group

	As at 30 June		As at 31 December					
	2016		2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>							
Chinese mainland	7,618,757	78.32	7,199,094	78.80	6,605,773	77.87	6,058,180	79.63
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.....	1,189,689	12.23	1,100,615	12.05	1,085,928	12.80	945,414	12.43
Other countries and regions ..	919,829	9.45	836,151	9.15	791,574	9.33	604,197	7.94
Total loans and advances to customers	9,728,275	100.00	9,135,860	100.00	8,483,275	100.00	7,607,791	100.00

Impaired Loans and Advances by Geographical Area

The following table sets out an analysis of the Group's impaired loans and advances by geographical area:

	As at 31 December								
	2015			2014			2013		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>								
Chinese mainland	127,635	98.00%	1.77%	97,057	97.26%	1.47%	70,433	96.33%	1.16%
Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan .	1,482	1.14%	0.13%	1,827	1.83%	0.17%	1,955	2.67%	0.21%
Other countries and regions . . .	1,120	0.86%	0.13%	905	0.91%	0.11%	731	1.00%	0.12%
Total	130,237	100.00%	1.43%	99,789	100.00%	1.18%	73,119	100.00%	0.96%

Chinese mainland

	As at 31 December								
	2015			2014			2013		
	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio	Amount	% of total	Impaired loan ratio
	<i>(RMB million, except percentages)</i>								
Northern China	20,363	15.95%	1.76%	15,675	16.15%	1.50%	9,831	13.96%	1.04%
Northeastern China	8,081	6.33%	1.67%	5,507	5.67%	1.20%	3,945	5.60%	0.93%
Eastern China	54,508	42.71%	1.90%	44,754	46.11%	1.67%	31,666	44.96%	1.29%
Central and Southern China . . .	29,970	23.48%	1.69%	20,974	21.61%	1.31%	20,658	29.33%	1.40%
Western China	14,713	11.53%	1.59%	10,147	10.46%	1.23%	4,333	6.15%	0.58%
Total	127,635	100.00%	1.77%	97,057	100.00%	1.47%	70,433	100.00%	1.16%

Reconciliation of Allowance for Impairment Losses

The following table sets out the reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers by individual and collective assessments:

	Six month period	Year ended 31 December:		
	ended 30 June	2015	2014	2013
	2016	<i>(RMB million)</i>		
As at 1 January	200,665	188,531	168,049	154,656
Impairment losses for the period/year	82,627	103,777	84,054	63,750
Reversal.....	(33,491)	(47,905)	(37,448)	(40,812)
Written off and transfer out	(29,181)	(45,197)	(25,731)	(9,096)
Recovery of loans and advances written off in previous years	1,553	1,322	754	728
Unwind of discount on allowance	(1,177)	(1,329)	(879)	(500)
Exchange differences	712	1,466	(268)	(677)
As at 30 June/31 December.....	221,708	200,665	188,531	168,049

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS

General

The Bank's board of directors currently comprises 13 members. Other than the Chairman, there is one executive director, five independent non-executive directors and six non-executive directors. The Bank's directors are elected at its shareholder meetings for a term of three years, which is renewable upon re-election. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Bank's board of directors are elected by simple majority of its directors. The Bank's Chairman, Mr Tian Guoli, also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors and a Non-executive Director of BOCHK (Holdings). The Bank's Vice Chairman and President, Mr Chen Siqing, also serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and a Non-executive Director of BOCHK (Holdings) and Chairman of the Board of Directors of BOC Aviation.

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

Directors

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

Board of Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Tian Guoli	Chairman
Chen Siqing	Vice Chairman and President
Zhang Xiangdong	Non-Executive Director
Zhang Qi	Non-Executive Director
Wang Wei	Non-Executive Director
Liu Xianghui	Non-Executive Director
Li Jucai	Non-Executive Director
Nout Wellink	Independent Non-Executive Director
Lu Zhengfei	Independent Non-Executive Director
Leung Cheuk Yan	Independent Non-Executive Director
Wang Changyun	Independent Non-Executive Director

Tian Guoli, has been serving as Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors since May 2013. Mr. Tian joined the Bank in April 2013. From December 2010 to April 2013, Mr. Tian served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of China CITIC Group. During this period, he also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Non-executive Director of China CITIC Bank. From April 1999 to December 2010, Mr. Tian successively served as Vice President and President of China Cinda Asset Management Company, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of China Cinda Asset Management Corporation Limited. From July 1983 to April 1999, Mr. Tian held various positions in China Construction Bank ("CCB"), including sub-branch General Manager, deputy branch General Manager, department General Manager of the CCB Head Office, and Executive Assistant President of CCB. Mr. Tian has been serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors and a Non-executive Director of BOCHK (Holdings) since June 2013. Mr. Tian received a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Hubei Institute of Finance and Economics in 1983.

Chen Siqing, has been serving as the Bank's President since February 2014 and as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Director of the Bank since April 2014. Mr. Chen joined the Bank in 1990 and served as Executive Vice President of the Bank from June 2008 to February 2014. Mr. Chen held various positions in the Bank from June 2000 to May 2008, including Assistant General Manager and Vice General Manager of the Fujian Branch, General Manager of the Risk Management Department of the Head Office and General Manager of the Guangdong Branch. Mr. Chen previously worked in the Hunan Branch of the Bank before he was dispatched to the Hong Kong Branch of China and South Sea Bank Ltd. as Assistant General Manager. Since December 2011, Mr. Chen has been serving as a Non-executive Director

of BOCHK (Holdings) and Chairman of the Board of Directors of BOC Aviation. Mr. Chen has been serving as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of BOCHK (Holdings) since March 2014. Currently, Mr. Chen also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of China Culture Industrial Investment Fund Co., Ltd., Vice Chairman of China Chamber of International Commerce and Director of Trade Finance Committee of China Banking Association. Mr. Chen graduated from Hubei Institute of Finance and Economics in 1982. He obtained an MBA from Murdoch University, Australia in 1999. He is a Certified Public Accountant.

Zhang Xiangdong, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since July 2011. Mr. Zhang served as a Non-executive Director of CCB from November 2004 to June 2010, and served as Chairman of the Risk Management Committee under its Board of Directors from April 2005 to June 2010. From August 2001 to November 2004, Mr. Zhang worked as Vice President of PBOC's Haikou Central Sub-branch and concurrently served in SAFE as Deputy Director General of Hainan Province Branch and Deputy Director General and Inspector of the General Affairs Department. Mr. Zhang served as a member of the Stock Offering Approval Committee of CSRC from September 1999 to September 2001. Mr. Zhang holds the professional title of senior economist and is qualified to practise law in China. He served as a member of China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission from January 2004 to December 2008. Mr. Zhang graduated from Renmin University of China with a Bachelor's degree in law in 1986. He completed his post-graduate studies in international economic law at Renmin University of China in 1988, and was awarded a Master's degree in Law in 1990.

Zhang Qi, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since July 2011. Mr. Zhang worked in Central Expenditure Division One, Comprehensive Division of the Budget Department, and Ministers' Office of the General Office of the Ministry of Finance, as well as the Operation Department of China Investment Corporation, serving as Deputy Director, Director and Senior Manager from 2001 to 2011. Mr. Zhang studied in the Investment Department and Finance Department of China Northeast University of Finance and Economics from 1991 to 2001, and obtained the Bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Doctorate in Economics respectively in 1995, 1998 and 2001.

Wang Wei, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since September 2014. Mr. Wang served as Director General of Tariff Department of the Ministry of Finance and concurrently as Director General of the Centre for Tariff Policy Research of the Ministry of Finance from November 2004 to August 2014. Mr. Wang served as the Deputy Director General of Tariff Department of the Ministry of Finance from January 2004 to November 2004. From November 1994 to January 2004, Mr. Wang successively served as Researcher as well as Deputy Director and Director of the Office of the Tariff Rules Commission of the State Council, Director of the Department for Tax System and Tax Rules of the Ministry of Finance and Deputy Director General of the Department for Tax Affairs of the Ministry of Finance. He graduated from Beijing Iron and Steel Institute and China Agricultural University with a Bachelor's degree, a Master's degree and a Doctorate in March 1982, August 1988, and June 2002, respectively.

Liu Xianghui, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since October 2014. Mr. Liu served as the external supervisor of China Cinda Asset Management Corporation Limited from June 2013 to June 2014. He served as the Non-executive Director of China Cinda Asset Management Company from June 2010 to June 2013, and Non-executive Director of CCB from September 2004 to June 2010. From September 1978 to May 1994, he held various positions at the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission and he worked for half a year at the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 1993. He worked consecutively as the division chief of the Industry and Transportation Group, assistant inspector (deputy director-general level) and inspector (director-general level) of the Economic and Trade Group under the Office of Central Leading Group on the Financial and Economic Affairs from May 1994 to September 2004. Mr. Liu is a senior Economist. He graduated from Liaoning University in August 1978. He studied the senior courses of national economic planning at the Central College of Planning and Statistics of Poland from October 1989 to February 1990. He also studied modern economic management at Beijing Economic Correspondence University from April 1985 to April 1986.

Li Jucai, has served as the Bank's Non-executive Director since September 2015. Mr. Li served as Party Committee Member and Secretary of Party Discipline Committee of the Information Network Center under the Ministry of Finance from December 2014 to September 2015. He acted as the specialised Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of the Information Network Center under the Ministry of Finance from April 2010 to December 2014. From November 1996 to April 2010, Mr. Li had successively been the Deputy Head of the Science Division of the Culture, Education and Administration Department, Division Head of the Investment Evaluation Center, Director of Administration Office and Head of the Administrative Division of the Information Network Center under the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Li has the qualification

of senior economist. Mr. Li obtained his Bachelor's degree in Finance from China Northeast University of Finance and Economics in 1986.

Nout Wellink, has served as the Bank's Independent Director since October 2012. Mr. Wellink has served as a member of the Executive Board of the Dutch Central Bank ("DNB") for almost 30 years, the last 14 years as its President. He retired from DNB on 1 July 2011. DNB has since 1999 been an integral part of the European System of Central Banks, but at the same time the national prudential supervisor of pension funds and insurance companies. Since the establishment of the European Monetary Union, Mr. Wellink served as a member of the Governing Council of the European Central Bank. Starting from 1997, Mr. Wellink served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements, which he chaired from 2002 to 2006. From 2006 to 2011, he also chaired the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. From 1997 to 2011, Mr. Wellink was a member of the Group of Ten Central Bank Governors and Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Prior to his appointment in 1982 as an Executive Director of DNB, Mr. Wellink held several posts in the Dutch Ministry of Finance, including as the Treasurer General from 1977 to 1982. After studying Dutch law at Leyden University from 1961 to 1968 with a Master's degree obtained, Mr. Wellink obtained a doctor's degree in economics at the Rotterdam Erasmus University in 1975. In 2008, he received an honorary doctorate from Tilburg University. From 1988 to 1998, Mr. Wellink was an Extraordinary Professor at the Free University in Amsterdam. Mr. Wellink is currently Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Leyden University, Vice Chairman of Supervisory Board of PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., Member of the Advisory Board of MNI Connect and Member of Advisory Board of Systemic Risk Council. Mr. Wellink had many secondary functions in the past, including member of the Supervisory Board of a bank and other enterprises on behalf of the Dutch authorities, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Netherlands Open Air Museum, member and treasurer of the Royal Picture Gallery Mauritshuis and the Westeinde Hospital in The Hague. He was awarded a Knighthood in the Order of the Netherlands Lion in 1980 and is since 2011 Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

Lu Zhengfei, has served as the Bank's Independent Director since July 2013. Mr. Lu Zhengfei currently serves as the distinguished professor of Cheung Kong Scholar of Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. He had served as the head of the accounting department of the School of Business, Nanjing University between 1994 and 1999, and the head of the accounting department of Guanghua School of Management, Peking University between 2001 and 2007, and Associate Dean of Guanghua School of Management, Peking University between 2007 and 2014. Mr. Lu also currently serves as a consulting expert of the China Accounting Standards Committee of the Ministry of Finance, an Executive Director of the Accounting Society of China and Deputy Director of Financial Management Committee, an editorial board member of Accounting Research and Audit Research, and a member of the Disciplinary Committee of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In 2001, he was elected as a member of "The Hundred People Project of Beijing New Century Social Science Theoretical Talent". In 2005, he was elected to the "New Century Excellent Talent Support Plan" of the Ministry of Education, China. In 2013, he was elected to the "Renowned Expert Training Project" (first batch) of the Ministry of Finance. In 2014, he was elected as distinguished professor of Cheung Kong Scholar of the Ministry of Education, China. He currently serves as an Independent Non-executive Director or an Independent Supervisor of a number of companies listed in Hong Kong Stock Exchange, including: Independent Non-executive Director of Sinotrans Ltd. since September 2004, Independent Non-executive Director of Sino Biopharmaceutical Ltd. since November 2005, Independent Non-executive Director of China National Materials Co., Ltd. since December 2009, and Independent Supervisor of PICC Property and casualty Co., Ltd. ("PICC P&C") since January 2011. He was an Independent Non-executive Director of PICC P&C from February 2004 to December 2010. Mr. Lu graduated from Renmin University of China in 1988 with a Master's degree in Economics (Accounting), and received his Doctor's degree in Economics (Management) from Nanjing University in 1996.

Leung Cheuk Yan, has served as the Bank's Independent Director since September 2013. He is a former partner of Baker & McKenzie, which he joined in July 1987 and from which he retired in June 2011. During 2009 and 2010, he had served as a part-time member of the Central Policy Unit of HKSAR Government. Mr. Leung has been an Independent Non-executive Director of MMG Limited, which is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, since July 2012. Mr. Leung graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Social Science degree (First Class Honours) in 1976, obtained a Master of Philosophy degree from The University of Oxford in 1981 and completed his legal study at The College of Law in England in 1982. He was admitted to practice as a solicitor in Hong Kong

in 1985, in England and Wales in 1988, in the Australian Capital Territory in 1989 and in Victoria, Australia in 1991. He is a Senior Associate Member of St. Antony’s College, Oxford.

Wang Changyun, has served as the Bank’s Independent Director since August 2016. Mr. Wang Changyun, currently serves as professor and doctoral supervisor in finance at Renmin University of China (“RUC”). Mr. Wang served as a lecturer at RUC from 1989 to 1995 and as a lecturer at Business School, National University of Singapore from 1999 to 2005. He served successively as the chair of Applied Finance Department of RUC, Director of China Financial Policy Research Center (a key research base of Ministry of Education) and Executive Vice President of Hanqing Advanced Institute of Economics and Finance at RUC since 2000. Mr. Wang is currently also the Vice Chairman of China Investment Specialty Construction Association, Director of China Finance Annual Meeting Committee, Director of China Finance Association, Deputy Editor of Finance Research Quarterly, Deputy Editor of China Finance Research, and Deputy Editor of China Financial Review. He also serves as the standing committee member of Beijing Haidian District People’s Political Consultative Conference, the Central Committee member of China Democratic League, the special auditor of State Auditing Administration and the independent director of Hope Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang has won many prizes and social recognition such as the Special Government Allowance of State Council, Best Paper Award of Chicago Board of Trade in 2001, and the “Middle Age Experts with National Outstanding Contribution”, a member of “the Program for New Century Excellent Talents” of Ministry of Education in 2004, “Financial Support of National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars” in 2007, a member of the “New Century National Hundred, Thousand and Ten Thousand Talent Program” in 2013, and the “Cheung Kong Distinguished Professor” of Ministry of Education in 2014. Mr. Wang obtained his Master degree in economics from RUC in July 1989 and PhD degree in financial economics from the University of London in January 1999.

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

Board of Supervisors

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

Name	Position
Li Jun	Chairman
Wang Xueqiang	Shareholder Supervisor
Liu Wanming	Shareholder Supervisor
Deng Zhiying	Employee Supervisor
Liu Xiaozhong	Employee Supervisor
Xiang Xi	Employee Supervisor
Chen Yuhua	External Supervisor

Li Jun, has served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bank since March 2010 and Vice Party Secretary of the Bank since December 2009. Mr. Li served in several positions in BOCOM, including Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and President from September 2006 to December 2009, Executive Vice President from November 2000 to August 2006, Executive Director from June 2000 to December 2009, Controller General from April 1998 to April 2001, and Vice President and President of the Wuhan Branch of BOCOM from October 1990 to April 1998. Mr. Li has the qualification of senior economist. He received a Master’s degree in Economics from Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 1995.

Wang Xueqiang, has served as the Shareholder Supervisor of the Bank since August 2004 and Head of the Office of Board of Supervisors since April 2005. Mr. Wang served as Deputy Director General Supervisor and Director General Supervisor of the Bank from July 2003 to August 2004 before the Bank’s corporate restructuring. Mr. Wang served as Deputy Director General Supervisor at Agricultural Development Bank of China from October 2001 to July 2003, and worked with the Central Financial Working Commission from October 2000 to October 2001. From November 1996 to September 2000, Mr. Wang worked with Hong Kong Gang Ao International (Holdings) Co., Ltd. and Hong Kong Fujian Group Limited in succession. Prior to that, Mr. Wang worked with the Ministry of Finance from August 1985 to October 1996. Mr. Wang is a senior accountant and Certified Public Accountant qualified by the Chinese Institute

of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Wang graduated from China Central University of Finance and Economics in 1985 and obtained his Doctorate in Economics from Public Finance Institute of the Ministry of Finance in 2008.

Liu Wanming, has served as the Shareholder Supervisor of the Bank since August 2004 and Deputy General Manager of the Office of Board of Supervisors since April 2005. Since January 2014, Mr. Liu has served as Deputy General Manager of the Audit Department of the Head Office of the Bank. From November 2001 to August 2004, Mr. Liu was designated by the State Council to serve as Director Supervisor and a Deputy Director General Supervisor at BOCOM and the Bank. From August 1984 to November 2001, Mr. Liu worked with the National Audit Office, Agricultural Development Bank of China and the Central Financial Working Commission. Mr. Liu received a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics in 1984.

Deng Zhiying, has served as the Employee Supervisor of the Bank since August 2010. Mr. Deng currently serves as General Manager of the Supervisory Department in the Bank's Head Office. Mr. Deng has served as Deputy General Manager of the Supervisory Department in the Bank's Head Office from July 2008 to July 2010. From June 2007 to July 2008, Mr. Deng served as a member of the Party Committee and the secretary of the Party Discipline Committee in the Tianjin Branch of the Bank. From February 2008 to July 2008, Mr. Deng also served as the Director of the Labour Union of the branch. From June 1993 to June 2007, Mr. Deng worked in the Supervisory Office, the Inspection and Audit Department and the Supervisory Department of the Bank's Head Office. From August 1984 to June 1993, Mr. Deng worked in the Party Discipline Committee. Mr. Deng received a Bachelor's degree in History from Nankai University in 1984.

Liu Xiaozhong, has served as the Employee Supervisor of the Bank since August 2012. Mr. Liu is currently full-time commissioner of the Credit Review Committee of the Bank's Head Office. He previously held various positions in the Bank, including Executive Deputy Director of the Labour Union Working Committee of the Bank from June 2011 to June 2014, General Manager (in charge of SME business) of the Corporate Banking Unit of the Head Office from July 2008 to May 2011, Deputy General Manager of the Credit Management Department of the Head Office, Deputy General Manager of the Risk Management Department of the Head Office, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of the Shaanxi Branch from October 1998 to July 2008. From July 1983 to October 1998, he was cadre and Deputy Director of the Aerospace Industry Ministry, Deputy Director and Director of Aerospace Materials Supply and Marketing Corporation, Deputy Manager of the Fixed Assets Investment Department and Deputy Director General of the Capital Construction Bureau of Aerospace Industry Corporation. Mr. Liu graduated from the Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastics Department of Harbin Construction Engineering College in 1983.

Xiang Xi, has served as the Employee Supervisor of the Bank since August 2012. Ms. Xiang is currently Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of Suzhou Branch of the Bank. She previously held the following various positions in the Bank, including Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of Suzhou Branch of the Bank from March 2010 to June 2015, a member of the CPC Committee, Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of Suzhou Branch from July 2005 to March 2010, Assistant to General Manager of the Suzhou Branch from March 2003 to July 2005, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of High-tech Industrial Development Zone Sub-branch of the Suzhou Branch from October 2000 to July 2005, cadre, Deputy Group Chief, Section Chief, Deputy Director and Deputy General Manager of the International Trade Settlement Division of the Suzhou Branch from July 1993 to October 2000. Ms. Xiang graduated from the Department of English of East China University of Science and Technology in 1993, and obtained an MBA Degree jointly conferred by Fudan University and University of Washington in December 2004.

Chen Yuhua, has served as the External Supervisor of the Bank since June 2015. Mr. Chen served as Vice President of China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd. from December 2008 to August 2013. Mr. Chen served as Chairman of China Cinda Investment Co., Ltd. from April 2004 to December 2008. Mr. Chen served as Head of the Equity Department of China Cinda Asset Management Company and General Manager of China Cinda Investment Co., Ltd from March 2000 to April 2004. Mr. Chen served as President of China Cinda Trust & Investment Company from December 1996 to March 2000. Mr. Chen

served as Deputy General Manager of the Personnel Department and Deputy General Manager of the Personnel & Training Department of the Head Office of CCB from April 1994 to December 1996. Mr. Chen served as Division Head of the Construction Economy Department of the Head Office of CCB and General Manager of CCB Real Estate Consulting Corporation from March 1992 to March 1994. Mr. Chen served as Deputy Head of the Construction Economy Division, Deputy Head of the Real Estate Credit Department and Head of a direct sub-branch of CCB Sichuan Branch from August 1986 to March 1992. Mr. Chen graduated from Zhongnan University of Finance and Economics in 1986 and received a Master's degree in Economics.

Senior Management

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

Name	Position
Chen Siqing	Vice Chairman and President
Zhang Lin	Secretary of Party Discipline Committee
Ren Deqi	Executive Vice President
Gao Yingxin	Executive Vice President
Xu Luode	Executive Vice President
Pan Yuehan	Chief Risk Officer
Xiao Wei	Chief Audit Officer
Geng Wei	Secretary to the Board of Directors and Company Secretary

Please refer to “*Directors, Management and Supervisors – Directors*” for the biography of Mr. Chen Siqing.

Zhang Lin, has been serving as the Bank's Secretary of the Party Discipline Committee since August 2004. Prior to joining the Bank, Ms. Zhang held various positions in the Export and Import Bank of China, including Executive Assistant President from June 2002 to August 2004 and Deputy Director General and Director General of the Personnel Education Department from August 1998 to July 2002. Majoring in Economics and Political Sciences, Ms. Zhang graduated from the Party School of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's Communist Party Committee in 1983.

Ren Deqi, has been serving as the Bank's Executive Vice President since July 2014. Mr. Ren joined the Bank in May 2014. He worked in CCB for many years and served as Deputy General Manager of Credit Approval Department, General Manager of Risk Control Department, General Manager of Credit Management Department, and General Manager of the Hubei Branch of CCB from August 2003 to October 2013. From October 2013 to May 2014, Mr. Ren served as General Manager of Risk Management Department of CCB. He obtained a Master's Degree in Engineering from Tsinghua University in July 1988.

Gao Yingxin, has been serving as Executive Vice President of the Bank since May 2015. Mr. Gao joined the Bank in 1986 and served as Executive Director of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited as well as the Deputy Chief Executive from February 2005 to March 2015. From July 2004 to February 2005, Mr. Gao served as the President and Chief Operating Officer of BOC International Holdings Limited. From September 1996 to July 2004, Mr. Gao served as the Deputy General Manager of Credit Business Department and Corporate Banking Department, and the General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department of the Head Office of the Bank. He obtained a Master's degree in Engineering from East China University of Science and Technology in August 1986.

Xu Luode, has been serving as Executive Vice President of the Bank since June 2015. He joined the Bank in April 2015. He served as President of Shanghai Gold Exchange since August 2013 to April 2015. From August 2007 to August 2013, he served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of China UnionPay Limited. Mr. Xu worked in PBOC for a number of years. He served as Director General of the Payment and Settlement Department of PBOC from October 2003 to August 2007, and served as the Deputy General Director of the General Executive Office of PBOC from March 1999 to October 2003. Mr. Xu has been serving as Chairman of Bank of China Consumer Finance Company Limited and Non-executive Director of BOCHK (Holdings) since July 2015 and October 2015, respectively. Mr. Xu

obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Hunan College of Finance and Economics in 1983. He has the qualification of Senior Accountant.

Pan Yuehan, has been serving as the Bank's Chief Risk Officer since April 2016. Mr. Pan joined the Bank in 1984. He served as General Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank from March 2011 to November 2015 and concurrently as Vice President of Shanghai RMB Trading Unit of the Bank from March 2012 to November 2015. From April 2009 to March 2011, he served as General Manager of the Suzhou Branch of the Bank. He previously served as the Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of the Jiangsu Branch of the Bank. He obtained a Master's Degree from China Europe International Business School in 2008.

Xiao Wei, has been serving as the Bank's Chief Audit Officer since November 2014. Mr. Xiao joined the Bank in 1994, and served as General Manager of the Financial Management Department of the Bank from November 2009 to November 2014. Mr. Xiao served as Deputy General Manager of the Beijing Branch of the Bank from May 2004 to November 2009, and also concurrently served as Chief Financial Officer of the Beijing Branch of the Bank from January 2007 to November 2009. He successively served as the Assistant General Manager and Deputy General Manager of the Asset-and-Liability Management Department of the Bank from December 1999 to May 2004, and also served as temporary Deputy General Manager of the Beijing Branch of the Bank from November 2002 to May 2004. Mr. Xiao has the qualification of Senior Accountant. He graduated from Renmin University of China with a Doctorate's degree in Economics in 1994.

Geng Wei, has been serving as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since June 2015 and Company Secretary of the Bank since October 2015. Mr. Geng joined the Bank in 2006. He had assumed various positions including the Chief Compliance Officer of the Legal and Compliance Department, Deputy General Manager and Chief Compliance Officer of the Risk Management Unit (Compliance Management), and Deputy General Manager (in charge of the department's work) and Chief Compliance Officer of the Legal and Compliance Department, General Manager of the Board Secretariat. Before joining the Bank, he served various positions of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China including the Deputy Division Head, Division Head and Deputy General Manager of the Legal Affairs Department, and Deputy Director of the Joint Stock Reform Office. Mr. Geng obtained a Doctorate's degree in law from Peking University in 1995.

Board Committees

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

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Disclosure of Shareholding under H-Share Regulation

Substantial Shareholder Interests

The register maintained by the Bank pursuant to section 336 of SFO, recorded that, as at 30 June 2016, the following corporations had the following interests (as defined in SFO) set opposite their respective names:

Name of shareholder	Capacity (types of interest)	Number of shares held/Number of underlying shares (unit: share)	Type of shares	Percentage in total issued A Shares ⁽¹⁾	Percentage in total issued H Shares ⁽¹⁾	Percentage in total issued ordinary share capital ⁽¹⁾
Central Huijin Investment Ltd.	Beneficial owner	188,461,533,607	A	89.42%	–	64.02%
	Interest of controlled corporations	1,810,024,500	A	0.86%	–	0.61%
	Total	190,271,558,107	A	90.28%	–	64.63%
National Council for Social Security Fund	Beneficial owner	7,518,157,041	H	–	8.99%	2.55%
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽²⁾	Interest of controlled corporations	5,050,049,404	H	–	6.04%	1.72%
		1,127,000(S)	H	–	0.00135%	0.00038%
JPMorgan Chase & Co. ⁽³⁾	Beneficial owner	1,959,346,384	H	–	2.34%	0.67%
		289,068,283(S)	H	–	0.35%	0.10%
	Investment manager	293,546,115	H	–	0.35%	0.10%
	Trustee	28,075	H	–	0.00003%	0.00001%
	Custodian corporation/ approved lending agent	2,719,461,514(P)	H	–	3.25%	0.92%
	Total	4,972,382,088	H	–	5.95%	1.69%
		289,068,283(S)	H	–	0.35%	0.10%
		2,719,461,514(P)	H	–	3.25%	0.92%
Citigroup Inc.	Interest of controlled corporations	307,236,191	H	–	0.37%	0.10%
		310,102,821(S)	H	–	0.37%	0.11%
	Custodian corporation/approved lending agent	4,041,117,772(P)	H	–	4.83%	1.37%
	Person having a security interest in shares	14,538,000	H	–	0.02%	0.005%
	Total	4,362,891,963	H	–	5.22%	1.48%
		310,102,821(S)	H	–	0.37%	0.11%
		4,041,117,772(P)	H	–	4.83%	1.37%

Notes:

- (1) The percentages listed above were determined based on the total issued A Shares, total H Shares and total issued ordinary share capital of the Bank as at 30 June 2016, respectively.
- (2) BlackRock, Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc., which in turn holds the entire issued share capital of BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. Accordingly, BlackRock, Inc. and BlackRock Holdco 2 Inc. are deemed to have the same interests in the Bank as BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. under the SFO. BlackRock, Inc. holds a long position of 5,050,049,404 H Shares and a short position of 1,127,000 H Shares of the Bank through BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. and other corporations controlled by it. Among the aggregate interest in the long positions of 5,050,049,404 H Shares held by BlackRock, 9,508,000 H shares are held through derivatives, 1,127,000 H Shares are held through derivatives.

- (3) JPMorgan Chase & Co. holds the entire issued share capital of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. Accordingly, JPMorgan Chase & Co. is deemed to have the same interests in the Bank as JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. under the SFO. JPMorgan Chase & Co. holds a long position of 4,972,382,088 H Shares and a short position of 289,068,283 H Shares of the Bank through JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and other corporations controlled by it. Among the aggregate interests in the long position of 4,972,382,088 H Shares, 2,719,461,514 H Shares are held in the lending pool and 185,024,924 H Shares are held through derivatives. Among the aggregate interests in the short position of 289,068,283 H Shares, all 289,068,283 H Shares are held through derivatives.
- (4) “S” denotes short position, and “P” denotes lending pool.
- (5) Citigroup Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of Citicorp Holding Inc., while Citicorp Holding Inc. holds the entire issued share capital of Citibank N.A. Thus Citigroup Inc. and Citicorp Holding Inc. are deemed to have equal interests in shares of the Bank as Citibank N.A. under the SFO. Citigroup Inc. holds a long position of 4,362,891,963 H Shares and a short position of 310,102,821 H Shares of the Bank through Citibank N.A. and other corporations controlled by it. In the long position of 4,362,891,963 H Shares, 4,041,117,772 H Shares are held in the lending pool and 55,305,175 H Shares are held through derivatives. In the short position of 310,102,821 H Shares, 142,879,917 H Shares are held through derivatives.

All the interests stated above represented long positions, except as stated otherwise. Save as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2016, no other interests (including derivative interests) or short positions were recorded in the register maintained by the Bank under section 336 of SFO.

Controlling Shareholder of the Bank

Central Huijin Investment Ltd. (“**Huijin**”) is a state-owned company established under the Company Law of the PRC. Established on 16 December 2003, Huijin has a registered capital of RMB828.209 billion and paid-in capital of RMB828.209 billion. The current legal representative is Mr. Ding Xuedong. The organisation code of Huijin is 71093296-1. Wholly-owned by China Investment Corporation, Huijin makes equity investments in key state-owned financial institutions, as authorised by the State Council. To the extent of its capital contribution, Huijin exercises the rights and fulfils the obligations as an investor on behalf of the State Council, in accordance with applicable laws aimed at preserving and enhancing the value of state-owned financial assets. Huijin neither engages in other business activities nor intervenes in the daily operation of the key state-owned financial institutions under its control. As at 30 June 2016, the Bank does not have any other institutional shareholders holding at least 10% of the total shares of the Bank (excluding HKSCC Nominees Limited).

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Bank currently engages in, and expect from time to time in the future to engage in, financial and commercial transactions with its connected parties. All such transactions are conducted on an arm's length and commercial basis and in accordance with the applicable listing rules. For the years ended 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the six months ended 30 June 2016, the Bank had no significant connected transactions.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations relating to the Notes and is based on laws and relevant interpretation thereof in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular all of which are subject to changes and does not constitute legal or taxation advice. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes, whether in those countries or elsewhere. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers as to which countries' tax laws could be relevant to acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes and the consequences of such actions under the tax laws of those countries. It is emphasised that none of the Issuer nor any other persons involved in the Programme accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

People's Republic of China

The following summary describes the principal PRC tax consequences of ownership of the Notes by beneficial owners who, or which, are not residents of mainland China for PRC tax purposes. These beneficial owners are referred to as non-PRC Noteholders in this section. In considering whether to invest in the Notes, potential purchasers should consult their individual tax advisors with regard to the application of PRC tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any other tax jurisdiction.

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law promulgated on 16 March 2007 and effective on 1 January 2008 and the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, as amended on 30 June 2011, and their implementation regulations, an income tax is imposed on payment of interest by way of withholding in respect of debt securities, issued by PRC enterprises to non-resident Noteholders, including non-resident enterprises and non-resident individuals.

On 23 March 2016, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation ("**SAT**") issued the Circular of Full Implementation of Business Tax to VAT Reform (《關於全面推開營業稅改徵增值稅試點的通知》) (Caishui [2016] No. 36, "**Circular 36**") which confirms that business tax was replaced by VAT from 1 May 2016. Since then, the income derived from the provision of financial services which attracted business tax will be entirely replaced by, and subject to, VAT.

According to Circular 36, the entities and individuals providing the services within China shall be subject to VAT. The services are treated as being provided within China where either the service provider or the service recipient is located in China. The services subject to VAT include the provision of financial services such as the provision of loans. It is further clarified under Circular 36 that the "loans" refers to the activity of lending capital for another's use and receiving the interest income thereon. Based on the definition of "loans" under Circular 36, the issuance of Notes is likely to be treated as the holders of the Notes providing loans to the Issuer.

*(I) In the event that the Issuer is the Bank's head office (the "**BOC Head Office**")*

In the event that the Issuer is BOC Head Office, BOC Head Office will be subject to withhold PRC income tax on the payment of interest of the Notes to non-resident Noteholders. The current rates of such income tax are 20% (for non-resident individuals) and 10% (for non-resident enterprises) of the gross amount of the interest, in each case, unless a lower rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. For example, the tax so charged on interests paid on the Notes to non-resident Noteholders who, or which are residents of Hong Kong (including enterprise holders and individual holders) as defined under the arrangement between the mainland China and Hong Kong for purpose of the avoidance of double taxation will be 7% of the gross amount of the interest pursuant to such arrangement. Further, given that the BOC Head Office is located in the PRC, the holders of the Notes would be regarded as providing the financial services within China and consequently, the holders of the Notes shall be subject to VAT at the rate of 6% when receiving the interest payments under the Notes. In addition, the holders of the Notes shall be subject to the local levies at approximately 12% of the VAT payment and consequently, the combined rate of VAT and local levies would be around 6.72%. Given that the Issuer pays interest income to Noteholders who are located outside of the PRC, the Issuer, acting as the obligatory withholder in accordance with applicable law, shall withhold VAT and local levies from the payment of interest income to Noteholders who are located outside of the PRC. The Issuer has agreed to pay additional amounts to

holders of the Notes so that holders of the Notes would receive the full amount of the scheduled payment, as further set out in the *"Terms and Conditions of the Notes"*.

(II) *In the event that the Issuer is an offshore branch of the Bank*

In the event that the Issuer is an offshore branch of the Bank, the Issuer is not obliged to withhold PRC income tax at the rate up to 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) on the payments of interest made by it to non-resident Noteholders provided that the payments are made outside of the territory of PRC. However, this is subject to the interpretation by the PRC tax authorities. If the PRC tax authorities take an interpretation that the interest on the Notes payable by the Issuer is treated as income sourced from the PRC, a withholding tax may be imposed on such interest and the Issuer will pay additional amounts to holders of the Notes so that holders of the Notes would receive the full amount of the scheduled payment, as further set out in the Terms and Conditions. If BOC Head Office shall perform the obligation of paying interest of the Notes in the event and only when the Issuer fails to perform its obligations of paying the interest of the Notes, BOC Head Office will be obliged to withhold PRC income tax at a rate of 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) (unless a lower rate is available under an applicable tax treaty) and PRC VAT tax and local levies at the rate of 6.72% of the interest component of the amount payable by BOC Head Office to the Noteholders if the PRC tax authority views such component as an interest income arising within the territory of the PRC.

Non-resident Noteholders will not be subject to the PRC tax on any capital gains derived from a sale or exchange of Notes consummated outside the PRC between non-resident Noteholders, except however, if the Issuer is treated as a PRC tax resident enterprise under the Enterprise Income Tax Law and related implementation regulations in the future, any gains realized by the non-resident Noteholders from the transfer of the Notes may be regarded as being sourced within the PRC and accordingly would be subject to the rate of 10% (for non-resident enterprises) or 20% (for non-resident individuals) of PRC withholding tax unless there is a lower tax rate applicable.

Where a holder of the Notes who is an entity or individual located outside of the PRC resells the Notes to an entity or individual located outside of the PRC and derives any gain, since neither the service provider nor the service recipient is located in the PRC, theoretically VAT prescribed under Circular 36 does not apply and the Issuer does not have the obligation to withhold the VAT or the local levies. However, there is uncertainty as to the applicability of VAT if either the seller or buyer of Notes is located inside the PRC. According to an arrangement between the mainland China and Hong Kong for avoidance of double taxation, Noteholders who are Hong Kong residents, including both enterprise holders and individual holders, will be exempted from PRC income tax on capital gains derived from a sale or exchange of the Notes. There is uncertainty as to whether gains realized on the transfer of the Notes by individual holders who are not PRC citizens or residents will be treated as incomes sourced within the PRC which as a result will be subject to PRC individual income tax.

Circular 36 has been issued quite recently, the above statements on VAT may be subject to further change upon the issuance of further clarification rules and/or different interpretation by the competent tax authority. There is uncertainty as to the application of Circular 36.

Pursuant to the EIT Law and the VAT reform detailed above, the Issuer shall withhold EIT, (should such tax apply) from the payments of interest in respect of the Notes for any non-PRC-resident Noteholder and the Issuer shall withhold VAT (should such tax apply) from the payments of interest in respect of the Notes for any Noteholders located outside of the PRC. However, in the event that the Issuer is required to make such a deduction or withholding (whether by way of EIT or VAT otherwise), the Issuer has agreed to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts after such withholding or deduction as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required. For more information, see *"Terms and Conditions of the Notes - Condition 13 (Taxation)"*.

No PRC stamp duty will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer (for so long as the register of Noteholders is maintained outside the PRC) of a Note.

Hong Kong

Withholding Tax

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

Profits Tax

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

Under the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Chapter 112 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the "**Inland Revenue Ordinance**"), interest on the Notes may be subject to profits tax if it is received by or accrued to:

- a corporation, other than a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance), carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and where such interest is derived from Hong Kong;
- a person, other than a corporation, carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and is in respect of the funds of that trade, profession or business and where such interest is derived from Hong Kong; or
- a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance) and arises through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong, notwithstanding that the moneys in respect of which the interest is received or accrued are made available outside Hong Kong.

Sums derived from the sale, disposal or redemption of the Notes will not be subject to profits tax in Hong Kong unless such sale, disposal or redemption is or forms part of the revenue or profits of such trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong and the sum has a Hong Kong source. The source of such sums will generally be determined by having regard to the manner in which the Notes are acquired or disposed of, including where such activities were undertaken.

Sums received by or accrued to a financial institution by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong from the sale, disposal and redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Stamp Duty

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

- such Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Hong Kong and are not repayable in any circumstances in the currency of Hong Kong; or
- such Notes constitute loan capital (as defined in the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap. 117) of Hong Kong (the "**SDO**")).

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

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

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

If stamp duty is payable in respect of the transfer of Registered Notes it will be payable at the rate of 0.2 per cent. (of which 0.1 per cent. is payable by the seller and 0.1 per cent. is payable by the purchaser) normally by reference to the value of the consideration or to the value on the contract notes for such sale, whichever is higher. In addition, stamp duty is payable at the fixed rate of HK\$5 on each instrument of transfer executed in relation to any transfer of the Registered Notes if the relevant transfer is required to be registered in Hong Kong.

United Kingdom

The UK tax disclosure included in these Listing Particulars applies solely to the issuance of the Notes under the Programme and does not apply to the issuance of any Notes which qualify as a Tier 2 or Additional Tier 1 instrument under Article 63 or 52 of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 575/2013(b) (as amended from time to time).

The comments below are of a general nature based on current U.K. tax law as applied in England and Wales and HM Revenue and Customs (“HMRC”) published practice (which may not be binding on HMRC) and are not intended to be exhaustive. They relate only to the position of persons who hold their Notes as investments and only apply to persons who are absolute beneficial owners of the Notes. The comments below do not necessarily apply where the income is deemed for tax purposes to be the income of any other person and may not apply to certain classes of person such as dealers or certain professional investors. Any Noteholders who are in doubt as to their own tax position, or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, should consult their professional advisers.

Withholding tax on payments of interest on Notes issued by the Issuer acting through its London branch (“U.K. Notes”)

References to “interest” in this section mean interest as understood for U.K. withholding tax purposes. Any redemption premium may be “interest” for these purposes, although the position will depend upon the particular terms and conditions. For Notes issued at a discount, the difference between the face value and the issue price will not generally be regarded as “interest” for these purposes, although any discount may be subject to reporting requirements as outlined below in “Information provision requirements in respect of the Notes”.

Whilst any U.K. Notes are and continue to be “quoted Eurobonds” within the meaning of Section 987 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (the “Act”), payments of interest by the Issuer on those U.K. Notes may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of U.K. income tax. U.K. Notes will constitute “quoted Eurobonds” provided that and so long as such U.K. Notes carry a right to interest and are and continue to be listed on a “recognised stock exchange” within the meaning of section 1005 of the Act.

In cases other than those described above, payments of interest on U.K. Notes will generally be paid by the Issuer subject to deduction on account of U.K. income tax at the basic rate of 20%, subject to the availability of any other exemption or reliefs.

Withholding tax on payments of interest on Notes issued by the Issuer directly (acting otherwise than through its London branch)

The analysis set out in the above paragraph applies to payments of interest on the Notes issued by the Issuer if such payments have a UK source. If such payments do not have a UK source then payments of interest on the Notes may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax..

FATCA

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a “foreign financial institution” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“**foreign passthru payments**”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The Bank is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“**IGAs**”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on

instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply prior to 1 January 2019. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes.

CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream or, as the case may be, the CMU Service (together, the "Clearing Systems") currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but none of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Agents or any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Agents or any other party to the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The Clearing Systems

Euroclear and Clearstream

Euroclear and Clearstream each hold securities for its customers and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear and Clearstream provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

CMU Service

The CMU Service is a central depository service provided by the Central Moneymarkets Unit of the HKMA for the safe custody and electronic trading between the members of this service ("**CMU Members**") of capital markets instruments ("**CMU Notes**") which are specified in the CMU Reference Manual as capable of being held within the CMU Service.

The CMU Service is only available to CMU Notes issued by a CMU Member or by a person for whom a CMU Member acts as agent for the purposes of lodging instruments issued by such persons. Membership of the CMU Service is open to all members of the Hong Kong Capital Markets Association and "authorised institutions" under the Banking Ordinance (Cap. 155) of Hong Kong.

Compared to clearing services provided by Euroclear and Clearstream, the standard custody and clearing service provided by the CMU Service is limited. In particular (and unlike the European Clearing Systems), the HKMA does not as part of this service provide any facilities for the dissemination to the relevant CMU Members of payments (of interest or principal) under, or notices pursuant to the notice provisions of, the CMU Notes. Instead, the HKMA advises the lodging CMU Member (or a designated paying agent) of the identities of the CMU Members to whose accounts payments in respect of the relevant CMU Notes are credited, whereupon the lodging CMU Member (or the designated paying agent) will make the necessary payments of interest or principal or send notices directly to the relevant CMU Members. Similarly, the HKMA will not obtain certificates of non-U.S. beneficial ownership from CMU Members or provide any such certificates on behalf of CMU Members. The CMU Lodging and Paying Agent will collect such certificates from the relevant CMU Members identified from an instrument position report obtained by request from the HKMA for this purpose.

An investor holding an interest through an account with either Euroclear or Clearstream in any Notes held in the CMU Service will hold that interest through the respective accounts which Euroclear and Clearstream, each have with the CMU Service.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION IN THE PRC

The banking industry is heavily regulated in the PRC, with CBRC and PBOC acting as the principal regulatory authorities. CBRC is primarily responsible for supervising and regulating banking institutions, and PBOC, as the central bank of the PRC, is primarily responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policies. The applicable laws and regulations governing activities in the PRC banking industry consist principally of the PRC PBOC Law, the PRC Commercial Banking Law, the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector, and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Principal Regulators

Prior to April 2003, PBOC acted as both the PRC's central bank and the principal supervisor and regulator of the banking industry in the PRC. In April 2003, CBRC was established to serve as the primary banking industry regulator and it assumed the majority of bank regulatory functions from PBOC. PBOC retained its role as the central bank but now has a smaller role in the regulation of banking institutions.

CBRC

Functions and Powers

CBRC is the primary supervisory authority responsible for the regulation of banking institutions operating in the PRC, including branches and representative offices established by foreign financial institutions in the banking sector in the PRC.

According to the Law of PRC on Supervision and Administration of Banking Sector, the main responsibilities of CBRC include:

- (1) formulating and promulgating rules and regulations governing banking institutions and their business activities;
- (2) reviewing and approving the establishment, change, dissolution and business scope of banking institutions, as well as granting banking licences for commercial banks, their branches and subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of foreign banks in the PRC;
- (3) regulating the business activities of banking institutions, including the products and services they offer;
- (4) setting qualification requirements for, and approving or overseeing the nomination of, directors and senior management personnel of banking institutions;
- (5) setting guidelines and standards for internal controls, risk exposure and corporate governance of, and disclosure requirements for, banking institutions;
- (6) conducting on-site inspection and off-site surveillance of the business activities and risk exposure status of banking institutions;
- (7) monitoring the financial condition of banking institutions, including establishing standards or requirements for capital adequacy, asset quality and other financial metrics;
- (8) imposing corrective and punitive measures for violations of applicable banking regulations;
- (9) formulating prudential regulation principles of banking sector in accordance with laws and administrative regulations;
- (10) working with authorities (including the PBOC and the Ministry of Finance);
- (11) to establish emergency disposal mechanisms and to deal with any emergencies in the banking sector;
- (12) guiding and conducting surveillance on the activities of banking self-disciplinary organisations; and

- (13) carrying out international communication and cooperation activities related to supervisions of the banking sector.

Examination and Supervision

CBRC, through its head office in Beijing and offices in each province, provincial-level municipality and autonomous region, monitors the operations of commercial banks and their branches through on-site inspections and off-site surveillance. On-site inspections generally include visiting the banks' premises, interviewing bank employees, senior management and directors, as well as reviewing documents and materials maintained by the banks. CBRC also conducts off-site surveillance by reviewing financial and other reports regularly submitted by the banks. Off-site surveillance generally includes the surveillance of banks' business activities and risk exposure status to evaluate and analyse the operational risk of the banks. If a banking institution is not in compliance with a regulation, CBRC has the power to issue corrective and punitive measures, including imposition of fines, suspension of certain business activities, restrictions on distributions of dividends and other income and asset transfers, closure of the institution and other penalties.

PBOC

As the central bank of the PRC, PBOC is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policies and maintaining the stability of the financial markets. According to the PRC PBOC Law, PBOC is empowered to:

- (1) formulate and implement monetary policies by establishing benchmark interest rates, setting the deposit reserve ratios for banks, extending loans to commercial banks, accepting discounted bills and conducting open market operations;
- (2) issue PRC treasury bills and other government bonds to financial institutions, as the agent of the MOF;
- (3) issue the currency of Renminbi and regulate the flow of Renminbi;
- (4) regulate the inter-bank lending market, inter-bank bond market and inter-bank foreign exchange market;
- (5) set foreign exchange rate policies and manage the PRC's foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves;
- (6) manage the state treasury;
- (7) maintain the normal operation of payment and settlement systems;
- (8) carry out foreign exchange administration and regulate inter-bank foreign exchange market;
- (9) establish anti-money laundering guidelines and monitor fund transfers to ensure that such transfers are in compliance with anti-money laundering regulations;
- (10) act as the central bank of the PRC to conduct relevant international financial activities; and
- (11) collect statistics of, investigate, analyse and forecast the financial industry.

Other Regulatory Authorities

In addition to CBRC and PBOC, commercial banks in the PRC are also subject to the supervision and regulation by other regulatory authorities including, among others, SAFE, CSRC, CIRC and NDRC. For example, in conducting foreign exchange business, banks are subject to the regulation of SAFE; in dealing with securities-related matters such as distributing securities investment funds or acting as the custodians of investment assets of securities institutional investors, banks are subject to the regulation of CSRC; and in conducting bancassurance business, banks are subject to the regulation of CIRC; and in issuing the notes overseas by the domestic banks, the domestic banks are subject to the regulation of NDRC.

Regulations Regarding Capital Adequacy Capital Adequacy Guidelines

In June 2012, the CBRC issued the Administrative Measures for the Capital of PRC Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation) (“**CBRC Measures**”), which regulates CARs of PRC commercial banks. The CBRC Measures, which are intended to reflect the Basel III regulatory capital requirements, set out minimum CAR requirements for commercial banks and provide detailed guidelines on the calculation of "capital" and "risk-weighted assets". The overall CAR requirements are 11.5 per cent. for systematically important commercial banks and 10.5 per cent. for other commercial banks. Commercial banks in the PRC are required to have a CAR of not less than 8 per cent., Tier 1 CAR of not less than 6 per cent. and Common Equity Tier 1 CAR of not less than 5 per cent. The CARs are calculated in accordance with the CBRC Measures as follows:

$$\text{Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk - weighted Assets}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk - weighted Assets}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequate Ratio} = \frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital - deductions from corresponding capital instruments}}{\text{Risk - weighted Assets}} \cdot 100\%$$

In November 2012, the CBRC further released the Guiding Opinion on Commercial Banks' Innovation on Capital Instruments (the "**2012 Guiding Opinions**"), setting out the general principles of the innovation of capital instruments of commercial banks and criteria of qualified capital instruments.

In addition, the CBRC Measures requires that commercial banks meet regulatory requirements on capital adequacy ratios as set forth in these Measures before the end of 2018. On 30 November 2012, the CBRC issued ("**Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues concerning Transitional Arrangements for the Implementation**") of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), which requires the satisfaction by systematically important commercial banks and other banks of CAR requirements by the end of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

PRC CURRENCY CONTROLS

The following is a general description of certain currency controls in the PRC and is based on the law and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as at the date of this Offering Circular, all of which are subject to change, and does not constitute legal advice. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all applicable currency controls in the PRC relating to the Notes. Prospective holders of Notes who are in any doubt as to PRC currency controls are advised to consult their own professional advisers.

Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency. The remittance of Renminbi into and outside the PRC is subject to control imposed under PRC law.

Current Account Items

Under PRC foreign exchange control regulations, current account items refer to any transaction for international receipts and payments involving goods, services, earnings and other frequent transfers.

Prior to July 2009, all current account items were required to be settled in foreign currencies with limited exceptions. Following progressive reforms, Renminbi settlement of imports and exports of goods and of services and other current account items became permissible nationwide in 2012, except that the key enterprises on a Supervision List determined by the PBOC and five other relevant authorities would be subject to enhanced scrutiny when banks process current account cross-border repatriations.

On 5 July, 2013, the PBOC promulgated the *Circular on Policies related to Simplifying and Improving Cross-border Renminbi Business Procedures* (關於簡化跨境人民幣業務流程和完善有關政策的通知) (the "**2013 PBOC Circular**") which simplified the procedures for cross-border Renminbi trade settlement under current account items. On 1 November 2014, PBOC introduced a cash pooling arrangement for qualified multinational enterprise group companies, under which a multinational enterprise group can process cross-border Renminbi payments and receipts for current account items on a collective basis for eligible member companies in the group. On 5 September 2015, PBOC promulgated the *Circular on Further Facilitating the Cross-Border Bi-directional Renminbi Cash Pooling Business by Multinational Enterprise Groups* (關於進一步便利跨國企業集團開展跨境雙向人民幣資金池業務的通知) (the "**2015 PBOC Circular**"), which, among others, have lowered the eligibility requirements for multinational enterprise groups and increased the cap for net cash inflow. The 2015 PBOC Circular also provides that enterprises in the Free Trade Pilot Zone (the "**FTZ**") may establish an additional cash pool in the local scheme in the FTZ, but each onshore company within the group may only elect to participate in one cash pool.

The regulations referred to above are subject to interpretation and application by the relevant PRC authorities. Local authorities may adopt different practices in applying these regulations and impose conditions for settlement of current account items.

Capital Account Items

Under PRC foreign exchange control regulations, capital account items include cross-border transfers of capital, direct investments, securities investments, derivative products and loans. Capital account payments are generally subject to approval of, and/or registration or filing with, the relevant PRC authorities.

Until recently, settlement of capital account items, for example, the capital contribution of foreign investors to foreign invested enterprises in the PRC, were generally required to be made in foreign currencies. Under progressive reforms by PBOC, the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC ("**MOFCOM**") and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC ("**SAFE**"), foreign investors are now permitted to make capital contribution, share transfer, profit allocation and liquidation and certain other transactions in Renminbi for their foreign direct investment within the PRC. Cross-border Renminbi payment infrastructure and trading facilities are being improved. Approval, registration and filing requirements for capital account payments in Renminbi are being removed gradually. In addition, the *Circular on Reforming Foreign Exchange Capital Settlement for Foreign Invested Enterprises* (關於改革外商投資企業外匯資本金結匯管理方式的通知) which became effective on 1 June 2015, allows foreign-invested enterprises to settle 100 per cent. (subject to future adjustment at discretion of SAFE) of

the foreign currency capital (which has been processed through the SAFE's equity interest confirmation procedure for capital contribution in cash or registered by a bank on the SAFE's system for account-crediting for such capital contribution) into Renminbi according to their actual operational needs. A negative list with respect to the usage of the capital and the Renminbi proceeds through the aforementioned settlement procedure is set forth under the Circular. In particular, a foreign invested enterprise with investment as its main business is permitted to use such Renminbi proceeds to make equity contribution to its invested enterprises directly, without further filings with SAFE.

PRC entities are also permitted to borrow Renminbi-denominated loans from foreign lenders (which are referred to as “**foreign debt**”) and lend Renminbi-denominated loans to foreign borrowers (which are referred to as “**outbound loans**”), as long as such PRC entities have the necessary quota, approval or registration. PRC entities may also denominate security or guarantee arrangements in Renminbi and make payments thereunder to parties in the PRC as well as other jurisdictions (which is referred to as “cross-border security”). Under current rules promulgated by SAFE, foreign debts borrowed, outbound loans extended, and the cross-border security provided by a PRC onshore entity (including a financial institution) in Renminbi shall, in principle, be regulated under the current PRC foreign debt, outbound loan and cross-border security regimes applicable to foreign currencies. However, there remain potential inconsistencies between the provisions of the SAFE rules and the provisions of the 2013 PBOC Circular. It is not clear how regulators will deal with such inconsistencies in practice.

According to the 2015 PBOC Circular, qualified multinational enterprise groups can extend Renminbi-denominated loans to, or borrow Renminbi-denominated loans from, eligible offshore member entities within the same group by leveraging the cash pooling arrangements. The Renminbi funds will be placed in a special deposit account and may not be used to invest in securities, financial derivatives, or non-self-use real estate assets, or purchase wealth management products or extend entrusted loans to enterprises outside the group. Enterprises within the Shanghai FTZ may establish another cash pool under the Shanghai FTZ rules to extend inter-company loans, although Renminbi funds obtained from financing activities may not be pooled under this arrangement.

Qualified non-financial enterprises within the Shanghai FTZ, the China (Guangdong) Free Trade Pilot Zone, the China (Tianjin) Free Trade Pilot Zone and the China (Fujian) Free Trade Pilot Zone are permitted to borrow Renminbi from offshore lenders within the prescribed macro prudential management limit. However, there is some uncertainty in relation to how this will apply to non-financial enterprises in the Shanghai FTZ that are currently permitted to settle foreign debt proceeds in Renminbi on a voluntary basis, provided that the proceeds should not be used beyond their business scope or in violation of relevant laws and regulations, under the existing account-based settlement scheme.

Pilot schemes relating to cross-border Renminbi loans, bonds, or equity investments have also been launched for, among others, enterprises in Shenzhen Qianhai, Jiangsu Kunshan and Jiangsu Suzhou Industrial Park.

Recent reforms introduced were aimed at controlling the remittance of Renminbi for payment of transactions categorised as capital account items. There is no assurance that the PRC Government will continue to gradually liberalise the control over Renminbi payments of capital account item transactions in the future. The relevant regulations are relatively new and will be subject to interpretation and application by the relevant PRC authorities. Further, if any new PRC regulations are promulgated in the future which have the effect of permitting or restricting (as the case may be) the remittance of Renminbi for payment of transactions categorised as capital account items, then such remittances will need to be made subject to the specific requirements or restrictions set out in such rules.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Summary of Dealer Agreement

The Dealers will, in a dealer agreement (the "**Dealer Agreement**") to be dated on or about 27 October 2016, the form of which has been agreed, agree with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to subscribe Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*". The Issuer will pay each relevant Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Notes subscribed by it. Where the Issuer agrees to sell to the Dealer(s), who agree to subscribe and pay for, or to procure subscribers to subscribe and pay for, Notes at an issue price (the "**Issue Price**"), any subsequent offering of those Notes to investors may be at a price different from such Issue Price. The Issuer will agree to reimburse the Arrangers certain of their expenses incurred in connection with the establishment, and any future update, of the Programme and the Dealers certain of their activities in connection with the Programme. The commissions in respect of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis may be stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

The Issuer will agree to indemnify the Dealer against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes. The Dealer Agreement entitles the Dealer to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the Issuer.

In order to facilitate the offering of any Series of the Notes, certain persons participating in the offering of the Series may engage in transactions that stabilise, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Notes during and after the offering of the Series. Specifically such persons may over allot or create a short position in the Notes for their own account by selling more Notes than have been sold to them by the Issuer. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilise or maintain the price of the Notes by bidding for or purchasing Notes in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker dealer participating in the offering of the Notes are reclaimed if Notes previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilisation transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilise or maintain the market price of the Notes at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Notes to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilising or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Stabilising activities may only be carried on by the Stabilising Manager(s) named in the applicable Pricing Supplement (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) and only for a limited period following the issue date of the relevant Series of Notes. If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Dealers or any affiliate of the Dealers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the Dealers or such affiliate on behalf of the Issuer (as defined in the Offering Circular) in such jurisdiction.

The Dealers and their affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advice, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Each of the Dealers may have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or associated companies and may be paid fees in connection with such services from time to time. In connection with each Series of Notes issued under the Programme, the Dealer or certain of their affiliates may purchase Notes and be allocated Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution. Further, the Dealers or their respective affiliates may purchase Notes for its or their own account and enter into transactions, including credit derivatives, such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps relating to such Notes and/or other securities of the Issuer or their respective subsidiaries or affiliates at the same time as the offer and sale of each Series of Notes or in secondary market transactions. Such transactions would be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of the Series of Notes to which a particular Pricing Supplement relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be purchasers of such Series of Notes).

Selling Restrictions

United States of America

CATEGORY 1

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. The Notes may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each of the Dealers has agreed that, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement, it will not offer, sell or, in the case of Bearer Notes, deliver the Notes within the United States or to U.S. persons. In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of any offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any Dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

CATEGORY 2

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

The Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the United States Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder.

Each Dealer has agreed that, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes, (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Notes comprising the relevant Tranche, as certified to the Principal Paying Agent or the Issuer by such Dealer (or, in the case of a sale of a Tranche of Notes to or through more than one Dealer, by each of such Dealers, or, in the case of a syndicated issue, the relevant lead manager(s) as to the Notes of such Tranche purchased by or through it, in which case the Principal Paying Agent or the Issuer shall notify each such Dealer when all such Dealers, or, in the case of a syndicated issue, the relevant lead manager(s) have so certified) within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, other than pursuant to Rule 144A, and such Dealer will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period relating thereto, a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of Notes comprising any Tranche, any offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A or another exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive each, a "**Relevant Member State**", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**") it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the final term in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) *Approved prospectus*: if the final term in relation to the Notes specify that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in

relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, **provided that** any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final term contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final term, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;

- (b) *Qualified Investors*: at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (c) *Fewer than 150 offerees*: at any time to fewer than 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) *Other exempt offers*: at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in paragraphs (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Notes to the public**" in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State the expression "**Prospectus Directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

Selling Restrictions Addressing Additional United Kingdom Securities Laws

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

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

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

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

Selling Restrictions Addressing Additional Netherlands Securities Laws

- (a) Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has complied with and will comply with the requirements under the Dutch Savings Certificates Act (*Wet inzake spaarbewijzen*) that Zero Coupon Notes in definitive form of the Issuer and other Notes which qualify as savings certificates as defined in the Dutch Savings Certificates Act may only be transferred or accepted through the intermediary of either the Issuer or a Member of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and with due observance of the Dutch Savings Certificates Act (including registration requirements), except in the case of (i) the initial issue of such Notes to the first holders thereof, (ii) any transfer and acceptance by individuals who do not act in the conduct of a profession or trade, and (iii) any transfer or acceptance of such Notes, if they are physically issued outside The Netherlands and are not distributed in The Netherlands in the course of primary trading or immediately thereafter.
- (b) Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it shall include in
- (i) any offer of Notes to the public in The Netherlands other than an offer:
- (A) in respect of which a prospectus (and any supplement if required) approved by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten) (the "AFM") (or, where appropriate, by the competent authority in another European Economic Area Member State which has implemented the Prospectus Directive and notified to the AFM in accordance with the Prospectus Directive) has been made generally available; or
- (B) only to qualified investors as defined in the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*); and
- (ii) any advertisement relating to such an offer, and any document in which the prospect of such offer is held out;
- that:
- (x) no prospectus approved by the AFM has been or will be made generally available; and
- (y) such offer is not supervised by the AFM;
- in such manner as prescribed by the AFM from time to time.

For purposes of this provision the expression "**Prospectus Directive**", have the meaning given to them in the paragraph headed "Public Offer Selling Restrictions Under the Prospectus Directive".

PRC

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that neither it nor any of its affiliates has offered or sold or will offer or sell any of the Notes in the PRC (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) as part of the initial distribution of the Notes.

Hong Kong

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

- (i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap.32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and

- (ii) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948), as amended (the "FIEA"). Accordingly, each Dealer represents and agrees that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer to sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident in Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed that, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of Singapore) (the "SFA")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or

- (5) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

General

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of each of the Issuer and the Dealer following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive. Any such modification will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Offering Circular.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Listing**

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

2. **Authorisation**

The establishment of the Programme and the issue of the Notes thereunder were authorised by resolutions of the board of directors of the Bank passed on 30 March 2016, and resolutions of the shareholders' meeting of the Bank passed on 7 June 2016. The Bank has obtained or will obtain from time to time all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of its obligations under the Notes.

3. **NDRC Registration**

With respect to any applicable Tranche of the Notes, registration will be completed, or application for registration will be made, by the Bank in accordance with the NDRC Circular as set forth in the applicable Pricing Supplement, or the foreign debt quota will be obtained by the Bank in accordance with the Pilot Programme. After issuance of any applicable Tranche of the Notes, the Bank shall report the issuance information to the NDRC within the time period prescribed in the NDRC Circular or the Pilot Programme.

4. **PBOC Reporting**

With respect to any applicable Tranche of the Notes, reporting will be completed by the Bank in accordance with the 2016 PBOC Circular when the applicable Pricing Supplement is executed and before the relevant Issue Date.

5. **Legal and Arbitration Proceedings**

Neither the Bank nor the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which the Issuer is aware), which may have, or have had, during the 12 months prior to the date of this Offering Circular, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank.

6. **Significant/Material Change**

Since 30 June 2016, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects nor any significant change in the financial or trading position or prospects of the Bank.

7. **Auditor**

The Bank's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015, incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular, have been audited by Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants, as stated in its audit reports appearing therein.

The Bank's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2016, incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular, have been reviewed by Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants, as stated in its review reports appearing therein.

8. **Documents on Display**

Copies of the following documents may be inspected during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Issuer at No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie, Beijing 100818, People's Republic of China and the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Level 30 HSBC Main Building, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong for so long as the Notes are capable of being issued under the Programme:

- (i) the articles of association of the Bank;
- (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 and the Bank's reviewed condensed financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2016, respectively;
- (iii) copies of the latest annual report and audited annual consolidated financial statements, and any consolidated interim financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) published subsequently to such audited annual financial statements, of the Bank;
- (iv) each Pricing Supplement (save that a Pricing Supplement relating to a Note which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area nor offered in the European Economic Area in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Directive will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity);
- (v) each Supplemental Trust Deed, Security Document and ancillary document relating to any Series of Notes secured by underlying assets;
- (vi) a copy of this Offering Circular together with any supplement to this Offering Circular;
- (vii) the offering document relating to each debt security and the facility agreement relating to each loan comprising the underlying asset portfolio of any Series of Secured Notes;
- (viii) the Trust Deed (which contains the forms of the Notes in global and definitive form);
- (ix) the Agency Agreement;
- (x) the Dealer Agreement; and
- (xi) the Programme Manual.

9. **Clearing of the Notes**

The Notes may be accepted for clearance through Euroclear, Clearstream and CMU Service. The appropriate common code, the International Securities Identification Number and/or CMU instrument number in relation to the Notes of each Series will be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. The relevant Pricing Supplement shall specify any other clearing system as shall have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance together with any further appropriate information.

The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg. The address of any alternative clearing system will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

BANK

Bank of China Limited
No. 1 Fuxingmen Nei Dajie,
Beijing, 100818
People's Republic of China

AUDITOR OF THE BANK

Ernst & Young
22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central, Hong Kong

TRUSTEE

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Level 30, HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong

**PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, CMU LODGING AND PAYING AGENT,
REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT**

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Level 30, HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Arrangers and Dealers as to English law

Clifford Chance
27th Floor
Jardine House
One Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

To the Bank as to English law

Linklaters
10th Floor
Alexandra House
Chater Road
Hong Kong

To the Arrangers and Dealers as to PRC law

Jingtian & Gongcheng
34/F, Tower 3
China Central Place
77 Jianguo Road
Beijing, PRC

To the Bank as to PRC law

JunZeJun Law Offices
6th Floor, South Tower
Financial Street Centre
9 Financial Street
Xicheng
Beijing 100033
PRC

To the Trustee as to English law

King & Wood Mallesons
13/F, Gloucester Tower
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Central
Hong Kong

THE ISSUER

Bank of China Limited, acting through its London Branch

1 Lothbury
London EC2R 7DB
United Kingdom

TRUSTEE & SECURITY TRUSTEE

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Limited

Level 30 HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road
Central
Hong Kong

**PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT AND PAYING
AGENT**

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Limited

Level 30 HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road
Central
Hong Kong

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

Level 30 HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road
Central
Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Issuer as to English law

Linklaters

10th Floor, Alexandra House
Chater Road
Hong Kong

To the Issuer as to PRC Law

JunZeJun Law Offices

6th Floor, South Tower
Financial Street Centre
9 Financial Street
Xicheng
Beijing 100033
PRC

To the Arrangers and Dealers as to English law

Clifford Chance

27th Floor
Jardine House
One Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

To the Arrangers and Dealers as to PRC Law

Jingtian and Gongcheng

34/F, Tower 3
China Central Place
77 Jianguo Road
Beijing, PRC

To the Trustee and Security Trustee as to English Law

King & Wood Malleons
137F Gloucester Tower
The Landmark
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

To the Trustee and Security Trustee as to PRC Law

King & Wood Malleons
17th Floor, One ICC
Shanghai ICC
999 Middle Huai Hai Road
Xuhui District
Shanghai 200031, PRC