

HSBC HOLDINGS PLC
Form 6-K
May 07, 2013

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 May
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 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

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

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HSBC Holdings plc ('HSBC') will be conducting a trading update conference call with analysts and investors today to coincide with the release of its Interim Management Statement. The trading update call will take place at 11.00am BST, and details of how to participate in the call and the live audio webcast can be found below and at Investor Relations on www.hsbc.com.

Conference call details

Date: Tuesday, 7 May 2013

Time: 6.00am EDT
11.00am BST
6.00pm HKT

Audio webcast:

Please follow this link for the webcast: <http://www.hsbc.com/1/2/investor-relations/financial-info>

Speakers: Stuart Gulliver, Group Chief Executive
Iain Mackay, Group Finance Director

Conference details for investors and analysts:

Passcode: HSBC

Toll		Toll free	
UK /	+44 (0) 1452 584	UK	0800 279 5983
International	928		
USA	+1 917 503 9902	USA	1866 629 0054
Hong Kong	+852 3077 4624	Hong Kong	800 933 234

Replay conference call details (available until 7 June 2013):

Passcode: 49343981#

Toll		Toll free	
UK /	+44 (0) 1452 550	UK	0800 953 1533
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Note to editors

HSBC Holdings plc

HSBC Holdings plc, the parent company of the HSBC Group, is headquartered in London. The Group serves customers worldwide from around 6,600 offices in over 80 countries and territories in Europe, Hong Kong, Rest of Asia-Pacific, North and Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa. With assets of US\$2,681bn at 31 March 2013, HSBC is one of the world's largest banking and financial services organisations.

Highlights

	31 Mar 2013	Reported Quarter ended 31 Mar 2012	Change	31 Mar 2013	Underlying ¹ Quarter ended 31 Mar 2012	Change
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	US\$m	%
Income statement						
Revenue ²	18,416	16,201	14	17,555	16,798	5
.....	(1,171)	(2,366)	51	(1,170)	(2,092)	44

Loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions						
Operating expenses						
.....	(9,347)	(10,353)	10	(9,333)	(9,565)	2
Profit before tax						
.....	8,434	4,322	95	7,588	5,654	34

	At	At
	31 Mar	31 Dec
	2013	2012
Capital and balance sheet		
Core tier 1 ratio		
.....	12.7%	12.3%
Common equity tier 13		
.....	9.7%	9.0%
Loans and advances to customers		
.....	958,591	997,623
Customer accounts		
.....	1,307,938	1,340,014
Risk-weighted assets		
.....	1,097,792	1,123,943

	Quarter ended	
	31	31
	Mar	Mar
	2013	2012
Performance measures		
Return on average		
shareholders' equity	14.9%	6.4%
Cost efficiency ratio		
.....	50.8%	63.9%
Pre-tax return on average		
risk-weighted assets	3.1%	1.4%

- 1 The difference between reported and underlying results is explained and reconciled on page 5.
- 2 Revenue is defined as net operating income before loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions.
- 3 Estimated Capital Requirements Directive ('CRD') IV common equity tier 1 ('CET1') end point capital pre management actions, based on our interpretation of the July 2011 draft CRD IV regulation, supplemented by Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') guidance. However, the rules are yet to be finalised and estimates are subject to change.

- We continued to implement our strategy to grow, simplify and restructure the Group, announcing nine transactions to dispose of or close businesses since the start of 2013, making the total 52 since the start of 2011. Consistent with our commitment to adopt global standards, we continue to take steps to de-risk our business.
- Reported profit before tax ('PBT') for the first quarter of 2013 ('1Q13') was US\$8.4bn, up 95% compared with the first quarter of 2012 ('1Q12'). This included adverse movements of US\$0.2bn on the fair value of our own debt (1Q12: US\$2.6bn) and gains of US\$1.1bn from disposals and the reclassification of an associate (1Q12: US\$0.2m).

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- Underlying PBT for 1Q13 was US\$7.6bn, up 34% compared with 1Q12. This primarily reflected higher revenue of US\$0.8bn and lower loan impairment charges of US\$0.9bn, with a notable improvement in our US Consumer and Mortgage Lending ('CML') portfolio.
- Underlying revenue included a net gain of US\$0.6bn on completion of the sale of our remaining shareholding in Ping An and a US\$0.5bn favourable debit valuation adjustment on derivative contracts. Remaining revenue was broadly unchanged. We achieved revenue growth in key areas including residential mortgages and Commercial Banking in both our home markets of Hong Kong and the UK, and Financing and Equity Capital Markets.
- Underlying operating expenses were down 2% compared with 1Q12, reflecting lower charges in respect of UK customer redress programmes and a reduction in restructuring costs. We achieved US\$0.4bn of additional sustainable cost savings during the quarter.
- Underlying cost efficiency ratio improved to 53.2% in 1Q13 from 56.9% in 1Q12.
- Core tier 1 capital ratio was 12.7% at 31 March 2013, up from 12.3% at 31 December 2012.

Group Chief Executive, Stuart Gulliver, commented:

"We have had a good start to the year, with growth in reported and underlying profit before tax. These results demonstrate our progress in implementing the strategy we set out in May 2011.

"While continuing uncertainty in the global economy has created a relatively muted environment for revenue growth, we have increased revenue in key areas including residential mortgages and Commercial Banking in both our home markets of Hong Kong and the UK, and in our Financing and Equity Capital Markets business.

"Loan impairment charges were lower in every region, notably in North America. Our continued focus on cost management contributed to an improvement in our underlying cost efficiency ratio.

"We have achieved further progress on the journey we started in 2011 to make HSBC easier to manage and control. The implementation of global standards will help ensure that we meet the commitments we made to the US and UK authorities as part of the settlement agreements reached at the end of last year.

"Our performance in April continued the trend we saw in the first quarter. Looking at the macroeconomic environment, there are still challenges ahead. However, we expect the mainland Chinese economy to accelerate after a slower than expected start to the year; the US to continue to outperform its peers, although the pace of growth is slow compared to past standards; the eurozone to contract; emerging markets to grow at around 5% and global growth to be around 2% for 2013.

"We have strengthened our capital position and remain one of the best-capitalised banks in the world, allowing us both to invest in organic growth and grow dividends. Our strategic direction remains unchanged. Later this month we will update investors on the next phase of its implementation."

Underlying performance

Internally we measure our performance on a like-for-like basis by eliminating the effects of foreign currency translation and changes in credit spread on the fair value of our long-term debt (where the net result of such movements will be zero upon maturity of the debt). We also eliminate the effects of acquisitions, disposals and changes of ownership levels of subsidiaries, associates and businesses. All of these distort period-on-period comparisons. For disposals, acquisitions and changes of ownership levels of subsidiaries, associates and businesses, we eliminate the gain or loss on disposal in the period incurred and remove the operating profit or loss of the acquired and disposed of businesses from all periods presented.

Reconciliation of reported and underlying revenue

			Quarter ended		
	31	31		31	
	Mar	Mar		Dec	
	2013	2012	Change	2012	Change
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
Reported revenue					
.....	18,416	16,201	14	16,867	9
Currency translation adjustment ¹					
.....		(302)		(199)	
Own credit spread					
.....	243	2,644	(91)	1,312	(81)
Acquisitions, disposals and dilutions					
.....	(1,104)	(1,745)		(3,411)	
Underlying revenue					
.....	17,555	16,798	5	14,569	20

Reconciliation of reported and underlying loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions ('LIC's)

			Quarter ended		
	31	31		31	
	Mar	Mar		Dec	
	2013	2012	Change	2012	Change
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
Reported LICs					
.....	(1,171)	(2,366)	51	(1,792)	35
Currency translation adjustment ¹					
.....		61		(2)	
Acquisitions, disposals and dilutions					
.....	1	213		5	
Underlying LICs					
.....	(1,170)	(2,092)	44	(1,789)	35

Reconciliation of reported and underlying operating expenses

			Quarter ended		
	31	31		31	
	Mar	Mar		Dec	
	2013	2012	Change	2012	Change

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	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
Reported operating expenses					
.....	(9,347)	(10,353)	10	(11,444)	18
Currency translation adjustment ¹					
.....		177		75	
Acquisitions, disposals and dilutions	14	611		46	
Underlying operating expenses					
.....	(9,333)	(9,565)	2	(11,323)	18
Underlying cost efficiency ratio					
.....	53.2%	56.9%		77.7%	

Reconciliation of reported and underlying profit before tax

	31		Quarter ended		31	
	Mar	Mar		Dec		
	2013	2012	Change	2012	Change	
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	
Reported profit before tax						
.....	8,434	4,322	95	4,431	90	
Currency translation adjustment ¹						
.....		(61)		(125)		
Own credit spread						
.....	243	2,644	(91)	1,312	(81)	
Acquisitions, disposals and dilutions	(1,089)	(1,251)		(3,667)		
Underlying profit before tax						
.....	7,588	5,654	34	1,951	289	

¹ 'Currency translation adjustment' is the effect of translating the results of subsidiaries and associates for the previous period at the average rates of exchange applicable in the current period.

Notable revenue items

	31		Quarter ended		31	
	Mar	Mar		Dec		
	2013	2012	Change	2012	Change	
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	

Sale of remaining Ping An shareholding ¹	553	-	-
Ping An contingent forward sale contract ²	-	-	(553)

Notable cost items

	Quarter ended				
	31 Mar 2013	31 Mar 2012	Change	31 Dec 2012	Change
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
Restructuring and other related costs	75	260	71	216	65
UK customer redress programmes	164	468	65	640	74
Fines and penalties for inadequate compliance with anti-money laundering and sanction laws	-	-		421	

1 The gain of US\$553m represents the net impact of the disposal of available-for-sale investments in Ping An offset by adverse changes in fair value of the contingent forward sale contract to the point of delivery of the shares.

2 For a full description of the Ping An contingent forward sale contract, see page 472 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2012.

Financial performance commentary

Reported net operating income before loan impairment charges and other credit provisions ('revenue') was US\$18.4bn in 1Q13, US\$2.2bn higher than in 1Q12. This primarily reflected lower adverse movements of US\$0.2bn on our

own debt designated at fair value resulting from changes in credit spreads, compared with US\$2.6bn in 1Q12. In addition, revenue included US\$1.1bn of gains (net of losses) from disposals and reclassifications compared with

US\$0.2bn in 1Q12, including an accounting gain in 1Q13 arising from the reclassification of Industrial Bank Co., Limited ('Industrial Bank') as a financial investment following its issue of additional share capital to third parties. The resulting increase in revenue was partially offset by the absence of revenue in 1Q13 from businesses disposed of during 2012, notably Cards and Retail Services ('CRS') in the US, which was sold in May 2012.

Underlying revenue was US\$17.6bn in 1Q13, US\$0.8bn higher than in 1Q12. This included items totalling US\$1.1bn, as follows:

- a net gain recognised on completion of the sale of our remaining shareholding in Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Limited ('Ping An') of US\$0.6bn;
- a favourable debit valuation adjustment of US\$0.5bn in Global Banking and Markets ('GB&M') on derivative contracts reflecting a widening of spreads on HSBC credit default swaps and refinement of the calculation;
- foreign exchange gains on sterling debt issued by HSBC Holdings of US\$0.4bn;
- a loss relating to the write-off of allocated goodwill recognised following the reclassification of a non-strategic business to 'Assets held for sale' in Global Private Banking ('GPB') of US\$0.3bn; and

- a loss of US\$0.1bn on the sale of an HFC Bank UK secured loan portfolio.

Remaining Group revenue was broadly unchanged:

- GB&M delivered a strong revenue performance in the quarter. However, this was lower than 1Q12 for two reasons: (i) 1Q12 benefited from the significant tightening of spreads on eurozone bonds following the European Central Bank's announcement of the Long-Term Refinancing Operation, although this reduction in revenue was partly offset by lower adverse fair value movements on structured liabilities; and (ii) Balance Sheet Management revenue decreased due to lower net interest income as proceeds from the sale and maturing of investments were reinvested at prevailing rates. In addition, there were lower gains on the disposal of available-for-sale debt securities in the UK. These factors were partly offset by increased revenue from Financing and Equity Capital Markets which was driven by higher lending spreads together with a rise in fees in our financing, advisory and underwriting businesses and the non-recurrence of losses on the sale of certain syndicated loans in 1Q12.
- In Retail Banking and Wealth Management ('RBWM'), revenue decreased due to a decline in the US run-off portfolio which reflected a loss of US\$0.2bn arising from the early termination of US\$1.0bn of qualifying accounting hedges as a result of potential funding changes. Revenue in RBWM excluding the US CRS business and the US run-off portfolio increased, mainly driven by higher net interest income from an increase in average secured lending balances in Hong Kong and the UK.
- In Commercial Banking ('CMB') revenue was in line with 1Q12. There was moderate growth in net fee income across most product groups, while net interest income was broadly unchanged as higher average lending and deposit balances, notably in the UK and Hong Kong, were largely offset by spread compression.
- Loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions ('LIC's) were lower in all regions than in 1Q12. The decrease was most significant in North America due to reduced lending balances and lower delinquency rates in our CML portfolio, as well as the sale of the CRS business in 2012. The Middle East and North Africa benefited from a net release of LICs raised in previous periods compared with significant impairment charges in 1Q12, reflecting the improvement in the financial position of certain customers. LICs also decreased in Europe, reflecting lower credit risk provisions due to net releases on available-for-sale asset-backed securities due to an improvement in underlying asset prices. This compared with charges in 1Q12. Also in Europe, notably in the UK, lower loan impairment charges in RBWM reflected a fall in delinquency rates.
- Reported operating expenses in 1Q13 of US\$9.3bn were 10% lower than in 1Q12. On an underlying basis, operating expenses fell by US\$0.2bn, primarily due to lower charges relating to UK customer redress programmes of US\$0.3bn and a US\$0.2bn reduction in restructuring and related costs. Remaining operating expenses were US\$0.3bn higher, mainly due to an operational risk provision in GPB, a customer remediation provision related to our former CRS business, the cost of transitional service agreements following the sale of the CRS business and an impairment of our interest in a joint venture, which in aggregate totalled US\$0.4bn. Wage inflation also contributed to the increase in operating expenses. These factors were partly offset by sustainable cost savings and lower performance-related costs in GB&M.
- We achieved an additional US\$0.4bn of sustainable cost savings across all our regions, taking the annualised total to US\$4.0bn as we continued with our organisational effectiveness programmes.
- The reported cost efficiency ratio improved from 63.9% in 1Q12 to 50.8% in 1Q13 while, on an underlying basis, it improved from 56.9% to 53.2%.
- The number of full-time equivalent staff at the end of the quarter was 260,400, broadly unchanged since 31 December 2012. This reflected a reduction from organisational effectiveness initiatives and business disposals which was largely offset by recruitment, notably in our Risk function (including Compliance) as we continued the implementation of global standards.
- The effective tax rate for 1Q13 of 15.7% was lower than the UK corporation tax rate of 23.25%. This was driven by the benefits arising from the non-taxable gains on profits associated with the reclassification of Industrial Bank as a financial investment and the Ping An sale, and the geographical distribution of the Group's profit.
- Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the first quarter was US\$6.2bn, up by US\$3.8bn on 1Q12, with the result that the annualised return on average ordinary shareholders' equity was 14.9% compared with 6.4% in 1Q12.

1Q13 compared with 4Q12

- Reported revenue of US\$18.4bn in 1Q13 was US\$1.5bn higher than in 4Q12, despite significantly lower gains (net of losses) from disposals and reclassifications of US\$1.1bn compared with US\$3.3bn in 4Q12. 1Q13 included adverse movements on own debt designated at fair value resulting from changes in credit spreads of US\$0.2bn compared with US\$1.3bn in 4Q12.
- On an underlying basis, revenue was US\$3.0bn higher, driven by:
 - a charge in 4Q12 of US\$0.9bn from the change in estimation methodology in respect of credit valuation adjustments on derivative contracts;
 - the net gain recognised on completion of our remaining shareholding in Ping An of US\$0.6bn in 1Q13 which offset the adverse fair value movement on the forward contract included in our 4Q12 results; and
 - foreign exchange gains in 1Q13 on sterling debt issued by HSBC Holdings.
- Remaining revenue increased, driven by GB&M. This was notably in Rates in Europe following muted customer activity in the fourth quarter, in our Credit business as the momentum achieved in 2012 within debt capital markets continued, and in Balance Sheet Management due to higher gains on the disposal of available-for-sale debt securities in North America and Europe in 1Q13.
- LICs were lower than in 4Q12, mainly in Europe due to a higher level of individually assessed impairments in CMB in 4Q12 on UK, Spanish and Greek exposures. In addition, there were lower loan impairment charges in North America, primarily due to the non-recurrence of an adjustment made in 4Q12 of US\$0.2bn to increase the estimated average time period from current status to write-off for real estate loans.
- Reported operating expenses for 1Q13 were 18% lower than in 4Q12. On an underlying basis, operating expenses were also lower, as 4Q12 included charges related to the UK bank levy and fines and penalties paid as part of the settlement of investigations into past inadequate compliance with anti-money laundering and sanctions laws. In addition, in 1Q13 there were lower charges relating to UK customer redress programmes and restructuring and related costs. The remaining operating expenses were US\$0.4bn (5%) lower, primarily reflecting the non-recurrence of asset write-offs and lease provisions, and a decline in litigation penalties and related costs.

Balance sheet commentary

- Reported loans and advances to customers declined by US\$39.0bn during 1Q13. This resulted from foreign exchange differences of US\$25.4bn, a US\$1.2bn reduction in reverse repo balances and a decrease in customer lending of US\$12.5bn. The latter was driven by the reclassification of customer lending balances relating to the planned disposals of non-strategic businesses in Latin America and Europe to 'Assets held for sale'. Apart from this, loans and advances to customers remained broadly unchanged from 31 December 2012. Term and trade-related lending to CMB customers in Hong Kong rose as cross-border trade between Hong Kong and mainland China increased. In addition, residential mortgage balances rose in a number of countries across Rest of Asia-Pacific, including mainland China which benefited from an active property market. Residential mortgage balances continued to grow in Hong Kong, albeit at a slower rate than in 2012, while competitive campaigns led to a rise in the UK. This was partly offset by the continued decline in residential mortgage balances in the US run-off portfolio. In addition, overdraft balances in the UK which did not meet the accounting netting criteria fell.
- Reported customer accounts declined by US\$32.1bn compared with 31 December 2012. This resulted from foreign exchange movements of US\$29.8bn, and a fall in customer deposits of US\$9.7bn in 1Q13. The latter was driven by declines in Latin America and Europe which reflected the reclassification to 'Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale' of customer account balances relating to the planned disposals of non-strategic operations. A US\$7.4bn rise in repo balances partly offset these declines. The fall in customer account balances was broadly in line with 31 December 2012 levels, as a decline in current accounts in the UK relating to the reduction in overdraft balances which

did not meet the accounting netting criteria and lower customer deposit balances in North America was largely offset by growth in all global businesses in the Middle East and North Africa and higher RBWM balances in Hong Kong, Rest of Asia-Pacific and the UK.

Other significant balance sheet movements in the quarter included an increase in trading assets and liabilities, reflecting a rise in customer activity and a resultant increase in settlement account balances. Loans to banks also rose, largely in Europe, as liquidity was deployed into reverse repos, and in Hong Kong and Rest of Asia-Pacific, where there was a rise in interbank placements.

Capital and risk-weighted assets

The core tier 1 capital ratio strengthened to 12.7% from 12.3% at 31 December 2012 as a result of the completion of management actions and profit generation offset by the effect of regulatory changes.

Internal capital generation contributed US\$3.0bn to core tier 1 capital, being profits attributable to shareholders of the parent company after a regulatory adjustment for own credit spread and net of dividends. This was largely offset by foreign currency translation differences resulting from the strengthening of the US dollar.

Risk-weighted assets ('RWA's) reduced by US\$26.2bn, of which US\$9.8bn was due to foreign exchange movements. Credit risk RWAs decreased by US\$38.1bn from the reclassification of Industrial Bank as a financial investment and its consequent exclusion from the regulatory consolidation of RWAs. This was partially offset by an increase in credit risk RWAs of US\$19.0bn due to the introduction of a new PRA regulatory floor in the calculation of credit risk RWAs on sovereign exposures under the advanced internal ratings-based ('IRB') approach.

The estimated CRD IV CET1 ratio strengthened to 9.7% from 9.0% at 31 December 2012 due to the sale of our remaining shareholding in Ping An and to the factors described above. After taking into account planned management actions mitigating the effect of immaterial holdings, the CET1 ratio is estimated to be 10.1%.

Net interest margin

Net interest margin was lower than in 1Q12 as a result of significantly lower yields on customer lending, including balances within 'Assets held for sale'. This was driven by the effect of disposals during 2012, notably the higher yielding CRS portfolio in the US, coupled with a downward trend in interest rates in a number of countries. Yields on our surplus liquidity also fell, notably in Latin American and Europe, as proceeds from maturing investments and disposals were reinvested at lower prevailing rates. The fall in yield was partly offset by a reduction in the cost of funds on customer accounts in the low rate environment and on debt issued by the Group, notably in the US where lower funding requirements following the business disposals led to debt at higher effective rates maturing and not being replaced. The decline in net interest margin compared with 4Q12 similarly reflected the change in the composition of our balance sheet as a result of disposals, together with lower yields on our surplus liquidity. This was partly offset by a reduction in our cost of funds, notably on debt issued by the Group, together with lower rates paid on customer account balances.

Trading conditions and outlook for 2013

Although broad macroeconomic challenges persist, we expect the mainland Chinese economy to accelerate after a slower than expected start to the year. We forecast that the US will continue to outperform its peers, though the pace of growth will be slow compared with past experience. We expect that the eurozone will contract, that emerging markets will grow at around 5%, and that global growth will be around 2% in 2013.

Our performance in April continued the trend we saw in the first quarter.

Notes

- Income statement comparisons, unless stated otherwise, are between the quarter ended 31 March 2013 and the quarter ended 31 March 2012. Balance sheet comparisons, unless otherwise stated, are between balances at 31 March 2013 and the corresponding balances at 31 December 2012.
- The financial information on which this Interim Management Statement is based, and the data set out in the appendix to this statement, are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with HSBC's significant accounting policies as described in the Annual Report and Accounts 2012, with the exception of the adoption of the following new or revised standards: IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements', IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'. These new standards are effective from 1 January 2013 and their adoption had an insignificant effect on the consolidated financial statements of HSBC. A glossary of terms is also provided in the Annual Report and Accounts 2012.

- The Board has adopted a policy of paying quarterly interim dividends on the ordinary shares. Under this policy, it is intended to have a pattern of three equal interim dividends with a variable fourth interim dividend. Dividends are declared in US dollars and, at the election of the shareholder, paid in cash in one of, or in a combination of, US dollars, sterling and Hong Kong dollars or, subject to the Board's determination that a scrip dividend is to be offered in respect of that dividend, may be satisfied in whole or in part by the issue of new shares in lieu of a cash dividend.

Interim Report 2013 announcement date	5 August
.....	2013
Shares quoted ex-dividend in London, Hong Kong, Paris and Bermuda	21 August
.....	2013
ADSs quoted ex-dividend in New York	21 August
.....	2013
Dividend record date in Hong Kong	22 August
.....	2013
Dividend record date in London, New York, Paris and Bermuda	23 August
.....	2013
Dividend payment date	9 October
.....	2013

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

The Interim Management Statement contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to HSBC's financial condition, results of operations and business. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about HSBC'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. HSBC 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 US Securities and Exchange Commission, summary financial statements to shareholders, proxy statements, offering circulars and prospectuses, press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by HSBC'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. These include, but are not limited to:

- changes in general economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, such as continuing or deepening recessions and fluctuations in employment beyond those factored into consensus forecasts; changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates; volatility in equity markets; lack of liquidity in wholesale funding markets; illiquidity and downward price pressure in national real estate markets; adverse changes in central banks' policies with respect to the provision of liquidity support to financial markets; heightened market concerns over sovereign creditworthiness in over-indebted countries; adverse changes in the funding status of public or private defined benefit pensions; and consumer perception as to the continuing availability of credit and price competition in the market segments we serve;
- changes in government policy and regulation, including the monetary, interest rate and other policies of central banks and other regulatory authorities; initiatives to change the size, scope of activities and interconnectedness of financial institutions in connection with the implementation of stricter regulation of financial institutions in key markets worldwide; revised capital and liquidity benchmarks which could serve to deleverage bank balance sheets and lower returns available from the current business model and portfolio mix; imposition of levies or taxes designed to change business mix and risk appetite; the practices, pricing or responsibilities of financial institutions serving their consumer markets; expropriation, nationalisation, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership; changes in bankruptcy legislation in the principal markets in which we operate and the consequences thereof; general changes in government policy that may significantly influence investor decisions; extraordinary government actions as a result of current market turmoil; other unfavourable political or diplomatic developments producing social instability or legal uncertainty which in turn may affect demand for our products and services; the costs, effects and outcomes of product regulatory reviews, actions or litigation, including any additional compliance requirements; and the effects of competition in the markets where we operate including increased competition from non-bank financial services companies, including securities firms; and
- factors specific to HSBC, including our success in adequately identifying the risks we face, such as the incidence of loan losses or delinquency, and managing those risks (through account management, hedging and other techniques). Effective risk management depends on, among other things, our ability through stress testing and other techniques to prepare for events that cannot be captured by the statistical models it uses; and our success in addressing operational, legal and regulatory, and litigation challenges, notably compliance with the Deferred Prosecution Agreements with US authorities.

Summary consolidated income statement

	Quarter ended				
	31	31	30	30	31
	Mar	Dec	Sep	Jun	Mar
	2013	2012	2012	2012	2012
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m
	8,968	9,182	9,114	9,289	10,087

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Net interest income					
.....					
Net fee income					
.....	4,245	4,066	4,057	3,997	4,310
Net trading income					
.....	3,843	780	1,792	1,637	2,882
Changes in fair value of long-term debt issued and related derivatives					
.....	(1,457)	(1,132)	(1,385)	581	(2,391)
Net income/(expense) from other financial instruments designated at fair value					
.....	553	655	819	(422)	1,049
Net income/(expense) from financial instruments designated at fair value					
.....	(904)	(477)	(566)	159	(1,342)
Gains less losses from financial investments					
.....	1,610	-	166	564	459
Dividend income					
.....	34	87	31	75	28
Net earned insurance premiums					
.....	3,172	3,023	3,325	3,176	3,520
Gains on disposal of US branch network, US cards business and Ping An					
.....	-	3,012	203	3,809	-
Other operating income					
.....	1,001	757	321	526	496
Total operating income					
.....	21,969	20,430	18,443	23,232	20,440
Net insurance claims incurred and movement in liabilities to policyholders					
.....	(3,553)	(3,563)	(3,877)	(2,536)	(4,239)
Net operating income before loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions					
.....	18,416	16,867	14,566	20,696	16,201
Loan impairment charges and other credit risk provisions ..					
.....	(1,171)	(1,792)	(1,720)	(2,433)	(2,366)
Net operating income					
.....	17,245	15,075	12,846	18,263	13,835
Total operating expenses					
.....	(9,347)	(11,444)	(10,279)	(10,851)	(10,353)
Operating profit					
.....	7,898	3,631	2,567	7,412	3,482

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Share of profit in associates and joint ventures	536	800	914	1,003	840
Profit before tax.....	8,434	4,431	3,481	8,415	4,322
Tax expense	(1,324)	(1,028)	(658)	(2,244)	(1,385)
Profit after tax.....	7,110	3,403	2,823	6,171	2,937
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company .	6,353	3,091	2,498	5,857	2,581
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	757	312	325	314	356
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Basic earnings per ordinary share	0.34	0.16	0.13	0.32	0.13
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	0.33	0.16	0.13	0.31	0.13
Dividend per ordinary share (in respect of the period)	0.10	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.09
	%	%	%	%	%
Return on average ordinary shareholders' equity(annualised)	14.9	7.1	5.8	14.6	6.4
Pre-tax return on average risk-weighted assets (annualised)	3.1	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.4
Cost efficiency ratio	50.8	67.8	70.6	52.4	63.9

Summary consolidated balance sheet

	At 31 March 2013 US\$m	At 31 December 2012 US\$m	At 30 June 2012 US\$m
ASSETS			
Cash and balances at central banks	135,240	141,532	147,911
	438,834	408,811	391,371

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Trading assets			
.....			
Financial assets designated at fair value			
.....	34,858	33,582	32,310
Derivatives			
.....	334,741	357,450	355,934
Loans and advances to banks			
.....	177,652	152,546	182,191
Loans and advances to customers			
.....	958,591	997,623	974,985
Financial investments			
.....	414,623	421,101	393,736
Assets held for sale			
.....	23,332	19,269	12,383
Other assets			
.....	163,485	160,624	161,513
Total assets			
.....	2,681,356	2,692,538	2,652,334
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks			
.....	105,474	107,429	123,553
Customer accounts			
.....	1,307,938	1,340,014	1,278,489
Trading liabilities			
.....	331,780	304,563	308,564
Financial liabilities designated at fair value			
.....	86,830	87,720	87,593
Derivatives			
.....	335,619	358,886	355,952
Debt securities in issue			
.....	117,264	119,461	125,543
Liabilities under insurance contracts			
.....	69,279	68,195	62,861
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale			
.....	18,209	5,018	12,599
Other liabilities			
.....	125,215	118,123	123,414
Total liabilities			
.....	2,497,608	2,509,409	2,478,568
Equity			
Total shareholders' equity			
.....	175,339	175,242	165,845
Non-controlling interests			
.....	8,409	7,887	7,921
	183,748	183,129	173,766

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Total equity

Total equity and liabilities

Ratio of customer advances to customer accounts

Capital

Capital structure

	At 31 Mar 2013 US\$m	At 31 Dec 2012 US\$m	At 30 Jun 2012 US\$m
Composition of regulatory capital			
Tier 1 capital			
Shareholders' equity	166,984	167,360	160,606
Non-controlling interests	4,850	4,348	4,451
Regulatory adjustments to the accounting basis	(2,506)	(2,437)	(3,308)
Deductions	(30,003)	(30,482)	(31,080)
Core tier 1 capital	139,325	138,789	130,669
Other tier 1 capital before deductions	17,034	17,301	17,110
Deductions	(7,062)	(5,042)	(845)
Tier 1 capital	149,297	151,048	146,934
Total regulatory capital	183,262	180,806	175,724
Total risk-weighted assets	1,097,792	1,123,943	1,159,896
Capital ratios	%	%	%
	12.7	12.3	11.3

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Core tier 1 ratio.....			
Tier 1 ratio.....	13.6	13.4	12.7
Total capital ratio.....	16.7	16.1	15.1

Risk-weighted assets

RWAs by risk type

	At 31 Mar 2013	At 31 Dec 2012	At 30 Jun 2012
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m
Credit risk.....	875,303	898,416	931,724
Counterparty credit risk.....	47,231	48,319	49,535
Market risk.....	52,994	54,944	54,281
Operational risk.....	122,264	122,264	124,356
Total.....	1,097,792	1,123,943	1,159,896

RWAs by global businesses

	At 31 Mar 2013	At 31 Dec 2012	At 30 Jun 2012
	US\$bn	US\$bn	US\$bn
Retail Banking and Wealth Management.....	264.2	276.6	298.7
Commercial Banking.....	373.8	397.0	397.8
Global Banking and Markets.....	412.3	403.1	412.9
Global Private Banking.....	22.0	21.7	21.8
Other.....	25.5	25.5	28.7
	1,097.8	1,123.9	1,159.9

Total

RWAs by geographical regions

1

	At 31 Mar 2013	At 31 Dec 2012	At 30 Jun 2012
	US\$bn	US\$bn	US\$bn
Total	1,097.8	1,123.9	1,159.9
Europe	300.8	314.7	329.5
Hong Kong	118.7	111.9	108.0
Rest of Asia-Pacific	273.7	302.2	303.2
Middle East and North Africa	65.7	62.2	63.0
North America	254.0	253.0	279.2
Latin America	100.8	97.9	99.8

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RWAs are non-additive across geographical regions due to market risk diversification effects within the Group.

RWA movement by key
driver - credit risk - IRB only

	Europe	Hong Kong	Rest of Asia-Pacific	MENA	North America	Latin America	Total
	US \$bn	US \$bn	US \$bn	US \$bn			