NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A.

Annual Disclosure
for the year ended 31 December 2015

NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A.
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015
(Expressed in Macau Patacas)

ASSETS	GROSS ASSETS	PROVISION DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	NET ASSETS
CASH	74,406.31	-	74,406.31
DEPOSIT WITH AMCM	10,804,496.37	-	10,804,496.37
VALUES FOR COLLECTION	300,000.00	-	300,000.00
DEPOSIT ON DEMAND WITH LOCAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	6,428,545.55	-	6,428,545.55
DEPOSIT ON DEMAND WITH FOREIGN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	266,740,090.04	-	266,740,090.04
OTHER VALUES	95,100.01	-	95,100.01
LOANS AND ADVANCES	653,329,799.30	-	653,329,799.30
PLACEMENTS WITH LOCAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-
DEPOSIT AT CALL AND AT TERM ABROAD	31,514,700.00	-	31,514,700.00
SHARES, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES	63,867,200.00	-	63,867,200.00
DEBTORS	2,014,859.98	-	2,014,859.98
OTHER APPLICATIONS	-	-	-
INVESTMENTS	100,000.00	-	100,000.00
EQUIPMENTS	4,015,369.80	2,363,234.79	1,652,135.01
DEFERRED EXPENDITURES	27,030,470.10	5,115,671.73	21,914,798.37
INSTALLATION EXPENDITURES	9,006,721.97	4,061,486.84	4,945,235.13
CONSTRUCTIONS IN PROGRESS	3,027,334.70	-	3,027,334.70
INTERNAL ACCOUNTS	3,395,627.34	-	3,395,627.34
TOTAL	1,081,744,721.47	11,540,393.36	1,070,204,328.11

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 (continued)
(Expressed in Macau Patacas)

PASSIVO	SUB-TOTAIS	TOTAL
DEPOSITS ON DEMAND	22,263,131.91	
FIXED TERM DEPOSITS	378,619,885.44	
PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSITS	-	400,883,017.35
BORROWING FROM LOCAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	-	
FOREIGN CURRENCY LOANS	260,744,338.86	
CHEQUES AND PAYMENT ORDERS	73,844.03	
CREDITORS	573,438.63	
OTHER LIABILITIES	195,741.00	261,587,362.52
INTERNAL ACCOUNT		16,481,602.53
PROVISION FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES		7,062,500.00
CAPITAL	200,000,000.00	
LEGAL RESERVE	55,908,297.45	
OTHER RESERVES	112,873.04	256,021,170.49
RESULTS CARRIED FORWARD	123,895,391.73	
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	4,273,283.49	128,168,675.22
TOTAL		1,070,204,328.11

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 (continued)

(Expressed in Macau Patacas)

MEMORANDUM ITEMS	AMOUNT
VALUES HELD IN DEPOSIT	-
VALUES HELD FOR COLLECTION	7,918,734.46
VALUES HELD AS GUARANTEE	1,280,147,917.04
BANK GUARANTEES	28,059,241.13
LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED	16,621,123.67
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	-
FORWARDS PURCHASE	-
FORWARDS SALES	-
OTHER MEMORANDUM ITEMS	1,430,282,541.02

NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A.
Operating Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31 December 2015
(Expressed in Macau Patacas)

DEBIT	AMOUNT	CREDIT	AMOUNT
INTEREST EXPENSES	9,152,959.24	INTEREST INCOME	38,618,909.84
STAFF COSTS:		BANKING SERVICE INCOME	3,349,790.52
MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION	5,163,032.46	OTHER BANKING SERVICES INCOME	5,489,712.26
EMPLOYEES REMUNERATION	11,304,305.15	SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INCOME	4,579,579.49
SPECIAL EXPENSES	714,603.40	OTHER BANKING INCOME	62,503.25
OTHER STAFF COSTS	340,446.10		
THIRD PARTY SUPPLIES	286,236.62		
THIRD PARTY SERVICES	16,473,292.91		
OTHER BANKING EXPENSES	2,723,829.12		
INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TAXES	142,484.96		
OTHER EXPENSES	170,288.98		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	4,757,663.93		
PROVISIONS FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES	-		
OPERATING PROFIT	871,352.49		
TOTAL	52,100,495.36	TOTAL	52,100,495.36

NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A.
Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31 December 2015
(Expressed in Macau Patacas)

DEBIT	AMOUNT	CREDIT	AMOUNT
OPERATING LOSS	-	OPERATING PROFIT	871,352.49
PRIOR YEAR LOSS	-	PROFIT YEAR GAIN	3,747,931.00
EXCEPTIONAL LOSS	-	EXCEPTIONAL PROFIT	-
COMPLEMENTARY (CORPORATE) INCOME TAX	346,000.00	PROVISIONS UTILISED	-
NET PROFIT	4,273,283.49	NET LOSS	-
TOTAL	4,619,283.49	TOTAL	4,619,283.49

Member of Executive Committee

Paulo Jorge Fernandes Franco

Chief Executive Officer

José Manuel Trindade Morgado

Macau, 19 May 2016

The Background of Novo Banco Ásia

Novo Banco Ásia, S.A., formerly known as Banco Espírito Santo do Oriente, S.A. (the "Bank") is incorporated in Macao and has its registered office at Av. Dr. Mario Soares No. 323, Bank of China Building, 28th Floor, "A&E-F", Macao. The principal activities of the Bank are the provisions of banking, financial and other related services.

Before year 2014, the holding company of the Bank was Banco Espírto Santo, S.A., a bank incorporated in Lisbon, Portugal. In year 2014, due to the transfer of the assets from Banco Espírto Santo, S.A. to Novo Banco, S.A. ("NBSA"), a bank incorporated in Lisbon, Portugal, NBSA has become the holding company of the Bank. The Directors of the Bank regard that NBSA is the ultimate holding company of the Bank and Fundo de Resolução, the resolution fund created in Portugal, is the ultimate beneficiary owner of NBSA.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2016, it was resolved that Mr. José Morgado and Mr. Paulo Franco will represent the Board to sign the financial statements.

Summary of the Report of the Board of Directors 2015

International Macro-economic Framework

2015 was marked by a slight deceleration of global economic activity, with GDP growth sliding from 3.4% to 3.1%. This was mainly due to the slackening pace of the emerging economies, notably China, but also several others in Asia and Latin America. In China, GDP growth slowed from 7.3% to 6.9%. This performance may be linked to an intended shift in the growth pattern of the last few years, with the Chinese authorities now discouraging credit and investment and promoting the reduction of indebtedness, and on the other hand with an increase in the contribution of private consumption to growth and a reduction of excess capacity in some sectors, including real estate. At the same time, in 2015, the same year the renminbi was included in the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket, it depreciated, losing around 4.4% against the USD to around USD/CNY 6.49. The Central Bank (PBoC) made five cuts in the 1-Year Lending Rate, slashing it from 5.6% to 4.35%, and also lowered the reserve requirement ratio, from 20% to 17.5%.

In the advanced economies, and in particular in the United States and the Eurozone, the cyclical recovery mainly relied on domestic demand, while also benefiting from falling oil prices, progress in balance sheet adjustments, improving financing conditions (linked to ever stronger monetary stimuli) and greater support from the fiscal policy. Supported by an expansionary monetary policy, a less restrictive fiscal policy and a sharp fall in the oil price, the US GDP growth was unchanged at 2.4%.

In the Eurozone, GDP growth accelarated from 0.9% to around 1.5%, supported by the good performance of domestic demand, which offset the negative impact of a weaker external demand. This was however insufficient to allay fears about deflationary pressures. In the United States inflation fell back from 1.6% to 0.1%. In Europe, inflation receded from 0.4% to 0%, forcing the European Central Bank (ECB) to announce new monetary stimuli. In order to promote the return of inflation to levels consistent with medium-term price stability, the ECB announced in December a further cut in the deposit facility rate (from - 0.20% to -0.30%) and the extension of the asset purchase programme up to March 2017, raising its global amount to EUR 1.46 trillion. In addition, it decided to include in the public sector purchase programme debt instruments issued by regional and local governments and to reinvest the principal payments on the securities purchased under the asset purchase program as they mature.

Besides the low pressure of wages on prices, the behaviour of inflation in 2015 is also explained by the fall of nearly 36% in the price of oil (Brent), with the market for this commodity continuing to show excess supply. In this context, market interest rates remained very subdued. The yields on the 10-year Treasuries and Bunds rose from 2.17% to 2.27% and from 0.54% to 0.63%, respectively. In the Eurozone, where the ECB maintained an easing bias, the 3-month Euribor receded from 0.08% to -0.13%. On the other hand, in the US, where the Federal Reserve lifted the target fed funds rate for the first time in nearly nine years (by 25 basis points in December to a range of 0.25% to 0.5%), the 3-month USD Libor rate inched up from 0.26% to 0.61%. This divergent stance between the Fed and the ECB contributed to the appreciation of the US dollar (+11.4% vs. the euro, to around EUR/USD 1.09).

This context, to which added political or geopolitical factors (e.g. Greek crisis, instability in the Middle East) fuelled spikes of volatility in financial markets. Despite periods of sharp falls, the Shanghai Composite index rose by 9.4% in the year. In the United States, the Nasdaq gained more than 5%, but the Dow Jones and S&P500 retreated by 2.2% and 0.7%, respectively. On the other hand, in the Eurozone and Japan the main stock market indices benefited from the expectation of new monetary stimuli (the DAX climbed by 9.6% and the Nikkei by 9.1%).

Macau

China's economic slowdown was a major factor to a continuing downward trend in Macau's services exports, which have contracted 26.8% in 2015, hampering GDP growth. In fact, GDP has contracted 20.3% for the year, compared with a 0.9% decrease in 2014, severely constrained by a 34.3% drop in gaming related revenues.

Domestically, a contraction tendency was also observed - private consumption, grew only 2.4% (versus 5.7% in 2014), public consumption growth slowed from 6.4% to 4.2% and investment grew only 0.6% compared to 37.3% in 2014.

However, private consumption's deceleration was to some extent offset by a 12.8% growth on nominal salaries (on average terms), above 2015 inflation rate of 4.6%, which led to an increase in purchasing power.

Operations and Earnings

Novo Banco Ásia (NBA), a subsidiary of Novo Banco Group, is present in the Macau Special Administrative Region (MSAR) supporting its Clients' business activity in the Region, originating funding from different sources and providing banking services to Institutional, Corporate and Affluent/Private Banking Clients. Additionally, the Bank strives to leverage on business opportunities based on the People's Republic of China initiative that has elected Macau as a cooperation platform namely with the Portuguese Speaking Countries.

NBA's activity in 2015 was marked by an exceptionally adverse context prompted by BES Group's restructuring in August 2014, by the uncertainty and subsiding trust brought by a protracted sale process eventually suspended in September 2015, and finally by Macau's own economic deceleration.

Considering Novo Banco Group's context and NBA's specific circumstances, the key priorities defined for 2015 were to consolidate the Bank's image, to strengthen the Client's deposit base and to achieve a significant reduction in Operating Costs, all in line with the Group's strategy.

During the year an ongoing effort was made to reestablish NBA's financial autonomy, an objective which has been accomplished in the final quarter of 2015, mainly through the increase of new corporate deposits.

In addition, the Corporate Banking and Trade Finance business, both locally based and in relation to the trade flows between China, Portugal and the Portuguese Speaking Countries, where Novo Banco Group is present, have kept as solid pillars of NBA's activity, although Credit growth was limited by the Group's current situation and the deterioration of the transformation ratio.

In 2015, NBA's key management indicators were as follows: Net Assets decreased 10.6% totaling MOP 1.070 million; Banking Income contracted 12.8% to MOP 37.7 million and Net Income was MOP 4.2 million, a 75% year-on-year increase.

The behavior of the above indicators were mostly influenced by the Credit Book reduction and consequent interest revenue decrease, the lack of Institutional Deposits in the beginning of the year, which contributed to the reduction of interest expense, as well as the reduction of Operating Costs.

Proposed Application of Results

In accordance with Macau's law and the Bank's articles of association, the Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting, that income for the year ended December 31, 2015, of MOP 4,273,283.49 (four million, two hundred seventy three thousand, two hundred and eighty three MOP and forty nine cents) be applied as follows:

To Legal Reserves (a):	MOP	854,656.70
To Retained Earnings:	MOP	3,418,626.79

(a) equivalent to 20% of Net Income according to applicable legislation.

Macau, 19 May 2016
Board of Directors

The Report from the Supervisory Board

Dear Shareholders,

Pursuant to the applicable legal and statutory provisos, the Supervisory Board hereby submits its activity report and opinion on the Board of Directors' Report and Accounts of **NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A**., for the Financial Year ended 31 December 2015.

The Board of Directors' Report outlines in a clear manner the economic situation and progress of the Bank's activity during the 2015 Financial Year.

We have examined the regularity of the books and accounting records and are not aware of any non-compliance with the law and the articles of association.

As a result of our examination, we believe the Summary of Management Report gives a fair view of the Bank's activity and the Accounts comply with the law and statutory provisos.

Based on such examination and conclusions, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Summary of Management Report, the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account should be approved; and,
2. The proposal relating to the appropriation of profits should be approved.

The Supervisory Board
Macau, 19 May 2016

Governing Bodies

Board of the General Meeting

Maria de Lourdes Nunes Mendes da Costa (Chairman)
Rui Luís Cabral de Sousa (Secretary)

Board of Directors
Vitor Manuel Lopes Fernandes, (Chairman – appointed on 7.8.2015)
Rui Manuel Fernandes Pires Guerra
José Manuel Trindade Morgado
Carlos José Nascimento Magalhães Freire
Paulo Jorge Fernandes Franco (appointed on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Carrageta Ferreira
Sio Chi Wai (appointed on 7.8.2015)
Jorge Manuel da Conceição Góis (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Gonçalves Dias Afonso (resigned on 7.8.2015)

Executive Committee

José Manuel Trindade Morgado (Chief Executive Officer or “CEO”)
Carlos José Nascimento Magalhães Freire (Deputy CEO)
Paulo Jorge Fernandes Franco (appointed on 7.8.2015)
Jorge Manuel da Conceição Góis (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Rui Manuel Fernandes Pires Guerra (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Carrageta Ferreira (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Gonçalves Dias Afonso (resigned on 7.8.2015)

Supervisory Board

Joaquim Jorge Perestrelo Neto Valente
José Manuel Macedo Pereira
Vitor Tang Chon In

Institutions in which have holdings in excess of 5% in the share capital, or over 5% of their own funds

Europ Assistance (Macau) – Serviços de Assistência Personalizados, Lda.	25%
Espírito Santo do Oriente – Estudos Financeiros e de Mercado de Capitais, Lda. (This company was closed on 5 February 2015)	90%

Substantial shareholder of the Bank

	Ordinary shares of MOP1,000 each	
	Total number of ordinary shares held	*% of total issued shares*
NOVO BANCO, S.A.	200,000	100%

1 Report of Corporate Governance

The management of the Bank is entrusted to the following governing bodies:

Board of the General Meeting

Maria de Lourdes Nunes Mendes da Costa (Chairman)
Rui Luís Cabral de Sousa (Secretary)

Board of Directors

Vitor Manuel Lopes Fernandes, (Chairman – appointed on 7.8.2015)
Rui Manuel Fernandes Pires Guerra
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Supervisory Board

Joaquim Jorge Perestrelo Neto Valente
José Manuel Macedo Pereira
Vitor Tang Chon In

Supervisory board

The Supervisory board comprises of three (3) independent directors, in which one (1) should be a registered auditor. The Supervisory board meets regularly to review and discuss financial performance, consider the nature and scope of audit review and compliance with local regulations. The Supervisory board responsibilities, among others, are as follows:

1 Report of Corporate Governance (Continued)

- Closely monitor the management of the bank;
- Ensure compliance with the laws, regulations and articles of the association;
- Examine the books and accounting records; and,
- Fulfill other obligations imposed by law and the articles of the association.

1 Report of Corporate Governance (Continued)

Executive committee

The Board of Directors, through its Executive Committee ("EC"), is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate and effective internal control system and establishment and maintenance of risk management system. The EC was also granted such powers and authorities necessary for conducting and managing the Bank's normal banking and related business activities.

Establishing and maintaining an adequate and effective internal control system implies not only defining the system's underlying principles and objectives, which must be incorporated into the Bank's strategy and policies, but also making sure that they are complied with by all employees, and that at all times the Bank has the necessary competence and resources to conduct its activity in strict compliance with the internal control system.

The EC is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a solid risk management system, which is within the framework of an adequate overall control environment. Alongside of efficient information and communication system and an effective monitoring process, this guarantees the adequateness and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system. The EC defines the objective risk profile, establishes the global and specific limits for exposures, and approves the procedures required to monitor these exposures, thus, ensuring that the established limits are complied with.

The EC meets regularly to review the management and performance of the Bank. The EC comprises of a CEO, deputy CEO and 1 director.

The members of the EC are as follows:

Executive Committee

José Manuel Trindade Morgado (Chief Executive Officer or "CEO")
Carlos José Nascimento Magalhães Freire (Deputy CEO)
Paulo Jorge Fernandes Franco (appointed on 7.8.2015)
Jorge Manuel da Conceição Góis (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Rui Manuel Fernandes Pires Guerra (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Carrageta Ferreira (resigned on 7.8.2015)
Paulo Jorge Gonçalves Dias Afonso (resigned on 7.8.2015)

2 The Cash flow statement

Operating activities

Profit before taxation	4,619,283
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortisation	4,757,664
Amortisation of premium on securities investments	(255,089)
(Written Back)/Charge to provisions for loans and advances	(3,747,931)
Gain on sale of shares and debts securities	(2,462,420)
Gain on disposal of equipment and other fixed asset	(2,000)
Cost adjustment for equipment and other fixed assets	473,723
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	35,118
	3,418,348
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets	
Change in loans and advances	332,031,094
Change in placements with foreign credit institutions with original maturity over three months	10,732,025
Change in interest receivables and other assets	2,563,691
(Decrease)/increase in operating liabilities	
Change in deposits on demand	65,185,154
Change in fixed term deposits	(93,241,491)
Change in borrowings from local credit institutions	-
Change in other liabilities	(5,216,969)
Change in other payables	(4,195,731)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	311,276,121
Taxation paid	(362,148)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	310,913,973

2 The Cash flow statement (continued)

Investing activities

Proceeds from disposal of equipment and other fixed asset	2,000
Proceeds from sale of shares and debts securities	2,701,495
Proceeds from wind up of subsidiary	90,000
Purchase of equipment and other fixed assets	(38,793)
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	2,754,702

Financing activities

Dividend paid to the Bank's holding company	(90,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(90,000,000)

Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	223,668,675
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	61,640,663
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	285,309,338

3 Off-balance sheet exposures other than derivative transactions

At 31 December 2015, the Bank had the following contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments:

(a) Off balance sheet items outstanding (contract amount) at the balance sheet date (in MOP):

Bank guarantees issued	28,059,241
Values held as guarantees	1,280,147,917
Letter of Credit	16,621,124
Undrawn facilities	717,969,351
Values for collection	7,918,734

AMCM requires that general provision be maintained at 1% of the endorsements and performance guarantees on behalf of customers. Specific provisions on contingent credit are made when there is evidence that endorsement and performance guarantees on behalf of customers are not fully recoverable.

(b) Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2015, the Bank had future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating leases as follows (in MOP):

Up to one year	1,713,284
From one year to five years	13,905
	1,727,189

4 Derivatives

As at 31 December 2015, the notional amount of interest-bearing off balance sheet financial instruments is as follows:

	Notional amount MOP	*Credit risk weighted amount* *MOP*
Foreign currency swaps	712,313,190	-
Foreign exchange contract	-	-

5. Accounting Policies

The notional amounts of these contracts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding and do not represent amounts at risk.

(a) Income recognition

Interest income is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis, except in the case of doubtful loans and advances where interest is credited to a suspense account that is netted off in the balance sheet against the relevant balances.

Fee and commission income is recognised in the period it is earned. Fees that are charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to, or risk borne for the customer, or are interest in nature, are recognised on a time proportion basis over the relevant period.

(b) Shares, bonds and other securities

Ordinary shares are revalue at the lower of acquisition cost or fair market value.

Bonds and other securities have fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity and the Bank have the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Bond and other securities are included in the balance sheet at the acquisition cost adjusted for the amortisation of premium or discount arising on acquisition. Quoted securities are revalued at the quoted price if lower than the acquisition cost.

5. Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial investments

Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiary is a company controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of a company so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Investment in subsidiary are carried at cost less any provision for permanent diminution in value. The result of the subsidiary is accounted for to the extent of dividends received and receivable.

Investment in associate

An associate is a company in which the Bank holds, directly or indirectly, less than 50% but 20% or more of the voting power of the Bank. While the Bank does not exercise control, the investment is of a permanent nature and is held as a result of the Bank's activities being similar or complementary to those of the Bank. Investment in associate is carried at cost less provision. The result of associate is accounted for the extent of dividends received and receivable.

(d) Loans and advances to customers

(i) Loans and advances to customers are subject to general provisions and specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

(ii) All advances on which principal or interest have been overdue for more than three months are classified as non-performing in accordance with the requirements of the AMCM.

Specific provisions are made in accordance with the requirements set out under Notice No. 18/93 issued by AMCM against the difference between the carrying amounts of loans and advances and the recoverable amounts. Recoverable amounts include the estimated cash received from the guarantor or from the disposal of loan collaterals. General provision is maintained at not less than 1% of the aggregate value of loans and advances that are not overdue for more than three months at the date of reporting period. Changes in the provisions are recognised in profit or loss. Where the loans and advances have no reasonable prospect of recovery, the balance is written off. An amount recovered from loans and an advance that has been written off will be recognised as income in profit or loss.

5. Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Loans and advances to customers (continued)

(iii) Interest income from non-performing loans is no longer accrued but recorded in an off-balance sheet account. An amount subsequently received will first be offset against the principal of outstanding loans and advances. Only when the principal of loans and advances is fully repaid can the amount receive in excess be recognised as interest income.

(iv) In the recovery of non-performing loans, the Bank may take repossession of collateral assets through court proceedings or by the borrowers' voluntary delivery of possession. In order to achieve an orderly realisation, the collateral assets acquired in exchange for advances are reclassified to other accounts. The assets acquired are recorded at the carrying amount of the advances derecognised at the date of exchange. Provision for impairment losses, if necessary, is the difference between the estimated fair value of the assets and the carrying amount of the assets at acquisition.

(e) Equipment and other fixed assets

Equipment and other fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

-	*Furniture, fixture and equipment*	*5 to 10 years*
-	*Computer equipment*	*4 years*
-	*Motor vehicles*	*5 years*
-	*Leasehold improvements*	*6 years*
-	*Computer software*	*3 to 10 years*
-	*Installation expenditures*	*3 years*

(f) Deferred expenses

Deferred expenses include installation expenditures on the Bank's leasehold properties and computer software acquired and are amortized over three years on a straight-line basis.Unaudited information (continued)

5. Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Macau Patacas using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

(h) Operating leases

Where the Bank has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to the income statement in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the income statement in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of acquiring land held under an operating lease is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term except where the property is classified as an investment property.

(i) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

5. Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Off balance sheet financial derivatives used for asset and liability management purposes

The interest arising from the interest rate derivative instruments is recognised in the income statement as the interest income or expense has received or receivable or paid and payable during the period. The gain or loss arising from the settlement and on retranslation of foreign exchange derivative instruments is recog nised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The financial derivative instruments are recorded off balance sheet.

(k) Income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(l) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial information, related parties include:

(a) Any person or any close family member of that person if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the credit institution;

(ii) has significant influence over the credit institution; or

(iii) holds a qualifying holding in the credit institution;

(iv) is a member of the board of directors or supervisory board of the credit institution or of a parent of the credit institution; or

5. Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Related parties (continued)

(v) is a member of the key management personnel, other than a member of the board of directors or supervisory board as identified in sub-item (iv) above, of the credit institution or of a parent of the credit institution.

(b) Any entity if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) That entity and the credit institution are members of the same group (e.g. parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary).

(ii) That entity holds a qualifying holding in the credit institution.

(iii) That entity is an associate or joint venture of the credit institution (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the credit institution is a member).

(iv) The credit institution is an associate or joint venture of that entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which that entity is a member).

(v) That entity and the credit institution are both joint ventures of the same third party.

(vi) That entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the credit institution is an associate of that third entity.

(vii) The credit institution is a joint venture of a third entity and that entity is an associate of that third entity.

(viii) That entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(ix) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the key management personnel of that entity (or of a parent of that entity).

(x) A person identified in (a)(iv) is a member of the key management personnel of that entity (or of a parent of that entity).

6 Related party transactions

Policy for lending to related parties

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include deposits and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

The Bank's lending policy to related parties are as follows:

(a) The Bank shall not incur an exposure to any person, individual or corporate, which holds, directly or indirectly, a qualifying holding in it, or to companies in which this person has direct or indirect control, which at any time in the aggregate exceeds 20% of its own funds;

(b) The aggregate exposure of all holders of qualifying holdings and companies referred to in (a) may not exceed at any time, 40% of the Bank's own funds;

(c) The operations referred to in (a) and (b) require approval from all the members of the Board of Directors and a favourable opinion from the Supervisory board, and the respective terms shall be notified to AMCM within ten (10) days counted from the date of the respective approval;

(d) The Bank shall not incur any exposure in the following cases and above the following limits:

   (i) against the security of its own shares;

   (ii) to the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory board, their spouses so long as they are not judicially separated or married under the regime of separate property, children, parents, step-children, step-parents, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, parents-in-law or companies under their control or to which Board of Directors or Supervisory board they belong, to an aggregate amount exceeding 10% of own funds;

   (iii) to each of the entities mentioned in ii, to an amount exceeding 1% of own funds; and,

   (iv) to each employee, for an amount which exceeds his or her total net annual income.

6 Related party transactions (continued)

(e) The exposure referred to in above d (ii) and d (iv) may exceed the limits set therein when the credit is intended for home purchase by the respective beneficiary, collateralized by a real guarantee which has been evaluated by an independent value and registered in the name of the Bank.

The volume of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year-end and related income and expense for the year are as follows:

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Bank

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial information, the Bank provided commercial banking services to key management personnel of the Bank. The commercial banking services were provided in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with persons of a similar standing or, where applicable, with other employees.

(b) Transactions with group companies

During the year, the Bank entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of its banking business including lending, acceptance and placement of inter-bank deposits, correspondent banking transactions and guarantees issued. The transactions were priced at the relevant market rates at the time of each transaction.

The amount of related party transactions during the year is set out below (in MOP):

Interest income	896,046
Interest expense	5,156,249
Commission received from services	-
Commission paid for custody service and other services	-

6 Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with group companies (continued)

The outstanding amounts of related party transactions as at the end of the reporting period are set out below (in MOP):

Assets:

Placements with foreign credit institutions	31,514,700
Current Accounts	-
Sundry Debtors	1,175,321
Deposits on demand with foreign credit institutions	2,154,557
Interest receivables	16,203

Liabilities:

Fixed term deposits	170,380,900
Fixed customers deposits	506,255
Deposits on demand	90,370,051
Interest payables	31,151

7 Capital

(a) Share capital

Authorised, issued and fully paid (in MOP):

200,000 shares of MOP1,000 each	200,000,000

(b) Capital management

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the business and to meet the AMCM's statutory capital requirement. In addition to meeting the requirements of AMCM, the Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders. This is achieved by allocating capital to various business areas and business units on the basis of specific risk profiles and by a constant measurement and monitoring of the performance. Capital and its allocation are therefore extremely important for the strategy, since capital is the object of the return expected by investors on their investment in the Bank, and also because it is a resource that has to comply with regulatory provisions.

The Bank's approach for the calculation of regulatory capital and capital charges (credit risk, market risk and operational risk) are in accordance with the AMCM rule. The Bank has an internal capital assessment process to ensure sufficient capital is available to absorb both regulatory capital requirements and any additional material risks inherent in the Bank's present and future business activities. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Bank, to the extent that these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Bank.

Capital is managed dynamically and the Bank prepares the financial plan, monitors capital ratios for regulatory purposes on a monthly basis and anticipates the appropriate steps required to achieve its goals. As the Bank is part of a larger group, the Bank's sources of additional capital and policies for distribution of excess capital may also be affected by the group's capital management objectives.

7 Capital (continued)

(b) Capital management (continued)

The Bank's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the group to which the Bank belongs.

(i) Own funds

The Bank's own fund as of 31 December 2015 amounted to MOP 391.3 million. The value of own funds is the sum of core capital and supplementary capital less the amounts subject to deductions (if there were any).

Component of own fund is as follows (in MOP):

Share capital	200,000,000
Legal reserve	55,908,297
Other reserve	112,873
Retained earnings	123,895,392
Profit for the year	4,273,283
Total core capital	384,189,845
General provision	
Total supplementary capital	7,062,500
Total amount of own funds	391,252,345

7 Capital (continued)

(b) Capital management (continued)

(i) Own funds (continued)

The Bank's core capital consists of the following:

- Paid-up share capital pertains to 200,000 equity shares of authorised, issued and fully paid shares. The Bank does not have any other capital instruments except for these equity shares as qualifying capital.

- Legal reserve is a non-distributable reserve set aside from profit each year in accordance with FSA which provides that an amount of not less than 20 % of the profit after taxation be set aside each following year until the reserve reaches 50 % of the Bank's issued share capital and thereafter 10 % of the profit after taxation be set aside each year until the reserve is equal to the Bank's issued share capital.

- Other reserve pertains to the one-time transfer of retained profits in the prior year.

- Retained earnings are the accumulated undistributed profits, net of legal reserves set aside in accordance with FSA. Profit for the year pertains to the income earned for the period.

The Bank's supplementary capital represents the statutory reserves on general provision calculated in accordance with AMCM rules (see Note 5 d (ii)).

(ii) Operational Risk Adjusted Solvency ratio

As of 31 December 2015, the Bank has maintained an Operational Risk Solvency Ratio of 38.97% against AMCM minimum regulatory requirement of 8%. The Operational Solvency Ratio is calculated with the Bank's own fund expressed as a percentage of the sum of its weight credit risk exposures, weighted market risk exposures and weighted operational risk exposures. The solvency ratio is calculated in accordance with Notice no. 002/2011-AMCM.

8 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank when the counterparty fails to meet the contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and investments in debt securities and liquid securities. The Bank has a credit policy in place and the exposure to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

In respect of loans and advances to customers, individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments and current ability to pay, taking into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Normally, the Bank obtains collateral from customers.

Loans and advances to customers on which principal or interest have been overdue are classified as past due in accordance with the requirement set-out under Notice no. 18/93-AMCM. Past due accounts are further classified into groups based on the number of days past due as follows:

- Group I - up to 3 months;
- Group II - over 3 months and less than or equal to 12 months;
- Group III - over 12 months and less than or equal to 18 months;
- Group IV - over 18 months.

Loans and advances to customers are subject to general provisions and specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts in accordance with Notice no. 18/93-AMCM as follows:

a) At the end of each quarter, a minimum specific provision shall be set up for past due accounts, based on their respective balances net of the realizable value of any existing and duly formalized tangible collateral, under Group II, Group III and Group IV at 40%, 80% and 100%, respectively.

b) General provision is maintained at not less than 1% of the aggregate value of loans and advances that are not overdue for more than three months at the date of reporting period.

8 Credit risk management (continued)

Changes in the provisions are recognized in profit or loss. Where the loans and advances have no reasonable prospect of recovery, the balance is written off. An amount recovered from loans and advances that have been previously written off will be recognized as income in profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2015, loans and advances to customers are outstanding for less than 3 months, thus, minimum specific provision is not warranted. A general provision was provided amounted to MOP 7.1 million, which meets the minimum reserve requirement by AMCM.

Investment in debt securities and liquid securities are quoted in a recognised stock exchange and with counterparties that have high credit ratings. Furthermore, transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties of sound credit standing. Given their high credit standing, management does not expect any investment counterparty to fail to meet its obligations, thus, no impairment loss is recognized as of 31 December 2015.

8 Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

Region	*Gross loans and advances to customers* MOP	*Overdue loans and advances (less than 3 months)* MOP
Macau SAR	475,167,818	-
Of which:		
- Banks	-	-
- Government/Public sectors	-	-
- Others	475,167,818	-
Portugal	107,571,809	-
Of which:		
- Banks	-	-
- Government/Public sectors	-	-
- Others	107,571,809	-
Hong Kong	19,793,947	-
Of which:		
- Banks	-	-
- Government/Public sectors	-	-
- Others	19,793,947	-
India	20,223,549	-
Of which:		
- Banks	764,011	-
- Government/Public sectors	-	-
- Others	19,459,538	
Others	30,572,676	-
Of which:		
- Banks	2,334,867	-
- Government/Public sectors	-	-
- Others	28,237,809	-
Total	653,329,799	-

8 Credit risk management (continued)

The geographical analysis is classified by location of the borrowers after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party situated in an area different from the counterparty.

(ii) Geographical analysis of investments in debt and other securities

Region	*Gross Investments* MOP
Hong Kong SAR	31,933,600
Of which:	
- Banks	31,933,600
- Government/Public sectors	-
- Others	-
United Kingdom	15,966,800
Of which:	
- Banks	15,966,800
- Government/Public sectors	-
- Others	-
Netherlands	15,966,800
Of which:	
- Banks	-
- Government/Public sectors	-
- Others	15,966,800
Total	63,867,200

8 Credit risk management (continued)

(b) Industry distribution of exposures

The following information concerning the further analysis of loans and advances to customers by industry sectors is prepared by classifying the advances according to the usage of the advances in respect of industry sectors.

	Gross loans and advances to customers MOP	*Overdue loans and advance (less than 3 months)* MOP
Manufacturing	158,709,188	-
Construction and public works	5,087	-
Trading	42,961,058	-
Restaurants, hotels, etc	304,169,594	-
Transportation, storage and communication	6,109,748	-
Other credit:		
for other personal use	1,634,015	-
others	139,741,109	-
	653,329,799	-

8 Credit risk management (continued)

(c) Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities

Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period as at 31 December 2015 to the contractual maturity date:

		Maturity date of financial instruments						
	On demand MOP	*Up to 1 month* MOP	*1 to 3 months* MOP	*3 to 12 months* MOP	*1 to 3 years* MOP	*More than 3 years* MOP	*Within an indefinite period* MOP	*Total* MOP
Assets								
Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	284,347,538	961,800	-	30,552,900	-	-	-	315,862,238
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,263,607	55,263,607
Loans and advances to customers	9,210,401	56,825,042	46,321,756	167,929,904	329,285,068	36,695,128	-	646,267,299
Interest receivables	-	909,309	1,794,912	88,542	-	-	-	2,792,763
	293,557,939	58,696,151	48,116,668	198,571,346	329,285,068	36,695,128	55,263,607	1,020,185,907

8 Credit risk management (continued)

(c) Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities (continued)

Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

		Maturity date of financial instruments						
	On demand MOP	*Up to 1 month* MOP	*1 to 3 months* MOP	*3 to 12 months* MOP	*1 to 3 years* MOP	*More than 3 years* MOP	*Within an indefinite period* MOP	*Total* MOP
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from non-bank customers	22,263,132	31,015,676	298,494,376	49,109,834	-	-	-	400,883,018
Deposits from public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from holding and associated companies	90,363,439	170,380,900	-	-	-	-	-	260,744,339
Interest payables	-	48,135	227,731	217,616	-	-	-	493,482
	112,626,571	201,444,711	298,722,107	49,327,450	-	-	-	662,120,839
Net asset (liability) position	180,931,368	(142,748,560)	(250,605,439)	149,243,896	329,285,068	36,695,128	55,263,607	358,065,068

8 Credit risk management (continued)

(d) Analysis of past due assets

As of 31 December 2015, there were no assets that have been past due for more than 3 months.

9 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk arising from the movements in market prices of on and off-balance sheet positions in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices and the resulting change in the profit or loss or reserves of the Bank.

The Bank is exposed to market risk through its holdings of foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities, interest bearing financial instruments and equity financial instruments. The principal risk exposure of the Bank is from the fluctuation in the future cash flows or fair value of financial instruments due to the change in market interest rate and foreign exchange rate.

The EC reviews and approves the policies for the management of market risk. It has the responsibility of controlling and monitoring market risk including regular review of the risk exposures and the risk management framework, such as the established limits and stop-losses. The limits are set by EC and reviewed on a periodic basis with reference to market conditions. It is the Bank's policy that no limit should be exceeded. Treasury department has been delegated the responsibility on risk measurement and monitoring of market risk.

The Bank enters into financial derivative transactions for the management of assets and liabilities. The Bank uses interest rate swaps to manage mismatches in the interest rate of assets and liabilities. For assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Bank will be exposed to risks due to the fluctuations of exchange rates. The Bank will use currency swaps and forward contract to mitigate these risks.

As of 31 December 2015, the Bank's market risk is primarily from foreign exchange swap transactions. There were no outstanding interest rate swaps as of balance sheet date.

9 Market risk management (continued)

The capital charge for market risk calculated in accordance with Notice no. 011/2007-AMCM guidelines as follows:

	MOP In '000'
Capital charge on foreign exchange Exposure/Total capital charge for market risk	655
Weighted Market Risk Exposure	655

10 Interest rate risk

The Bank's interest rate risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers, deposits and placements, investment in debt securities and borrowings.

Fluctuations in market interest rates affect the Bank's net interest margin by altering the amount of income and costs associated to interest rate products and the value of the underlying assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

The Bank interest rate risk exposure is calculated on the basis of classifying all interest rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items based on their respective re-pricing schedule. It is assumed that there were no loan prepayments and the non-maturity deposits are fully retained and repriced on the next day. This model is similar to the duration model, using a stress testing scenario corresponding to a parallel shift of 200 basis points in the yield curve for all interest rate levels.

Interest rate risk is re-measured on a monthly basis, or when there is a change in the market condition.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the Bank's economic values of own funds that would arise if interest rates to which the Bank has significant exposure at the balance sheet date had changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant. Actual changes in the Bank's economic values of own funds resulting from the change in interest rates may differ from the result of the sensitivity analysis.

10 Interest rate risk (continued)

As of 31 December 2015, interest rate risk weighted position on all currencies, measured as its impact in the economic values of own funds as follows:

	MOP In '000'
MOP	880
HKD	(698)
USD	1,530

11 Operational risk management

Operational risks arise from the Bank's daily operation and fiduciary activities. The Bank's compliance department play an essential role in monitoring and limiting the Bank's operational risk. The primary focus of compliance departments is to ensure adherence to the operating guidelines, including regulatory and legal requirements and to pro-actively recommend improvements.

The Bank manages operational risk by identifying, assessing, monitoring, controlling and mitigating the risk, rectifying operational risk events, and implementing any additional procedures required for compliance with local regulatory requirements.

12 Foreign exchange risk

The Bank's functional currency is Macau Patacas ("MOP"). The Bank is exposed to currency risk primarily arising from financial instruments that are denominated in United States dollars ("USD") and other major currencies.

As the MOP is pegged to HKD and the HKD is pegged to the USD, the Bank considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between these currencies to be insignificant.

12 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

In respect of balances denominated in foreign currencies other than MOP, USD and HKD, the associated assets are matched to the corresponding liabilities denominated in the same currency. Therefore, the effect of foreign exchange fluctuation is minimized.

The following table indicates the concentration of currency risk as of 31 December 2015:

(In thousand of MOP equivalent)

	HKD	*CAD*	*CNY*	*EUR*	*GBP*	*USD*
Spot assets	143,381	90	92	-	12	83
Spot liabilities	-	-	-	(655)	-	-
Forward sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net long (short) position	143,381	90	92	(655))	12	83

13 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The Bank's liquidity is managed day-to-day by the Treasury department. The EC of the Bank has the ultimate responsibility for the prudent management of liquidity risk and decision on the structure of the liquidity management. The EC approves the liquidity risk tolerance by defining the level of liquidity risk that the Bank is willing to assume. A liquidity risk strategy is developed and this will be expressed as various high-level quantitative and qualitative targets taking into account the Bank's liquidity needs under both normal and stressful conditions.

To cater for short term funding requirements during ordinary course of business, sufficient liquid assets are held and also access to the interbank market is maintained. In addition, adequate standby facilities are maintained in order to meet any unexpected and material cash outflow. The Bank also performs regular stress tests on its liquidity position to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained at all times.

13 Liquidity risk (continued)

(a) Average liquidity

(i) Average weekly liquidity for the year

	MOP In '000'
Minimum weekly cash in hand	3,975
Average weekly cash in hand	15,835

The average weekly liquidity is computed as the product of specified assets and liabilities by proportion designated in accordance with AMCM's requirements, as reported in the weekly return submitted to AMCM.

(ii) Liquidity ratio for the year

	In Percentage
1 month current ratio	525.6%
3 months current ratio	344.2%

The liquidity ratio is computed as the simple average of the percentage of specified assets to liabilities in the last week of each calendar month in accordance with AMCM's requirement, as reported in the monthly return submitted to AMCM.

(b) Average solvency assets

	MOP In '000'
Average specified liquid assets	194,300
Average total basic liabilities	360,433
Ratio of specified liquid assets to basic liabilities	53.9%

The average ratio of solvency assets to underlying liabilities is computed as the simple average of each calendar month's average ratio in accordance with AMCM's requirement, as reported in the monthly return submitted to AMCM.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR’S REPORT ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NOVO BANCO ÁSIA, S.A.

(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

The attached summary financial statements of Novo Banco Ásia, S.A. (the “Bank”) for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been derived from the audited financial statements and the books and records of the Bank for the year ended on the same date. These summary financial statements, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 and the income statement for the year then ended, are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion solely to you, as a body, as to whether the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements and the books and records of the Bank, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We have audited the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2015 in accordance with Auditing Standards and Technical Standards on Auditing issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region and have issued an auditor’s report with an unqualified opinion on these financial statements dated 19 May 2015.

The audited financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements and the books and records of the Bank.

For a better understanding of the financial position of the Bank and its operating results and of the scope of our audit, the attached summary financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the independent auditor’s report thereon.

Cheung Pui Peng Grace
Registered Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Macao, 19 May2016