

CHINA UNICOM (HONG KONG) Ltd

Form 6-K

August 31, 2018

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Month of August 2018

Commission File Number 1-15028

China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

75/F, The Center,

99 Queen s Road Central, Hong Kong

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.)

Form 20-F Form 40-F

(Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K on paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):)

(Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K on paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):)

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.)

Yes No

(If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):82-)

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit
Number

1 Interim report for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to (i) the Company's plans and strategies and the ability to successfully execute these plans and strategies, including those in connection with mergers and acquisitions and capital expenditures; (ii) the Company's plans for network expansion, including those in connection with the build-out of mobile services and network infrastructure; (iii) the Company's competitive position, including the ability to upgrade and expand existing networks and increase network efficiency, to improve existing services and offer new services, to develop new technological applications and to leverage the Company's position as an integrated telecommunications operator and expand into new services and markets; (iv) the Company's future business condition, including future financial results, cash flows, financing plans and dividends; (v) the future growth of market demand of, and opportunities for, the Company's new and existing products and services; and (vi) future regulatory and other developments in the PRC telecommunications industry.

The words "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "intend", "may", "seek", "will" and similar expressions, as they appear in this announcement, are intended to identify certain of these forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend to update any of these forward-looking statements and are under no obligation to do so.

The forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties. In addition, these forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of the Company's future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including, without limitation:

the Company's ability to effectively sustain its growth and to achieve or enhance profitability;

changes in the regulatory regime and policies for the PRC telecommunications industry, including without limitation, changes in the regulatory and tariff policies of the State Council of the PRC, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, and other relevant government authorities of the PRC;

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changes in the PRC telecommunications industry resulting from the issuance of licenses for telecommunications services by the central government of the PRC;

changes in telecommunications and related technologies and applications based on such technologies, including testing and monetization of future generations of mobile technologies;

the level of demand for telecommunications services, in particular, the fourth generation mobile telecommunications services;

competitive forces from more liberalized markets and the Company's ability to retain market share in the face of competition from existing telecommunications companies and potential new market entrants;

effects of restructuring and integration (if any) in the PRC telecommunications industry and any cooperation among the PRC telecommunications operators;

the availability, terms and deployment of capital and the impact of regulatory and competitive developments on capital outlays;

changes in the assumptions upon which the Company has prepared its projected financial information and capital expenditure plans;

costs and benefits from the Company's investment in and arrangements with China Tower Corporation Limited;

results and effects of any investigation by the relevant PRC regulatory authorities overseeing State-owned enterprises and their directors, officers and employees; and

changes in the political, economic, legal, tax and social conditions in China, including the PRC Government's policies and initiatives with respect to foreign exchange policies, foreign investment activities and policies, entry by foreign companies into the Chinese telecommunications market and structural changes in the PRC telecommunications industry.

Please also see the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's latest Annual Report on Form 20-F, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHINA UNICOM (HONG KONG) LIMITED
(Registrant)

Date: August 31, 2018

By: /s/ Yung Shun Loy Jacky
Name: Yung Shun Loy Jacky
Title: Company Secretary

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Exhibit 1

Table of Contents**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Certain statements contained in this report may be viewed as forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended). Such forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual performance, financial condition or results of operations of the Company to be materially different from any future performance, financial condition or results of operations implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition, we do not intend to update these forward-looking statements. Further information regarding these risks, uncertainties and other factors is included in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F and other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Chairman's Statement

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

Since the beginning of 2018, the Company has proactively promoted a new development philosophy, deepened the implementation of the Strategy of Focus, Innovation and Cooperation and fully accelerated the establishment of China Unicom's Five New , featuring New DNA, New Governance, New Operation, New Energy and New Ecology. We have been gradually speeding up the pace in driving Internet-oriented operations, while our efforts in mixed-ownership reform started delivering notable enhancement in growth momentum, quality, efficiency and corporate vibrancy, achieving overall a good start in the kick-off year of the mixed-ownership reform.

OVERALL RESULTS

The Company reported remarkable growth in its operating results for the first half of 2018. Service revenue amounted to RMB134.4 billion, representing an 8.3% year-on-year growth, atop of its industry peers. EBITDA¹ amounted to RMB45.7 billion, up by 4.9% year-on-year. The profit before income tax reached RMB7.8 billion and the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company increased by 145% year-on-year to RMB5.9 billion.

The Company upheld its precise investment strategy and strived to enhance investment returns by taking extensive effort to exploit the potential value of various resources and drive sharing through cooperation. Capital expenditure for the first half of the year amounted to RMB11.6 billion. Thanks to the effective management of capital expenditure and notable improvements in profitability, the Company's free cash flow amounted to RMB39.3 billion, reaching another record high level. Its liabilities-to-assets ratio went further down to 43.8%, reflecting an increasingly healthy financial position.

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Taking into account the Company's profitability, debt obligations and cash flow level, capital requirements for future development, etc., the Board of Directors decided not to pay an interim dividend for the current year. The Board will submit a proposal for final dividend payment based on our overall results for the year for consideration at the shareholders' general meeting.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Fast and highly effective mobile service growth driven by the deepened Internet-oriented innovative operations

During the first half of the year, the Company centered its energy on driving business model innovation with light touchpoints and low acquisition costs and stepping up effort in transformation into an Internet-oriented operation, enabling accelerated growth and high-quality development of mobile service. Mobile service revenue reached RMB84.3 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 9.7% that exceeded the industry average substantially by nearly 8 percentage points. Mobile billing subscribers achieved a net increase of 17.86 million, reaching a total number of 302 million mobile billing subscribers. The average revenue per user (ARPU) of mobile billing subscribers amounted to RMB47.9, which was largely stable compared to the full year of 2017.

During the period, the Company actively strengthened the development of its differentiated operations. Leveraging fully the first-mover advantages in Internet-oriented operation and the centralised IT system, the Company expedited product upgrading and optimisation. The Company enhanced its cooperation in content and privileges offering to satisfy the sub-divided markets. Differentiated products have been launched to meet the unanswered demand of heavy data users. The Company promoted O2O touch-point unified operation and actively expanded new sales touchpoints to widen customer reach and flow while strengthening business convergence and bundling to promote mutual growth. For the first half of the year, the Company's 4G business registered scale development and its 4G subscriber base saw a net increase of 28.23 million to a total of 203 million. The 4G subscriber market share was up by 3 percentage points year-on-year. The proportion of 4G subscribers in total mobile billing subscribers increased by 16 percentage points year-on-year to over 67%.

The Company strengthened data traffic operation and strived to achieve win-win in implementing "Speed Upgrade and Tariff Reduction" policy leveraging price elasticity. It proactively prepared for the implementation of the policy of the cancellation of domestic mobile data roaming charges effective 1 July by optimising tariff packages and strengthened effort to promote heavy data packages to facilitate a smooth transition for customers. For the first half of the year, the unit pricing for the Company's mobile data service decreased substantially year-on-year, while the mobile data consumption volume sustained robust growth. The monthly average DOU per handset subscriber increased by 2.2 times year-on-year, while handset Internet access revenue grew by 25% year-on-year to RMB53.4 billion.

Continuous improvement in broadband service amid intense competition

During the first half of the year, the Company adopted proactive measures in response to intense market competition and continued to report improvements in its fixed-line broadband business.

Adhering to the strategy of "big integration, big bandwidth and big video" and to satisfy the various demand of household market, the Company continued to optimise the array of integrated products, striving to increase penetration of bundle services and drive mutual development. The Company promoted high-bandwidth products and further enhanced network coverage and quality with increased private capital cooperation so as to strengthen the edges in network capability. Featuring the power of content, the Company continuously enriched quality video content to boost customer loyalty and stickiness. Integrated products value was further enhanced by bundling popular smart home applications such as home networking services, smart gateway, video surveillance, etc. For the first half of the

year, the Company's fixed-line broadband access revenue amounted to RMB21.5 billion, which was largely stable compared to the same period last year. The number of fixed-line broadband subscribers increased by 2.38 million on a net basis to 78.92 million. Video service subscribers accounted for over 43% of the fixed-line broadband subscribers, up by 10 percentage points year-on-year.

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Rapid development of innovative service contributed to the solid growth of fixed-line service

During the first half of the year, facing the enormous opportunities in the new business areas such as Cloud Computing, Big Data and the Internet of Things (IoT), the Company accelerated the efforts on sharpening the core capability in innovative product platforms and products, focusing on key sectors such as government affairs, education, medical and healthcare, environmental services, tourism and industrial Internet. The Company also established system and mechanism segregated from its fundamental services and proactively expanded markets to drive new breakthroughs in its innovative business.

Driven by cloud business, the Company made great efforts in delivering cloud-network integrated corporate solutions to drive rapid growth in both cloud and network businesses. Expediting the new integrated sales model transformation, Cloud + Smart Networks + Smart Applications and targeting government and enterprise customers markets, the Company offered customers cloud-network integrated services and intelligent network services to drive the growth of its fundamental services. Taking advantage of the synergies with our strategic partners introduced by the mixed-ownership reform, we innovated business model and actively explored cooperation by way of investment or capital financing to diversify ownership structure and achieve asset-light operation, strengthening new energy for innovative development. In the first half of the year, the Company's innovative business sustained rapid growth. The Industrial Internet business reported revenue of RMB11.7 billion, representing a 39% growth year-on-year. Within which, revenue from cloud business grew by 39% year-on-year. Driven by the rapid growth of the innovative business, the Company's fixed-line business reported a turnaround from decline to positive growth, with its revenue reaching RMB49.1 billion, representing a 5.5% year-on-year growth.

NETWORK CONSTRUCTION

During the first half of the year, adopting a return-oriented approach and focusing on market demand and business transformation requirement, the Company sought to build high-quality networks through precise investments, providing effective support for fast business development.

With a persistent emphasis on focus and cooperation, the Company continued to strengthen its investments in key cities, 4G networks and regions with promising high data traffic and returns for enhanced investment efficiency. It actively carried out resources sharing and private capital cooperation to meet market demands in regions with weak resources. It also deployed Big Data to monitor traffic hotspots to facilitate dynamic and precise capacity expansion. During the first half of the year, the Company further strengthened its network capability with 0.06 million 4G base stations added, driving the total number of 4G base stations to 0.91 million, while FTTH ports accounted for 81% of the total fixed-line broadband ports. Our 4G network utilisation rate increased continuously and the percentage of FTTH subscribers to total broadband subscribers reached 79%. The Company continued to see network quality and customer perception on the rise in focused regions, as we achieved industry leading average uplink and downlink speeds in 4G networks, Net Promoter Score (NPS) on mobile network and fixed-line broadband enhanced further and Internet network latency being industry-best.

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The Company actively engaged in new technology evolution and scientifically planned for network deployment on a forward-looking basis. With an aim for fostering core competence for long-term sustainable development, the Company built up network infrastructure resources and capability, promoting the advancement of cloud-based, intelligent, open and ubiquitous networks.

MIXED-OWNERSHIP REFORM

Adhering to the principle of enhance governance, strengthen incentives, protrude core businesses and raise efficiency , the Company actively pushed forward the implementation of the mixed-ownership reform.

During the first half of the year, the Company advanced comprehensive and in-depth cooperation with strategic investors. We continued to cooperate with Tencent, Alibaba, Baidu, JD.com and DiDi to expand Internet touch points, effectively reaching out to new customers, especially the youth market, achieving a development model with low subscriber acquisition cost and subsidy. Our 2I2C business saw rapid growth with subscriber base reaching 77 million and driving the rapid growth in 4G subscribers. The public cloud products branded as WO Cloud were launched in association with Alibaba and Tencent, providing differentiated products and services to our customers. Cooperation in cloud-network integrated products was also kicked off, aiming to equip customers with capability in hybrid cloud networking. The joint venture with Alibaba created a powerful alliance to offer customised application software services to government and enterprise customers. Active efforts were made to explore the development of New Retail pilot outlets, as we joined forces with Alibaba, Suning, JD.com and Tencent. Making good use of Big Data, we were able to enrich product portfolio in stores and strengthen synergy and flow between online and offline operation, resulting in a significant boost for our business development. Our cooperation with strategic investors in innovative businesses, such as IPTV, mobile video contents, Big Data, IoT and AI, and in fundamental businesses continued to report smooth progress with win-win development.

The Company is committed to ongoing in-depth implementation of system and mechanism innovation and reform to enhance corporate vibrancy and efficiency. During the first half of the year, continuous efforts were made to streamlining and re-organisation. Through reducing demand on outsourcing and encouraging staff to join sub-divided units and innovative business, our organisation and staff structure were further optimised. To charge up energy for innovative business development, the Company had appropriately stepped up human capital investment by actively recruiting new talents in innovative business and strengthening the performance-based incentives mechanism to achieve a better alignment of efforts and rewards. It adopted a differentiated compensation system for the innovative business which was segregated from traditional business. The sub-division reform was deeply enforced, aiming to achieve sharing of incremental return with revenue and gross profit as KPIs, while aligning responsibilities with authorities and rewards to lift corporate vibrancy and efficiency. China Unicom A Share Company's employee share incentive scheme, with unlocking conditions set on a scientific basis, was smoothly launched, with 794 million restrictive shares of the China Unicom A Share Company being issued to 7,752 key managerial staff and talents under the initial grant and set to align our shareholders and staff interests with the corporate development.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company continues to improve its corporate governance mechanism, enhance its execution capability and strengthen its risk management and internal control, in a bid to providing solid protection for sustainable and healthy development. During the year, the Company was awarded a number of accolades, including Asia's No. 1 Best Managed Telecom Company by FinanceAsia and, for three years in a row, Asia's No. 1 Most Honored Telecom Company by Institutional Investor.

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The Company has taken initiatives in fulfilling its social responsibilities. Adhering to the development philosophy of Innovation, Coordination, Greenness, Openness and Sharing and deepening the supply-side structural reform, the Company is committed to meeting the ever-increasing demand for information life of the public and actively supporting the harmonious economic, social and environmental development. The Company persisted in smart development and built a quality network with craftsmanship spirit to provide users with smart network experience featuring higher speed, wider coverage and better perception. It vigorously developed smart living and smart industry, and provided a variety of smart+ applications, enabling the public to enjoy more convenient and more intelligent information life. It fully participated in universal telecommunications services, implemented Speed Upgrade and Tariff Reduction and constantly introduced new concessionary offerings to narrow digital divide across regions. The Company actively engaged in green operation, facilitated cost reduction and efficiency enhancement, improved development quality and promoted harmonious and symbiotic growth of the enterprise and environment.

OUTLOOK

At present, the industry is embracing at tremendous market opportunities arising from the deep integration of the Internet with the real economy aided by the shifting of the growth model of China's economy from emphasising on high speed to high quality, as a new cycle of technological and industrial revolution is looming in the wake of the fast-paced development of the digital economy. The mixed-ownership reform has empowered the Company with differentiated advantages, resulting in invaluable opportunities for development. Meanwhile, the continued downward pressure in our traditional businesses, the cancellation of domestic mobile data roaming charges effective 1 July and the cyclical escalation of market competition in the second half of the year will collectively impose challenges for the Company's development.

In the second half of the year, the Company will actively cope with challenges and persistently deepen the execution of its Strategy of Focus, Innovation and Cooperation. It will accelerate the establishment of China Unicom's Five New to drive high-quality sustainable growth in full-force. By unleashing the unique edges, the Company will persevere in the implementation of the Internet-oriented operation, creating differentiated competitive advantages. Centred on return and efficiency, and riding on Internet-oriented operation transformation, the Company strived to enhance total-factor development efficiency. The Company will enhance its key capability in network, IT and management on all fronts to provide a solid foundation for the healthy and sustainable development of various businesses. We will step up investments appropriately for nurturing the future growth engines. Seizing opportunities afforded by the mixed-ownership reform, we will deepen strategic cooperation and further advance the system and mechanism reform, accelerating the delivery of benefits from the reform and comprehensively enhancing the Company's overall competitive strengths with a view to creating greater value for shareholders.

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Lastly, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to all shareholders, customers and friends across society for their support to the Company, and to all employees for their continuous dedication and contribution along the way!

Wang Xiaochu

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 15 August 2018

Note 1: EBITDA represents profit for the period before finance costs, interest income, shares of net profit of associates, share of net profit of joint ventures, other income-net, income tax, depreciation and amortisation. As the telecommunications business is a capital intensive industry, capital expenditure and finance costs may have a significant impact on the net profit of the companies with similar operating results. Therefore, the Company believes that EBITDA may be helpful in analysing the operating results of a telecommunications service operator like the Company.

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Financial Overview

REVENUE

In the first half of 2018, total revenue was RMB149.11 billion, up by 7.9% as compared to the same period of last year. The Company continued to implement the Focus Strategies, operating results improved rapidly. Service revenue was RMB134.42 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 8.3% as compared to the same period of last year.

As a result of the rapid development in the Internet service and the continuous optimisation of the Company's business structure, revenue from non-voice service was RMB110.42 billion, up by 14.8% as compared to the same period of last year. Revenue from non-voice service as a percentage of service revenue further improved from 77.5% in the first half of 2017 to 82.1% in the first half of 2018.

COSTS AND EXPENSES¹

In the first half of 2018, total costs and expenses were RMB141.29 billion, up by 4.9% as compared to the same period of last year.

Depreciation and amortisation charge were RMB38.65 billion in the first half of 2018, down by 0.6% as compared to the same period of last year.

Network, operation and support expenses were RMB27.74 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 5.2% as compared to the same period of last year.

The Company continuously promoted the transformation of its sales and marketing model, selling and marketing expenses were RMB16.49 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 2.4% as compared to the same period of last year.

Interconnection charges were RMB6.69 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 5.6% as compared to the same period of last year.

Costs of telecommunications products sold were RMB14.70 billion, up by 0.4% as compared to the same period of last year. Loss on the sales of telecommunications products was RMB0.01 billion, of which terminal subsidy cost accounted to RMB0.38 billion, down by 52.3% as compared to the same period of last year.

As a result of the improved operating results, employee benefit expenses were RMB24.41 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 21.6% as compared to the same period of last year.

General, administrative and other expenses² were RMB13.41 billion, up by 20.9% as compared to the same period of last year.

Finance costs, net of interest income, was RMB0.21 billion, decreased by RMB2.22 billion as compared to the same period of last year.

EARNINGS

In the first half of 2018, profit before income tax was RMB7.82 billion, profit for the period³ was RMB5.91 billion, up by 144.9% as compared to the same period of last year. Basic earnings per share was RMB0.193 in the first half of 2018. EBITDA⁴ was RMB45.67 billion in the first half of 2018, up by 4.9% as compared to the same period of last

year.

OPERATING CASH FLOW AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In the first half of 2018, the Company's net cash flow from operating activities was RMB50.91 billion, up by 9.1% as compared to the same period of last year. Capital expenditure was RMB11.59 billion in the first half of 2018.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Liabilities-to-assets ratio decreased from 46.8% as at 31 December 2017 to 43.8% as at 30 June 2018.

Debt-to-capitalisation ratio changed from 19.5% as at 31 December 2017 to 14.2% as at 30 June 2018.

Note 1: Including interconnection charges, depreciation and amortisation, network, operation and support expenses, employee benefit expenses, selling and marketing expenses, costs of telecommunications products sold, general, administrative and other expenses, finance costs, interest income, share of net profit of associates, share of net profit of joint ventures and other income-net.

Note 2: Excluded costs of telecommunications products sold and selling and marketing expenses.

Note 3: Profit for the period refers to profit attribute to equity shareholders of the Company.

Note 4: EBITDA represents profit for the period before finance costs, interest income, shares of net profit of associates, share of net profit of joint ventures, other income-net, income tax, depreciation and amortisation. As the telecommunications business is a capital intensive industry, capital expenditure and finance costs may have a significant impact on the net profit of the companies with similar operating results. Therefore, the Company believes that EBITDA may be helpful in analysing the operating results of a telecommunications service operator like the Company.

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FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(All amounts in Renminbi (RMB) millions, except per share data)

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2018	2017
Revenue	5	149,105	138,160
Interconnection charges		(6,685)	(6,331)
Depreciation and amortisation		(38,646)	(38,874)
Network, operation and support expenses	6	(27,744)	(26,365)
Employee benefit expenses	7	(24,410)	(20,074)
Costs of telecommunications products sold	8	(14,696)	(14,638)
Other operating expenses	9	(29,897)	(27,193)
Finance costs	10	(1,122)	(3,130)
Interest income		908	703
Share of net profit of associates		554	487
Share of net profit of joint ventures		291	261
Other income net	11	161	411
Profit before income tax		7,819	3,417
Income tax expenses	12	(1,870)	(994)
Profit for the period		5,949	2,423
Profit attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company		5,912	2,415
Non-controlling interests		37	8
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company during the period:			
Basic earnings per share (RMB)	13	0.19	0.10
Diluted earnings per share (RMB)	13	0.19	0.10

Note: The Group has initially applied IFRS/HKFRS 15 and IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 3.

The notes on pages 16 to 52 are an integral part of this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information.

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UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(All amounts in RMB millions)

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Profit for the period	5,949	2,423
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income:		
Changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	(506)	370
Tax effect on changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	2	(1)
Changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(504)	369
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability, net of tax	(2)	5
	(506)	374
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income:		
Currency translation differences	22	(66)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(484)	308
Total comprehensive income for the period	5,465	2,731
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the Company	5,428	2,723
Non-controlling interests	37	8

Note: The Group has initially applied IFRS/HKFRS 15 and IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 3.

The notes on pages 16 to 52 are an integral part of this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information.

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AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

(All amounts in RMB millions)

	Note	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	389,649	416,596
Lease prepayments		9,224	9,313
Goodwill		2,771	2,771
Interest in associates		33,787	33,233
Interest in joint ventures		2,659	2,368
Deferred income tax assets	12	4,160	5,973
Contract assets		472	
Contract costs		5,937	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	3,780	4,286
Other assets	16	14,949	20,721
		467,388	495,261
Current assets			
Inventories and consumables	17	1,939	2,239
Contract assets		1,505	
Accounts receivable	18	17,011	13,964
Prepayments and other current assets	19	10,186	13,801
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	32	2,985	239
Amounts due from related parties	32	3,184	3,274
Amounts due from domestic carriers		4,608	4,683
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		695	160
Short-term bank deposits and restricted deposits		3,411	5,526
Cash and cash equivalents		37,993	32,836
		83,517	76,722
Total assets		550,905	571,983
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company			
Share capital	20	254,056	254,056
Reserves		(20,999)	(20,912)
Retained profits			
Proposed 2017 final dividend	21		1,591
Others		76,034	69,315

	309,091	304,050
Non-controlling interests	339	297
Total equity	309,430	304,347

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	Note	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term bank loans	22	3,322	3,473
Corporate bonds	24	10,992	17,981
Deferred income tax liabilities	12	107	108
Contract liabilities		1,153	
Deferred revenue		2,240	3,020
Other obligations		332	432
		18,146	25,014
Current liabilities			
Short-term bank loans	25	18,506	22,500
Commercial papers	26		8,991
Current portion of long-term bank loans	22	421	410
Current portion of promissory notes	23	9,987	17,960
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27	119,471	125,260
Taxes payable		1,030	1,121
Amounts due to ultimate holding company	32	3,567	2,176
Amounts due to related parties	32	11,667	8,126
Amounts due to domestic carriers		2,505	2,538
Dividend payable	21	920	920
Current portion of corporate bonds		6,995	
Current portion of deferred revenue		23	350
Current portion of other obligations		2,874	2,987
Contract liabilities		45,363	
Advances from customers			49,283
		223,329	242,622
Total liabilities		241,475	267,636
Total equity and liabilities		550,905	571,983
Net current liabilities		(139,812)	(165,900)
Total assets less current liabilities		327,576	329,361

Note: The Group has initially applied IFRS/HKFRS 15 and IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 3.

The notes on pages 16 to 52 are an integral part of this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(All amounts in RMB millions)

	Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company						Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	General reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Statutory reserves	Other reserves	Retained profits			
Balance at 1 January 2017	179,102	33	(6,936)	28,827	(42,941)	69,322	227,407	275	227,682
Total comprehensive income for the period			369		(61)	2,415	2,723	8	2,731
Balance at 30 June 2017	179,102	33	(6,567)	28,827	(43,002)	71,737	230,130	283	230,413
Balance at 31 December 2017	254,056	227	(6,994)	28,877	(43,022)	70,906	304,050	297	304,347
Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 15				175		1,575	1,750		1,750
Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014)				(85)		(768)	(853)		(853)
Balance at 1 January 2018	254,056	227	(6,994)	28,967	(43,022)	71,713	304,947	297	305,244
Total comprehensive income for the period			(504)		20	5,912	5,428	37	5,465
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests								5	5
Dividends relating to 2017 (Note 21)						(1,591)	(1,591)		(1,591)
Restricted shares of A share Company granted to the Group's employees (Note 30)					307		307		307

Balance at 30 June 2018	254,056	227	(7,498)	28,967	(42,695)	76,034	309,091	339	309,430
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Note: The Group has initially applied IFRS/HKFRS 15 and IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 3.

The notes on pages 16 to 52 are an integral part of this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(All amounts in RMB millions)

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations		51,362	47,449
Income tax paid		(457)	(785)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		50,905	46,664
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(24,780)	(36,282)
Other cash flows arising from investing activities		(908)	(585)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(25,688)	(36,867)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid to equity shareholder of the Company	21	(1,591)	
Other cash flows arising from financing activities		(18,485)	448
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(20,076)	448
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		32,836	23,633
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate		16	(44)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		37,993	33,834
Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash balances		1	1
Bank balances		37,992	33,833
		37,993	33,834

The notes on pages 16 to 52 are an integral part of this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in RMB millions unless otherwise stated)

1. ORGANISATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited (the Company) was incorporated as a limited liability company in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong), the People's Republic of China (the PRC) on 8 February 2000. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are the provision of voice usage, broadband and mobile data services, data and internet application services, other value-added services, transmission lines usage and associated services and sales of telecommunications products in the PRC. The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the Group. The address of the Company's registered office is 75th Floor, The Center, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

The shares of the Company were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK) on 22 June 2000 and the American Depositary Shares of the Company were listed on the New York Stock Exchange on 21 June 2000.

The substantial shareholders of the Company are China Unicom (BVI) Limited (Unicom BVI) and China Unicom Group Corporation (BVI) Limited (Unicom Group BVI). The majority of equity interests in Unicom BVI is owned by China United Network Communications Limited (A Share Company , a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC on 31 December 2001, with its A shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 9 October 2002).

Under a mixed ownership reform, A Share Company completed a non-public share issuance to certain strategic investors in October 2017. The gross proceeds of the non-public share issuance amounted to RMB61,725 million. Immediately upon the completion of non-public share issuance by A Share Company, China United Network Communications Group Company Limited (a state-owned enterprise established in the PRC, hereinafter referred to as Unicom Group), a substantial shareholder of A share Company, also transferred certain shares in A Share Company to China Structural Reform Fund Corporation Limited at a cash consideration of RMB12,975 million.

On 28 November 2017, the Company issued 6,651,043,262 new shares to Unicom BVI for a cash consideration of RMB74,954 million. As a result, the shareholding of Unicom BVI in the Company increased from 40.61% to 53.52%.

The directors of the Company consider Unicom Group as the ultimate holding company.

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim financial reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IAS 34 is consistent with Hong Kong Accounting Standard (HKAS) 34, Interim financial reporting issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) and accordingly this unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information is also prepared in accordance with HKAS 34.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information has not been audited, but has been reviewed by the Company s Audit Committee. It has also been reviewed by the Company s auditor in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410, Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity , issued by the HKICPA.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Group s annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Group s policies on financial risk management, including management of market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, as well as capital risk management, were set out in the financial statements included in the Company s 2017 Annual Report and there have been no significant changes in any financial risk management policies for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

The financial information relating to the year ended 31 December 2017 that is included in this interim financial report of 2018 as comparative information does not constitute the Company s statutory annual consolidated financial statements for that year but is derived from those financial statements. Further information relating to these statutory financial statements disclosed in accordance with section 436 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) is as follows:

The Company has delivered the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 to the Registrar of Companies as required by section 662(3) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 6 to, the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

The Company s auditor has reported on those financial statements. The auditor s report was unqualified; did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying its report; and did not contain a statement under sections 406(2), 407(2) or (3) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

(a) Going Concern Assumption

As at 30 June 2018, current liabilities of the Group exceeded current assets by approximately RMB139.8 billion (31 December 2017: approximately RMB165.9 billion). Considering the current economic conditions and taking into account of the Group's expected capital expenditures in the foreseeable future, management has comprehensively considered the Group's available sources of funds as follows:

The Group's continuous net cash inflow from operating activities;

Approximately RMB260.9 billion of revolving banking facilities, of which approximately RMB242.1 billion was unutilised as at 30 June 2018; and

Other available sources of financing from domestic banks and other financial institutions given the Group's credit history.

In addition, the Group believes it has the ability to raise funds from the short, medium and long-term perspectives and maintain reasonable financing costs through appropriate financing portfolio.

Based on the above considerations, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Group has sufficient funds to meet its working capital commitments and debt obligations. As a result, the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2018 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Overview

The IASB and HKICPA have issued a number of new standards and amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)/Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group. Of these, the following developments are relevant to the Group's financial statements:

IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), Financial instruments

IFRS/HKFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRIC/HK(IFRIC) 22, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

The Group has early adopted IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010) in 2011 and the Group has been impacted by IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) in relation to measurement of credit losses, and impacted by IFRS/HKFRS 15 in relation to capitalisation of contract costs and presentation of contract assets and contract liabilities. Details of the changes in accounting policies are discussed in Note 3(b) for IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) and Note 3(c) for IFRS/HKFRS 15.

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(a) Overview (Continued)**

Under the transition method chosen, the Group recognises cumulative effect of the initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) and IFRS/HKFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2018. Comparative information is not restated. The following table gives a summary of the opening balance adjustments recognised for each line item in the consolidated statement of financial position that has been impacted by IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) and IFRS/HKFRS 15:

	At 31 December 2017	Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) (Note 3(b))	Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 15 (Note 3(c))	At 1 January 2018
ASSETS				
Deferred income tax assets	5,973	265	(584)	5,654
Contract assets			753	753
Other assets	20,721		(5,275)	15,446
Contract costs			6,856	6,856
Total non-current assets	495,261	265	1,750	497,276
Accounts receivable	13,964	(1,118)		12,846
Prepayments and other current assets	13,801		(2,221)	11,580
Contract assets			2,221	2,221
Total current assets	76,722	(1,118)		75,604
Total assets	571,983	(853)	1,750	572,880
EQUITY				
Reserves	(20,912)	(85)	175	(20,822)
Retained profits				
Proposed final dividend	1,591			1,591
Others	69,315	(768)	1,575	70,122
Total equity	304,347	(853)	1,750	305,244

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(a) Overview (Continued)**

	At 31 December 2017	Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) (Note 3(b))	Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 15 (Note 3(c))	At 1 January 2018
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Current portion of deferred revenue	350		(311)	39
Advances from customers	49,283		(49,283)	
Contract liabilities			49,594	49,594
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred revenue	3,020		(782)	2,238
Contract liabilities			782	782
Total equity and liabilities	571,983	(853)	1,750	572,880
Net current liabilities	(165,900)	(1,118)		(167,018)
Total assets less current liabilities	329,361	(853)	1,750	330,258

Further details of these changes are set out in sub-sections (b) and (c) of this note.

(b) IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), Financial instruments , including the amendments to IFRS/HKFRS 9, Prepayment features with negative compensation

The Group has early adopted IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010) in 2011 and has applied IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) on 1 January 2018. Compared with IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010), IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) includes the new expected credit losses model for impairment of financial assets, the new general hedge accounting requirements and limited amendments to the classification and measurement of financial assets.

The Group has applied IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) retrospectively to items that existed at 1 January 2018 in accordance with the transition requirements. The Group has recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening equity at 1 January 2018. Therefore, comparative information continues to be reported under IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010).

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(b) IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), Financial instruments , including the amendments to IFRS/HKFRS 9, Prepayment features with negative compensation (Continued)**

The following table summarises the impact of transition to IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) on retained profits and reserves and the related tax impact at 1 January 2018.

Reserves and Retained profits	
Recognition of additional expected credit losses on:	
financial assets measured at amortised cost	(1,118)
Related tax	265
Net decrease in retained profits and reserves at 1 January 2018	(853)

Further details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the transition approach are set out below:

i. Credit losses

IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) replaces the incurred loss model in IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010) with an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model requires an ongoing measurement of credit risk associated with a financial asset and therefore recognises ECLs earlier than under the incurred loss accounting model in IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010).

The Group applies the new ECL model to the following items:

financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, short-term bank deposits and restricted deposits, accounts receivable, prepayments and other current assets, amounts due from ultimate holding company, amounts due from related parties, amounts due from domestic carriers and certain other assets); and

contract assets as defined in IFRS/HKFRS 15 (see Note 3(c)).

Financial assets measured at fair value, including financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), Financial instruments , including the amendments to IFRS/HKFRS 9, Prepayment features with negative compensation (Continued)

i. Credit losses (Continued)

Measurement of ECLs (Continued)

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for accounts receivable and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;

an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);

an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and

existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(b) IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), Financial instruments , including the amendments to IFRS/HKFRS 9, Prepayment features with negative compensation (Continued)****i. Credit losses (Continued)****Significant increases in credit risk (Continued)**

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset or contract asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

Opening balance adjustment

As a result of this change in accounting policy, the Group has recognised additional ECLs amounting to RMB1,118 million, which decreased statutory reserve and retained profits by RMB853 million and increased gross deferred tax assets by RMB265 million at 1 January 2018.

The following table reconciles the closing loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010) as at 31 December 2017 with the opening loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) as at 1 January 2018.

Loss allowance at 31 December 2017 under IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010)	6,657
Additional credit loss recognised at 1 January 2018 on:	
Accounts receivable	1,118
Loss allowance at 1 January 2018 under IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014)	7,775

ii. Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) have been applied retrospectively, except as described below:

Information relating to comparative periods has not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets resulting from the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014) are recognised in retained profits and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 continues to be reported under IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2010) and thus may not be comparable with the current period.

If, at the date of initial application, the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition would have involved undue cost or effort, a lifetime ECL has been recognised for that financial instrument.

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(c) IFRS/HKFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS/HKFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces previous revenue recognition guidance, including IAS/HKAS 18, Revenue, IAS/HKAS 11, Construction contracts and IFRIC/HK(IFRIC) 13, Customer Loyalty Programs.

Under IFRS/HKFRS 15, an entity is required to identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price of the contract, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract based on each performance obligation's standalone price, and recognise revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied.

The Group has elected to use the cumulative effect transition method and has recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2018. Therefore, comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS/HKAS 11 and IAS/HKAS 18. As allowed by IFRS/HKFRS 15, the Group has applied the new requirements only to contracts that were not completed before 1 January 2018.

With the exception of the accounting for contract costs and presentation of contract assets and contract liabilities, which is further explained below, the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 15 did not result in material adjustments to the opening balances at 1 January 2018 as the Group's previous revenue recognition accounting policies in other areas, including identification of the number and the nature of performance obligations for bundled sales transactions, determination of standalone price, allocation of price in bundled sales transactions and contract modifications, were generally consistent with the new requirements in material respects.

Further details of the nature and effect of the changes on previous accounting policies are set out below:

i. Sales commission

The Group previously recognised sales commissions payable as other operating expenses when they were incurred. Under IFRS/HKFRS 15, the Group is required to capitalise these sales commissions as costs of obtaining contracts when they are incremental and are expected to be recovered, unless the expected amortisation period is one year or less from the date of initial recognition of the asset, in which case the sales commissions can be expensed when incurred. Capitalised commissions are charged to profit or loss when the revenue from the related contract is recognised and are included as other operating expenses at that time.

The following table summarises the impact of transition to IFRS/HKFRS 15 on retained profits and reserves and the related tax impact at 1 January 2018:

Reserves and Retained profits	
Capitalisation of sales commissions	2,334
Related tax	(584)
Net increase in retained profits and reserves at 1 January 2018	1,750

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(c) IFRS/HKFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)****ii. Presentation of contract assets and liabilities**

Under IFRS/HKFRS 15, a receivable is recognised only if the Group has an unconditional right to consideration. If the Group recognises the related revenue before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration for the promised goods and services in the contract, then the entitlement to consideration is classified as a contract asset. Similarly, a contract liability, rather than a payable, is recognised when a customer pays consideration, or is contractually required to pay consideration and the amount is already due, before the Group recognises the related revenue. For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

Previously, contract balances relating to contracts in progress were presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under Prepayments and other current assets, Other assets, Advances from customers and Deferred revenue.

To reflect these changes in presentation, the Group has made the following adjustments at 1 January 2018, as a result of the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 15:

- a. Receivables for the sales of mobile handsets, net of allowance which were previously included in Prepayments and other current assets and Other assets, amounting to RMB2,221 million and RMB753 million, respectively, are now included under contract assets.
- b. Direct incremental costs for activating broadband and Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) subscribers which were previously included in Other assets, amounting to RMB4,522 million, are now included under contract costs.
- c. (1) Advances received from customers for prepaid cards, other calling cards and prepaid service fees amounting to RMB49,283 million, which were previously included in Advances from customers; (2) allocated portion of fair value for the subscriber points reward which were previously included in Deferred revenue and Current portion of deferred revenue, amounting to RMB525 million and RMB207 million, respectively; (3) installation fees of fixed-line service which were previously included in Deferred revenue and Current portion of deferred revenue, amounting to RMB207 million and RMB104 million, respectively; and (4) Advances received from customers for transmission lines usage and associated services amounting to RMB50 million, which were previously included in Deferred revenue, are now included under contract liabilities.

(d) IFRIC/HK(IFRIC) 22, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

This interpretation provides guidance on determining the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) arising from a transaction in which an entity receives or pays advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The Interpretation clarifies that the date of the transaction is the date on initial recognition of the non-monetary asset or liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance of recognising the related item, the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt should be determined in this way. The adoption of IFRIC/HK(IFRIC)22 does not have any material impact on the financial position and the financial result of the Group.

Table of Contents**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(e) Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the six months ended 30 June 2018**

A number of amendments and new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. Except for the amendments to IFRS/HKFRS 9, Prepayment features with negative compensation, which have been adopted at the same time as IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014), the Group has not early adopted any new or amended standards in preparing this interim financial report.

The Group is assessing the impact of such new standards and amendments to standards and will adopt the relevant standards and amendments to standards in the subsequent period as required. In particular, the Group provides the following information in respect of IFRS/HKFRS 16, Leases which may have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS/HKFRS 16, Leases

Currently the Group classifies leases into finance leases and operating leases and accounts for the lease arrangements differently, depending on the classification of the lease. The Group enters into some leases as the lessor and others as the lessee.

IFRS/HKFRS 16 is not expected to impact significantly on the way that lessors account for their rights and obligations under a lease. However, once IFRS/HKFRS 16 is adopted, lessees will no longer distinguish between finance leases and operating leases. Instead, subject to practical expedients, lessees will account for all leases in a similar way to current finance lease accounting, i.e. at the commencement date of the lease the lessee will recognise and measure a lease liability at the present value of the minimum future lease payments and will recognise a corresponding right-of-use asset. After initial recognition of this asset and liability, the lessee will recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the current policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a systematic basis over the lease term. As a practical expedient, the lessee can elect not to apply this accounting model to short-term leases (i.e. where the lease term is 12 months or less) and to leases of low-value assets, in which case the rental expenses would continue to be recognised on a systematic basis over the lease term.

IFRS/HKFRS 16 will primarily affect the Group's accounting as a lessee of leases for properties, plant and equipment which are currently classified as operating leases. The application of the new accounting model is expected to lead to an increase in both assets and liabilities and to impact on the timing of the expense recognition in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the lease. The Group is in the process of performing a more detailed analysis to determine the amounts of new assets and liabilities arising from operating lease commitments on adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 16, after taking into account the applicability of the practical expedient and adjusting for any leases entered into or terminated between now and the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 16 and the effects of discounting.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Executive Directors of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (the CODM). Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports that the CODM reviews regularly in allocating resources to segments and in assessing their performances.

The CODM make resources allocation decisions based on internal management functions and assess the Group's business performance as one integrated business instead of by separate business lines or geographical regions. Accordingly, the Group has only one operating segment and therefore, no segment information is presented.

The Group primarily operates in Mainland China and accordingly, no geographic information is presented. No single customer accounted for 10 percent or more of the Group's revenue in all periods presented.

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Revenue from telecommunications services are subject to value-added tax (VAT) and VAT rates applicable to various telecommunications services. The Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation (SAT) of the PRC jointly issued a notice dated 4 April 2018 which stipulates downward adjustments of VAT rate for basic telecommunications services from 11% to 10% and VAT rate for sales of telecommunications products from 17% to 16% from 1 May 2018. The VAT rate for value-added telecommunications services remains at 6%. Basic telecommunications services include business activities for the provision of voice services, and transmission lines usage and associated services etc. Value-added telecommunications services include business activities for the provision of Short Message Service and Multimedia Message Service, broadband and mobile data services, and data and internet application services etc. VAT is excluded from the revenue.

The major components of revenue are as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Voice usage and monthly fees	16,958	20,696
Broadband and mobile data services	75,528	65,505
Data and internet application services	14,046	10,600
Other value-added services	12,247	12,350
Interconnection fees	6,912	7,072
Transmission lines usage and associated services	6,885	6,231
Other services	1,847	1,652
Total service revenue	134,423	124,106
Sales of telecommunications products	14,682	14,054
	149,105	138,160

6. NETWORK, OPERATION AND SUPPORT EXPENSES

	Note	Six months ended 30 June	
		2018	2017
Repairs and maintenance		5,710	4,836
Power and water charges		7,375	7,168
Operating lease and other service charges for network, premises, equipment and facilities		5,680	5,139
Operating lease and other service charges to China Tower Corporation Limited (Tower Company)	32.2	7,923	8,418
Others		1,056	804
		27,744	26,365

Table of Contents**7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**

		Six months ended 30 June	
	Note	2018	2017
Salaries and wages		18,860	15,123
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes		2,848	2,685
Contributions to medical insurance		994	929
Contributions to housing fund		1,392	1,327
Other housing benefits		9	10
Share-based compensation	30	307	
		24,410	20,074

8. COSTS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS SOLD

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Handsets and other telecommunication products	14,581	14,515
Others	115	123
	14,696	14,638

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Impairment losses for doubtful debts and write-down of inventories	2,299	2,470
Commission and other service expenses	11,137	11,150
Advertising and promotion expenses	1,894	1,357
Internet access terminal maintenance expenses	1,671	1,742
Customer retention costs	1,782	1,848
Property management fee	1,085	1,059
Office and administrative expenses	730	759
Transportation expense	727	763
Miscellaneous taxes and fees	736	643
Service technical support expenses	3,967	2,398
Repairs and maintenance expenses	304	349
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,782	1,087

Others	1,783	1,568
	29,897	27,193

Table of Contents**10. FINANCE COSTS**

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Finance costs:		
Interest on bank loans repayable within 5 years	603	1,685
Interest on corporate bonds, promissory notes and commercial papers		
repayable within 5 years	701	1,429
Interest on related party loans repayable within 5 years	15	18
Interest on bank loans repayable over 5 years	23	30
Less: Amounts capitalised in Construction-in-progress (CIP)	(285)	(366)
Total interest expense	1,057	2,796
Net exchange (gain)/loss	(44)	162
Others	109	172
	1,122	3,130

11. OTHER INCOME NET

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	95	99
Others	66	312
	161	411

Table of Contents**12. TAXATION**

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits for the six months ended 30 June 2018. Taxation on profits outside Hong Kong has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the six months ended 30 June 2018 at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates. The Company's subsidiaries operate mainly in the PRC and the applicable statutory enterprise income tax rate is 25% (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: 25%). Taxation for certain subsidiaries in the PRC was calculated at a preferential tax rate of 15% (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: 15%).

Six months ended 30 June

	2018	2017
Provision for income tax on estimated taxable profits for the period		
Hong Kong	19	22
Mainland China and other countries	340	520
Under-provision in respect of prior years	15	8
	374	550
Deferred taxation	1,496	444
Income tax expenses	1,870	994

Reconciliation between actual income tax expense and accounting profit at PRC statutory tax rate:

		Six months ended 30 June	
	Note	2018	2017
Profit before taxation		7,819	3,417
Expected income tax expense at PRC statutory tax rate of 25%		1,955	854
Impact of different tax rate outside mainland China		(22)	(11)
Tax effect of preferential tax rate	(i)	(49)	(49)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses		254	210
Investment in joint ventures		(73)	(65)
Investment in associates	(ii)	(93)	(77)
Under-provision in respect of prior years		15	8
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised, net of utilisation	(iii)	(51)	4
Others		(66)	120
Actual tax expense		1,870	994

Table of Contents**12. TAXATION (Continued)**

- (i) According to the PRC enterprise income tax law and its relevant regulations, entities that are qualified as High and New Technology Enterprise under the tax law are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%. Certain subsidiaries of the Group obtained the approval of High and New Technology Enterprise and were entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%.
- (ii) Adjustment to investment in associates represents the tax effect on share of profit of associates, net of reversal of deferred tax assets on unrealised profit from transactions with Tower Company.
- (iii) As at 30 June 2018, the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses of approximately RMB1,757 million (31 December 2017: approximately RMB1,923 million), since it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. The tax losses can be carried forward for five years from the year incurred and hence will be expired by 2022.

As at 30 June 2018, the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets of RMB1,972 million (31 December 2017: RMB1,849 million) in respect of changes in fair value on certain financial assets through other comprehensive income, since it is not probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The movement of the net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Net deferred tax assets after offsetting:		
Balance at 31 December 2017/31 December 2016	5,973	5,986
Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 15	(584)	
Impact on initial application of IFRS/HKFRS 9 (2014)	265	
Balance at 1 January 2018/1 January 2017	5,654	5,986
Deferred tax charged to the statement of income	(1,497)	(447)
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	3	(1)
Balance at 30 June 2018/30 June 2017	4,160	5,538
Net deferred tax liabilities after offsetting:		
Balance at 31 December 2017/31 December 2016	(108)	(113)
Deferred tax credited to the statement of income	1	3
Balance at 30 June 2018/30 June 2017	(107)	(110)

Table of Contents**13. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Basic earnings per share for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 were computed by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the periods.

Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 were computed by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the periods, after adjusting for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares. No dilutive potential ordinary shares existed for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
Numerator (in RMB millions):		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company used in computing basic/diluted earnings per share	5,912	2,415
Denominator (in millions):		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in computing basic/diluted earnings per share	30,598	23,947
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (in RMB)	0.19	0.10

Table of Contents**14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

The movements of property, plant and equipment for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	Six months ended 30 June 2018					
	Buildings	Tele- communications equipment	Office furniture, fixtures, motor vehicles and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	CIP	Total
Cost:						
Beginning of period	71,077	870,692	20,170	4,290	52,218	1,018,447
Additions	45	159	95	84	11,467	11,850
Transfer from CIP	372	22,159	279	75	(22,885)	
Transfer to other assets					(2,078)	(2,078)
Disposals	(87)	(39,427)	(374)	(327)		(40,215)
End of period	71,407	853,583	20,170	4,122	38,722	988,004
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
Beginning of period	(31,714)	(551,399)	(15,444)	(3,189)	(105)	(601,851)
Charge for the period	(1,336)	(31,970)	(649)	(281)	(6)	(34,242)
Disposals	34	37,028	350	326		37,738
End of period	(33,016)	(546,341)	(15,743)	(3,144)	(111)	(598,355)
Net book value:						
End of period	38,391	307,242	4,427	978	38,611	389,649
Beginning of period	39,363	319,293	4,726	1,101	52,113	416,596

Table of Contents**14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)**

	Six months ended 30 June 2017					
	Buildings	Tele- communications equipment	Office furniture, fixtures, motor vehicles and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	CIP	Total
Cost:						
Beginning of period	67,140	876,452	20,007	4,035	78,905	1,046,539
Additions	64	141	128	62	6,808	7,203
Transfer from CIP	2,084	21,892	265	118	(24,359)	
Transfer to other assets					(1,370)	(1,370)
Disposals	(85)	(14,842)	(317)	(105)		(15,349)
End of period	69,203	883,643	20,083	4,110	59,984	1,037,023
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:						
Beginning of period	(29,174)	(548,472)	(14,986)	(2,687)	(105)	(595,424)
Charge for the period	(1,401)	(31,020)	(713)	(339)		(33,473)
Disposals	46	12,880	296	79		13,301
End of period	(30,529)	(566,612)	(15,403)	(2,947)	(105)	(615,596)
Net book value:						
End of period	38,674	317,031	4,680	1,163	59,879	421,427
Beginning of period	37,966	327,980	5,021	1,348	78,800	451,115

As a result of the Group's ongoing modification of its telecommunications network and following subscribers voluntarily cross-network migration progress, the Group disposed certain property, plant and equipment with carrying amounts of RMB2,477 million for sales proceeds of RMB695 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: RMB2,048 million and RMB961 million, respectively), resulting in a net loss of approximately RMB1,782 million for the six months ended 30 June 2018 (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: approximately RMB1,087 million).

Table of Contents**15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Listed in the PRC	146	158
Listed outside the PRC	3,576	4,070
Unlisted	58	58
	3,780	4,286

For the six months ended 30 June 2018, decrease in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to approximately RMB506 million (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: increase of approximately RMB370 million). The decrease, together with tax impact, of approximately RMB504 million (for the six months ended 30 June 2017: increase, together with tax impact, of approximately RMB369 million) were recorded in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	Note	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Intangible assets		11,088	10,988
Prepaid rental for premises, transmission lines and electricity cables		2,222	2,812
Direct incremental costs for activating broadband and IPTV subscribers	(i)		4,522
Receivables for the sales of mobile handsets, net of allowance	(ii)		753
VAT recoverable	(iii)	552	596
Others		1,087	1,050
		14,949	20,721

- (i) Direct incremental costs for activating broadband subscribers mainly include the costs of installing broadband and IPTV terminals at customer's premise for the provision of broadband and IPTV services. Such costs are amortised over the estimated service period. As stated in Note 3(c)(ii), upon the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 15 from 1 January 2018, the unamortised balance of such costs is presented as contract costs.
- (ii) As stated in Note 3(c)(ii) and Note 19(i), upon the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 15 from 1 January 2018, the receivable for the sales of mobile handsets in bundle sales of mobile handsets and services were reclassified to contract assets.
- (iii)

VAT recoverable includes input VAT and prepaid VAT which will likely be deducted beyond one year. VAT recoverable which will be deducted within one year are included in prepayments and other current assets (see Note 19(ii)).

Table of Contents**17. INVENTORIES AND CONSUMABLES**

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Handsets and other telecommunication products	1,707	2,005
Consumables	33	24
Others	199	210
	1,939	2,239

18. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Accounts receivable	25,157	19,174
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(8,146)	(5,210)
	17,011	13,964

The aging analysis of accounts receivable, based on the billing date and net of allowance for doubtful debts, is as follows:

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Within one month	8,598	7,184
More than one month to three months	2,711	2,763
More than three months to one year	3,966	2,737
More than one year	1,736	1,280
	17,011	13,964

The normal credit period granted by the Group to individual subscribers is thirty days from the date of billing unless they meet certain specified credit assessment criteria. For corporate customers, the credit period granted by the Group is based on the service contract terms, normally not exceeding one year.

There is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to customers receivables, as the Group has a large number of customers.

Table of Contents**19. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

The nature of prepayments and other current assets, net of allowance for doubtful debts, are as follows:

	Note	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Receivables for the sales of mobile handsets, net of allowance	(i)		2,221
Prepaid rental		2,338	2,305
Deposits and prepayments		1,736	1,579
Advances to employees		31	20
VAT recoverable	(ii)	3,377	4,948
Prepaid enterprise income tax		521	438
Others		2,183	2,290
		10,186	13,801

- (i) Before 1 January 2018, the Group recognised receivables for sales of mobile handsets in bundle sales of mobile handsets and services when the amount received from customers at the time of title transfer were less than the transaction price allocated to the mobile handsets.

As stated in Note 3(c)(ii), upon the adoption of IFRS/HKFRS 15 from 1 January 2018, the balance of such receivables was reclassified to contract assets as the Group's right to receive this balance is conditional on the provision of services.

- (ii) VAT recoverable includes the input VAT and prepaid VAT that can be deducted within one year. Prepayments and other current assets are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

As at 30 June 2018, there was no significant impairment for the prepayments and other current assets.

Table of Contents**20. SHARE CAPITAL**

	Note	Number of shares millions	Share capital
Issued and fully paid:			
At 1 January 2017		23,947	179,102
Shares issued	1	6,651	74,954
At 31 December 2017 and at 30 June 2018		30,598	254,056

On 28 November 2017, the Company issued 6,651,043,262 new shares to Unicom BVI in return for a cash consideration of RMB74,954 million.

21. DIVIDENDS

At the annual general meeting held on 11 May 2018, the shareholders of the Company approved the payment of a final dividend of RMB0.052 per ordinary share for the year ended 31 December 2017 totaling approximately RMB1,591 million (the Company resolved not to pay a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016) which has been reflected as a reduction of retained profits for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

Among the dividend payable of approximately RMB920 million was due to Unicom BVI as at 30 June 2018.

Pursuant to the PRC enterprise income tax law, a 10% withholding income tax is levied on dividends declared on or after 1 January 2008 by foreign investment enterprises to their foreign enterprise shareholders unless the enterprise investor is deemed as a PRC Tax Resident Enterprise (TRE). On 11 November 2010, the Company obtained an approval from SAT, pursuant to which the Company qualifies as a PRC TRE from 1 January 2008. Therefore, as at 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC did not accrue for withholding tax on dividends distributed to the Company and there has been no deferred tax liability accrued in the Group's unaudited condensed consolidated financial information for the undistributed profits of the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC.

For the Company's non-PRC TRE enterprise shareholders (including Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited), the Company would distribute dividends after deducting the amount of enterprise income tax payable by these non-PRC TRE enterprise shareholders thereon and reclassify the related dividend payable to withholding tax payable upon the declaration of such dividends. The requirement to withhold tax does not apply to the Company's shareholders appearing as individuals in its share register.

Table of Contents**22. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS**

	Interest rates and final maturity	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
RMB denominated bank loans	Fixed interest rates ranging from 1.08% to 1.20% (31 December 2017: 1.08% to 1.20%) per annum with maturity through 2036 (31 December 2017: maturity through 2036)	3,416	3,533
USD denominated bank loans	Fixed interest rates ranging from Nil to 1.55% (31 December 2017: Nil to 1.55%) per annum with maturity through 2039 (31 December 2017: maturity through 2039)	266	278
Euro denominated bank loans	Fixed interest rates ranging from 1.10% to 2.50% (31 December 2017: 1.10% to 2.50%) per annum with maturity through 2034 (31 December 2017: maturity through 2034)	61	72
Sub-total		3,743	3,883
Less: Current portion		(421)	(410)
		3,322	3,473

As at 30 June 2018, long-term bank loans of approximately RMB97 million (31 December 2017: approximately RMB105 million) were guaranteed by third parties.

The repayment schedule of the long-term bank loans is as follows:

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Balances due:		
no later than one year	421	410
later than one year and no later than two years	426	423
later than two years and no later than five years	1,175	1,175
later than five years	1,721	1,875
	3,743	3,883
Less: Portion classified as current liabilities	(421)	(410)
	3,322	3,473

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23. PROMISSORY NOTES

On 15 June 2015, China United Network Communications Corporation Limited (CUCL) issued tranche one of 2015 promissory notes in an amount of RMB4 billion, with a maturity period of 3 years from the date of issue and which carries interest at 3.85% per annum, and was fully repaid in June 2018.

On 18 June 2015, CUCL issued tranche two of 2015 promissory notes in an amount of RMB4 billion, with a maturity period of 3 years from the date of issue and which carries interest at 3.85% per annum, and was fully repaid in June 2018.

On 30 November 2015, CUCL issued tranche three of 2015 promissory notes in an amount of RMB3.5 billion, tranche four of 2015 promissory notes in an amount of RMB3.5 billion and tranche five of 2015 promissory notes in an amount of RMB3 billion, all with a maturity period of 3 years from the date of issue and which carries interest at 3.30% per annum.