

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Connected transactions

In 2010, BOCHK, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and its subsidiaries engaged on a regular basis in the usual course of their business in numerous transactions with BOC and its Associates. As BOC is the Company's controlling shareholder and therefore a connected person of the Company, all such transactions constituted connected transactions for the purposes of the Listing Rules. The Group is subject to the control of the State Council of the PRC Government through China Investment Corporation ("CIC"), its wholly-owned subsidiary Central Huijin Investment Ltd. ("Central Huijin"), and BOC in which Central Huijin has controlling equity interests. Central Huijin is the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company. Central Huijin has accepted PRC Government's authorisation in carrying out equity investment in core financial enterprises. For the purposes of this report, therefore, Central Huijin and its associates has not been treated as connected persons to the Company.

The transactions fell into the following two categories:

1. exempted transactions entered into in the usual course of business and under normal commercial terms. Such transactions were exempted from disclosure and independent shareholder approval by virtue of Rules 14A.31, 14A.33 and 14A.65 of the Listing Rules;
2. certain regular banking transactions entered into on a continual basis which are subject to the announcement requirement throughout the year. On 2 January 2008 the Company made an announcement (the "Announcement") in accordance with Rule 14A.47 of the Listing Rules, and has got the approval from the independent shareholders on 20 May 2008. The Announcement listed those continuing connected transactions that exceeded the de minimus threshold and set out caps in respect of such transactions for the three years 2008-2010. These transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of its business and on normal commercial terms. Details of these continuing connected transactions are set out below and are described in the announcements which may be viewed at the Company's website.

Type of Transaction	2010 Cap (HK\$'m)	2010 Actual Amount (HK\$'m)
Information Technology Services	1,100	48
Property Transactions	1,100	104
Bank-note Delivery	1,100	89
Provision of Insurance Cover	1,100	102
Credit Card Services	1,100	47
Securities Transactions	6,000	386
Fund Distribution Transactions	6,000	47
Insurance Agency	6,000	512
Foreign Exchange Transactions	6,000	26
Trading of Financial Assets	110,000	19,331
Inter-bank Capital Markets	110,000	2,686

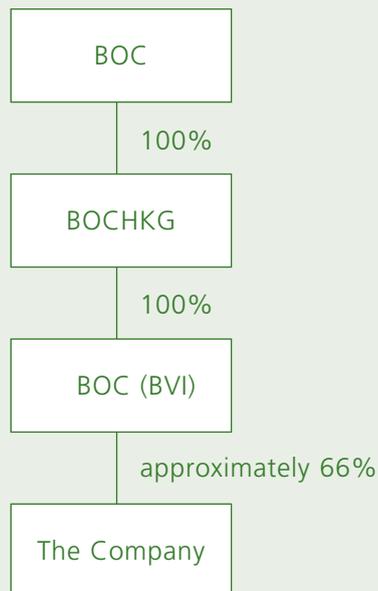
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2. Reconciliation between HKFRSs vs IFRS/CAS

The Company understands that BOC, an intermediate holding company as well as controlling shareholder of the Company, will prepare and disclose consolidated financial information in accordance with IFRS and CAS for which the Company and its subsidiaries will form part of the consolidated financial statements. CAS is the new set of PRC accounting standards that has been effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 for companies publicly listed in PRC. The requirements of CAS have substantially converged with IFRS and HKFRSs.

The consolidated financial information of “BOC Hong Kong Group” for the periods disclosed by BOC in its consolidated financial statements is not the same as the consolidated financial information of the Group for the periods published by the Company pursuant to applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong. There are two reasons for this.

First, the definitions of “BOC Hong Kong Group” (as adopted by BOC for the purpose of its own financial disclosure) and “Group” (as adopted by the Company in preparing and presenting its consolidated financial information) are different: “BOC Hong Kong Group” refers to BOCHKG and its subsidiaries, whereas “Group” refers to the Company and its subsidiaries (see the below organisation chart). Though there is difference in definitions between “BOC Hong Kong Group” and “Group”, their financial results for the periods presented are substantially the same. This is because BOCHKG and BOC (BVI) are holding companies only and have no substantive operations of their own.



Second, the Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with HK GAAP prior to 1 January 2005 and as from 1 January 2005 onwards in accordance with HKFRSs; whereas the consolidated financial information reported to BOC is prepared in accordance with IFRS and CAS respectively. Despite the fact that HKFRSs have converged with IFRS, there is a timing difference in the initial adoption of HKFRSs and IFRS by the Group and by BOC respectively.

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2. Reconciliation between HKFRSs vs IFRS/CAS (continued)

The Board considers that the best way to ensure that shareholders and the investing public understand the material differences between the consolidated financial information of the Group published by the Company on the one hand, and the consolidated financial information of BOC Hong Kong Group disclosed by BOC in its financial statements on the other hand, is to present reconciliations of the profit after tax/net assets of the Group prepared under HKFRSs to the profit after tax/net assets of the Group prepared under IFRS and CAS respectively for the periods presented.

The major differences between HKFRSs and IFRS/CAS, which arise from the difference in measurement basis in IFRS or CAS and the timing difference in the initial adoption of HKFRSs and IFRS relate to the following:

- re-measurement of carrying value of treasury products;
- restatement of carrying value of bank premises;
- deferred taxation impact arising from the above different measurement basis; and
- early adoption of the amendment to HKAS 12.

(a) *Re-measurement of carrying value of treasury products*

Due to the difference in the timing of first adoption of HKFRSs and IFRS, classification and measurement of certain investment securities under HKFRSs and IFRS were different. Therefore, investment securities were reclassified and re-measured to align with the accounting policies of BOC for the relevant periods. Classification and measurement under IFRS and CAS is basically the same.

(b) *Restatement of carrying value of bank premises*

The Company has elected for a revaluation basis rather than cost basis to account for bank premises and investment properties under HKFRSs. On the contrary, BOC has elected for the cost convention for bank premises and revaluation basis for investment properties under IFRS and CAS. Therefore, adjustments have been made to the carrying value of bank premises as well as to re-calculate the depreciation charge and disposal gain/loss under IFRS and CAS.

(c) *Deferred tax adjustments*

These represent the deferred tax effect of the aforesaid adjustments.

(d) *Early adoption of the amendment to HKAS 12*

The Company has early adopted the amendment to HKAS 12 while BOC has not elected to early adopt the amendment under IFRS and CAS. Therefore, adjustments have been made to remove the effects from the early adoption of the amendment to HKAS 12.

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2. Reconciliation between HKFRSs vs IFRS/CAS (continued)

Profit after tax/net assets reconciliation

HKFRSs vs IFRS/CAS

	Profit after tax		Net assets	
	2010 HK\$m	2009 HK\$m	2010 HK\$m	2009 HK\$m
Profit after tax/net assets of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited prepared under HKFRSs	16,690	14,251	118,289	106,915
Add: IFRS/CAS adjustments				
Re-measurement of carrying value of treasury products	(35)	(108)	(3)	(10)
Restatement of carrying value of bank premises	323	246	(17,726)	(13,218)
Deferred tax adjustments	(44)	7	2,931	2,186
Effect of early adoption of HKAS 12 (Amendment)	(153)	(205)	(1,449)	(1,280)
Profit after tax/net assets of BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited prepared under IFRS/CAS	16,781	14,191	102,042	94,593