HSBC BANK BERMUDA LIMITED

Capital and Risk Management
Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures at 30 June 2013

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Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

The *Capital and Risk Management Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures at 30 June 2013 ('Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013')* contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Group's financial condition, results of operations and business.

Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Group's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', 'seeks', 'estimates', 'potential' and 'reasonably possible', variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore undue reliance should not be placed on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Group makes no commitment to revise or update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring or existing after the date of any forward-looking statements.

Written and/or oral forward-looking statements may also be made in the periodic reports to the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA'), financial statements of the Group, offering circulars and prospectuses, press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by the Bank's Directors, officers or employees to third parties, including financial analysts.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Readers are cautioned that a number of factors could cause actual results to differ, in some instances materially, from those anticipated or implied in any forward-looking statement.

Certain defined terms

Unless the context requires otherwise, 'Bank' or 'HSBC Bermuda' means HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited, 'Group' means the Bank together with its subsidiaries, 'HSBC Holdings' means HSBC Holdings plc and 'HSBC' or 'HSBC Group' means HSBC Holdings together with its subsidiaries. The abbreviation 'US$m' represents millions of US dollars.

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Key regulatory metrics

Tier 1 Capital
US$m 1,033
Dec'12: US$m 1,549
Dec'11: US$m 1,662

Tier 1 Ratio
20.7%
Dec'12: 28.1%
Dec'11: 32.6%

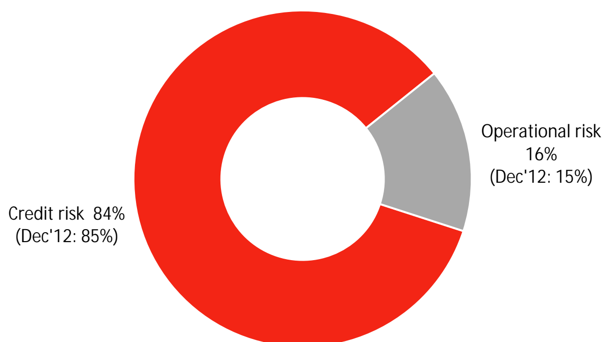
Credit RWAs
US$m 4,202
Dec'12: US$m 4,686
Dec'11: US$m 4,204

Total Regulatory Capital
US$m 1,064
Dec'12: US$m 1,125
Dec'11: US$m 1,217

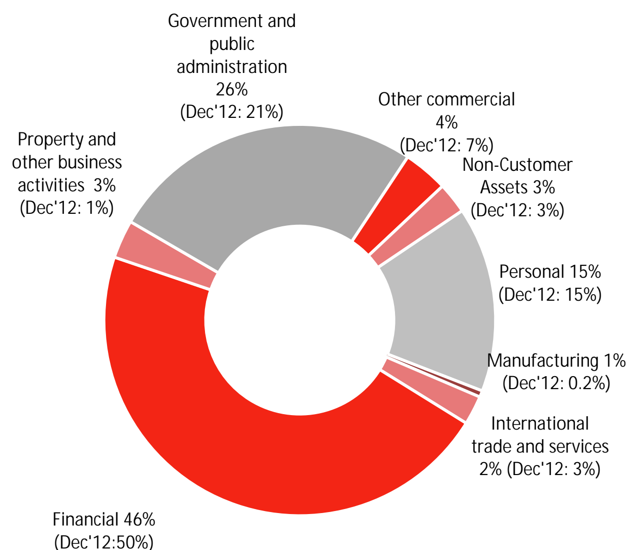
Total Capital Ratio
21.3%
Dec'12: 20.4%
Dec'11: 23.9%

Credit risk RWA density
33%
Dec'12: 35%
Dec'11: 28%

RWAs by risk type



Credit risk EAD by industry sector



Introduction

HSBC Bermuda is a leading financial services company providing retail and corporate banking, investment, trust, custody and fund administration services to international and local clients. Founded in 1889, the Bank became a member of the HSBC Group in 2004.

Basel II

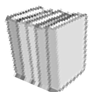
The BMA supervises HSBC Bermuda both on an unconsolidated and consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets individual capital guidance for, both the solo bank and the Group as a whole. Other individual banking subsidiaries in the Group are directly regulated by their local regulators, who set and monitor their capital adequacy requirements.

Basel II is structured around three 'pillars'. The Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements and Pillar 2 supervisory review process are complemented by Pillar 3: market discipline. The BMA implemented Basel II in Bermuda from 1 January 2009 and its rules are set out in *The Revised Framework for Regulatory Capital Assessment ('BMA Framework').*

Interim Pillar 3 disclosures 2013

The aim of Pillar 3 is to develop disclosures by banks which allow market participants to assess the scope of application of Basel II, capital, particular risk exposures and risk assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the institution. Under the Pillar 3 framework all material risks must be disclosed, enabling a comprehensive view of the institution's risk profile. Disclosures consist of both quantitative and qualitative information and are provided at the consolidated level. Where disclosure has been withheld as proprietary or non-material, as the rules permit, we comment as appropriate.

The BMA permits certain pillar 3 requirements to be satisfied by inclusion within the financial statements.



Where we adopt this approach, references are provided to the relevant pages of the audited *Consolidated Financial Statements of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 ('Consolidated Financial Statements 2012').*

Frequency

In accordance with BMA requirements, the Group intends to publish comprehensive pillar 3 disclosures annually. Quantitative disclosures such as capital structure, capital requirements and capital ratios are disclosed at the half year in the *Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013*.

Media and location

The *Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013* and other information on the Group are available in the *About us* section on the Bank's website: www.hsbc.bm.

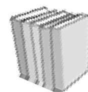
Basis of measurement / Comparison with the Consolidated Financial Statements 2012

The *Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013* have been prepared in accordance with regulatory capital adequacy concepts and rules, rather than in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS's). Therefore, some information in the *Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013* is not directly comparable with the financial information in the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012*. This is most pronounced for the credit risk disclosures, where credit exposure is defined as the amount at risk that is estimated by the Group under specified Basel II parameters. This differs from similar information in the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012*, which is mainly reported as at the balance sheet date and therefore does not reflect the likelihood of future drawings of committed credit lines.

Verification

Whilst the *Interim Pillar 3 Disclosures 2013* are not required to be externally audited, the document has been verified internally in accordance with the Group's policies on disclosure and its financial reporting and governance processes.

Consolidation basis



The basis of consolidation for financial accounting purposes and a list of entities within the Group that are fully consolidated are described on page 7 and page 39 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012.*

Holdings in non-financial entities are risk-weighted, subject to certain overall limits above which a deduction from regulatory capital is required.

Scope of Basel Pillar 1 approaches

The scope of permissible Basel approaches, and those that HSBC has adopted, are described below.

Credit risk

Basel II applies three approaches of increasing sophistication to the calculation of Pillar 1 credit risk capital requirements. The most basic level, the standardised approach, requires banks to use external credit ratings to determine the risk weightings applied to rated counterparties. Other counterparties are grouped into broad categories and standardised risk weightings are applied to these categories. The next level, the internal ratings-based ('IRB') foundation approach, allows banks to calculate their credit risk capital requirements on the basis of their internal assessment of a counterparty's probability of default ('PD'), but subjects their quantified estimates of exposure at default ('EAD') and loss given default ('LGD') to standard supervisory parameters. Finally, the IRB advanced approach allows banks to use their own internal assessment in both determining PD and quantifying EAD and LGD.

For credit risk, the Group has adopted the standardised approach for consolidated reporting.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, will reduce the Group's income or the value of its portfolios.

The Group is not required to report under market risk methodologies as its trading book does not exceed the De Minimis threshold, resulting in an exemption as defined in the BMA Framework.

Operational risk

Basel II includes capital requirements for operational risk, again utilising three levels of sophistication. The capital required under the basic indicator approach is a simple percentage of gross revenues, whereas under the standardised approach, it is one of three different percentages of gross revenues allocated to each of eight defined business lines. Both these approaches use an average of the last three financial years' revenues. Finally, the advanced measurement approach uses the banks' own statistical analysis and modelling of operational risk data to determine capital requirements.

The Group has adopted the standardised approach in determining its consolidated operational risk capital requirement.

Future plans to implement advanced methodologies of Basel II

The Group has no immediate plans to transition from the standardised approach to the advanced approaches for operational risk or credit risk and will remain on the standardised approach under Basel II.

Future developments - Basel III

In December 2010, the Basel Committee issued two documents: 'A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems' and 'International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring', which together are commonly referred to as 'Basel III'.

The Basel III rules set out the minimum common equity tier 1 ('CET1') ratio requirement of 4.5% and an additional capital conservation buffer requirement of 2.5%, which becomes fully effective on 1 January 2019. Any additional countercyclical capital buffer requirements will also be phased in, starting in 2016 to a proposed maximum level of 2.5% effective on 1 January 2019, although individual jurisdictions may choose to implement larger countercyclical capital buffers. The leverage ratio is subject to a supervisory monitoring period and a parallel run period which will last from 1 January 2013 until 1 January 2017. Further calibration of the leverage ratio will be carried out in the first half of 2017 with a view to migrating to a pillar 1 requirement from 1 January 2018.

In addition to the criteria detailed in the Basel III proposals, the Basel Committee issued further minimum requirements in January 2011 to ensure that all classes of capital instruments fully absorb losses at the point of non-viability before taxpayers are exposed to loss. Instruments issued on or after 1 January 2013 may only be included in regulatory capital if the new requirements are met. Currently the Group has not issued and has no plans to issue capital instruments.

Uncertainty remains regarding any capital requirements which may be imposed by the BMA relating to Basel III and regarding the final timetable to implement Basel III.

At a Global level, one of the most significant recent developments is the finalisation of the CRD IV rules, published by the European Commission in June 2013, to implement the Basel III framework in the EU. Significant regulatory matters within the scope of CRD IV include quality and quantity of capital, counterparty credit risk, liquidity and funding, capital buffers and leverage. This will come into effect on 1 January 2014.

Capital and Risk

Capital management

Table 1: Consolidated capital structure

	At 30 June 2013 US$m	At 31 December 2012 US$m
Composition of regulatory capital		
Tier 1 capital	**1,033**	1,549
Ordinary share capital[1]	**30**	30
Share premium[1]	**389**	389
Retained earnings	**636**	1,152
Less goodwill	**(22)**	(22)
Tier 2 capital	**32**	27
Collective impairment allowances	**32**	27
Capital deductions	**(1)**	(451)
Investments in capital of other banks and associates	**(1)**	(451)
Total regulatory capital	**1,064**	1,125

	At 30 June 2013		At 31 December 2012	
	RWAs US$m	Capital required [2] US$m	RWAs US$m	Capital required [2] US$m
Credit risk	**4,202**	**336**	4,686	375
Operational risk	**787**	**63**	827	66
Total	**4,989**	**399**	5,513	441

	At 30 June 2013 %	At 31 December 2012 %
Capital ratios		
Tier 1 ratio	**20.7**	28.1
Total capital ratio	**21.3**	20.4

1 *The terms and conditions of ordinary share capital and share premium can be found on page 56 of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2012.*

2 *'Capital required' represents the Pillar 1 capital charge calculated at 8% of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs').*

Table 2: Capital ratio of significant bank subsidiaries

	At 30 June 2013		At 31 December 2012	
	HSBC Bermuda %	HSBC Cayman %	HSBC Bermuda %	HSBC Cayman %
Capital ratios				
Tier 1 ratio	**21.1**	**18.7**	19.5	17.4
Total capital ratio	**18.0**	**19.6**	16.5	18.6

Capital management and allocation

Our approach to managing Group capital has been to ensure that we exceed current regulatory requirements and are well placed to meet expected future requirements. The objectives of the Bank's internal capital management policies are to maintain creditor and market confidence, to sustain future development of the business, and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times. In addition, these objectives are designed to:

- maximise the financial resources of the Bank so that it can be a source of strength to all its subsidiaries;
- ensure that the Bank generates sufficient income to pay dividends; and
- minimise any structural impediments to the free flow of capital resources, so that capital can be deployed in those businesses offering the best returns to the Bank.

In order to meet these objectives, the Bank develops capital plans which identify future capital requirements and/or surpluses. Capital plans are part of the Rolling Operating Plan (ROP) process and are used to ensure that the Group and the Bank continue to be adequately capitalised in the future. The capital plan contains actual data plus forecasts by quarter. In addition, supporting commentary is included to describe or include:

- projected timing and nature of future dividend payments;
- any known (or possible) requests for capital in addition to previously submitted capital plans;
- explanation for any material changes in current or projected risk-weighted assets;
- any plans, including amounts and timing, for local capital issuance;
- any plans with respect to repayment or refinancing of maturing capital; and
- any other information or assumptions considered relevant from an HSBC Group perspective.

Each half year the Bank submits a Capital plan for the following year to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

The responsibility for global capital allocation principles and decisions rests with the HSBC Group Management Board ('GMB'). Through its structured internal governance processes, HSBC maintains discipline over its investment and capital allocation decisions, seeking to ensure that returns on investment are adequate after taking account of capital costs. HSBC's strategy is to allocate capital to businesses on the basis of their economic profit generation, regulatory and economic capital requirements and cost of capital.

Transferability of capital within the Group

Each subsidiary manages its own capital required to support planned business growth and meet its local regulatory requirements within the context of the approved annual Group capital plan. In accordance with HSBC's Capital Management Framework, capital generated by subsidiaries in excess of planned requirements is returned to HSBC, normally by way of dividends. However, capital cannot be transferred from a subsidiary if the transfer was to cause the subsidiary to no longer have capital to cover its minimum capital requirement. Own funds in excess of the minimum capital requirement are potentially transferable as long as there is no current or foreseeable material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of funds.

The Bank holds investments in subsidiaries primarily in Bermuda and Cayman. As part of a rationalisation of its operating structure the Bank's subsidiaries held in Guernsey are in the process of being liquidated and at the current date nearly all the capital has been repatriated to Bermuda. Currently both Bermuda and Cayman hold levels of capital well in excess of regulatory requirements. Bermuda and Cayman have free market economies and open financial markets. There are no legal constraints on the transfer of profits, royalties or fees from these regions, or on the repatriation of invested capital.

In addition, the Bank does not hold assets that are normally subject to restrictions such as:

- funds that are dedicated to policyholders;
- funds subject to local exchange controls or other national restrictions;
- subordinated debt or other hybrid instruments that legally constitute liabilities of the issuing entity hence not fully transferable; and
- minority interests.

As a consequence of this, there is no material practical or legal impediment to the transfer of capital. Nevertheless, the Bank's assessment of its levels of surplus capital includes, but is not limited to, the following factors:

- capital adequacy standards of local and external regulatory authority/authorities;
- capital needs for approved planned business expansion;

- capital effects of any approved acquisition /divestment or other exceptional corporate action;
- the level of distributable reserves; and
- tax efficiency of dividend distributions.

Finally, transferability of capital under stressed conditions is assessed as part of the stress testing process.

Internal assessment of capital adequacy

The Group assesses the adequacy of capital by considering the resources necessary to cover unexpected losses arising from discretionary risks, such as credit risk and market risk, or non-discretionary risks, such as operational risk and reputational risk. The framework, together with related policies, define the Capital Assessment and Risk Profile ('CARP') process by which the Group examines the risk profile from both regulatory and economic capital viewpoints and ensures that the level of capital:

- remains sufficient to support the Group's risk profile and outstanding commitments;
- exceeds the formal minimum regulatory capital requirements by an internally determined margin;
- allows the bank to remain adequately capitalised in the event of a severe economic downturn stress scenario; and
- maintains the Bank's target credit ratings.

The minimum regulatory capital that the Group is required to hold is determined by the rules established by the BMA for the consolidated Group and by local regulators for individual banking subsidiaries within the Group.

The Group has reviewed and determined via the annual capital plan a minimum internal capital target in excess of the minimum regulatory capital requirement agreed between the Group and the BMA at the completion of the Pillar 2 supervisory assessment process annually.

Stress testing

Stress testing and scenario analysis are central to the monitoring of the nature of risks, helping us to understand the sensitivities of the core assumptions in our capital plans to the adverse effect of extreme but plausible events. Stress testing allows us to formulate our response and mitigate risk in advance of conditions exhibiting the stresses identified in the scenarios. Actual market stresses which occurred throughout the financial system in recent years have been used to inform our capital planning processes and enhance the stress scenarios we employ. In addition to our internal stress tests, others are undertaken at the request of regulators using their prescribed assumptions, and by the regulators themselves. The Bank also participates in the Standardised Stress Test required by the BMA as part of the Pillar 2 CARP process. We take into account the results of all such stress testing when assessing our internal and regulatory capital requirements.

Risk management objectives and policies

Overview

All our activities involve to varying degrees the measurement, evaluation, acceptance and management of risks. As risk is not static, our risk profile continually alters as a result of change in the scope and impact of a wide range of factors, from geopolitical to transactional. Our risk management framework is designed for the continuous monitoring of the risk environment and an integrated evaluation of risks and their interactions.

The objective of risk management, shared across the organisation, is to support Group strategies to build sustainable, profitable businesses in the long term interests of our shareholders and other stakeholders. We aim to ensure that risk management is embedded in how we run our business.

Risk management is embedded through:

- a historically strong risk culture, with personal accountability for decisions;
- a formal governance structure, with a clear, well understood framework of risk ownership, standards and policy;
- the alignment of risk and business objectives, with integration of risk appetite into business planning and capital management; and
- an independent and expert global risk function ('Global Risk').

Risk culture

HSBC has long recognised the importance of a strong risk culture, the fostering of which is a key responsibility of senior executives. Our global standards set the tone from the top, and are central to our approach to balancing risk and reward. All employees are accountable for identifying, assessing and managing risks within the scope of their assigned responsibilities. We have a system of personal, not collective, authorities for lending decisions. Personal accountability, reinforced by our

HSBC Values, helps sustain a disciplined and constructive culture of risk management and control throughout HSBC.

Risk governance

Risk management objectives are integrated into the performance scorecards of the heads of regions, global businesses and key functions from the GMB down, and cascaded through the organisation. The objectives of Global Risk are also aligned through this process with strategic business objectives.

Risk appetite is a key component of our management of risk and is discussed in more detail below.

Organisation and responsibilities

An established framework of risk ownership and documented standards, policy and procedures, supports effective risk management and internal control systems.

The Board of Directors ('Board')

The primary responsibility of the Board is to ensure the Group's success by directing and monitoring its management and performance, and serving the interests of all its stakeholders, including its shareholder; depositors; creditors; customers; and employees. The Board aligns its standards, processes, committee structures and policy direction with those of the HSBC Group. The Board implements its strategy and policies through the delegation of powers to a number of committees. It approves the Group's overall risk appetite, ensures adherence to the Group's guiding principles, approves the Group's control framework and monitors the Group's risk profile.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board, is accountable to the Board and has non-executive responsibility for oversight of and advice to the Board on matters relating to financial reporting and high-level risk-related matters and risk governance. The responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee are clearly set out in its Terms of Reference which are approved by the Board.

Executive Management Committee ('EXCO')

The Board has delegated to EXCO accountability for the day to day management of the Group. The responsibilities of EXCO are clearly set out in its Terms of Reference which are approved by the Board and include its primary responsibility for developing and implementing the Group's operating and strategic plans.

In addition, we have a number of key management committees in place. The following are the principal committees discharging duties and responsibilities for the risk management framework of the Group:

Risk Management Committee ('RMC')

The RMC provides strategic and tactical direction to risk management of all risks within the Group, including but not limited to: credit, market, operational and oversight, information technology, reputation, tax and compliance risks. The RMC serves as the primary governance body of the Group's risk management framework.

Operational Risk and Internal Control Committee ('ORIC')

The purpose of ORIC is to ensure that the Group maintains an Operational Risk and Internal Control framework that meets the HSBC Group's minimum standards.

Credit Policy Committee Retail Risk ('CPCRR')

The CPCRR is responsible for the review, analysis, assessment and approval of credit risk related matters as they relate to the retail portfolios.

Credit Policy Committee Wholesale Risk ('CPCWR')

The CPCWR is responsible for the review, analysis, assessment and approval of credit risk related matters as they relate to the wholesale portfolios.

Reputational Risk Management Committee ('RRMC')

The RRMC is accountable for assessing both reputational risk policy and transactional matters for the Group.

Business Continuity Committee ('BCC')

The BCC is responsible for, amongst other things, agreeing the Bank's Business Continuity objectives, priorities and targets and monitoring progress against targets. The BCC also has responsibility for the following:

- ensuring awareness of Business Continuity Planning ('BCP') readiness;
- regulatory requirements and risks;
- reviewing pending activities, issues and risks which have business impact or require direction;
- and assessing BCP performance after incidents.

The BCC refers all major decisions regarding Business Continuity to the Bank's Risk Management Committee for approval.

Asset Liability Management Committee ('ALCO')

One of the specific responsibilities of ALCO is to review all balance sheet risks on a systematic basis to ensure that adequate controls exist and that the related returns fully reflect these risks and that adequate capital is allocated to support these risks. ALCO is also responsible for ensuring prudent management of the following balance sheet risks: interest rate risk, liquidity and funding risk, foreign exchange risk, and credit risk.

Valuation and Hedging Committee ('VALCO')

The primary purpose of VALCO is to enhance and streamline existing financial controls concerning valuation of the Bank's Investment Portfolio on a non-consolidated basis by providing independent review and approval of methodologies and assumptions used to assign value to outstanding market positions held in the Investment Portfolio and to help ensure consistency in philosophies, methodologies and practices across the HSBC Group.

The risk management framework also includes other committees such as the Insurance Risk Management Committee, Project Office Committee and Safety and Health Committee.

Group policy

HSBC's risk management policies are encapsulated in the Group Standards Manual ('GSM') and cascaded in a hierarchy of policy manuals throughout HSBC to communicate standards, instructions and guidance to employees. They support the formation of risk appetite and establish procedures for monitoring and controlling risks, with timely and reliable reporting to management. HSBC regularly reviews and updates its risk management policies, systems and methodologies to reflect changes in law, regulation, markets, products and emerging best practice. Functional Instruction Manuals ('FIM') are the vehicles by which HSBC policies on risk and capital governance are articulated and indeed are the operating platforms for HSBC. All employees are required to have read and adhere to GSM and relevant FIMs.

Each business area is responsible for creating and maintaining its own business-specific procedures. Staff are trained using the procedures which are reviewed on a regular basis. The Internal Control department performs independent regular reviews and highlights any procedural gaps. In addition, HSBC Group Audit conducts periodic audits of functions and businesses.

Risk appetite

The Group's risk appetite framework, which is approved annualy, describes the quantum and types of risk the Group is prepared to take in executing its strategy. It is central to an integrated approach to risk, capital and business management and supports the Group in achieving its return on equity objectives, as well as being a key element of meeting the Group's obligations under the supervisory review process of Basel II. Our approach is designed to reinforce the integration of risk considerations into key business goals and planning processes.

The formulation of risk appetite considers the Group's risk capacity, its financial position, the strength of its core earnings and the resilience of its reputation and brand. It is expressed both qualitatively, describing which risks are taken and why, and quantitatively. Senior management attach quantitative metrics within the risk appetite framework in order that:

- underlying business activity may be guided and controlled so it continues to align with Risk appetite;
- key assumptions underpinning the risk appetite can be monitored and, as necessary, adjusted through subsequent business plan iterations; and
- anticipated mitigating business decisions are flagged and acted upon promptly.

The risk appetite framework covers both the beneficial and adverse aspects of risk. It is used as the basis for risk evaluation, capital ratio monitoring and performance measurement for the Group and across customer groups. Risk appetite is executed through the operational limits that control the levels of risk run by the Group and customer groups and is measured using risk-adjusted performance metrics.

Credit risk

Overview and objectives

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet a payment obligation under a contract. It arises principally from direct lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from off-balance sheet products such as counterparty risk guarantees and credit derivatives, and from holdings of debt and other securities. Credit risk generates the largest regulatory capital requirement of the risks we incur.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management are:

- to maintain a strong culture of responsible lending, and a robust risk policy and control framework;
- to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our risk appetite under actual and stress scenario conditions; and
- to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

Credit Risk Management

HSBC is responsible for the formulation of high-level credit policies. It also reviews the application of HSBC's universal credit risk rating system. HSBC's credit risk limits to counterparties in the financial and government sectors are managed centrally to optimise the use of credit availability and to avoid excessive risk concentration.

Cross-border risk is controlled through the imposition of country limits, which are determined by taking into account economic and political factors, and local business knowledge, with sub-limits by maturity and type of business. Transactions with counterparties in higher risk countries are considered on a case-by-case basis.

Within the overall framework of the HSBC policy, the Group has an established risk management process encompassing credit approvals, control of exposures (including those to borrowers in financial difficulty), credit policy direction to business units and the monitoring and reporting of exposures both on an individual and a portfolio basis.

Group management is responsible for the quality of its credit portfolios and follows a credit process involving delegated approval authorities and credit procedures, the objective of which is to build and maintain risk assets of high quality. Regular reviews are undertaken to assess and evaluate levels of risk concentration, including those to individual industry sectors and products. Special attention is paid to the management of problematic loans. Where deemed appropriate, specialist units are established to provide intensive management and control to maximise recoveries of assets, which show early signs of potential impairment.

The following pages set out credit risk exposures, RWAs and regulatory capital requirements at 30 June 2013, together with 31 December 2012 comparatives.

Table 3: Credit risk – summary

	Average exposure [1] US$m	Exposure value US$m	Risk weighted assets US$m	Capital required [2] US$m
At 30 June 2013				
Standardised approach				
Cash	**27**	**25**	**-**	**-**
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	**3,007**	**3,200**	**-**	**-**
Public sector entities	**104**	**52**	**10**	**1**
Corporates	**982**	**1,170**	**758**	**61**
Banks and securities firms	**5,354**	**5,070**	**1,136**	**91**
Retail loans	**294**	**268**	**210**	**17**
Residential mortgages	**1,534**	**1,441**	**560**	**45**
Commercial mortgages	**330**	**264**	**264**	**21**
Past due loans	**372**	**426**	**534**	**43**
Other balance sheet exposures [3]	**375**	**327**	**329**	**26**
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	**550**	**514**	**381**	**29**
Market-related off balance sheet credit	**19**	**37**	**20**	**2**
Total	**12,948**	**12,794**	**4,202**	**336**
At 31 December 2012				
Standardised approach				
Cash	30	31	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	3,159	2,740	-	-
Public sector entities	166	55	11	1
Corporates	761	1,243	854	68
Banks and securities firms	5,932	5,842	1,384	111
Retail loans	316	304	240	19
Residential mortgages	1,607	1,534	597	48
Commercial mortgages	480	288	288	23
Past due loans	259	377	494	39
Other balance sheet exposures [3]	364	383	385	31
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	521	544	423	34
Market-related off balance sheet credit	25	20	10	1
Total	13,620	13,361	4,686	375

[1] *Average exposure is calculated based on the average quarter-end balances.*

[2] *'Capital required' represents the Pillar 1 capital charge calculated at 8% of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs').*

[3] *Includes such items as fixed assets, prepayments and accruals.*

Exposures are allocated to a region based on the country of incorporation of the Group subsidiary where the exposure was originated.

Table 4: Credit risk exposure – by geographical region

	Bermuda US$m	Cayman US$m	Rest of the world US$m	Total US$m	RWAs US$m	RWA density %
At 30 June 2013						
Standardised approach						
Cash	**24**	**1**	**-**	**25**	**-**	**-**
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	**3,165**	**35**	**-**	**3,200**	**-**	**-**
Public sector entities	**52**	**-**	**-**	**52**	**10**	**19%**
Corporates	**1,167**	**3**	**-**	**1,170**	**758**	**65%**
Banks and securities firms	**4,976**	**43**	**51**	**5,070**	**1,136**	**22%**
Retail loans	**263**	**5**	**-**	**268**	**210**	**78%**
Residential mortgages	**1,305**	**136**	**-**	**1,441**	**560**	**39%**
Commercial mortgages	**174**	**90**	**-**	**264**	**264**	**100%**
Past due loans	**416**	**10**	**-**	**426**	**534**	**125%**
Other balance sheet exposures	**290**	**21**	**16**	**327**	**329**	**101%**
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	**504**	**10**	**-**	**514**	**381**	**74%**
Market-related off balance sheet credit	**37**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**20**	**54%**
Total	**12,373**	**354**	**67**	**12,794**	**4,202**	**33%**
At 31 December 2012						
Standardised approach						
Cash	30	1	-	31	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	2,705	35	-	2,740	-	-
Public sector entities	55	-	-	55	11	20%
Corporates	1,238	5	-	1,243	854	69%
Banks and securities firms	5,656	71	115	5,842	1,384	24%
Retail loans	299	5	-	304	240	79%
Residential mortgages	1,400	134	-	1,534	597	39%
Commercial mortgages	195	93	-	288	288	100%
Past due loans	368	9	-	377	494	131%
Other balance sheet exposures	344	20	19	383	385	101%
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	534	-	10	544	423	78%
Market-related off balance sheet credit	20	-	-	20	10	48%
Total	12,844	373	144	13,361	4,686	35%

The table below presents an analysis of credit risk exposures by industry sector.

Table 5: Credit risk exposure – by industry sector

	Exposure value								
	Per-sonal US$m	**Manu-factu-ring US$m**	**Inter-national trade & services US$m**	**Property & other business activities US$m**	**Govern-ment& public admin-istration US$m**	**Other comm-ercial US$m**	**Finan-cial US$m**	**Non-cus-tomer assets US$m**	**Total US$m**
At 30 June 2013									
Standardised approach									
Cash	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**-**	**25**
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,200**
Public sector entities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52**
Corporates	**10**	**23**	**237**	**123**	**40**	**363**	**374**	**-**	**1,170**
Banks and securities firms	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,070**	**-**	**5,070**
Retail loans	**268**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**268**
Residential mortgages	**1,441**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,441**
Commercial mortgages	**22**	**1**	**9**	**136**	**12**	**76**	**8**	**-**	**264**
Past due loans	**207**	**1**	**56**	**147**	**8**	**3**	**4**	**-**	**426**
Other balance sheet exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**327**	**327**
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	**15**	**43**	**6**	**-**	**4**	**31**	**415**	**-**	**514**
Market-related off balance sheet credit	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**37**
Total	**1,963**	**68**	**308**	**406**	**3,316**	**473**	**5,933**	**327**	**12,794**
At 31 December 2012									
Standardised approach									
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	2,740	-	-	-	2,740
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
Corporates	3	24	278	38	30	498	372	-	1,243
Banks and securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,842	-	5,842
Retail loans	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
Residential mortgages	1,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,534
Commercial mortgages	16	-	1	78	-	193	-	-	288
Past due loans	158	-	54	1	6	147	11	-	377
Other balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	383
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	27	1	13	12	3	79	409	-	544
Market-related off balance sheet credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Total	2,042	25	346	129	2,834	917	6,685	383	13,361

The following is an analysis of exposures by period outstanding from the reporting date to the maturity date. The full exposure is allocated to a residual maturity band based on contractual end date.

Table 6: Credit risk exposure – by residual maturity

	Exposure value				
	Less than 1 year US$m	1 – 5 years US$m	More than 5 years US$m	Undated US$m	Total US$m
At 30 June 2013					
Standardised approach					
Cash	**25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25**
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	**1,128**	**1,988**	**84**	**-**	**3,200**
Public sector entities	**-**	**52**	**-**	**-**	**52**
Corporates	**122**	**640**	**408**	**-**	**1,170**
Banks and securities firms	**3,857**	**1,209**	**4**	**-**	**5,070**
Retail loans	**82**	**64**	**122**	**-**	**268**
Residential mortgages	**12**	**67**	**1,362**	**-**	**1,441**
Commercial mortgages	**31**	**132**	**101**	**-**	**264**
Past due loans	**154**	**44**	**228**	**-**	**426**
Other balance sheet exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**327**	**327**
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	**321**	**158**	**35**	**-**	**514**
Market-related off balance sheet credit	**37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**
Total	**5,769**	**4,354**	**2,344**	**327**	**12,794**
At 31 December 2012					
Standardised approach					
Cash	31	-	-	-	31
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	1,057	1,553	130	-	2,740
Public sector entities	-	55	-	-	55
Corporates	552	430	261	-	1,243
Banks and securities firms	4,902	940	-	-	5,842
Retail loans	104	70	130	-	304
Residential mortgages	33	168	1,333	-	1,534
Commercial mortgages	10	180	98	-	288
Past due loans	161	30	186	-	377
Other balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	383	383
Non-market related off balance sheet credit	272	168	104	-	544
Market-related off balance sheet credit	20	-	-	-	20
Total	7,142	3,594	2,242	383	13,361

Application of the standardised approach

The standardised approach requires banks to use risk assessments prepared by External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs') or Export Credit Agencies to determine the risk weightings applied to rated counterparties. ECAI risk assessments are used as part of the determination of the risk weightings for the following classes of exposure:

- Sovereigns and multilateral development banks;
- Public sector entities;
- Corporates; and
- Banks and securities firms.

All other exposure classes are assigned risk weightings according to rules prescribed in the BMA Framework.

For the purpose of Pillar 1 reporting to the regulator, the Group has nominated Standard & Poor's ('S&P') Rating Group as the BMA-recognised ECAI. Credit assessments of Moody's Investors Services and Fitch Group are subject to regular internal review but do not form the basis for local regulatory reporting. BMA approval will be sought prior to any future nomination of Moody's and/or Fitch. The Group has not nominated any Export Credit Agencies.

Data files of external ratings from the nominated ECAI are matched with customer records in the Group's centralised credit database. When calculating the risk-weighted value of any exposure under the standardised approach, the customer in question is identified and matched to a rating, according to the BMA's rating selection rules. The relevant risk rate is then derived using the BMA's prescribed credit quality step mapping.

Credit quality step	S&P's assessments	Moody's assessments	Fitch assessments
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
5	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
6	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below

The table on the following page sets out the distribution of standardised exposures across credit quality steps for all exposures to sovereigns and multilateral development banks, public sector entities, corporates, and banks and securities firms.

Table 7: Credit risk exposure – by credit quality step

	At 30 June 2013		At 31 December 2012	
	Exposure value US$m	**RWAs US$m**	Exposure value US$m	RWAs US$m
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks				
Credit quality step 1	**3,200**	**-**	2,740	-
	3,200	**-**	2,740	-
Public sector entities				
Credit quality step 1	**52**	**10**	55	11
	52	**10**	55	11
Corporates				
Credit quality step 1	**303**	**19**	288	28
Credit quality step 2	**163**	**81**	163	81
Credit quality step 3	**240**	**194**	244	197
Credit quality step 4	**37**	**37**	67	67
Credit quality step unrated	**427**	**427**	481	481
	1,170	**758**	1,243	854
Banks and securities firms [1]				
Credit quality step 1	**1,228**	**224**	2,696	517
Credit quality step 2	**3,718**	**875**	2,608	652
Credit quality step 3	**40**	**20**	115	58
Credit quality step 4	**-**	**-**	245	123
Credit quality step unrated	**84**	**17**	178	34
	5,070	**1,136**	5,842	1,384

[1] *For claims on banks and securities firms, risk weight for credit quality step 2 and 3 is 20% where maturity is less than three months and 50% where maturity is more than three months.*

Table 8: Credit risk exposure – credit risk mitigation

	At 30 June 2013		At 31 December 2012	
	Exposure value covered by guarantees [1] **US$m**	**Exposure value US$m**	Exposure value covered by guarantees[1] US$m	Exposure value US$m
Standardised approach				
Cash	**-**	**25**	-	31
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	**-**	**3,200**	-	2,740
Public sector entities	**-**	**52**	-	55
Corporates	**329**	**1,170**	270	1,243
Banks and securities firms	**110**	**5,070**	110	5,842
Retail loans	**-**	**268**	-	304
Residential mortgages	**-**	**1,441**	-	1,534
Commercial mortgages	**-**	**264**	-	288
Past due loans	**-**	**426**	-	377
Other balance sheet exposures	**-**	**327**	-	383
Non-market related off balance sheet credit exposures	**-**	**514**	-	544
Market-related off balance sheet credit exposures	**-**	**37**	-	20
Total	**439**	**12,794**	380	13,361

[1] *Credit risk mitigation is applied to claims on banks fully guaranteed by sovereigns rated A or above.*

Credit risk mitigation ('CRM')

CRM techniques that are currently applied by the Group reduce or transfer credit risk primarily by affecting the risk weightings through collateralisation or the use of guarantees.

The most common method of mitigating credit risk is to take collateral. Usually, in the residential and commercial real estate businesses, a mortgage over the property is taken to help secure claims. In the commercial and industrial sectors, charges are created over business assets such as premises, stock and debtors. Loans to private banking clients may be made against the pledge of eligible marketable securities or cash. Facilities to small and medium enterprises are commonly granted against guarantees given by their owners and/or directors. Guarantees from third parties can arise where the Group extends facilities without the benefit of any alternative form of security, e.g. where it issues a bid or performance bond in favour of a non-customer at the request of another bank.

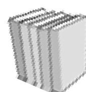
The most commonly used collateral for off-balance sheet exposures include cash and fixed deposit accounts held with the Bank, investment in HSBC Corporate Money Fund or other investment portfolios and guarantees.

For exposures subject to the standardised approach – covered by eligible guarantee, non-financial collateral, or credit derivatives – the exposure is divided into covered and uncovered portions. The covered portion, determined by applying an appropriate 'haircut' for currency mismatch (and for omission of restructuring clauses for credit derivatives where appropriate) to the amount of protection provided, attracts the risk weight applicable to the credit quality step associated with the protection provider, while the uncovered portion attracts the risk weight associated with the credit quality step of the obligor. For exposures fully or partially covered by eligible financial collateral, the value of the exposure is adjusted under the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method using supervisory volatility adjustments (such as valuation haircuts), including those arising from currency mismatch, which are determined by the specific type of collateral (and, in the case of eligible debt securities, their credit quality) and its liquidation period. The adjusted exposure value is subject to the risk weight associated with the credit quality step of the obligor.

The valuation of credit risk mitigants seeks to monitor and ensure that they will continue to provide the secure repayment source anticipated at the time they were taken. Where collateral is subject to high volatility, valuation is frequent; where stable, less so. In the residential mortgage business, on the other hand, the Group policy prescribes valuation at intervals of up to three years, or more frequently as the need may arise, at the discretion of the business line, by a variety of methods ranging from use of market indices to individual professional inspection.

Past due and impaired loans

Loans are classified in accordance with the BMA Framework.



The approach followed for specific and collective allowances and statistical methods can be found on pages 11 and 12 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012*. Details of allowances for loan impairment at 31 December 2012 and 2011 can be found on page 31 to 33 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012*.

An analysis by geographical region shows that the majority of the loan impairment is provided for loans in Bermuda.

Table 9: Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for loan impairment

	At 30 June 2013		
	Individually assessed loans US$m	Collectively assessed loans US$m	Total US$m
Allowance for loan impairment			
Opening balance at 1 January 2013	125	28	153
Uncollectible amounts written off during the period	(22)	(3)	(25)
Net impairment charges during the period	61	7	68
Balance at 30 June 2013	**164**	**32**	**196**

Further details of loans that are past due up to 90 days and more than 90 days by counterparty type are set out in the table below.

Table 10: Past due loans and allowance for loan impairment by counterparty type

	Residential mortgages US$m	Commercial mortgages US$m	Other US$m	Total US$m
At 30 June 2013				
Past due loans (past due up to 90 days)	**58**	**30**	**28**	**116**
Impaired loans (past due more than 90 days)	**196**	**249**	**145**	**590**
Individual and collective allowance for all loan impairments	**(31)**	**(100)**	**(65)**	**(196)**
At 31 December 2012				
Past due loans (past due up to 90 days)	147	67	42	257
Impaired loans (past due more than 90 days)	140	237	138	515
Individual and collective allowance for all loan impairments	(17)	(90)	(46)	(153)

Market risk

Overview and objectives

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, including foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, will reduce the Group's income or the value of portfolios.

The Group is not required to report under market risk methodologies as its trading book does not exceed the De Minimis threshold, resulting in an exemption as defined in the BMA Framework.

The objectives of the Group's market risk management are to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return within the Group's risk appetite.

Organisation and responsibilities

The management of market risk is undertaken mainly in Global Markets using risk limits approved by the HSBC Group Management Board. Limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types. Market liquidity is an important factor taken into account when setting limits. Final approval of limits resides with local entity Boards.

Global Risk is responsible for our market risk management policies and measurement techniques. The Group has an independent market risk management and control function which is responsible for measuring market risk exposures in accordance with the policies defined by Global Risk, and for monitoring and reporting exposures against the prescribed limits on a daily basis. Interest rate risk in the banking book ('IRRBB') is defined as the exposure of our non-trading products to interest rates. This risk arises in such portfolios principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding costs, as a result of interest rate changes. Analysis of this risk is complicated by behavioural assumptions regarding the economic duration of liabilities which are contractually repayable on demand such as current accounts.

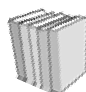
The Group assesses the structural interest rate risks which arise in the businesses and transfers these risks to the Group's balance sheet management team. When the behavioural characteristics of a product differ from its contractual characteristics, the behavioural characteristics are assessed to determine the appropriate underlying interest rate risk. ALCO regularly monitors all such behavioural assumptions and interest rate risk positions to ensure they comply with established interest rate risk limits.

Measurement and monitoring

In the course of managing interest rate risk, quantitative techniques and simulation models are used where appropriate to identify the potential net interest income and market value effects of these interest rate positions under different scenarios. The primary objective of such interest rate risk management is to limit potential adverse effects of interest rate movements on net interest income whilst balancing the effect on the current net operating income stream and unrealised mark-to-market positions.

A principal part of the Group's management of market risk is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios (simulation modelling). The Group aims to mitigate the effect of prospective interest rate movements, which could reduce future net interest income, while balancing the cost of such hedging activities on the current net operating income stream.

The models measure the effect on net interest income due to parallel and ramp movements of plus or minus 100 basis points in all yield curves. The results represent the effect of the pro-forma movements in net interest income based on the projected yield curve scenarios and the Group's current interest rate risk profile.



For model results see page 50 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2012*.

The Group's foreign exchange exposure comprises trading exposures and structural foreign currency translation exposure. Structural currency risk exists for the Group in holding subsidiary company investments whose functional currencies are not the US dollar or Bermuda dollar.

Operational risk

Overview and objectives

Operational risk is defined as 'the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk'.

Operational risk is relevant to every aspect of the Group's business and covers a wide spectrum of issues. Losses arising through fraud, unauthorised activities, errors, omission, inefficiency, systems failure or from external events all fall within the definition of operational risk.

The objective of the Group's operational risk management is to manage and control operational risk in a cost-effective manner within targeted levels of operational risk consistent with the Group's risk appetite.

Organisation and responsibilities

Responsibility for minimising operational risk management lies primarily with the Group's management and staff. Local management within the Group is responsible for implementing HSBC standards on operational risk throughout their operations. Where deficiencies are evident, these are required to be rectified within a reasonable timeframe.

The Group Operational Risk function and the Operational Risk Management Framework ('ORMF') assist business management in discharging their responsibilities.

The ORMF defines minimum standards and processes, and the governance structure for operational risk and internal control across the Group. Inherent to the ORMF is a 'Three lines of defence' model to the management of risk. The first line of defence is every employee at HSBC, the second consists of the Global Functions and the third is Internal Audit.

Measurement and monitoring

We have codified our ORMF in a high level standard, supplemented by detailed policies. These policies explain our approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling operational risk and give guidance on mitigating action to be taken when weaknesses are identified. In 2012, we continued to enhance our ORMF policies and procedures, including the implementation of a Top Risk analysis process to improve the quantification and management of material risks through scenario analysis. This provides a top down, forward-looking view of risks to help determine whether they are being effectively managed within our risk appetite or whether further management action is required.

The Group has adopted the HSBC operational risk management process with annual compliance certification. The process undertaken to manage operational risk is determined by reference to the scale and nature of each business operation. The HSBC standard covers the following:

- operational risk management responsibility is assigned at a senior management level within the business operation;
- information systems are used to record the identification and assessment of operational risks and to generate appropriate, regular management reporting;
- operational risks are identified by risk assessments covering operational risks facing each business and risks inherent in processes, activities and products. Risk assessment incorporates a regular review of risks identified to monitor significant changes;
- operational risk loss data is collected and reported to senior management. This report covers aggregate operational risk losses and details of incidents above a materiality threshold; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance, is considered where this is cost-effective.

Glossary

Term	Definition
B	
Basel II	The capital adequacy framework issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in June 2006 in the form of the 'International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards'.
Basel III	In December 2010, the Basel Committee issued two documents: 'A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems' and 'International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring', which together are commonly referred to as 'Basel III'. In June 2011, the Basel Committee issued a revision to the former document setting out the finalised capital treatment for counterparty credit risk in bilateral trades. The Basel III requirements will be phased in starting 1 January 2013 with full implementation by 1 January 2019.
BMA	Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA') is the regulator of financial institutions in Bermuda.
C	
CARP	Capital assessment and risk profile ('CARP') is the Group's own annual assessment of the levels of capital that it needs to hold through an examination of its risk profile from a regulatory viewpoint.
Commercial real estate	Any real estate investment, comprising buildings or land, intended to generate a profit, either from capital gain or rental income.
Credit quality step	A step in the BMA credit quality assessment scale which is based on the credit ratings of External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs'). It is used to assign risk weights under the standardised approach.
Credit risk	Risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. It arises mainly from direct lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from products such as guarantees, derivatives and debt securities.
Credit risk mitigation ('CRM')	A technique to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure by application of credit risk mitigants such as collateral, guarantees and credit protection.
E	
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution, such as Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or Fitch Group.
Economic profit	The difference between the return on financial capital invested by shareholders ('return on invested capital') and the cost of that capital. Economic profit may be expressed as a whole number or as a percentage.
Exposure	A claim, contingent claim or position which carries a risk of financial loss.
Exposure at default ('EAD')	The amount expected to be outstanding after any credit risk mitigation, if and when the counterparty defaults. EAD reflects drawn balances as well as allowance for undrawn amounts of commitments and contingent exposures.
Exposure Value	Exposure at default

H

Haircut	With respect to credit risk mitigation, an adjustment to collateral value to reflect any currency or maturity mismatches between the credit risk mitigant and the underlying exposure to which it is being applied. Also a valuation adjustment to reflect any fall in value between the date the collateral was called and the date of liquidation or enforcement.
HSBC Cayman	HSBC Bank (Cayman) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited.

I

Impairment allowances	Management's best estimate of losses incurred in the loan portfolios at the balance sheet date.
Internal ratings-based approach ('IRB')	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal, rather than supervisory, estimates of risk parameters.
Invested capital	Equity capital invested by the shareholder.
IRB advanced approach	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal probability of default ('PD'), loss given default ('LGD') and exposure at default ('EAD') models.

L

Loss given default ('LGD')	The estimated ratio (percentage) of the loss on an exposure to the amount outstanding at default (EAD) upon default of a counterparty.

M

Market risk	The risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce income or portfolio values.

N

Net interest income	The amount of interest received or receivable on assets net of interest paid or payable on liabilities.

O

Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk.

R

Regulatory capital	The capital which the Bank and/or the Group holds, determined in accordance with rules established by the BMA.
Residual maturity	The period outstanding from the reporting date to the maturity or end date of an exposure.
Risk appetite	An assessment of the types and quantum of risks to which the Bank and/or the Group wishes to be exposed.
Risk-weighted assets ('RWAs')	Calculated by assigning a degree of risk expressed as a percentage (risk weight) to an exposure in accordance with the applicable standardised approach rules.
RWA density	The average risk weight, expressed as a percentage of RWAs divided by exposure value, based on those RWA and exposure value numbers before they are rounded to the nearest US$0.1mil for presentation purposes.

S

Standardised approach
In relation to credit risk, a method for calculating credit risk capital requirements using ECAI ratings and supervisory risk weights.

In relation to operational risk, a method of calculating the operational capital requirement by the application of a supervisory defined percentage charge to the gross income of eight specified business lines.

T

Tier 1 capital
A component of regulatory capital, comprising core tier 1 capital and other tier 1 capital. Other tier 1 capital includes qualifying hybrid capital instruments such as non-cumulative perpetual preference shares and hybrid capital securities.

Tier 2 capital
A component of regulatory capital, comprising qualifying subordinated loan capital, related non-controlling interests, allowable collective impairment allowances and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available-for-sale. Tier 2 capital also includes reserves arising from the revaluation of properties.

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