

Standard Chartered Bank  
Macau Branch  
渣打銀行澳門分行

Unaudited Interim Disclosure of Financial Information

30 June 2018

**Income statement**  
**For the 6 months ended 30 June 2018**  
*(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2018</i> MOP'000
Interest income	2(a)	36,334
Interest expenses	2(a)	<u>(12,583)</u>
<b>Net interest income</b>		23,751
Fee and commission income		8,455
Exchange gain		<u>1,299</u>
<b>Operating income</b>		33,505
Operating expenses	2(a)	<u>(8,856)</u>
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses</b>		24,649
Credit impairment charge		<u>(120)</u>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		24,529
Income tax		<u>(2,955)</u>
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<u>21,574</u>
<b>Effects of additional provisions for loans and advances to customers under Autoridade Monetaria de Macau (“AMCM”) rules</b>		
Profit after taxation		21,574
Addition in provisions under AMCM rules		<u>(6,496)</u>
Result for the period under AMCM rules		<u>15,078</u>

## Balance sheet as at 30 June 2018

*(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2018</i> MOP'000
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash, balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions		483,221
Advances to customers	3(a)	3,361,781
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	127,892
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	2(b)	750,905
Other assets		391,845
		<u>5,115,644</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits from customers	6	1,082,554
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies	2(c)	3,541,606
Current taxation		5,905
Deferred tax liabilities		4,285
Other liabilities		405,114
		<u>5,039,464</u>
<b>Reserves</b>		<u>76,180</u>
		<u>5,115,644</u>

## Cash flow statement

### For the six months ended 30 June 2018

*(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)*

	<i>Note</i>	2018 MOP'000
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Profit from ordinary activities before taxation		24,529
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortisation of discount on AMCM monetary bills		(717)
Credit impairment charge		120
		23,932
<b>Operating profit before changes in working capital</b>		<b>23,932</b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets:</b>		
Trade bills		(2,695)
Loans and advances to customers		(987,633)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with original maturity beyond three months		1,931
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies		2,596
Other assets		289,468
<b>(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities:</b>		
Deposits from customers		(226,483)
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies		1,056,671
Other liabilities		(279,368)
		(121,581)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<b>(121,581)</b>
Macau complementary tax paid		-
		-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(121,581)</b>

**Cash flow statement**  
**For the six months ended 30 June 2018 (continued)**  
*(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2018</i> MOP'000
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(121,581)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January, 2018</b>		<u>1,348,087</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June, 2018</b>	7	<u><u>1,226,506</u></u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities include:</b>		
Interest received		33,019
Interest paid		<u>(10,944)</u>

## Notes on the financial statements (Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

### 1 Significant accounting policies

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied in preparing this unaudited interim disclosure of financial information are materially consistent with those applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

During the period, the Branch has adopted the following change in accounting policies which has effect on the unaudited interim disclosure of financial information.

The Branch has further chosen not to restate comparative periods on the basis that it is not possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

#### Change in accounting policies

The Branch is part of Standard Chartered Bank (“SCB”), which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales, and therefore the Branch is not a separate legal entity.

Effective from 1 January 2018, given SCB has adopted International Financial Reporting Standard 9: Financial Instruments, the Branch has changed the accounting policies as follows:

#### (i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

##### Classification

The Branch classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income; and fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as either amortised cost, or held at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition of the instrument or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification.

##### **Financial assets held at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income**

Debt instruments held at amortised cost or held at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) have contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI characteristics”).

## 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition but this may change over the life of the instrument as amounts are repaid. Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows have SPPI characteristics, the Branch considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Whether financial assets are held at amortised cost or at FVOCI depend on the objectives of the business models under which the assets are held. A business model refers to how the Branch manages financial assets to generate cash flows.

Financial assets which have SPPI characteristics and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows (“hold to collect”) are recorded at amortised cost. Conversely, financial assets which have SPPI characteristics but are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets (“hold to collect and sell”) are classified as held at FVOCI.

Both hold to collect business model and a hold to collect and sell business model involve holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows. However, the business models are distinct by reference to the frequency and significance that asset sales play in meeting the objective under which a particular group of financial assets is managed.

### **Initial recognition**

Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, and debt securities classified as financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised on the trade-date (the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset). Loans and advances and other financial assets held at amortised cost are recognised on settlement date (the date on which cash is advanced to the borrowers).

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price, plus directly attributable transaction costs for financial assets which are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

## 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### Subsequent measurement

#### (1) Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortised cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

#### (2) Financial assets held at FVOCI

Debt instruments held at FVOCI are subsequently carried at fair value, with all unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (including any related foreign exchange gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. Foreign exchange gains and losses on the amortised cost are recognised in the income statement. Changes in expected credit losses are recognised in the income statement and are accumulated in a separate component of equity. On derecognition, the cumulative fair value gains or losses, net of the cumulative expected credit loss in reserve, are transferred to the income statement.

#### (3) Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value;

#### (ii) Impairment

The Branch's expected credit losses ("ECL") calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions. The significant judgements and estimates in determining ECL include:

- the Branch's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk;
- development of ECL models, including the choice of inputs relating to macroeconomic variables.

The calculation of credit-impairment provisions also involves expert credit judgement to be applied by the credit risk management team based upon counterparty information they receive from various sources including relationship managers and on external market information.



## 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

ECL are determined for all financial debt instruments that are classified at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, undrawn commitments and financial guarantees.

An expected credit loss represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of a financial asset, undrawn commitment or financial guarantee.

A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive over the contractual life of the instrument.

### Measurement

Expected credit losses are computed as unbiased, probability weighted amounts which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information including that which is forward looking.

For material portfolios, the estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the probability of default (“PD”) with the loss given default (“LGD”) with the expected exposure at the time of default (“EAD”).

To account for the potential non-linearity in credit losses, multiple forward-looking scenarios are incorporated into the range of reasonably possible outcomes for all material portfolios.

For credit-impaired financial instruments, the estimate of cash shortfalls may require the use of expert credit judgement. As a practical expedient, the Branch may also measure credit impairment on the basis of an instrument’s fair value using an observable market price.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls on a collateralised financial instrument reflects the amount and timing of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless of whether foreclosure is deemed probable.

## 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash shortfalls are discounted using the effective interest rate on the financial instrument as calculated at initial recognition or if the instrument has a variable interest rate, the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

<u>Instruments</u>	<u>Location of expected credit loss provisions</u>
Financial assets held at amortised cost	Provisions netted against gross carry value
Debt instruments at FVOCI	Reserve <sup>1</sup>
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	Other liabilities <sup>2</sup>

- 1 Debt securities classified as FVOCI are held at fair value. The ECL attributed to these instruments is held as a separate reserve and is recycled to the income statement along with any fair value measurement gains or losses held within reserve when the applicable instruments are derecognised.
- 2 ECL on loan commitments and financial guarantees is recognised as a liability provision. Where a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset component) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment component), and it is not possible to separately identify the ECL on these components, ECL amounts on the loan commitment are recognised together with ECL amounts on the financial asset. To the extent the combined ECL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL is recognised as a liability provision.

### Recognition

#### (1) 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1)

Expected credit losses are recognised at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the balance sheet date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit-impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, expected credit losses will revert to being determined on a 12-month basis.

#### (2) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, an expected credit loss provision is recognised for default events that may occur over the lifetime of the asset.

## **1 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Significant increase in credit risk is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination (after taking into account the passage of time). Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors, the weight of which depends on the type of product and counterparty.

### **(3) Credit impaired (or defaulted) exposures (stage 3)**

Financial assets that are credit impaired (or in default) represent those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit impaired where the obligors are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event but instead the combined effect of several events may cause financial assets to become credit impaired.

Loss provisions against credit impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate. The loss provisions held represent the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be recovered, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the instrument prior to any credit impairment.

To the extent a financial debt instrument is considered irrecoverable, the applicable portion of the gross carrying value is written off against the related loan provision. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed, it is decided that there is no realistic probability of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the credit impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the credit impairment was recognised, the previously recognised credit impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the provision account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

### **(iii) Impact on initial adoption of the change in accounting policies**

As a result of the above changes in accounting policies, AMCM monetary bills classified as available-for-sale securities have been de-designated and recognised as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The opening reserve position as of 1 January 2018 has increased by MOP 505,000 to MOP 54,348,000, primarily relates to the adoption of the expected credit loss provisioning requirements.

## 2 Related party transactions

During the period, the Branch entered into transactions with the head office, other branches and group companies in the ordinary course of its banking business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with third-party counterparties.

### (a) *Income statement items*

Transactions with related parties recognised in the income statement included:

	6 months ended 30 June 2018 MOP'000
Interest income from balances and placements with a group company and other branches	5,589
Interest expense on deposits from a group company and other branches	(12,056)

Staff costs have been borne by a group company, Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited. These costs are then recharged through a management fee.

Other operating expenses include recharges from head office, other branches and group companies of MOP5,597,000.

### (b) *Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies*

	30 June 2018 MOP'000
Balances with banks	549,688
Placements with banks	201,217
	750,905

#### **Analysed into counterparty**

Head office	272
Other branches	365,578
Group companies	385,055
	750,905

## 2 Related party transactions (continued)

(c)	<i>Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies</i>	30 June 2018 MOP'000
	Balances from banks	80,689
	Deposits from banks	3,460,917
		<u>3,541,606</u>
	<b>Analysed into counterparty</b>	
	Head office	3,155
	Other branches	-
	Group companies	3,538,451
		<u>3,541,606</u>
(d)	<i>Other assets / other liabilities</i>	30 June 2018 MOP'000
	Other assets	<u>619</u>
	<b>Analysed into counterparty</b>	
	Group companies	<u>619</u>
	Other liabilities	<u>15,398</u>
	<b>Analysed into counterparty</b>	
	Head office	8,956
	Other branches	1,988
	Group companies	4,454
		<u>15,398</u>

**3 Advances to customers**

**(a) Advances to customers**

	<i>30 June 2018</i> MOP'000
Gross loans and advances to customers	3,350,382
Trade bills	11,808
	3,362,190
Less: Expected credit loss provision (note 3(d))	(409)
	3,361,781

**(b) Impaired loans and advances to customers**

There were no impaired loans and advances to customers as of 30 June 2018.

**(c) Advances to customers and trade bills analysed by industry sector**

The analysis of gross advances to customers and trade bills by industry sector is based on the categories used by the returns submitted to the AMCM.

	<i>30 June 2018</i> MOP'000
<b>Gross advances for use in Macau</b>	
Industrial, commercial and financial	
– Textile productions	113,596
– Leather articles	3,573
– Paper, printing and publishing	1,789,478
– Machinery and other electrical and electronic goods	1,041,318
– Wholesale and retail trade	414,225
	3,362,190
Total gross advances to customers and trade bills	3,362,190

No advances to customers and trade bills were granted for use outside of Macau as of 30 June 2018.

### 3 Advances to customers (continued)

#### (d) Advances to customers analysed by industry sector

	30 June 2018				
	<i>Impaired Loans (note 3 (b)) MOP'000</i>	<i>Overdue Loans but not impaired MOP'000</i>	<i>Expected credit loss (note 3 (a)) MOP'000</i>	<i>Additional provision under AMCM rules MOP'000</i>	<i>Write off MOP'000</i>
Textile productions	-	-	14	1,254	-
Leather articles	-	-	-	39	-
Paper, printing and publishing	-	-	218	19,751	-
Machinery and other electrical and electronic goods	-	19,901	127	11,494	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	3,735	50	4,572	-
	-	23,636	409	37,110	-
	-	23,636	409	37,110	-

#### (e) Overdue loans and advances to customers

No loans and advances to customers have been past due for more than three months as of 30 June 2018.

### 4 Analysis of expected credit loss provisions on financial instruments

#### *Expected credit loss provision on:*

	30 June 2018 MOP'000
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income <sup>1</sup>	1,408
- Advances to customers (note 3(a))	409
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees <sup>2</sup>	363
	2,180
	2,180

<sup>1</sup> These instruments are held at fair value on the balance sheet. The corresponding expected credit loss provision is held within reserve.

<sup>2</sup> The expected credit loss provision is included in other liabilities of the balance sheet.

**5 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

**Unlisted:**

AMCM monetary bills	127,892
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**6 Deposits from customers**

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

Demand deposits and current accounts	427,269
Savings deposits	623,171
Time, call and notice deposits	31,458
Other deposits	656
	1,082,554

**7 Cash and cash equivalents**

*Composition of cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement*

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

Cash, balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity less than three months	483,221
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	
– Balances and placements with banks with original maturity less than three months	743,285
	1,226,506

Note: Includes minimum deposits with AMCM of MOP 35,044,000.



**8 Off-balance sheet exposures**

**(a) Contractual amount of contingent liabilities and commitments**

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

Trade-related contingencies	510,173
Other commitments	3,065,771
	3,575,944
	3,575,944

**(b) Derivatives**

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

**(i) Notional amounts of derivatives**

**Exchange rate contracts**

Forwards	103,356
	103,356

**(ii) Fair values of derivatives**

*30 June 2018*

<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
<i>assets</i>	<i>liabilities</i>
(note (ii)(a))	(note (ii)(b))
MOP'000	MOP'000

Exchange rate contracts	1	38
	1	38

Note (ii) (a) the amount is included in other assets and amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies.

Note (ii) (b) the amount is included in other liabilities and amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies.

**(iii) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives**

*30 June 2018*  
MOP'000

Exchange rate contracts	-
	-

Credit risk weighted amount refers to the amount as calculated in accordance with Notice 28/B/2015-DSB/AMCM.

## 9 Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange positions of the Branch arise from commercial banking operations.

	<i>30 June 2018</i> MOP'000
Total net long position in foreign currencies	<u>25,176</u>

Significant foreign currency exposures which exceeded 10% of the net position in all foreign currencies are as follows:

	<i>30 June 2018</i> MOP'000
<b>HK dollar exposure</b>	
Spot assets	2,568,866
Spot liabilities	(2,584,238)
Forward purchases	41,268
Forward sales	(8,124)
	<u>17,772</u>
Net long non-structural position	<u>17,772</u>
 <b>US dollar exposure</b>	
Spot assets	1,106,474
Spot liabilities	(1,104,901)
Forward purchases	9,240
Forward sales	(3,480)
	<u>7,333</u>
Net long non-structural position	<u>7,333</u>

## 10 Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The disclosure does not imply that the assets will be held to maturity or that the liabilities will be withdrawn on maturity.

	30 June 2018						<i>Undated or overdue more than one month</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Repayable on demand</i>	<i>Within one month</i>	<i>Between one to three months</i>	<i>Between three months to one year</i>	<i>Between one year to three years</i>	<i>More than three years</i>		
	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash, balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions	448,177	-	-	-	-	-	35,044	483,221
Advances to customers	28,210	1,996,278	616,942	680,704	40,056	-	(409)	3,361,781
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	127,892	-	-	-	127,892
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	549,687	72,341	121,257	7,620	-	-	-	750,905
Other assets	1,638	163,321	158,521	68,360	-	-	5	391,845
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>1,027,712</u>	<u>2,231,940</u>	<u>896,720</u>	<u>884,576</u>	<u>40,056</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,640</u>	<u>5,115,644</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits from customers	1,051,096	23,838	-	7,620	-	-	-	1,082,554
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies	80,689	2,042,708	697,567	646,253	74,389	-	-	3,541,606
Other liabilities	15,610	158,085	164,404	72,557	-	-	4,648	415,304
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>1,147,395</u>	<u>2,224,631</u>	<u>861,971</u>	<u>726,430</u>	<u>74,389</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,648</u>	<u>5,039,464</u>
<b>Net assets / (liabilities)</b>	<u>(119,683)</u>	<u>7,309</u>	<u>34,749</u>	<u>158,146</u>	<u>(34,333)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,992</u>	<u>76,180</u>

## 11 Segmental information

The following geographical analyses are classified by the location of the counterparties.

(a) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

Except for Macau SAR of China, none of the remaining geographical segments represents more than 10% of the Branch's gross loans and advances to customers.

All the loans and advances to customers are granted to corporate entities.

(b) Geographical analysis of notional amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments

	<i>30 June 2018</i>		
	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	1,579	-	1,579
Macau SAR of China	-	3,574,303	3,574,303
Singapore	62	-	62
	1,641	3,574,303	3,575,944
	1,641	3,574,303	3,575,944

(c) Geographical analysis of exposure on financial derivatives

	<i>30 June 2018</i>		
	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	1	-	1

## 12 Liquidity risk

	<i>January to June 2018 MOP'000</i>
Arithmetic mean of the minimum daily amount of cash in hand in each week that is required to be held during the period (note (i))	<u>37,531</u>
Arithmetic mean of the average daily amount of cash in hand during the period (note (i))	<u>290,879</u>
Arithmetic mean of the specified liquid assets at the end of each month during the period (note (i))	<u>1,264,405</u>
	<i>January to June 2018</i>
Average ratio of specified liquid asset to total basic liabilities at the end of each month during the period (note (i))	<u>104.33%</u>
Arithmetic mean of its one-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the period (note (ii))	<u>96.50%</u>
Arithmetic mean of its three-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the period (note (ii))	<u>98.86%</u>

Notes:

- (i) The arithmetic means are computed as the simple average of the following amounts as defined in the Notice no. 002/2013-AMCM.
- minimum daily amount of cash in hand in each week
  - daily amount of cash in hand
  - specified liquid assets
  - specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities
- (ii) The arithmetic means are computed as the simple average of the following ratios as reported in the Reporting of Liquidity Position for submission to the AMCM.
- one-month liquidity ratio
  - three-month liquidity ratio

### 13 Information of Standard Chartered PLC Group (“the Group”)

#### (a) Consolidated capital adequacy ratio of the Group

30 June 2018

Consolidated total capital adequacy ratio	<u>21.3%</u>
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The consolidated capital adequacy ratio was computed in accordance with the Basel III framework.

#### (b) Other consolidated financial information of the Group

30 June 2018  
US\$ million

Total assets	694,874
Total liabilities	643,386
Total capital and reserves	51,488
Total loans and advances to banks and customers	314,934
Total customer deposits and deposits from banks	415,910
Pre-tax profit	<u>2,346</u>

#### (c) Shareholders with qualifying holdings

As far as the directors are aware as at 30 June 2018, Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited is the only shareholder that had an interest of more than 10 per cent in Standard Chartered PLC’s issued ordinary share capital carrying a right to vote at any general meeting.

### **13 Information of Standard Chartered PLC Group (“the Group”) (continued)**

#### **(d) *Members of the Board of Standard Chartered PLC***

The members of the Board of Directors (“Board”) of Standard Chartered PLC as at 30 June 2018 are set out below.

##### *Non-executive Chairman*

Mr José María Viñals Iñiguez

##### *Executive Directors*

Mr William Thomas Winters, CBE (Group Chief Executive) and Mr Andrew Nigel Halford (Group Chief Financial Officer).

##### *Independent Non-Executive Directors*

Mr Om Prakash Bhatt; Dr Louis Chi-Yan Cheung; Mr David Philbrick Conner; Dr Byron Elmer Grote; Dr Han Seung-soo, KBE; Mrs Christine Mary Hodgson (Senior Independent Director); Ms Gay Huey Evans, OBE; Mr Naguib Kheraj (Deputy Chairman); Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and Ms Jasmine Mary Whitbread.