

## (一) 主要會計政策 (續)

### (o) 外幣換算

本集團旗下各機構之財務報表中所載項目乃採用該機構營運之主要經濟環境所使用之貨幣(「運作貨幣」)計量。綜合財務報表乃以港幣呈列。港幣乃本銀行之運作及呈列貨幣。

外幣交易按交易日現行之匯率換算為運作貨幣。該等交易結算及以外幣結算之貨幣性資產或負債按年結日之匯率換算所產生之匯兌收益及虧損，乃於收益表內確認。

非貨幣性項目，如歸類為買賣用途之股權證券，其換算差額將作為公平價值收益或虧損之一部分於收益表內確認。非貨幣性項目，如歸類為可供出售之權益證券，其換算差額則列入權益內之公平價值儲備。

### (p) 遞延稅項

遞延稅項採用負債法就資產負債之稅基與它們在賬目內之賬面值兩者間之短暫差額，作全數確認。但如初次確認之資產或負債(除在商業合併中產生以外)所產生之遞延稅項，並不影響任何賬面上或應課稅溢利或虧損，此等遞延稅項則不需列賬。遞延稅項採用於結算日已經或基本已經實施及預計於相關遞延稅項資產變現或遞延稅項負債清償時將適用之稅率釐定。

遞延稅項資產乃就有可能將未來應課稅溢利與可動用之短暫差額抵銷而確認。

遞延稅項負債乃就附屬公司、聯營公司及共同控制實體投資所產生之短暫差額而確認，但假若可以控制短暫差額之撥回，並有可能在可預見未來不會撥回則除外。

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (o) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the 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 recognised in the income statement.

Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held for trading are recognised in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities classified as available-for-sale securities are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

### (p) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred taxation 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 taxation is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred taxation is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

## (一) 主要會計政策 (續)

### (p) 遞延稅項 (續)

根據各經營業務地區之現行稅法計算之應付利得稅會於溢利發生當期確認為支出。結轉稅項虧損所產生之遞延稅項資產已按未來可能出現之應課溢利變現之程度予以確認。

可供出售證券及現金流量對沖之公平價值重估乃直接於權益賬轉撥或回撥，其相關遞延稅項亦須直接於權益賬轉撥或回撥；其後與該等遞延收益或虧損一併於收益表確認。

### (q) 保險申索準備

所有保險之申索已作全數撥備。未決之保險申索乃就個別索償而作出評估，包括於年結日就已承付但未具報之索償作出估計。雖然未能就此準備金作出精確的評估，但已根據現存之資料並考慮到有關之了結申索的開支及可向其他各方追討之款項。

### (r) 撥備

倘本集團因過往事件而產生現時法律或推定責任，可能須就解除責任而導致經濟資源流失之可能性高於不會導致資源流失之可能性；及可就責任之款額作出可靠估計時，則須確認責任索償之撥備。

撥備乃按履行責任所需開支之現值計算，該現值是以能反映市場對時間價值之評估及該責任之特定風險之稅前利率折算。因時間推移而增加之撥備，則確認為利息支出。

### (s) 金融擔保合約

金融擔保合約是指合約持有人可因某特定債務人未能根據債務工具條款在到期日作出支付產生損失而可向合約發行人要求作出補償之合約。

擔保之公平價值(即擔保費用收入)於最初在擔保給予當日在財務報表內確認為遞延收入。其後，本集團對此等擔保之負債是根據註釋一(r)所確定之價值及已確認之擔保額減除已確認之累計攤銷，兩者較高者計算。金融擔保負債之變動於收益表內確認。

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (p) Deferred taxation (continued)

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilized.

Deferred taxation related to fair value re-measurement of available-for-sale securities and cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited directly to equity, is also credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

### (q) Charge for insurance claims

Full provision is made for all insurance claims. Outstanding insurance claims are assessed by reviewing individual claims and include an estimate for claims incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date. This provision, although not capable of precise assessment, has been made in the light of available information and after taking into account the related claims settling expenses and possible recoveries from other parties.

### (r) Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required 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 recognised as interest expense.

### (s) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

The fair value of the guarantee (being the guarantee fees received) is initially recognised as deferred income in the financial statements on the date that the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with note 1(r) and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised. Any changes in the liability relating to financial guarantees are recognised in the income statement.

## (一) 主要會計政策 (續)

### (t) 僱員福利

僱員福利包括以下短期僱員應享假期及長期僱員退休福利：

#### (i) 僱員應享假期

僱員在年假和長期服務休假之權利在僱員應享有時確認。本集團為截至結算日止僱員已提供之服務而產生之年假及長期服務休假之估計負債作出撥備。

僱員之病假及產假不作確認，直至僱員正式休假為止。

#### (ii) 退休福利

本集團設有五項職員退休福利計劃，其資產均與本集團之資產分開，由獨立信託基金管理。

本集團含有界定供款安排之退休福利計劃及強制性公積金（簡稱「強積金」）計劃之供款作為費用支銷。

含有界定福利安排之退休福利計劃每年之供款，是由精算師定期評估該等計劃之資產負債而釐定。含有界定福利安排之退休福利計劃是採用預計單位貸記法評估。根據精算師的建議，將有關退休福利成本在收益表扣除，令定期成本分攤至僱員服務年期。退休界定福利責任為估計未來現金流出量之現值，利用到期日與相關條款類似之政府債券之息率計算。

所有超過退休福利計劃資產或界定福利義務兩者中較大者之百分之十的累積未實現精算盈虧，乃按照僱員平均尚餘服務年期確認。

### (u) 營業租約

任何租約，如因持有該資產所得之絕大部份風險及報酬仍保留在出租人內，該等租約以營業租約列賬。該等營業租約租金（扣除從出租人所收取之優惠），按租約年期以直線法從收益表內扣除。除符合條件而被界定為房產或投資物業外，本集團之租賃土地權益均以營業租約列賬。

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (t) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include short-term leave entitlements and long-term staff retirement benefits as follows:

#### (i) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long-service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are recognised when the absences occur.

#### (ii) Retirement benefits

The Group operates five staff retirement schemes. The assets of these schemes are all held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds.

The Group's contributions to schemes with defined contribution arrangements and the mandatory provident fund ("MPF") schemes are expensed as incurred.

Annual contributions to the retirement benefit schemes with defined benefit arrangements are determined based on periodic valuations of the assets and liabilities of such schemes by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing retirement benefits is charged to the income statement so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries. The defined benefit obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liabilities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the 10% of the greater of these schemes' assets and the defined benefit obligations are recognised in the income statement over the average expected future working lifetime of the members of the schemes.

### (u) Operating leases

Leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals applicable to such operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term. The Group's interests in leasehold land except those qualified to be classified as premises and investment properties are also accounted for as operating lease.

## (一) 主要會計政策 (續)

### (u) 營業租約 (續)

若本集團或本行為營業租約之出租人，有關出租資產主要包括物業及設備，除投資物業外，其他資產乃根據本集團之折舊政策予以折舊。租金收入(扣除向承租人支付之任何優惠)以直線法在租期內入賬。

### (v) 租購合約及融資租賃

應收客戶之租購合約及融資租賃賬款按投資淨額列入「貸款及其他賬項」內，該投資淨額包括租購合約及融資租賃之應收租金總額減未賺取之財務收入。應收租金隱含之財務收入於租賃期間列入收益表內，使每個會計期間為投資結欠淨額取得近乎穩定之收益率。

### (w) 分部報告

分部指本集團在提供貨品或服務(業務分部)或在某個特定經濟領域提供貨品或服務(地區分部)而從事之某個可識別部份，其所承擔之風險及回報與其他分部不同。按照本集團之內部財務申報方式，業務分部資料已被定作為主要報告形式。

分部收益、開支、業績、資產及負債均包括直接劃分入該分部之項目或可合理劃分為該分部之項目。分部收益、開支、資產及負債乃於集團內公司間結算前釐定，集團內公司間交易則予以抵銷作為綜合處理之部分，惟集團實體間之有關集團內公司間結餘及交易乃為單一分項。分部間定價乃按給予外間人士之相約條款釐定。

分部資本開支指在年內購買分部資產(有形及無形)而產生之所有成本，但此等資產預期可在多於一個財政年度內使用。

### (x) 現金及等同現金項目

就編製現金流量表而言，現金及等同現金項目包括由購入日起計三個月內到期之結餘包括庫存現金、存放同業、國庫券及存款證。

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (u) Operating leases (continued)

Where the Group or the Bank is a lessor under operating leases, assets leased out mainly included properties and equipment and are depreciated in accordance with the Group's depreciation policies except where the asset is classified as investment properties. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### (v) Hire purchase contracts and finance leases

The amounts due from customers in respect of hire purchase contracts and finance leases are included in "Advances and other accounts" at net investment which represents the total rentals receivable under hire purchase contracts and finance leases less unearned finance income. Finance income implicit in the rental receivable is credited to the income statement over the lease period or hire period so as to produce an approximately constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding for each accounting period.

### (w) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. In accordance with the Group's internal financial reporting, business segments is chosen as the primary reporting format.

Segment revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment. Segment revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities are determined before intra-group balances and intra-group transactions are eliminated as part of the consolidation process, except to the extent that such intra-group balances and transactions are between Group entities within a single segment. Inter-segment pricing is based on similar terms as those available to other external parties.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets (both tangible and intangible) that are expected to be used for more than one financial year.

### (x) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition including cash, balances with banks and other financial institutions, treasury bills and certificates of deposit.

## (二) 金融風險管理

本集團已制定政策及程序，用以識別、量度、控制及監管信貸、流動資金、外匯、利率及市場風險。常務董事會就此等風險管理政策及程序之充分性及果效而作定期檢視；而稽核部門亦會進行定期稽核及檢查，以確保該等政策及程序得以被落實遵從。

### (a) 使用金融工具之策略

就性質而言，本集團廣泛使用之金融工具包括債務、股權及其他證券，以及資產負債表以外之衍生工具。衍生工具是一項合約，其價值是由合約內指定之一種或多種金融工具或指數而確定。該等工具主要包括外匯、利率及股權之遠期、期貨、掉期及期權合約。

本集團以定息及浮息及不同年期接受客戶存款，並將資金投放於高質素之資產以賺取息差。在維持足夠流動資金以應付所有可能到期的提取下，本集團透過吸納短期資金並以較高息率拆放較長年期的貸款以求提高息差。

本集團亦透過貸款予多個不同信貸級別的商業及零售借款人以賺取息差，藉此提升本身的息差。此等營運不只牽涉資產負債表上之客戶貸款，亦包括擔保及其他承諾如信用證及保證書。

本集團通過交易所及櫃台交易買賣包括衍生工具之金融工具，藉股權、債券、貨幣及利率價格之短期波動以賺取利潤。本集團所用的衍生工具主要為利率及外幣匯率相關之合約，大部份為通過櫃台交易之衍生工具。而本集團之衍生工具持倉盤，大部份是為應客戶需求並作為對沖此等客戶盤及其他買賣持倉盤而持有。常務董事會制定交易限額包括隔夜及即日市場限額以監控不同程度之風險。除指定對沖安排外，有關外匯及利率風險之衍生工具乃用作日常業務上對沖風險，藉此控制流動資金水平以應付市場需求。

## 2 Financial risk management

The Group has established policies and procedures for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of credit, liquidity, foreign exchange, interest rate and market risks. The adequacy and effectiveness of risk management policies and procedures are regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (the “Executive Committee”). The Internal Audit Department also performs regular audits to ensure compliance with policies and procedures.

### (a) Strategy in using financial instruments

By their nature, the Group’s activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments which include debt, equity and other securities and certain off-balance sheet derivatives. Derivatives are contracts whose value is derived from one or more underlying financial instruments or indices defined in the contract. They mainly include forwards, futures, swaps and options in foreign exchange, interest rate and equity contracts.

The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, and for various periods, and seeks to earn interest margins by investing these funds in high-quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at high rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The Group also seeks to earn interest margins through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standings. Such exposures involve not just on-balance sheet loans and advances, but also guarantees and other commitments such as letters of credit, and other performance bonds.

The Group trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments, including derivatives, to take advantage of short-term market movements in equities and debt securities and in currencies and interest rates. The principal derivatives used by the Group are interest and foreign exchange rate related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. Most of the Group’s derivative positions have been entered to meet customer demand and to hedge these and other trading positions. The Executive Committee places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions. With the exception of specific hedging arrangements, foreign exchange and interest rate exposures associated with these derivatives are normally offset by entering into counterbalancing positions, thereby controlling the variability in the net cash amounts required to liquidate market positions.

## (二) 金融風險管理(續)

### (b) 信貸風險

本集團承擔著信貸風險，該風險乃指交易對手於到期時未能償還全部欠款。有關風險乃由於本集團從事信貸、貿易融資、財資、衍生工具及其他活動而引起。經濟上有重大轉變或個別行業呈現衰退引致損失，與於結算日已提之減值準備發生偏差，管理層須小心處理有關因信貸而所帶來之風險。

本集團之信貸政策確定授出信貸之標準、信貸批核、審閱及監控程序、以及貸款分類及減值準備之系統。

本集團按審慎之基礎管理所有信貸風險，根據業務、財務、市場及行業狀況及抵押品資料，評估不同類別交易對手之信貸風險值。本集團在合適的情況下須取得抵押品以減低風險。無論是否有抵押品作押，所有信貸均按客戶或交易對手之償還能力而作出決定。

若市場上有發展新產品之機會，一個由高級管理層及有關業務經理組成之委員會將負責檢討產品風險之評估及計劃之推行，而該等檢討亦須受內部稽核之檢查。所有新產品均須由常務董事會核准。

為避免過於集中所引致之風險，各個客戶、交易對手及行業之信貸風險均按規定限額小心管理及監控。所有信貸風險之限額由常務董事會核准，該會同時負責檢討及批核最大額度之授信及管理較高風險之集中。信貸批核授權授信審核委員會及其他信貸業務管理人員負責，實際信貸風險、限額及資產質素均由管理層定期監管及控制，並受內部稽核之審查。

任何單一借款人(包括銀行及其他金融機構)之信貸風險，已制定分級限額以限制資產負債表以內及以外之風險，及制定每日交易風險限額以限制持作買賣用途之項目如遠期外匯合約。而每日會將實際授信與限額對照，藉以監察風險水平。

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### (b) Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. It arises from the lending, trade finance, treasury, derivatives and other activities undertaken by the Group. Impairment allowances are made for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the balance sheet date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The Group's credit policy defines credit extension criteria, the credit approval, review and monitoring processes, and the system of loan classification and impairment allowance.

The Group manages all types of credit risk on a prudent basis by evaluating the creditworthiness of different types of counterparties based on an assessment of business, financial, market and industry sector and collateral information applicable to the types of credit extended. To mitigate the risk, the Group obtains collateral where appropriate. All credit decisions, whether or not secured by collateral, are based on counterparties' repayment capacity.

When a new product development opportunity is identified, a committee comprising the senior management and the business managers concerned is organised to review the product risk assessment and implementation plan, which are also subject to internal audit checking. All new products are required to be approved by the Executive Committee.

To avoid concentration risk, credit exposures to individual customers, counterparties and industry sectors are carefully managed and monitored by the use of limits. All credit risk limits are approved by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is also responsible for the review and approval of the largest credit exposures and portfolio management of risk concentrations. Approval authorities are delegated to the Group's Credit Committee and other lending officers. Actual credit exposures, limits and asset quality are regularly monitored and controlled by management and subject to checks by the internal audit function.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and other financial institutions is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

**(二) 金融風險管理 (續)**

**(b) 信貸風險 (續)**

本集團會與進行大量交易的對手訂立總淨額結算安排，藉以進一步限制信貸風險。總淨額結算安排不一定會導致資產負債表上資產及債務的對銷，原因是交易通常按總額結算。然而，關於有利合約之信貸風險會在出現不能償還情況時藉著總淨額結算安排而減少，所有與該交易對手之款項會終止及以淨額結算。本集團在有總淨額結算安排之衍生工具所承擔之整體信貸風險，可能在短時間內大幅波動，原因是採用該項安排的每宗交易均會影響信貸風險。

本集團會提供信貸承諾，包括發出擔保書及信用證。該等工具之主要目的是確保資金足夠供應給客戶在有需要時提取。該等工具乃不可撤回的保證，表示本集團將會在客戶未能向第三方履行責任時作出償付。該等工具帶有與貸款相同之信貸風險。

承諾延長信貸乃代表以放款、擔保書及信用證等形式授權延長未使用部份。有關延長信貸承擔之信貸風險，本集團等同擁有一項與未使用承擔相同的潛在損失。由於大部份延長信貸承擔乃客戶擬維持其特定信貸水平，是或然的，因此，此等可能出現的虧損應少於未使用之承擔總額。本集團會控制信貸承擔之期限，因長期承擔一般會比短期承擔存在較大程度的信貸風險。

資產、負債及資產負債表外  
項目的地區分佈

本集團

於二〇〇六年十二月三十一日

香港  
美國  
中華人民共和國  
開曼群島  
分部互相抵銷

**2 Financial risk management (continued)**

**(b) Credit risk (continued)**

The Group further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Group's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

The Group has issued credit related commitments including guarantees and letters of credit. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. These instruments represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the events that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties. These instruments carry the same credit risk as loans.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Geographical concentrations of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

The Group

At 31 December 2006

	總資產 Total assets HK\$'000	總負債 Total liabilities HK\$'000	信貸承擔 Credit commitments HK\$'000
Hong Kong	84,216,826	73,321,737	17,419,486
United States of America	1,371,870	1,116,336	378,034
People's Republic of China	1,269,064	1,050,976	78,519
Cayman Islands	1,540,124	1,515,383	—
Inter-segment elimination	(3,417,256)	(3,405,589)	—
	<b>84,980,628</b>	<b>73,598,843</b>	<b>17,876,039</b>

**(二) 金融風險管理(續)****2 Financial risk management (continued)****(b) 信貸風險(續)****(b) Credit risk (continued)**

資產、負債及資產負債表外項目的地區分佈(續)

Geographical concentrations of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (continued)

本行	The Bank	總資產 Total assets HK\$'000	總負債 Total liabilities HK\$'000	信貸承擔 Credit commitments HK\$'000
於二〇〇六年十二月三十一日	At 31 December 2006			
香港	Hong Kong	82,557,001	73,656,889	17,321,746
美國	United States of America	1,360,545	1,116,287	378,034
中華人民共和國	People's Republic of China	1,269,064	1,050,976	78,519
開曼群島	Cayman Islands	1,540,124	1,515,383	—
分部互相抵銷	Inter-segment elimination	(3,405,589)	(3,405,589)	—
		<u>83,321,145</u>	<u>73,933,946</u>	<u>17,778,299</u>
本集團	The Group	總資產 Total assets HK\$'000	總負債 Total liabilities HK\$'000	信貸承擔 Credit commitments HK\$'000
於二〇〇五年十二月三十一日	At 31 December 2005			
香港	Hong Kong	74,032,444	64,355,656	13,715,973
美國	United States of America	1,283,728	1,044,777	149,741
中華人民共和國	People's Republic of China	1,220,417	1,011,582	6,642
開曼群島	Cayman Islands	3,328,021	3,304,467	—
分部互相抵銷	Inter-segment elimination	(5,142,872)	(5,131,211)	—
		<u>74,721,738</u>	<u>64,585,271</u>	<u>13,872,356</u>
本行	The Bank	總資產 Total assets HK\$'000	總負債 Total liabilities HK\$'000	信貸承擔 Credit commitments HK\$'000
於二〇〇五年十二月三十一日	At 31 December 2005			
香港	Hong Kong	72,542,596	64,312,991	13,587,340
美國	United States of America	1,272,835	1,044,731	149,741
中華人民共和國	People's Republic of China	1,220,417	1,011,582	6,642
開曼群島	Cayman Islands	3,328,021	3,304,467	—
分部互相抵銷	Inter-segment elimination	(5,131,211)	(5,131,211)	—
		<u>73,232,658</u>	<u>64,542,560</u>	<u>13,743,723</u>

總資產、總負債及信貸承擔均按本集團業務之所在國家/地區計算。

Total assets, total liabilities and credit commitments are based on the country/region in which the Group's operations are located.