HSBC HOLDINGS PLC
Form 6-K
February 22, 2016

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a - 16 or 15d - 16 of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of February
HSBC Holdings plc

42nd Floor, 8 Canada Square, London E14 5HQ, England

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F).

Form 20-F X Form 40-F ......

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

Yes....... No X

(If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-.............).

Credit risk

Overview and responsibilities

Credit risk represents our largest regulatory capital requirement.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management function are:

· to maintain across HSBC a strong culture of responsible lending and a robust credit risk policy and control framework;

· to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our credit risk appetite under actual and stress scenario conditions; and

· to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

The credit risk functions within Wholesale Credit and Market Risk and RBWM are the constituent parts of Global Risk that support the Group Chief Risk Officer in overseeing credit risks at the highest level. For this, their major duties comprise undertaking independent reviews of large and high-risk credit proposals, overseeing large exposure policy and reporting on our wholesale and retail credit risk management disciplines, owning our credit policy and credit systems programmes, overseeing portfolio management and reporting on risk matters to senior executive management and to regulators.

These credit risk functions work closely with other parts of Global Risk, for example with Security and Fraud Risk on the enhancement of protection against retail product fraud, with Operational Risk on the internal control framework and with Risk Strategy on the risk appetite process. In addition, they work jointly with Risk Strategy and Global Finance on stress testing.

The credit responsibilities of Global Risk are described on page 195 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2015.

Group-wide, the credit risk functions comprise a network of credit risk management offices reporting within regional, integrated risk functions. They fulfil an essential role as independent risk control units distinct from business line management in providing objective scrutiny of risk rating assessments, credit proposals for approval and other risk matters.

Credit risk operates through a hierarchy of personal credit limit approval authorities, not committee structures. Operating company chief executives, acting under authorities delegated by their boards and Group standards, are accountable for credit risk and other risks in their business. In turn, chief executives delegate authority to operating company chief risk officers and management teams on an individual basis. Each operating company is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolios, and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in those portfolios in accordance with Group standards. Above these thresholds of delegated personal credit limited approval authorities, approval or concurrence must be sought from the regional and, as appropriate, global credit risk function before facilities are advised to the customer.

Moreover, risk proposals in certain portfolios - sovereign obligors, banks, some non-bank financial institutions and intra-Group exposures - are approved centrally in Global Risk to facilitate efficient control and the reporting of regulatory large and cross-border exposures.

Credit risk management

Our exposure to credit risk arises from a wide range of customer and product types, and the risk rating systems in place to measure and monitor these risks are correspondingly diverse. Each major subsidiary typically has some exposures across this range, and requirements may differ according to the jurisdictions in which it operates.

Credit risk exposures are generally measured and managed in portfolios of either customer types or product categories. Risk rating systems are designed to assess the default propensity of, and loss severity associated with, distinct customers who are typically managed as individual relationships or, in the case of retail business exposures, on a product portfolio basis.

Risk rating systems for retail exposures are generally quantitative in nature, applying techniques such as behavioural analysis across product portfolios comprising large numbers of homogeneous transactions. Rating systems for individually managed relationships typically use customer financial statements and market data analysis, but also qualitative elements and a final subjective overlay to better reflect any idiosyncratic elements of the customer's risk profile. See 'Application of the IRB Approach' on page 46.

Whatever the nature of the exposure, a fundamental principle of our policy and approach is that analytical risk rating systems and scorecards are all valuable tools at the disposal of management, informing judgemental decisions for which individual approvers are ultimately accountable.

In the case of automated decision-making processes, as used in retail credit origination where risk decisions may be taken 'at the point of sale' with no management intervention, that accountability rests with those responsible for the parameters built into those processes/systems and the governance and controls surrounding their use.

The credit process provides for at least an annual review of facility limits granted. Review may be more frequent, as required by circumstances such as the emergence of adverse risk factors, and any consequent amendments to risk ratings must be promptly implemented.

We constantly seek to improve the quality of our risk management. For central management and reporting purposes, Group IT systems are deployed to process credit risk data. A central database is used which covers substantially all of our direct lending exposures and holds the output of risk rating systems Group-wide. This continues to be enhanced in order to deliver both comprehensive management information in support of business strategy and solutions to evolving regulatory reporting requirements. The latter continue to present major challenges in view of the number and scope of concurrent initiatives, requiring more frequent and faster provision of regulatory, risk and financial data at an increasingly granular level. Given the global nature of our business we typically need to generate this granular information both at local and Group level, but often in materially different ways. The new stress testing and G-SIB reporting requirements are prime examples of significant data requirements and related processes that are in the process of being embedded into existing or enhanced systems architecture at various levels in the Group.

Group standards govern the process through which risk rating systems are initially developed, judged fit for purpose, approved and implemented. They also govern the conditions under which analytical risk model outcomes can be over-ridden by decision-takers and the process of model performance monitoring and reporting. The emphasis is on an effective dialogue between business line and risk management, suitable independence of decision-takers, and a good understanding and robust challenge on the part of senior management.

Like other facets of risk management, analytical risk rating systems are not static and are subject to review and modification in light of the changing environment, the greater availability and quality of data and any deficiencies identified through internal and external regulatory review. Structured processes and metrics are in place to capture relevant data and feed this into continuous model improvement. See also the comments on 'Model performance' on page 66.

Credit risk models governance

All new or materially changed IRB capital models require the PRA's approval, as set out in more detail on page 46, and throughout HSBC such models fall directly under the remit of the global functional MOCs. Additionally, the global functional MOCs are responsible for the approval of stress testing models used for regulatory stress testing exercises such as those carried out by the EBA and the Bank of England.

The global functional MOCs are responsible for defining the thresholds above which models require their approval, supporting both internal governance and the PRA approval process, for example if they cover exposures generating credit risk capital requirements exceeding a prescribed threshold or are otherwise deemed material on grounds of risk, portfolio size, or business type.

Wholesale MOC requires all credit risk models for which it is responsible to be approved by delegated senior managers with notification to the committee which retains the responsibility for oversight. RBWM MOC applies different thresholds for approval at the committee depending on model type. For models falling below these thresholds final approval is delegated to regional committees or Regional Heads of RBWM Risk. Where approval has been delegated the RBWM MOC is kept notified of any material model decisions and issues.

The RBWM MOC model materiality thresholds are:

- all new IRB models as part of the IRB roll-out from standardised to advanced approach;
- existing IRB models exceeding, or estimated to exceed, $2bn in RWAs;
- all significant changes to approved IRB models which will require notification to the PRA prior to implementation;
- stress testing models being used in portfolios with EAD exceeding $20bn for secured lending and $5bn for unsecured lending;
- application models with annual proposed value of new business sourced through the model exceeding $2bn for secured lending and $0.5bn for unsecured lending;
- behavioural models that are used to inform globally material IRB or provisioning models; and
- provisioning models (IAS 39 and IFRS 9) used in portfolios with loan impairment charges exceeding $100m or EAD exceeding $20bn for secured lending and $5bn for unsecured lending.

Global Risk utilises HSBC standards for the development, validation, independent review, approval, implementation and performance monitoring of credit risk rating models, and oversight of respective local standards for local models. All models are reviewed as frequently as the need arises, but at least annually.

Compliance with Group standards is subject to examination both by Risk oversight and review from within the Risk function itself, and by Internal Audit. While the standards set out minimum general requirements, Global Risk has discretion to approve dispensations on an exceptional basis, and fosters best practice between offices.

The following tables set out credit risk exposure values, RWAs and regulatory capital requirements calculated at 8% of RWAs. Table 22 presents exposure values analysed across geographical regions and tables 23 and 24, respectively, RWAs and RWA density by geographical region. Exposure values are allocated to a region based on the country of incorporation of the HSBC subsidiary or associate where the exposure was originated. In table 25, allocation to industry sectors is based on the Standard Industrial Classification codes. Table 26 shows exposures by period outstanding from the reporting date to the maturity date. The full exposure value is allocated to a residual maturity band based on the contractual end date.

In these tables, and in others in the Credit Risk section of this document unless stated otherwise, the data is presented according to a 'guarantor view', i.e. assigning exposures to the exposure class of the protection provider where applicable. This is to align our disclosure with our supervisory reporting.

Table 21: Credit risk - summary

	Exposure value $bn	Average exposure value4 $bn	RWAs $bn	Capital required $bn
IRB advanced approach	1,510.8	1,564.0	515.8	41.3
Retail:				
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	2.9	3.0	0.6	-
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	275.4	283.0	60.0	4.8
- qualifying revolving retail	67.8	67.0	15.3	1.2
- other SME	12.1	12.9	5.8	0.5
- other non-SME	46.3	46.5	11.5	0.9
- total retail	404.5	412.4	93.2	7.4
- central governments and central banks	327.4	331.8	49.4	4.0
- institutions	90.5	114.3	18.4	1.5
- corporates1	597.3	617.0	314.3	25.1
- securitisation positions	40.9	36.6	28.4	2.3
- non-credit obligation assets	50.2	51.9	12.1	1.0
IRB foundation approach	43.7	36.2	27.4	2.2
- central governments and central banks	0.1	0.1	-	-
- institutions	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
- corporates	43.3	35.9	27.2	2.2
Standardised approach	592.0	592.3	332.7	26.6
- central governments and central banks	199.9	194.5	20.0	1.6
- institutions	38.9	34.2	14.7	1.2
- corporates	226.4	234.3	210.6	16.8
- retail	44.2	45.7	32.5	2.6
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	40.3	39.4	14.4	1.2
- exposures in default	4.9	4.6	6.4	0.5
- regional governments or local authorities	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.1
- equity2	7.0	9.1	12.2	1.0

- items associated with particularly high risk	4.4	4.4	6.6	0.5
- securitisation positions	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1
- claims in the form of CIU	0.5	0.6	0.5	-
- international organisations	2.6	2.9	-	-
- other items	19.4	20.1	13.1	1.0
At 31 December 2015	2,146.5	2,192.5	875.9	70.1
IRB advanced approach	1,593.8	1,679.5	581.6	46.5
Retail:				
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	3.1	2.6	0.6	-
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	288.9	302.8	71.6	5.7
- qualifying revolving retail	66.2	66.6	15.3	1.2
- other SME	13.9	15.9	6.2	0.5
- other non-SME	47.3	46.8	12.4	1.0
- total retail	419.4	434.7	106.1	8.4
- central governments and central banks	327.4	332.1	54.1	4.3
- institutions	130.4	139.0	38.7	3.1
- corporates1	625.8	675.0	328.5	26.3
- securitisation positions	38.3	42.4	40.7	3.3
- non-credit obligation assets	52.5	56.3	13.5	1.1
IRB foundation approach	25.8	24.7	16.8	1.3
- central governments and central banks	0.1	0.1	-	-
- institutions	0.1	-	-	-
- corporates	25.6	24.6	16.8	1.3
Standardised approach	590.5	606.5	356.9	28.6
- central governments and central banks	189.3	207.7	19.7	1.6
- institutions	30.1	34.2	11.2	0.9
- corporates	240.1	235.3	224.7	18.0
- retail	47.9	46.6	35.2	2.8
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	38.6	42.0	13.8	1.1
- exposures in default	4.7	5.6	6.1	0.5
- regional governments or local authorities	1.1	1.1	0.6	-
- equity2	13.2	5.8	26.9	2.2
- other3	25.5	28.2	18.7	1.5
At 31 December 2014	2,210.1	2,310.7	955.3	76.4

1 Corporates includes specialised lending exposures subject to supervisory slotting approach of $24.9bn (2014: $30.5bn) and RWAs of $18.2bn (2014: $23.0bn).
2 This includes investment in Insurance companies which are risk weighted at 250%.
3 In 2014, this included the exposure class 'Other items' with an exposure value of $17.0bn, average exposure value of $19.7bn and RWAs of $11.3bn as well as other less material standardised exposure classes not individually shown

above. In 2015, all exposure classes are disclosed separately.
4 Average exposures are calculated by aggregating exposure value of the last five quarters and dividing by five to get the average.

Table 22: Credit risk exposure - by region

	Exposure value						
	Europe $bn	Asia $bn	MENA $bn	North America $bn	Latin America $bn	Total $bn	RWAs $bn
IRB advanced approach	543.7	659.5	23.7	261.4	22.5	1,510.8	515.8
Retail:							
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	2.0	0.6	-	0.3	-	2.9	0.6
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	136.7	88.6	-	50.1	-	275.4	60.0
- qualifying revolving retail	33.2	30.6	-	4.0	-	67.8	15.3
- other SME	11.6	0.1	-	0.4	-	12.1	5.8
- other non-SME	34.3	6.5	-	5.5	-	46.3	11.5
- total retail	217.8	126.4	-	60.3	-	404.5	93.2
- central governments and central banks	38.7	189.3	15.9	66.1	17.4	327.4	49.4
- institutions	26.2	52.4	0.9	9.0	2.0	90.5	18.4
- corporates 1	215.4	254.4	6.1	120.8	0.6	597.3	314.3
- securitisation positions	36.9	0.3	-	3.7	-	40.9	28.4
- non-credit obligation assets	8.7	36.7	0.8	1.5	2.5	50.2	12.1
IRB foundation approach	27.7	-	16.0	-	-	43.7	27.4
- central governments and central banks	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
- institutions	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2
- corporates	27.7	-	15.6	-	-	43.3	27.2
Standardised approach	172.0	302.0	43.6	30.8	43.6	592.0	332.7
- central governments and central banks	121.8	65.9	4.8	5.3	2.1	199.9	20.0
- institutions	0.2	36.6	2.0	0.1	-	38.9	14.7
- corporates	27.2	132.2	23.8	18.6	24.6	226.4	210.6
- retail	4.9	21.6	6.1	1.7	9.9	44.2	32.5
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	5.7	27.3	3.0	1.0	3.3	40.3	14.4
- exposures in default	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	4.9	6.4
- regional governments or local authorities	-	-	2.1	-	0.7	2.8	1.0
- equity2	2.0	2.8	0.2	1.5	0.5	7.0	12.2
- items associated with particularly high risk	2.7	-	0.1	1.0	0.6	4.4	6.6
- securitisation positions	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.7

- claims in the form of CIU	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.5
- international organisations	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6	-
- other items	3.4	14.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	19.4	13.1
At 31 December 2015	743.4	961.5	83.3	292.2	66.1	2,146.5	875.9
IRB advanced approach	592.6	649.7	29.3	292.5	29.7	1,593.8	581.6
Retail:							
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	2.4	0.7	-	-	-	3.1	0.6
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	144.1	88.2	-	56.6	-	288.9	71.6
- qualifying revolving retail	34.9	27.3	-	4.0	-	66.2	15.3
- other SME	13.2	0.1	-	0.6	-	13.9	6.2
- other non-SME	34.6	6.0	-	6.7	-	47.3	12.4
- total retail	229.2	122.3	-	67.9	-	419.4	106.1
- central governments and central banks	37.4	166.0	19.3	81.4	23.3	327.4	54.1
- institutions	32.8	74.0	8.8	11.7	3.1	130.4	38.7
- corporates 1	247.7	250.8	0.4	126.9	-	625.8	328.5
- securitisation positions	34.9	0.4	-	3.0	-	38.3	40.7
- non-credit obligation assets	10.6	36.2	0.8	1.6	3.3	52.5	13.5
IRB foundation approach	19.2	-	6.6	-	-	25.8	16.8
- central governments and central banks	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
- institutions	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
- corporates	19.1	-	6.5	-	-	25.6	16.8
Standardised approach	177.6	279.0	49.1	27.5	57.3	590.5	356.9
- central governments and central banks	127.0	50.3	4.9	5.2	1.9	189.3	19.7
- institutions	0.2	28.6	1.3	-	-	30.1	11.2
- corporates	25.8	132.9	31.6	15.2	34.6	240.1	224.7
- retail	5.8	22.2	5.7	1.9	12.3	47.9	35.2
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	5.9	24.1	3.1	1.0	4.5	38.6	13.8
- exposures in default	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.5	4.7	6.1
- regional governments or local authorities	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	1.1	0.6
- equity2	2.4	8.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	13.2	26.9
- other3	9.4	12.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	25.5	18.7
At 31 December 2014	789.4	928.7	85.0	320.0	87.0	2,210.1	955.3

For footnotes, see page 36.

Key points

· The total Credit risk exposure value has decreased by $63.6bn over the year. Overall foreign exchange movements have decreased exposure value by $110.3bn across approaches.

· Exposures in Retail secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME have reduced under the IRB advanced approach. The movement on a constant currency basis across approaches is insignificant, there are offsetting movements between Asia and North America. There is continued growth in mortgage lending within Asia, offset by a decrease in North America due to continued US run-offs and disposals in the US CML portfolio.

· In Asia, exposures to institutions decreased as a result of reduced balances with correspondent banks, money market term placements and debt securities.

· A change in EEA equivalence rules resulted in a reclassification of some exposures from institutions to corporates.

· Corporate exposures have decreased under both the IRB advanced and standardised approaches due to foreign exchange movements. This is offset by an increase largely from growth in term lending to corporate customers within Asia.

· Standardised institution exposures increase is mainly driven by BoCom resulting from growth in treasury bills, other eligible bills and debt securities.

· Equity exposures under the standardised approach decreased in Asia as a result of the partial sale of our investment in Industrial Bank.

Table 23: Credit risk - RWAs by region

	RWAs					
	Europe	Asia	MENA	North America	Latin America	Total
	$bn	$bn	$bn	$bn	$bn	$bn
IRB advanced approach	175.1	195.9	9.5	122.5	12.8	515.8
Retail:						
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.6
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	7.5	12.5	-	40.0	-	60.0
- qualifying revolving retail	6.1	8.0	-	1.2	-	15.3
- other SME	5.6	-	-	0.2	-	5.8
- other non-SME	5.5	1.3	-	4.7	-	11.5
- total retail	25.2	21.8	-	46.2	-	93.2
- central governments and central banks	5.2	19.2	6.9	8.5	9.6	49.4
- institutions	4.8	9.0	0.2	2.5	1.9	18.4
- corporates1	107.7	140.4	2.1	63.8	0.3	314.3
- securitisation positions	27.9	0.1	-	0.4	-	28.4
- non-credit obligation assets	4.3	5.4	0.3	1.1	1.0	12.1
IRB foundation approach	17.5	-	9.9	-	-	27.4
- central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
- institutions	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
- corporates	17.5	-	9.7	-	-	27.2

Standardised approach	46.8	177.7	32.0	33.9	42.3	332.7
- central governments and central banks	2.6	3.0	0.6	9.3	4.5	20.0
- institutions	0.1	13.7	0.8	0.1	-	14.7
- corporates	27.0	117.9	22.4	18.3	25.0	210.6
- retail	3.5	16.2	4.5	1.2	7.1	32.5
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	2.2	9.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	14.4
- exposures in default	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	6.4
- regional governments or local authorities	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	1.0
- equity2	4.2	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.8	12.2
- items associated with particularly high risk	4.0	-	0.2	1.5	0.9	6.6
- securitisation positions	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	0.7
- claims in the form of CIU	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	0.5
- international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other items	1.4	10.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	13.1
	239.4	373.6	51.4	156.4	55.1	875.9
At 31 December 2015	239.4	373.6	51.4	156.4	55.1	875.9

	RWAs					
	Europe $bn	Asia $bn	MENA $bn	North America $bn	Latin America $bn	Total $bn
IRB advanced approach	203.3	213.1	11.6	142.0	11.6	581.6
Retail:						
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	8.0	9.3	-	54.3	-	71.6
- qualifying revolving retail	6.9	7.1	-	1.3	-	15.3
- other SME	5.9	-	-	0.3	-	6.2
- other non-SME	5.7	1.3	-	5.4	-	12.4
- total retail	27.1	17.7	-	61.3	-	106.1
- central governments and central banks	5.8	23.4	8.9	7.9	8.1	54.1
- institutions	12.4	18.8	2.4	3.0	2.1	38.7
- corporates1	112.5	147.8	-	68.2	-	328.5
- securitisation positions	40.1	0.2	-	0.4	-	40.7
- non-credit obligation assets	5.4	5.2	0.3	1.2	1.4	13.5
IRB foundation approach	12.8	-	4.0	-	-	16.8
- central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
- institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-

- corporates	12.8	-	4.0	-	-	16.8
Standardised approach	47.1	186.0	39.0	29.6	55.2	356.9
- central governments and central banks	3.3	2.7	0.5	8.9	4.3	19.7
- institutions	0.2	10.4	0.6	-	-	11.2
- corporates	25.2	119.2	30.0	15.2	35.1	224.7
- retail	4.2	16.7	4.3	1.3	8.7	35.2
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	2.1	8.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	13.8
- exposures in default	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.8	2.0	6.1
- regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
- equity2	4.6	19.1	0.3	1.9	1.0	26.9
- other3	6.1	9.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	18.7
At 31 December 2014	263.2	399.1	54.6	171.6	66.8	955.3

For footnotes, see page 36.

Key points

· See commentary on RWA movement for IRB and Standardised on pages 24 and 22, respectively.

Table 24: Credit risk - RWA density by region

	RWA density					
	Europe	Asia	MENA	North America	Latin America	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
IRB advanced approach	32	30	40	47	57	34
Retail:						
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME1	24	-	-	32	-	21
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	5	14	-	80	-	22
- qualifying revolving retail	18	26	-	29	-	23
- other SME	48	-	-	46	-	48
- other non-SME	16	20	-	86	-	25
- total retail	12	17	-	77	-	23
- central governments and central banks	13	10	44	13	56	15

- institutions	18	17	19	28	96	20
- corporates1	50	55	34	53	44	53
- securitisation positions	77	45	-	10	-	70
- non-credit obligation assets	50	15	43	69	39	24
IRB foundation approach	63	-	62	-	-	63
- central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
- institutions	-	-	53	-	-	53
- corporates	63	-	62	-	-	63
Standardised approach	27	59	74	110	97	56
- central governments and central banks	2	4	12	176	216	10
- institutions	81	37	40	67	-	38
- corporates	99	89	95	98	101	93
- retail	71	75	75	72	71	74
- secured by mortgages on immovable property	39	35	35	42	36	36
- exposures in default	127	128	127	145	129	131
- regional governments or local authorities	-	-	25	-	67	35
- equity2	205	194	129	100	171	174
- items associated with particularly high risk	150	-	150	150	150	150
- securitisation positions	-	87	-	-	-	104
- claims in the form of CIU	100	-	100	-	-	100
- international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other items	41	74	65	51	90	67
At 31 December 2015	32	39	62	54	83	41

			RWA density			
	Europe	Asia	MENA	North America	Latin America	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
IRB advanced approach	34	33	40	49	39	36
Retail:						
- secured by mortgages on immovable property SME	24	-	-	-	-	21
- secured by mortgages on immovable property non-SME	6	10				