



**BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A.
MACAU BRANCH**

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

31 DECEMBER 2021

(Circular No. 026/B/2012-DSB/AMCM)

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STATUS OF THE BRANCH

Banco Comercial Português, S. A. – Macau Branch (the Branch) is the Macau Branch of Banco Comercial Português, S. A. ('BCP' or the 'Head-Office') as from 11 May 2010 and has its registered office and principal place of business at Avenida Comercial de Macau, Quarteirão 5, Lote A, Finance and IT Centre of Macau Building, 19. Floor, G-I.

The Branch provides general banking and related financial services.

(Previously to 11 May 2010, since 1 July 1993, the Branch had been an offshore branch of BCP).

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

The information presented hereinafter concerning the Branch and the Banking Group to which it belongs is disclosed under and in compliance with Circular No. 026/B/2012-DSB/AMCM of the Monetary Authority of Macau ('AMCM') (Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information).

The Branch's policy on this matter is available and can also be consulted.

The information enclosed in pages 3 to 38 of this document is consistent with information otherwise published or in any way supplied to the AMCM and, in what concerns the Group information, other regulators.

The annual information provided has also been reviewed by the Branch's external auditors.

The information or any other remarks belonging to the Branch's books or practices are duly marked along these pages with the tag 'Macau Branch'.

The Management of the Branch

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

ASSETS	GROSS ASSETS	PROVISIONS, DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION	NET ASSETS
Cash in hand	559	-	559
Deposits with AMCM	86,832	-	86,832
Receivables	170	-	170
Balances with other local credit institutions	25,043	-	25,043
Balances with credit institutions abroad	15,900	-	15,900
Loans to customers	7,541,371	-	7,541,371
Placements & other operations with credit institutions abroad	9,683,349	-	9,683,349
Bonds, notes and commercial papers	-	-	-
Debtors	299	-	299
Equipment	10,835	(7,627)	3,208
Other fixed assets	4,806	(3,271)	1,535
Internal accounts	32,421	-	32,421
TOTALS	17,401,585	(10,898)	17,390,687

LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS	SUBTOTALS	TOTALS
Sight deposits	965,821	
Time deposits	2,772,477	3,738,298
Deposits from the public sector	337,562	-
Funds from other local credit institutions	-	-
Funds from foreign credit institutions	13,025,504	-
Cheques and orders payable	4,797	-
Creditors	2,882	-
Sundry liabilities	17,142	13,387,887
Internal accounts	56,955	-
Provisions for general risks	87,519	-
Other reserves	-	144,474
Net income for the period	120,028	120,028
TOTALS		17,390,687

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

DEBIT

Interest expense	218,549
Staff expenses	
Remunerations of managing and audit bodies	-
Remunerations of employees	15,594
Social expenses	16
Other staff expenses	2,438
Goods provided by third parties	292
Services provided by third parties	8,046
Other banking costs	1,026
Taxes and other levies	136
Inorganic costs	341
Allowances for depreciation and amortization	1,079
Allowances for impairment	7,500
Operating profit	136,314
TOTAL	391,331

CREDIT

Interest income	382,134
Fee and commission income	5,523
Revenues from other banking operations	3,214
Income from securities	-
Other banking revenues	460
Inorganic revenues	-
Operating losses	-
TOTAL	391,331

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

DEBIT

Operating losses	-
Losses from previous years	-
Extraordinary losses	-
Allowance for income tax	16,286
Net profit	120,028
TOTAL	136,314

CREDIT

Operating profit	136,314
Profits from previous years	-
Extraordinary gains	-
Utilized provisions	-
Net loss	-
TOTAL	136,314

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)

The world economy recovered strongly in 2021, after the fall of 3.1% in the preceding year, consequent of the adverse effects of the pandemic on economic activity.

In 2022, this trajectory may, however, be strongly conditioned by the adverse effects of the war between Russia and Ukraine, namely through the worsening of inflationary pressures, restrictions in production chains and the increase in uncertainty and instability in international financial markets.

In 2022, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts a slowdown of the global GDP growth rate, from 5.9% to 4.4%. The risks to this projection are tilted to the downside, and relate to the evolution of the pandemic, the effects of disruptions of the global supply chains, and the possibility of more restrictive monetary policies, induced by sharp increases in inflation.

In financial markets, the year of 2021 was characterized, on one hand, by market valuations of the main global stock indexes, supported by the strong recovery of economic activity and, on the other hand, by the increase in long term interest rates, which followed the rise in inflation and the consequent expectations of removal of monetary stimuli measures, namely in the USA.

Given this, the USD appreciated in the whole year, particularly against the Euro. The favorable macroeconomic picture and the optimistic environment that prevailed in the markets benefited credit spreads in developed economies. In emerging markets, however, the performance of several asset classes turned out less positive, against a background of more difficulties in controlling the pandemic and of idiosyncratic frailties.

China's GDP grew 8.1% in 2021, the largest annual increase since 2011. The expansion is slightly above the IMF and World Bank's expectations of growth of 8% and beyond the government's target of 6%. Faced with the challenges posed by the pandemic and the Covid-free policy, China saw its economic activities cooling down in the second half of 2021, after a strong recovery in the first half.

For 2022, China has set its economic growth target at around 5.5%, despite increasing pressure from the pandemic and other uncertainties, including geopolitical tensions, that the world economy continues to face.

After suffering declines of 2.5% in 2019 and 54% in 2020, the Macao economy rose 18% in 2021. However, this growth was lower than forecasts, mainly due to fewer tourists visiting Macau, caused by successive lockdowns applied to several provinces of China, due to outbreaks of covid-19 and the continuation of the enforced covid-free policy.

Given that Macao's economy relies heavily on tourism and gambling, the economic recovery has continued to be greatly affected by the pandemic. To reduce the negative impact on the economy, the MSAR Government continued in 2021 supporting the population and businesses with a wide range of measures and incentives. The unemployment rate remained low at 3.1%, although with an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to 2020.

In 2021, BCP Macao Branch successfully continued implementing its growth strategy focused on the Greater Bay Area and on “Macao as a business platform” for BCP Group customers doing trading business with China.

The net profit for 2021 amounted to 120 million Patacas, 64.5% higher than in 2020, due to a reduction in credit impairment (-83.9%) as well as the increase in net operating income (+13%), in particular through the increase in net interest income (+78.2%), essentially due to the higher average volume of loans to clients, together with a lower cost of financing, which was only partially offset by lower net commissions (-89.2%) and lower net foreign exchange results (-80.8%). The increase in operating income was partially offset by the increase in operating costs (+23.7%), mainly through personnel costs.

Net interest income amounted to 163.6 million Patacas in 2021, compared to 91.8 million Patacas recorded in 2020 (+78.2%). This very positive performance was mainly due to the sharp increase in loans to customers from the fourth quarter of 2020, which reached MOP 7,541.4 million at the end of 2021 (+4%), mainly through the participation of the Macao Branch in syndicated loans granted to large corporate companies.

Customer deposits amounted to 4,075.9 million Patacas as of December 31, 2021, down 6.7% from the 4,369.9 million Patacas recorded at the end of the previous year. The persistent environment of low interest rates has made term deposits unattractive, causing difficulties in attracting customers deposits.

For 2022, BCP Macao Branch will continue its prudent growth strategy, approved in 2020, focused on offering its customers superior products and services, in a more agile, innovative, and automated way. However, this strategy could be greatly affected by the negative repercussions on the economy and international financial markets caused by the war between Russia and Ukraine.

We would like to conclude by thanking all our customers, employees, Macao SAR Authorities and other stakeholders for the continued trust and confidence in our work.

The Management of
Banco Comercial Português, Macao Branch
Constantino Mousinho
General Manager

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the management of Banco Comercial Português, S. A. – Macau Branch

The attached summary financial statements, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial statements of Banco Comercial Português – Macau Branch, for the year ended 31 December 2021. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements in our report dated 10 May 2022.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Financial Reporting Standards of Macau SAR. Reading the summary financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon.

Management’s Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the summary financial statements in accordance with the Decree-Law no. 32/93/M “Macau Financial System Act”.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with (or are a fair summary of) the audited financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summarized financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Banco Comercial Português, S.A. – Macau Branch for the year ended 31 December 2021, are consistent, in all material respects, with these audited financial statements, in accordance with Decree-Law No. 31/93/M “Macau Financial System Act”.

Kuan Ho Weng

Certified Public Accountant

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu – Sociedade de Auditores

Macau, 10 May 2022

DISCLAIMER: The English contents of this page are free translations of the “RELATATÓRIO DO AUDITOR INDEPENDENTE SOBRE AS DEMONSTRAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS RESUMIDAS” in Portuguese. In case of any discrepancy, the Portuguese, which we published in our Portuguese Disclosure of Information - 31 December 2021, will prevail.

**LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS WITH QUALIFYING HOLDINGS IN
BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A.**

NAME	% OF SHARE CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
Fosun Group Chiado (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	29.95%	29.95%
Sonangol Group Sonangol-Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, EP	19.49%	19.49%

Note:

According with the definition adopted by the Monetary Authority of Macau (AMCM), a qualifying holding is a holding which is owned directly or indirectly by the shareholder and which represents 10% or more of the share capital or voting rights of the credit institution or which confers, in any other form, the possibility to exercise a significant influence over the management of the credit institution.

**NAMES OF MEMBERS OF COMPANY BOARDS OF
BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A.**

BOARD OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Pedro Rebelo de Sousa	Chairman
Octávio Castelo Paulo	Vice-Chairman
Ana Isabel dos Santos de Pina Cabral	Company Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nuno Manuel da Silva Amado	Chairman
Jorge Manuel Baptista Magalhães Correia	Vice-Chairman
Valter Rui Dias de Barros	Vice-Chairman
Miguel Maya Dias Pinheiro	Vice-Chairman
Ana Paula Alcobia Gray	Member
Cidália Maria Mota Lopes	Member
Fernando da Costa Lima	Member
João Nuno de Oliveira Jorge Palma	Member
José Manuel Alves Elias da Costa	Member
José Miguel Bensliman Schorcht da Silva Pessanha	Member
Xiaoxu Gu (Julia Gu)	Member
Lingjiang Xu	Member
Maria José Henriques Barreto de Matos de Campos	Member
Miguel de Campos Pereira de Bragança	Member
Rui Manuel da Silva Teixeira	Member
Teófilo César Ferreira da Fonseca	Member
Wan Sin Long	Member

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miguel Maya Dias Pinheiro	Chairman
Miguel de Campos Pereira de Bragança	Vice-Chairman
João Nuno de Oliveira Jorge Palma	Vice-Chairman
Rui Manuel da Silva Teixeira	Member
José Miguel Bensliman Schorcht da Silva Pessanha	Member
Maria Maria José Henriques Barreto de Matos de Campos	Member

REMUNERATION AND WELFARE BOARD

Jorge Manuel Baptista Magalhães Correia	Chairman
Ana Paula Alcobia Gray	Member
Nuno Maria Pestana de Almeida Alves	Member

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

To be nominated

Chairman

To be nominated

Vice-Chairman

Nuno Manuel da Silva Amado

Members due to their functions

Miguel Maya dias Pinheiro

Members due to their functions

António Vítor Martins Monteiro

Members due to their functions

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Cidália Maria Mota Lopes

Chairman

Fernando da Costa Lima

Member

Valter Rui Dias de Barros

Member

Wan Sin Long

Member

**MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MACAU BRANCH OF
BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A. [MACAU BRANCH]**

Constantino Alves Mousinho

General Manager

Leung Chi Wai

Deputy General Manager

Vong Sau Mui

Deputy General Manager

Chan Fong Mei

Deputy General Manager

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Profit before tax	136,314
<u>Adjustments</u>	
Depreciation and amortisation	1,079
Charge of impairment losses on loans and commitments	7,500
Interest income	(382,134)
Interest expense	218,549
	<u>(18,692)</u>

(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:

Placements & other operations with credit institutions (more than 3 months)	1,609,497
Loans and advances to customers	(292,424)
Other assets	(497)

Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:

Deposits from credit institutions	(1,720,597)
Deposits from customers	(293,993)
Other liabilities	3,375

CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS (694,639)

Interest paid	(252,292)
Interest received	327,791
Tax paid	(9,639)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(647,471)</u>

CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Acquisition of property and equipment	(2,257)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(595)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(2,852)</u>

CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Distributions to the Head office	<u>(72,972)</u>
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NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (723,295)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY 3,122,707

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2,399,412

REPRESENTED BY:

Cash and deposits at the Monetary Authority of Macau	87,391
Balances with credit institutions repayable on demand	41,113
Placements & other operations with credit institutions	2,270,908
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	<u><u>2,399,412</u></u>

**OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES OTHER THAN DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)**

Credit substitutes	38,016
Transaction-related contingencies	-
Acceptances and other trade-related contingencies	-
Not issuance facilities, revolving underwriting facilities and other similar facilities	-
Forward asset purchases	-
Unpaid portion of partly paid shares and other securities	-
Forward deposits	-
Asset sales with repurchase option	-
Undrawn credit facilities and other commitments to extend credit	3,012,291
Other off-balance sheet items	16,354,969
TOTAL	19,405,276

**DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

Exchange rate contracts	
Forward purchases	510,220
Forward sales	509,855
Interest rate contracts	
Purchases	-
Sales	-
Equities contracts	-
Commodities contracts	-
Others	-
TOTAL	1,020,075

TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES **20,425,351**

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (MACAU BRANCH)

1 Statement of Compliance

The Branch's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements as set out in Decree-Law No. 32/93/M and the Macau Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued under the Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of Macau Special Administration Region (the "Macau SAR").

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Branch is part of Banco Commercial Português, S.A.. It is registered as a branch under the Macau Financial System Act under the Supervision of the Monetary Authority of Macau ("AMCM"), accordingly, it is not a separate legal entity. These financial statements have been prepared from the books and records of the Branch, which contain evidence of all transactions entered into locally.

The financial statements are prepared in Macau Patacas ("MOP"), which is the Branch's functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost. As mentioned above, the Branch is part of the Head Office and therefore no consolidated financial statements are required.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires the Branch's management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The issues involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or where assumptions and estimates are considered to be significant are presented in note 15 of significant accounting policy.

3 Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers include loans and advances which are not intended to be sold in the short term and are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers.

Loans and advances to customers are initially recognised at fair value, which normally will be equal to the transaction price plus directly attributable transaction costs and fees, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any.

These assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the loans and advances expire, or where the asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

Impairment

In accordance with the terms of the Administrative Regulation No.25/2005 of the Macau SAR, the valuation and provisioning of loans and advances to customers are set out by the Monetary Authority of Macau as follows:

Specific provision for loan losses

Specific provisions are made when there is evidence that loans and advances to customers will not be fully recoverable and is intended to cover specific credit risks. This provision is presented as a deduction against credit granted. The adequacy of this provision is reviewed regularly by the Branch and the Head Office taking into consideration the existence of asset-backed guarantees, the overdue period and the customer's current financial position.

General provision for loan losses

This provision is intended to cover latent bad and doubtful debts which are present in any loan portfolio, including off-balance sheet commitments, but which have not been specifically identified as such. This general provision is recorded separately in liabilities. The general provision for loan losses is calculated in accordance with Notice No. 18/1993 of AMCM.

Changes in the provisions for loan losses are recognised in the income statement.

Write-off of loans

Loans and advances are written-off when it is determined that the loans are uncollectible. For collateralised loans, the write-off occurs for the unrecoverable amount when the funds arising from the execution of the respective collateral is effectively received. This write-off is carried out only for loans that are considered not to be recoverable and have been fully provided. An amount recovered from loans and advances that have already been written off will be recognised as income in the income statement.

4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include money market transactions, deposits from customers and from other financial institutions, and other payables. These financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Branch derecognises financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

5 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method are recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income 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, for a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branch estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Specifically regarding the accounting policy for interest on overdue loans, the following aspects are considered:

- Interest income for overdue loans secured by collaterals is accounted for as income up to the limit of the valuation of the collateral valued on a prudent basis. This income is recorded as a gain assuming that there is a reasonable probability of recoverability; and
- Interest accrued and not paid for loans overdue for more than 90 days that are not covered by collateral is written-off and recognized only when received, on the basis that its recoverability is considered to be remote.

6 Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arising from services provided by the Branch is recognised when the services are rendered.

7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Subsequent costs are recognised as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Branch.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property and equipment using straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Number of years
Improvements to leasehold buildings	10
Equipment	4 to 10

The useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

8 Intangible assets

Software

The Branch records the costs associated to software acquired from external entities as intangible assets. These assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is calculated on straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of three years. The Branch does not capitalize internal costs arising from software development.

9 Impairment

At the end of the reporting period, the Branch reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are immediately recognised in the income statement. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the carrying amount of the assets that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

10 Cash and cash equivalents (presented in cash flow statement)

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and deposits with credit institutions having less than three months of maturity at acquisition.

Cash and cash equivalents include the Branch's deposit maintained in AMCM Fast Payment System (FPS) Platform, mandatory deposits and monetary bills with the AMCM having less than three months of maturity at acquisition.

Monetary bills are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

11 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

12 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currencies transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated 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.

13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Branch has a legal or contractual obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be recognised to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be recognised, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefit is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

14 Off-Balance sheet instruments

Off-balance sheet financial instruments include mainly derivatives arising from forward, swap and option transactions undertaken by the Branch in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets. Realised gain or loss on derivatives is recognised in the income statement upon the settlement of forward, swap and option transactions.

15 Accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

MFRSs set forth a range of accounting treatments and require the Branch's management to apply judgment and make estimates in deciding which treatment is most appropriate. In the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies, management has made the following accounting judgements.

Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers

The Branch and the Head Office review its loan portfolio to assess impairment losses on a regular basis as described in accounting policy note 3.

The valuation process of the loan portfolio in order to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognised in the income statement is subject to management estimates and judgments. The probability of default, risk ratings, value of associated collateral, recovery rates and the estimate of both the amount and timing of future cash flows, among other things, are considered in making this assessment.

Alternative methodologies and the use of different assumptions and estimates could result in a different level of impairment losses with a consequent impact in the Branch's income statement.

16 Related parties

For the purpose for these financial statements, 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 Branch;
 - ii. Has significant influence over the Branch;
 - iii. Holds a qualifying holding in the Branch;
 - iv. Is a member of the board of directors or supervisory board of the Branch or of a parent of the Branch; or
 - v. Is a member of key management personnel, other than a member of the board of directors or supervisory board as identified in sub-item (iv) above, of the Branch or of a parent of the Branch.

- (b) An entity if any of the following conditions applied:
 - i. That entity and the Branch are members of the same group (e.g. parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary).
 - ii. That entity holds a qualifying holding in the Branch.
 - iii. That entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - iv. 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).
 - v. A person identified in (a)(iv) is a member of the key management personnel of that entity (or of a parent of that entity).

17 Fair value calculation

Fair value is based on market prices, whenever these are available. If market prices are not available, fair value is estimated through internal models based on cash flow discounting techniques. Cash flows of the financial instruments are calculated according to their financial characteristics and the discount rates used take into account both the market interest rate and the current conditions of the Branch pricing policy.

Therefore, the fair value obtained is influenced by the parameters used in the valuation model that necessarily have some degree of judgment, and reflects exclusively the value attributed to the different financial instruments. Considering the characteristics of the financial instruments held by the Branch and that the terms of the existing portfolio are similar to current market conditions, management considers that the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost does not differ significantly from the carrying value.

SOME PRINCIPLES ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (MACAU BRANCH)

1 Definition of basic terms

Related Party Transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Related party (non-exhaustive definition – see note 16 of ‘Significant Accounting Policies’)

A party is related to an entity if the party, directly and indirectly, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity.

A related party relationship might exist between entities when they are members of the same group either as a parent, a subsidiary or a fellow subsidiary.

Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest arise when an entity unduly benefits (directly or indirectly) from a transaction due to being in a relation of control with or having a significant influence over a related party.

2 Related party transactions

Because conflicts of interest may result more easily when transactions between related parties are at stake, it is of great importance that all transactions with related parties are conducted free of conflicts of interest, i.e. based on terms and conditions that are equally favorable when compared to transactions between unrelated parties, and the parties refrain from entering into transactions that unrelated parties would not.

3 Terms and conditions of related party lending

Within Banco Comercial Português, S. A. (BCP) Group, the terms and conditions inherent in related party lending are as much as possible in usual economic terms, i.e. on arm's length basis, and subject to the same analysis and approval procedures as if the transactions were done with unrelated parties.

Conflicts of interest are, on the other hand, governed by the Group's Code of Conduct.

4 Disclosure

The Macau Branch of BCP hereinafter discloses all business relationships such as the balances and the impact on Income Statement of transactions made with its Head-Office and, if any, with other fellow entities.

**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

ASSETS

Balances with credit institutions abroad	11,511
Placements & other applications with credit institutions abroad	9,664,056
Loans granted	382,070
Debtors and other sundry assets	-
Internal accounts	24,381
TOTAL	10,082,018

LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS

Borrowings and other balances	12,840,485
Deposits	26,447
Creditors, cheques and orders payable	491
Internal accounts	26,379
TOTAL	12,893,802

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

DEBIT

Interest expense	209,819
Other banking expenses	971
	210,790

CREDIT

Interest income	225,671
Other banking revenues	2,204
	227,875

OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

Exchange rate contracts	
Purchases	510,220
Sales	509,855
Interest rate contracts	
Purchases	-
Sales	-

**CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO OF
 BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A. GROUP
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	IN MOP (MILLIONS) @9.0969	IN EURO (MILLIONS)
RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS		
Credit risk	362,151	39,810
Market risk	17,715	1,947
Operational risk	37,510	4,123
Other risks	468	51
TOTAL	417,844	45,933
OWN FUNDS (LEVEL 1)		
Ordinary share Capital	42,983	4,725
Share premium	150	16
Ordinary own shares	-	-
Reserves and retained earnings	8,714	958
Minority interests eligible to common equity tier 1	4,108	452
Regulatory adjustments	(7,079)	(778)
Capital Instruments	3,639	400
Minority interest eligible to additional tier 1	994	109
TIER 1 CAPITAL	53,508	5,882
TIER 2 CAPITAL	12,106	1,331
TOTAL CAPITAL	65,614	7,213
SOLVENCY RATIOS		
Common Equity Tier 1	-	11.7%
Tier I	-	12.8%
Tier II	-	2.9%
Total Solvency Ratio	-	15.7%

RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A. GROUP

1 Introduction

The Group is subject to several risks during the course of its business. The risks from different companies of the Group are managed centrally, in coordination with the local departments and considering the specific risks of each business.

The Group's risk-management policy is designed to permanently ensure an adequate relationship between its own funds and the business it develops, as well as the corresponding evaluation of the risk/return profile by business line. Under this scope, the monitoring and control of the main types of financial risks (e.g. credit, market, operational) or non-financial risks (e.g. legal and compliance, reputational) to which the Group's business is subject to.

2 Internal organisation

Banco Comercial Português Board of Directors is responsible for the definition of the risk policy, including approval at the very highest level of the principles and rules to be followed in risk management, as well as the guidelines dictating the allocation of economic capital to the business lines.

The Board of Directors, through mainly the Audit Committee, ensures the existence of adequate risk control and of risk-management systems at the level both of the Group and of each entity. The Board of Directors also approves the risk-tolerance level acceptable to the Group, proposed by its Executive Committee.

The Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring the overall levels of risk incurred, ensuring that these are compatible with the goals and strategies approved for the business.

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the control of risks in all Group entities, for the identification of all risks to which the Group activity is exposed and for the proposal of measures to improve risks control. The Chief Risk Officer also ensures that risks are monitored on an overall basis and that there is alignment of concepts, practices and goals in risk management. The activity of every entity included within Banco Comercial Português, consolidation perimeter is governed by the principles and decisions established centrally by the Risk Committee and the main subsidiaries are provided with Risk Office structures which are established in accordance with the risks inherent to their particular business. A Risk Control Commission has been set up at each relevant subsidiary, responsible for the control of risks at local level, in which the Chief Risk Officer takes part.

The Group Head of Compliance is responsible for implementing systems for monitoring the compliance with legal obligations and responsibilities to which the Bank is subject, as well, the prevention, monitoring and reporting of risk in organizational processes, which include, among others, the prevention and repression of money laundering, combating

financing of terrorism, prevention of conflicts of interest, issues related to abuse of market and compliance with the disclosure requirements to customers.

RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT – CREDIT RISK

1 Credit risk definition

Credit risk is associated with the degree of uncertainty of the expected returns as a result of the inability either of the borrower (and the guarantor, if any) or of the issuer of a security or of the counterparty to an agreement to fulfill their obligations.

2 Credit risk assessment in BCP Group (summary)

Credit granting is based on prior classification of the customers' risk and on thorough assessment of the level of protection provided by the underlying collateral. In order to do so, a single risk-notation system has been introduced, the Rating Master Scale, based on the expected probability of default, allowing greater discrimination in the assessment of the customers and better establishment of the hierarchies of the associated risk.

The Rating Master Scale also identifies those customers showing worsening credit capacity and, in particular, those classified as being in default. All rating and scoring models used by the Group have been duly calibrated for the Rating Master Scale. The protection-level concept has been introduced as a crucial element of evaluation of the effectiveness of the collateral in credit-risk mitigation, leading to more active collateralization of loans and more adequate pricing of the risk incurred.

3 Credit risk elements - Notice No.18/1993 – AMCM (Macau Branch)

- **Definition of past due or impaired assets**

Past due assets (Group I) are deemed to be all credits and other placements in relation to which either the payments of interest or commission or the repayment of principal is delayed for no more than 3 months.

Impaired assets (Group II to IV) are deemed to be all credits and other placements in relation to which either the payments of interest or commission or the repayment of principal is delayed for more than 3 months.

- **Approach for provisions and statistical methods (individual impairment provision)**

For all impaired assets (Group II to IV), at the end of each quarter, a minimum specific impairment accumulated provision shall be set up based on their respective balances net of the realizable value of any existing and duly formalized tangible collateral in the following manner:

Group II (assets with impairment for more than 3 months and less or equal to 12 months) – 40%

Group III (assets with impairment for over 12 months and less than or equal to 18 months) – 80%

Group IV (assets with impairment for more than 18 months) – 100%

- **Approach for provisions and statistical methods (collective impairment provision)**

For the remaining assets (loans performing or the above Group I assets), a general impairment provision shall be set up by the end of each year in order to reach a balance of not less than 1% of their respective aggregated value.

ANALYSIS OF CREDIT GRANTED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

British Virgin Islands	1.1%	80,319
Cayman Islands	1.2%	87,550
China	1.8%	138,643
Germany	3.5%	263,810
Hong Kong	16.3%	1,231,213
Macau	5.6%	419,469
Netherlands	69.0%	5,206,861
Spain	0.7%	50,310
United States	0.8%	63,196
TOTAL	100.0%	7,541,371

INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT GRANTED

Mining industries	1.3%	96,383
Manufacturing industries	0.5%	37,502
Electricity, gas and water	1.2%	87,550
Construction and public works	5.9%	442,602
Wholesale and retail trade	3.1%	234,980
Restaurants, hotels and similar	2.8%	215,713
Non-monetary financial institutions	54.8%	4,135,489
Other industries	30.3%	2,287,144
Personal loans	0.1%	4,008
TOTAL	100.0%	7,541,371

PAST DUE ASSETS

More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	-	-
More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

ASSETS MATURITY ANALYSIS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

On demand (Overdrafts)	1.5%	113,506
Within 1 month	0.0%	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	2.9%	216,320
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	2.1%	159,365
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	29.2%	2,204,843
More than 3 years	64.3%	4,847,337
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	100.0%	7,541,371

**BALANCES, PLACEMENT AND OTHER OPERATIONS WITH CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

On demand	0.4%	40,943
Within 1 month	8.4%	818,659
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	15.1%	1,469,735
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	1.1%	105,444
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	46.8%	4,551,179
More than 3 years	28.2%	2,738,332
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	100.0%	9,724,292

**CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS HELD AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

**BONDS, NOTES AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS ISSUED BY THE MACAU GOVERNMENT AND/OR AMCM
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)**

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

**OTHER SECURITIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

**LIABILITIES MATURITY ANALYSIS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (MACAU BRANCH)**

**DEPOSITS AND BALANCES OF LOCAL BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)**

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	100.0%	337,562
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	100.0%	337,562

DEPOSITS FROM FOREIGN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

On demand	0.1%	11,132
Within 1 month	2.0%	258,291
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	0.3%	46,728
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	0.0%	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	47.3%	6,161,330
More than 3 years	50.3%	6,548,023
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	100.0%	13,025,504

DEPOSITS FROM NON-BANK CUSTOMERS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

On demand	25.8%	965,821
Within 1 month	6.1%	226,105
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	25.7%	959,819
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	42.4%	1,585,999
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	0.0%	554
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	100.0%	3,738,298

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS ISSUED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

OTHER SECURITIES ISSUED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

On demand	-	-
Within 1 month	-	-
More than 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Indefinite period	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT – MARKET RISK
(NAMELY INTEREST RATE RISK AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK)

1 Market risks

Market risks consist of the potential losses that might occur in a given portfolio as a result of changes in exchange rates and/or in the prices of the various financial instruments of portfolio, considering not only the correlations between those instruments but also their volatility.

2 Market risk assessment and management in BCP Group

The Group in monitoring and control of market risk existing in the diverse portfolios uses an integrated risk measurement that includes the main types of market risk identified by the Group: generic risk (including interest rate risk, FX risk, equity risk and the pricing risk of the credit default swaps), specific risk, non-linear risk and commodities risk. The measure used in evaluating the generic market risk is the VAR (Value at Risk). The VAR is calculated considering a 10-working day time horizon and a confidence level of 99%.

As a complement to the VAR calculation, and aiming to identify risk concentrations that are not captured by this measurement and, also, for the purpose of testing other possible dimensions, the Group continuously tests a broad set of stress tests scenarios over the trading book and analyses its results.

3 Market risk assessment and management – Interest rate risk (Macau Branch)

Besides being followed by the Group risk function on an integrated global basis, the Branch also monitors its interest rate risk by mainly using the model provided by the regulator (AMCM). Through this model, computed at least once every quarter, the Branch is able to determine the sensitivity of its positions to changes in interest rates as well as the amount of capital that would be necessary to cover such scope of risk.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT ELEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021
(MACAU BRANCH)

SPOT POSITION [LONG (+); SHORT (-)]

CURRENCIES

Macau Pataca (MOP)	(314,655)
Australian Dollar (AUD)	1,145
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1,815
Chinese Yuan (CNY)	183
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	665,837
Japanese Yen (JPY)	1
South African Rand (ZAR)	4
Swiss Franc (CHF)	736
British Pound (GBP)	(31)
USA Dollar (USD)	(377,995)
Euro (EUR)	22,960

FORWARD POSITION [LONG (+); SHORT (-)]

Macau Pataca (MOP)	(366)
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	(417,150)
USA Dollar (USD)	417,516

NET POSITION (ALL CURRENCIES)

-

NET POSITION (ALL FOREIGN CURRENCIES)

315,021

BREAKDOWN OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES WHICH NET POSITION UP TO 10% OF TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCIES NET POSITION (MACAU BRANCH)

HONG KONG DOLLAR (HKD)

ASSETS

Cash in hand	196
Balances with other local credit institutions	16,643
Balances with credit institutions abroad	4,477
Loans to customers	1,013,744
Placements & other operations with credit institutions abroad	3,708
Debtors	213
Equipment	5
Internal accounts	1,219
TOTAL	1,040,205

LIABILITIES

Sight deposits	31,430
Time deposits	5,263
Deposits from the public sector	337,562
Funds from credit institutions	-
Cheques and orders payable	94
Creditors	1
Internal accounts	18
TOTAL	374,368

SPOT POSITION **665,837**

FORWARD PURCHASE/SALE(-) **(417,150)**

NET POSITION **248,687**

USA DOLLAR (USD)

ASSETS

Cash in hand	27
Balances with other local credit institutions	711
Balances with credit institutions abroad	1,834
Loans to customers	582,656
Placements & other operations with credit institutions abroad	1,413,657
Debtors	-
Equipment	-
Internal accounts	838
TOTAL	1,999,723

LIABILITIES

Sight deposits	353,150
Time deposits	1,834,306
Deposits from the public sector	-
Funds from credit institutions	185,019
Cheques and orders payable	2,856
Creditors	-
Internal accounts	2,387
TOTAL	2,377,718

SPOT POSITION **(377,995)**

FORWARD PURCHASE/SALE(-) **417,516**

NET POSITION **39,521**

RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT – OPERATIONAL RISK

1 Operational risk

Operational risk is understood to be the potential loss resulting from the failures or inadequacies in internal procedures, persons or systems and also the potential losses resulting from external events.

2 Operational risk assessment and management in BCP Group

The approach to operational risk management is based on the business and support ‘end-to-end’ processes. Process management is the responsibility of the Process Owners, who are the first parties responsible for evaluation of the risks and for strengthening the performance within the scope of their processes. The Process Owners are responsible for keeping up to date all the relevant documentation concerning the processes, for ensuring the real adequacy of all the existing controls through direct supervision or by delegation on the departments responsible for the controls in question, for coordinating and taking part in the ‘risk self-assessment’ exercises, and for detecting and implementing improvement opportunities, including mitigating measures for the more significant exposures.

In the operational risk management implemented in the Group, there is a systematic process of gathering information on operational losses, which defines on a systematic form, the causes and the effects associated to an eventual detected loss. From the analysis of the historical information and its relationships, processes involving greater risk are identified and mitigation measures are launched to reduce the critical exposures.

RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT – LIQUIDITY RISK

1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects the Group’s inability to meet its obligations at maturity without incurring in significant losses resulting from the deterioration of the funding conditions (funding risk) and/or from the sale of its assets below market value (market liquidity risks).

2 Liquidity risk assessment and management in BCP Group

Evaluation of the Group’s liquidity risk is carried out using indicators defined by the supervisory authorities on a regular basis and other internal metrics for which exposure limits are also defined.

The Group’s wholesale funding structure is defined for each annual period by the Liquidity Plan, which is an integral part of the budgeting process, formulated at consolidated level

and for the main subsidiaries of the group. The setup of this plan is coordinated by the Group Treasurer and its implementation is monitored continuously along the year, being revised whenever necessary or advisable.

3 Liquidity risk assessment and management (Macau Branch)

Besides being followed by the Group risk function on an integrated global basis, and the support given by the Head-Office in this particular aspect by providing the liquidity as needed, the Branch has also its own liquidity risk management policy. Under this policy, the Branch manages its liquidity needs namely through maturity mismatch analysis over a series of time-bands as determined by the local regulator (AMCM).

SELECTED LIQUIDITY INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR OF 2021 (MACAU BRANCH)

- Arithmetic mean of the minimum weekly amount of cash in hand that is required to be held during the annual reporting period (2021) 75,147
- Arithmetic mean of the average weekly amount of cash in hand during the annual reporting period (2021) 85,948
- Arithmetic mean of the specified liquid assets at the end of each month during the annual reporting period (2021) 2,746,314
- Average ratio of specified liquid asset to total basic liabilities at the end of each month during the annual reporting period (2021) 71%
- Arithmetic mean of its one-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the annual reporting period (2021) 150%
- Arithmetic mean of its three-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the annual reporting period (2021) 28%

**CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION – KEY INDICATORS OF
 BANCO COMERCIAL PORTUGUÊS, S. A. GROUP AS OF
 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**IN MOP
 (MILLIONS)
 @9.0969** **IN EURO
 (MILLIONS)
 OR %**

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets	845,146	92,905
Loans and advances to customers (net)	512,701	56,360
Total customer funds	819,603	90,097
Deposit and other resources from customers	632,782	69,560
Loans to customers (net)/Deposit and other resources from customers	-	81%
Shareholders' equity and subordinated debt	68,356	7,514

PROFITABILITY

Net operating revenues	20,694	2,275
Operating costs	10,148	1,116
Impairment and provisions	9,652	1,061
Income tax		
Current	740	81
Deferred	1,112	122
Non-controlling interests	(1,029)	(113)
Net income attributable to shareholders of the bank	1,256	138
Return on average shareholders' equity (ROE)	-	2.4%
Return on average total assets (ROA)	-	0.0%
Net interest margin	-	1.9%
Net operating revenues/Average net assets	-	2.6%
Cost to income	-	47.8%
Staff costs/Net operating revenues	-	24.1%

CAPITAL

Own funds	65,614	7,213
Risk weighted assets	417,844	45,933
Common Equity Tier 1	-	11.70%
Tier I	-	12.80%
Tier II	-	2.90%
Total Solvency Ratio	-	15.70%

OTHER INFORMATION

None.