

BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Board of Directors of Banco Comercial de Macau, S. A. ('Bank' or 'BCM') submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

BCM is a limited liability company by shares incorporated and domiciled in the Macau Special Administrative Region ('MSAR' or 'Macau'), where it engages in general banking business by providing retail, commercial and private banking and other related financial services to its customers.

Results and appropriations

The results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2015 are set out in the Income Statement on page 9.

The Board of Directors will propose for approval by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting ('AGM') to appropriate MOP 8,898,000 (Note 28) from 2015 net profit to legal reserve (2014 : MOP 16,060,000).

The Board of Directors do not recommend payment of any dividend.

Shareholders' equity

Movements in shareholders' equity of the Bank during the year are set out in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 11.

BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Continued)

Directors

The following persons were appointed as Directors at the AGM held on 27 March 2013 for the triennium 2013-2015 and continue in office at the date of this report:

David Shou-Yeh Wong	(Chairman)
Hon-Hing Wong (Derek Wong)	
Gary Pak-Ling Wang	
Harold Tsu-Hing Wong	
Yiu-Fai Kong (Eddie Kong)	(Chief Executive Officer)
Sou-Chao Chan (Kenneth Chan)	
Alick Yuk-Fai Chiu	

Directors' interests in contracts

None of the Directors had a beneficial interest in any contract of significance to the business of the Bank to which the Bank, any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries, was a party during the year.

Directors' interests in equities or debentures

At no time during the year was the Bank, any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries, a part of any arrangement to enable the Bank's Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Bank.

Events subsequent to balance sheet date

The Board of Directors is not aware of any event that has occurred since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected the Bank.

BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Continued)

Management contracts

The Bank entered into an agreement ('Computer and Administrative Services Agreement' or the 'Agreement') with Dah Sing Bank, Limited ('DSB'), commencing on 1 November 2006, with indefinite duration, regarding the provision of services by DSB, BCM's parent company, to the Bank.

The Bank shall pay to DSB, for services rendered to the Bank, per DSB's periodic billing. DSB and the Bank shall review the fees at the end of each year.

Under the terms of the agreement, either party can terminate it by giving notice in writing to the other party if the other party commits any material breach of any terms of the agreement and shall have failed to remedy the breach within 30 days after the receipt of the request in writing.

In addition, the Bank enters into various outsourcing arrangements with unrelated parties in the areas of security, provision of electronic and brokerage services and others. The terms of these agreements are set in accordance with the Guideline on Outsourcing issued by AMCM under Circular N^o. 032/B/2009 – DSB (AMCM).

These arrangements are entered into with the objectives to facilitate the operation of the Bank, improve the quality and diversify the range of services provided to customers.

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

By and on behalf of the Board

(signed on the original)

Yiu-Fai Kong (Eddie Kong)
(Chief Executive Officer and Director)

(signed on the original)

Gary Pak-Ling Wang
(Director)

Macau, 19 February 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANCO COMERCIAL DE MACAU, S. A.
(Incorporated in Macau with limited liability by shares)

We have audited the financial statements of Banco Comercial de Macau, S. A. ('Bank' or 'BCM') set out on pages 9 to 40, which 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.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining appropriate internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and keeping proper and accurate accounting records.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 conducted the audit in accordance with Auditing Standards and Technical Standards on Auditing issued by the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region. Those standards require that the auditor complies with relevant ethical requirements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes performing appropriate audit procedures to obtain audit evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures are selected according to the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of Banco Comercial de Macau, S. A. as at 31 December 2015 and of its operating results and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are consistent with those used in the preceding year.

(signed on the original)

Cheung Pui Peng Grace
Registered Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Macau, 19 February 2016

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2015	2014
Interest income		521,858	471,612
Interest expense		<u>(182,900)</u>	<u>(169,621)</u>
Net interest income	4	338,958	301,991
Fee and commission income		105,396	109,138
Fee and commission expense		<u>(56,951)</u>	<u>(61,049)</u>
Net fee and commission income	5	48,445	48,089
Dividend income	6	1,592	1,468
Net trading income	7	19,678	16,998
Other operating income	8	9,146	8,310
Operating income		<u>417,819</u>	<u>376,856</u>
Operating expenses	9	(186,519)	(178,493)
Operating profit before bad debt provisions		<u>231,300</u>	<u>198,363</u>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of premises and other fixed assets		7	(47)
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	10	(9,238)	(17,882)
Recoveries of loans and interest previously written off		2,500	2,001
Profit before income tax		<u>224,569</u>	<u>182,435</u>
Income tax expense	11	(26,775)	(21,838)
Profit for the year		<u>197,794</u>	<u>160,597</u>
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Bank		<u><u>197,794</u></u>	<u><u>160,597</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2015	2014
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks	12	396,978	353,582
Balance with AMCM		372,201	262,936
AMCM monetary bills maturing within 12 months		2,054,168	948,112
Placements with and loans and advances to banks maturing within 12 months		1,418,348	889,558
Loans and advances to customers	13	12,125,304	11,513,488
Investment securities - Designated at FVTPL		16,993	10,115
Investment securities - Available-for-sale	16	204,773	245,336
Investment securities - Held-to-maturity	17	1,564,921	2,658,405
Other investments	18	37,919	37,943
Intangible assets	19	4,707	6,019
Premises and other fixed assets	20	88,274	95,064
Other assets	22	21,745	26,806
Total assets		18,306,331	17,047,364
Liabilities			
Balances and deposits from banks maturing within 12 months		198,482	272,246
Deposits from customers	23	16,401,593	15,276,055
Other liabilities	24	58,216	55,125
Current income tax liabilities		27,271	23,945
Deferred income tax liabilities	21	2,394	593
Provisions		250	123
Total liabilities		16,688,206	15,628,087
Equity			
Share capital	27	225,000	225,000
Share premium		50,000	50,000
Legal reserve	28	216,102	200,042
Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve		20,471	19,766
Retained earnings		1,106,552	924,469
Total equity		1,618,125	1,419,277
Total liabilities and equity		18,306,331	17,047,364

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 February 2016.

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

David Shou-Yeh Wong (Chairman)

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Hon-Hing Wong (Derek Wong)

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Gary Pak-Ling Wang

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Harold Tsu-Hing Wong

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Yiu-Fai Kong (Eddie Kong) (Chief Executive Officer)

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Sou-Chao Chan (Kenneth Chan)

[\(signed on the original\)](#)

Alick Yuk-Fai Chiu

The notes on pages 13 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital (Note 27)	Share Premium	Legal Reserve (Note 28)	Available-for- sale Investment Revaluation Reserve (‘AFS Reserve’)	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2014	225,000	50,000	186,124	7,992	777,388	1,246,504
Available-for-sale investment revaluation	-	-	-	13,379	-	13,379
Tax impact of revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(1,605)	-	(1,605)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	13,918	-	(13,918)	-
Contribution from shareholders	-	-	-	-	402	402
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	160,597	160,597
Balance as at 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015 before appropriations	225,000	50,000	200,042	19,766	924,469	1,419,277
Available-for-sale investment revaluation	-	-	-	801	-	801
Tax impact of revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(96)	-	(96)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	16,060	-	(16,060)	-
Contribution from shareholders	-	-	-	-	349	349
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	197,794	197,794
Balance as at 31 December 2015 before appropriations	225,000	50,000	216,102	20,471	1,106,552	1,618,125

The notes on pages 13 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest income received	523,456	486,982
Interest expense paid	(179,727)	(168,218)
Dividends received	1,592	1,468
Net fee and commission income received	48,076	55,376
Net trading income received	64,707	15,282
Recoveries of loans and interest previously written off	2,500	2,001
Other operating income received	9,126	8,305
Other operating expenses paid	(164,275)	(178,295)
Income tax paid	(21,744)	(18,913)
Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and operating liabilities	283,711	203,988
Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities		
Net (increase)/decrease in AMCM monetary bills with original maturity of more than 3 months and balance with AMCM	(683,125)	(84,265)
Net (increase)/decrease in placements with and loans and advances to banks with original maturity of more than 3 months	(156,931)	47,253
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	(610,963)	(1,311,775)
Net decrease in other operating assets	3,845	4,452
Net decrease in balances and deposits from banks	(73,303)	(310,423)
Net increase in deposits from customers	1,121,680	1,689,802
Net decrease in other operating liabilities	(5,158)	(17,332)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating assets and operating liabilities	(403,955)	17,712
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets	(2,291)	(5,501)
Purchase of premises and other fixed assets	(3,858)	(5,904)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and other fixed assets	20	5
Proceeds from redemption of available-for-sale investments	38,320	-
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments	(1,111,899)	(2,005,086)
Proceeds from redemption of held-to-maturity investments	2,144,633	1,707,556
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	1,064,925	(308,930)
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	944,681	(87,230)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,575,319	1,662,549
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,520,000	1,575,319
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash and balances with banks	414,327	279,575
AMCM monetary bills and placements with and loans and advances to banks with original maturity up to 3 months	2,105,673	1,295,744
Total cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	2,520,000	1,575,319

The notes on pages 13 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

1 General information

Banco Comercial de Macau, S. A. (the 'Bank' or 'BCM') is incorporated and domiciled in Macau where it provides a wide range of financial services including retail, commercial and institutional banking businesses. The Bank is a limited liability company by shares. The address of its registered office is at Avenida da Praia Grande N° 572, Macau.

In its retail banking activities, the Bank handles individual customers' deposits (current, savings and term deposit accounts) and provides consumer and housing loans, overdrafts, credit cards, bancassurance products, and other banking services such as remittances.

In its commercial business and institutional oriented activities, the Bank handles current and term deposit accounts as well as property, business, project and trade finance facilities, and bank guarantees for corporate, institutional and high net worth customers.

The Bank also provides wealth management products, bancassurance and stock trading services to various segments of its clientele.

BCM's immediate and ultimate holding companies are Dah Sing Bank, Limited ('DSB') and Dah Sing Financial Holdings Limited ('DSFH') respectively, both of which are incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong. DSFH is listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

The financial regulatory authority is the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau ('AMCM').

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP), unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 February 2016.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of Macau Special Administrative Region under Administrative Regulation N° 25/2005 on 9 December 2005 ('MFRS').

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

MFRS requires the following International Financial Reporting Standard ('IFRS') issued by the International Accounting Board (IASB) and International Accounting Standards ('IAS') issued by its predecessor International Accounting Standards Committee ('IASC') be applied in the preparation of financial statements:

IFRS 1:	First-time adoption of IFRS
IAS 1:	Presentation of financial statements
IAS 7:	Cash flow statements
IAS 8:	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors
IAS 10:	Events after the balance sheet date
IAS 12:	Income taxes
IAS 16:	Property, plant and equipment
IAS 17:	Leases
IAS 18:	Revenue
IAS 21:	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
IAS 23:	Borrowing costs
IAS 36:	Impairment of assets
IAS 37:	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
IAS 38:	Intangible assets

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale investments, measured at fair value, and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Macau Patacas ('MOP') as the functional and presentation currency best reflecting the economic substance of the events relevant to the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

2.2.2 Transactions and balances

Foreign transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the securities and other changes in the carrying amount of the securities. Translation differences related to changes in the amortized cost are recognized in the income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in equity.

Translation differences in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency carried at fair value through profit or loss are reported in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss.

2.3 Interest income and expense

Interest income, the principal source of revenue, and interest expense, the main financial cost incurred by the Bank are recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost, available-for-sale securities and certain financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.

Interest income or expense arising from entering into interest rate swaps ('IRS'), recognized as off-balance sheet financial instruments, are also included in interest income or expense on a net basis.

Once a financial asset has been written down upon the recognition of a specific provision, interest is recognized on a cash basis in accordance with Notice N° 18/93 AMCM.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Fee and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Loan syndication fees are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself or retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportioned basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized ratably over the period the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period. Performance linked fees or fee components are recognized when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

2.5 Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the Bank's right to receive payment has been established.

2.6 AMCM monetary bills

AMCM monetary bills are debt instruments issued by AMCM for which the Bank's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Monetary bills are purchased at a discount and stated at amortized cost in the face of the balance sheet. Discounts are accreted up to maturity on a straight line basis, which approximates, due to relatively short tenors, the effective interest rate method, and reported as interest income in the income statement. The carrying amount of monetary bills shall include accrued interest.

2.7 Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), held-to-maturity investments ('HTM'), and available-for-sale investments ('AFS').

Purchases and sales of financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

2.7.1 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is typically designated at FVTPL at inception if it meets the following criteria:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis, as it is the case of equity investments, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and this is the basis on which information about the assets is provided internally to the key management personnel such as the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer; or
- it contains one or more embedded derivatives where the characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to the host contracts.

2.7.2 Held-to-maturity investments (HTM)

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Bank were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be treated and reclassified as available-for-sale. The carrying amount of held-to-maturity investments shall include accrued interest.

2.7.3 Available-for-sale investments (AFS)

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of other categories.

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which, nevertheless, may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity should be recognized in the income statement.

Interest of available-for-sale investments is recognized in the income statement. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

2.7.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Bank may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories out of available-for-sale category if the Bank has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortized cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

2.7.5 Recognition and measurement of financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date - the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets, which are carried at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost less any impairment loss using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired. At this time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the equity is recognized in the income statement. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available-for-sale are recognized in the income statement.

2.7.6 Other investments

Miscellaneous investments are classified as other investments and stated at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is governed in Macau by Notice N^o 18/93 AMCM and applies solely to the Bank's exposures to non-bank customers.

A financial asset is impaired when the payment of interest or commission thereon or the payment of principal is past due for more than 3 months. When a financial asset is impaired, a minimum specific provision needs to be set up. The amount is determined based on the financial asset carrying amount, net of the realizable value of any existing and duly formalized tangible collateral, also taking into consideration the time period in which payments have been delayed, in the following manner:

- delayed over 3 months but less than or equal to 12 months: 40%;
- delayed over 12 months but less than or equal to 18 months: 80%;
- delayed over 18 months: 100%.

Where management considers it necessary, additional provisions may be made on impaired financial assets if the expected recovery amount is less than the carrying value of the loan net of specific provisions.

For the assets representing advances to non-bank customers not included above, i.e. which are not past due for more than 3 months, a general provision of not less than 1% of the aggregated value needs to be set aside. General provisions also apply to certain off-balance sheet instruments such as bank guarantees and similar contracts.

Specific and general provisions are recognized in the income statement and deducted from the carrying amount of impaired financial assets in the balance sheet.

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that its AFS and HTM securities are impaired. These financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in income statement – is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses recognized in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the life of the financial liabilities using the effective interest method.

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into derivative transactions in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets, namely foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps ('IRS'), with the principal aim of hedging other transactions, either assets or liabilities. IRS are treated as off-balance sheet financial instruments, with interest income or expenses recorded in the income statement. The interest income and expenses on IRS are settled on a net basis.

Accordingly, interest income and expense has been presented on a net basis in the income statement. Interest receivable and payable has also been presented on a net basis in the balance sheet.

Unrealized gains or losses on forward foreign exchange contracts which are marked to market are recognized in the income statement and included, respectively, in other assets or other liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.11 Repossessed assets

Reposessed collateral assets are accounted as 'Assets held for sale' and reported in 'Other assets' and the relevant loans are derecognized. The reposessed collateral assets are measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives of three years.

Cost associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software products so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software products and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software products will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over 3 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Premises and other fixed assets

Premises and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items of property and equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of premises and other tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

• Buildings	2%	50 Years
• Heavy repairs and improvements	33.3%	3 Years
• Computer equipment (hardware)	25%	4 Years
• Motor vehicles	20%	5 Years
• Furniture, fittings and other equipments	10%-25%	4-10 Years

No depreciation is charged in respect of freehold land and items of property and equipment under development.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognized in the income statement as other operating expenses.

2.14 Employee benefits

The Bank sponsors a defined contribution pension plan, which is funded by payments by the Bank and its employees to an insurance company, which administers the plan. The plan is registered under and supervised by AMCM. The plan was established and is governed in accordance with Macau Decree-Law 6/99/M of 8 February 1999. Contributions to the plan are recognized as employee benefit expense when they fall due. The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Upon an employee's resignation, the Bank's payments to the defined contribution pension plan may be forfeited by the employee depending on their length of service with the Bank. Any amounts forfeited by the employees are maintained in a residual account with the pension provider and are used to offset the Bank's future contributions.

The Bank also offers healthcare insurance-based benefits to its employees who are providing service to the Bank. Healthcare benefits are prepaid annually when renewing the insurance policy and charged over the next 12 months.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.16 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Bank operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the Macau tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognized as an asset when it is probable that future taxable benefits will be available against which these losses can be utilized.

2.17 Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives from the lessor) including up-front payment made for leasehold land and land use rights, are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Where the Bank is a lessor under operating leases, assets leased out are included in premises and other fixed assets in the balance sheet. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned premises and other fixed assets. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, balances with banks and AMCM, items in course of collection from other banks, AMCM monetary bills, and placements with and loans and advances to banks with original maturities of 3 months or less and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make stipulated payments to reimburse the holder for an incurred loss because a third party failed to fulfill its obligations through either specified payments or the warrant of specific projects.

Financial guarantees are carried off balance sheet.

2.20 Balance with AMCM

In accordance with AMCM Notice N^o 6/93, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum regulatory deposit balance with AMCM for liquidity purposes. The required weekly average of the MOP deposit account should not be less than 70% of the following:

- 3% on all liabilities repayable on demand;
- 2% on all liabilities repayable within 3 months (inclusive), except for those already counted above; and
- 1% on liabilities repayable beyond 3 months.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers

The Bank periodically reviews its loan portfolios to identify and assess bad and doubtful debts at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether a provision should be recorded in the income statement, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Specific provisions are made against individual loans and advances as and when the management has doubts on the ultimate recoverability of the principal or interest in full. The provision is made to reduce the carrying value of advances to customers, net of any collateral, to the expected net realizable value based on the assessment of the management of the potential losses on those identified advances, and with reference to the requirements of AMCM.

On assessing general provision, the Bank refers to the requirements of AMCM and applies judgment on the external credit environment to determine the appropriate level of general provision.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

3.2 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the value at which positions could be closed or sold in a transaction with a willing and knowledgeable counterparty. The majority of the Bank's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices. There is a risk that quoted market prices may not be representative of fair value in illiquid markets.

4 Net interest income

Interest income

	2015	2014
Interest received and receivable on:		
Current account with AMCM	24	22
AMCM monetary bills	5,780	3,186
Placements with and loans and advances to banks	22,780	25,391
Investment securities	70,601	65,992
Loans and advances to customers	420,909	375,355
Other interest income	1,764	1,666
Total interest income	521,858	471,612

Interest expense

Interest paid and payable on:

Balances and deposits from banks	1,078	2,720
Deposits from customers	170,498	155,813
Other interest expense	11,324	11,088
Total interest expense	182,900	169,621
Net interest income	338,958	301,991

5 Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income

	2015	2014
Fee and commission income from:		
Bank guarantees granted	3,006	2,591
Trade finance	2,143	1,832
Securities trading and custody	9,277	7,022
Commitment fees	3,816	5,796
Credit card operations	71,364	77,322
Cheques and payment orders issued	1,779	1,835
Insurance sales	7,563	7,341
Other fee and commission income	6,448	5,399
Total fee and commission income	105,396	109,138

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

5 Net fee and commission income (continued)

Fee and commission expense

	2015	2014
Fee and commission expense on:		
Custodian services	33	34
Auto finance	2,390	1,895
Correspondent banks	584	564
Securities trading	4,063	2,992
Credit card related expenses	49,881	55,564
Total fee and commission expense	56,951	61,049
Net fee and commission income	48,445	48,089

6 Dividend income

	2015	2014
Listed companies	150	117
Unlisted companies	1,442	1,351
Total dividend income	1,592	1,468

7 Net trading income

	2015	2014
Net trading income		
- Foreign exchange	12,791	11,261
- Fair value change on investments designated at FVTPL	6,887	5,737
Net trading income	19,678	16,998

8 Other operating income

	2015	2014
Services rendered to third parties	832	797
Property rental	1,764	1,764
Other operating income	6,550	5,749
Total other operating income	9,146	8,310

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

9 Operating expenses

	2015	2014
Staff costs:		
Directors' remuneration	11,036	10,061
Wages, salaries and bonus	96,506	92,671
Pension costs	6,301	4,610
Others	8,345	8,019
Property costs:		
Rental of premises	6,504	5,843
Other property costs	1,597	1,420
Amortization and depreciation:		
Amortization of intangible assets	3,634	3,127
Depreciation for premises and other fixed assets	12,710	13,815
Amortization for leasehold land and land use rights	1	27
Other operating expenses:		
Advertising and promotion expenses	5,244	4,273
Auditor's remuneration	911	912
Computer expenses	11,350	12,004
Other operating expenses	22,380	21,711
Total operating expenses	186,519	178,493

10 Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers

	2015	2014
Specific provisions		
Charged to the income statement	4,510	5,233
Recoveries	(1,391)	(843)
Net charge to income statement	3,119	4,390
General provisions		
Charged to the income statement	10,379	16,478
Recoveries	(4,260)	(2,986)
Net charge to income statement	6,119	13,492
Total impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	9,238	17,882

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

11 Income tax expense

Current tax comprises of Macao complementary tax. According to Macao complementary tax law, Macao complementary tax is levied at progressive rates ranging from 3% to 9% on the taxable income above MOP 32,000 but below MOP 300,000, and thereafter at a fixed rate at 12%. For 2014 and 2015, a special tax incentive is provided to the effect that tax free income threshold is increased from MOP 32,000 to MOP 600,000 and the profit thereafter being taxed at a fixed rate of 12%. The tax on the Bank's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Macao complementary tax rate applicable to the profits of the Bank and as follows:

	2015	2014
Current income tax expense	25,070	21,252
Deferred income tax expense	1,705	586
Total tax expense	26,775	21,838

	2015	2014
Profit before tax	224,569	182,435
Tax calculated at 12% (2014: 12%)	26,948	21,892
(Over)/under provision in previous years	(36)	57
Effect of the progressive tax rate below 12%	(17)	(17)
Special complementary tax incentive	(55)	(19)
Income not subject to tax	(158)	(162)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	93	87
Total tax expense	26,775	21,838

12 Cash and balances with banks

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Cash	219,192	207,395
Balances with banks	177,786	146,187
	396,978	353,582

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

13 Loans and advances to customers

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Loans and advances to customers	12,268,108	11,650,443
Specific provisions	(17,117)	(17,387)
General provisions	(125,687)	(119,568)
Net loans and advances to customers	12,125,304	11,513,488

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Maturing within 12 months	1,421,041	1,750,902
Maturing beyond 12 months	10,704,263	9,762,586
Net loans and advances to customers	12,125,304	11,513,488

14 Movement of provisions for loans and advances to customers

	Specific provisions	General provisions	Total provisions
Balance as at 1 January 2014	14,764	106,076	120,840
Amounts written off	(1,767)	-	(1,767)
Net charge for the year	4,390	13,492	17,882
Balance as at 31 December 2014	17,387	119,568	136,955
Balance as at 1 January 2015	17,387	119,568	136,955
Amounts written off	(3,389)	-	(3,389)
Net charge for the year	3,119	6,119	9,238
Balance as at 31 December 2015	17,117	125,687	142,804

15 Derivative financial instruments

Foreign exchange derivatives as at 31 December	2015	2014
Currency forwards purchase (notional value)	755,469	194,971
Currency forwards sale (notional value)	(757,717)	(193,436)
Currency forward position	(2,248)	1,535
Interest rate swaps (IRS) as at 31 December		
- notional amount	136,956	140,782
Currency options purchased (notional)	31,161	275,832
Currency options written (notional)	(31,161)	(275,832)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

16 Investment securities – Available-for-sale

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Debt securities (listed)	137,201	180,587
Debt securities (unlisted)	41,530	42,718
	<u>178,731</u>	<u>223,305</u>
Equity securities (unlisted)	26,042	22,031
Total AFS investments	<u>204,773</u>	<u>245,336</u>

17 Investment securities – Held-to-maturity

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Debt securities (listed)	403,107	494,720
Debt securities (unlisted)	1,161,814	2,163,685
	<u>1,564,921</u>	<u>2,658,405</u>
Market value	<u>1,549,368</u>	<u>2,643,749</u>
Maturing within 12 months	703,495	2,209,904
Maturing beyond 12 months	861,426	448,501
	<u>1,564,921</u>	<u>2,658,405</u>

18 Other investments

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Unlisted equity securities, at cost	<u>37,919</u>	<u>37,943</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

19 Intangible assets

	Software and banking systems
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2014	4,849
Additions	5,501
Disposals/reclassification	(1,204)
Amortization charged	(3,127)
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2014	<u>6,019</u>
 As at 31 December 2014	
Cost	43,881
Accumulated amortization	(37,862)
Net book amount	<u><u>6,019</u></u>
 Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2015	
	6,019
Additions	2,854
Disposals/reclassification	(562)
Amortization charged	(3,634)
Amortization written off	30
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2015	<u>4,707</u>
 As at 31 December 2015	
Cost	46,173
Accumulated amortization	(41,466)
Net book amount	<u><u>4,707</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

20 Premises and other fixed assets

	Premises	Premises improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
As at 1 January 2014				
Cost	107,080	56,597	69,621	233,298
Accumulative depreciation	(31,918)	(45,623)	(53,959)	(131,500)
Net book amount	75,162	10,974	15,662	101,798
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2014	75,162	10,974	15,662	101,798
Additions	-	3,255	3,905	7,160
Write-offs/disposals	-	(8)	(2,121)	(2,129)
Depreciation charged	(2,139)	(6,149)	(5,553)	(13,841)
Depreciation written off on disposal	-	8	2,068	2,076
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2014	73,023	8,080	13,961	95,064
As at 31 December 2014				
Cost	107,080	59,844	71,405	238,329
Accumulated depreciation	(34,057)	(51,764)	(57,444)	(143,265)
Net book amount	73,023	8,080	13,961	95,064

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

20 Premises and other fixed assets (continued)

	Premises	Premises improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2015	73,023	8,080	13,961	95,064
Additions	-	2,428	3,506	5,934
Write-offs/disposals	-	(191)	(7,804)	(7,995)
Depreciation charged	(2,114)	(5,232)	(5,364)	(12,710)
Depreciation written off on disposal	-	191	7,790	7,981
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2015	70,909	5,276	12,089	88,274

As at 31 December 2015

Cost	107,080	62,081	67,107	236,268
Accumulated depreciation	(36,171)	(56,805)	(55,018)	(147,994)
Net book amount	70,909	5,276	12,089	88,274

The net book amount of premises comprises:

	2015	2014
Leaseholds in Macau	67,876	69,912
Freeholds in Macau	3,033	3,111
Net book amount	70,909	73,023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

21 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	<u>(2,394)</u>	<u>(593)</u>

The net movement on the deferred income tax (liability)/asset account was as follows:

As at 1 January	(593)	1,598
Recognized in the income statement	(1,705)	(586)
Recognized in equity	(96)	(1,605)
As at 31 December	<u>(2,394)</u>	<u>(593)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

21 Deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets

	Losses on investments carried at FVTPL	Available-for- sale investment revaluation reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2014	846	752	1,598
(Charged)/credited to the income statement	(689)	103	(586)
Charged to equity	-	(1,605)	(1,605)
As at 31 December 2014	157	(750)	(593)
As at 1 January 2015	157	(750)	(593)
Charged to the income statement	(826)	(879)	(1,705)
Charged to equity	-	(96)	(96)
As at 31 December 2015	(669)	(1,725)	(2,394)

The deferred income tax charged to equity during the year was:

	2015	2014
Revaluation of available-for-sale investments	(96)	(1,605)
	(96)	(1,605)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

22 Other assets

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Accounts receivable and prepayments	9,394	10,609
Others	12,351	16,197
	<u>21,745</u>	<u>26,806</u>

23 Deposits from customers

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Current deposit accounts	2,465,271	2,380,514
Savings deposit accounts	3,739,935	3,491,648
Time deposit accounts	10,196,387	9,403,893
Total deposits from customers	<u>16,401,593</u>	<u>15,276,055</u>

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Maturing within 12 months	16,400,566	15,275,341
Maturing beyond 12 months	1,027	714
	<u>16,401,593</u>	<u>15,276,055</u>

24 Other liabilities

As at 31 December	2015	2014
Accrued expenses and other payables	25,074	17,215
Deferred income	3,321	2,805
Others	29,821	35,105
	<u>58,216</u>	<u>55,125</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

25 Contingent liabilities and commitments

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Bank did not have any capital commitments.

Credit commitments as at 31 December	2015	2014
Bank guarantees	324,911	303,699
Trade related contingencies	41,649	71,701
Other commitments	1,543,151	1,609,173
Total credit commitments	1,909,711	1,984,573

Other commitments as at 31 December	2015	2014
Forward forward deposits placed	-	172,927

Operating lease commitments as at 31 December	2015	2014
Less than 12 months	5,554	5,993
Between 1 and 5 years	2,430	6,186
Total operating lease commitments	7,984	12,179

26 Related party transactions

The Bank is controlled by Dah Sing Bank, Limited ('DSB', the immediate holding company), a licensed bank incorporated in Hong Kong, which directly owns 78% of the equity of the Bank. Other shareholders are DSB BCM (1) Limited and DSB BCM (2) Limited, each is directly holding 11% equity interest in the Bank, and both are wholly owned subsidiaries of DSB. The ultimate holding company of the Bank is Dah Sing Financial Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. The Bank transacts with Macau Insurance Company Limited (Macau), Macau Life Insurance Company Limited (Macau) and Dah Sing Life Assurance Company Limited, which are fellow subsidiaries under Dah Sing Financial Holdings Limited.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Immediate holding company

Balances as at 31 December	2015	2014
Balances and placements with and loans and advances to banks	1,463,568	910,138
Investment securities – held-to-maturity	-	103,736

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

26 Related party transactions (continued)

Immediate holding company (continued)

Balances as at 31 December	2015	2014
Receivables or prepaid expenses:		
Other receivables or prepaid expenses	395	-
Liabilities:		
Balances and deposits from banks	198,325	272,142
Payables or deferred income:		
Interest on interest rate swaps	1,556	1,647
Management fee	9,818	2,566
Other payables or deferred income	713	1,272
Off balance sheet items		
Interest rate swaps (notional amount)	136,956	140,782
Currency options (notional amount)	31,161	275,832
	<u>31,161</u>	<u>275,832</u>
For the year ended 31 December		
Income:		
Interest on placements with and loans and advances to banks	22,732	19,415
Interest on investment securities held-to-maturity	749	2,798
Other operating income/management fee	122	74
Expenses:		
Interest on balances and deposits from banks	1,087	2,711
Interest on interest rate swaps (net)	6,554	6,796
Other operating expense/management fee	785	1,364
	<u>785</u>	<u>1,364</u>
Fellow subsidiaries		
Balances as at 31 December		
2015		
2014		
Receivables or prepaid expenses:		
Other receivables or prepaid expenses	1,013	977
Liabilities:		
Deposits from customers	611,087	654,877
	<u>611,087</u>	<u>654,877</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All amounts in thousands of Macau Patacas (MOP) unless otherwise stated

26 Related party transactions (continued)

Fellow subsidiaries (continued)

For the year ended 31 December	2015	2014
Income:		
Fee and commission and operating income	11,632	10,544
Expenses:		
Interest on deposits from customers	7,656	6,590
Fee and commission and operating expenses	<u>2,879</u>	<u>3,226</u>

27 Share capital

	2015	2014
Authorized 900,000 shares at MOP 250 each	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>
Issued and fully paid:	2015	2014
Ordinary shares of MOP 250 each		
As at 1 January and 31 December		
Number of shares (thousand)	900	900
Share capital	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>

28 Legal reserves

Movements in legal reserves are included in the statement of changes in equity on page 11 of the financial statements.

The legal reserve represents the amount set aside from retained earnings and is not distributable to the Bank's shareholders. Article 60^o of the Macau Financial System Act requires credit institutions incorporated in Macau transfer at least 20% of their net annual profits to their legal reserve account until that fund amounts to half of the share capital. Once the amount referred to in the preceding paragraph has been reached, credit institutions shall transfer at least 10% of their annual net profits to the legal reserve account until the reserve fund is equal to the share capital.