HSBC

HSBC BANK (SINGAPORE) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore. Company Registration No. 201420624K)

Pillar 3 Disclosures as at 30 September 2024

HSBC Bank (Singapore) Ltd

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Contents

1. Overview of Key Prudential Regulatory Metrics

The following table provides an overview of key prudential regulatory metrics of HSBC Bank (Singapore) Limited ("the Bank") except the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio which are at the HSBC Singapore Country-level Group as explained in section 4.1. The Bank's capital requirements are based on the Standardised Approach in accordance with MAS Notice 637.

in SGD millions		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		30 Sep 2024	**30 Jun 2024**	**31 Mar 2024**	**31 Dec 2023**	**30 Sep 2023**
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	CET1 Capital	1,631	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,613
2	Tier 1 Capital	1,631	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,613
3	Total Capital	1,821	1,809	1,814	1,814	1,803
	Risk weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total RWA	8,396	9,823	10,122	10,094	10,093
4a	Total RWA (pre-floor)	8,396	9,823	10,122	10,094	10,093
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 Ratio (%)	19.43%	16.53%	16.04%	16.09%	15.98%
5a	CET 1 Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	19.43%	16.53%	16.04%	16.09%	15.98%
6	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	19.43%	16.53%	16.04%	16.09%	15.98%
6a	Tier 1 Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	19.43%	16.53%	16.04%	16.09%	15.98%
7	Total Capital Ratio (%)	21.69%	18.42%	17.92%	17.97%	17.86%
7a	Total Capital Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	21.69%	18.42%	17.92%	17.97%	17.86%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical Buffer Requirement (%)	0.01%	0.05%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Total of CET1 Specific Buffer Requirement (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	2.51%	2.55%	2.52%	2.51%	2.51%
12	CET1 Available after Meeting the Reporting Bank's Minimum Capital Requirements (%)	9.42%	8.41%	7.92%	7.97%	7.86%
	Leverage Ratio					
13	Total Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure	34,810	33,980	34,669	33,005	32,729
14	Leverage Ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	4.69%	4.78%	4.68%	4.92%	4.93%
14a	Leverage Ratio (%) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	4.68%				
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio #					
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets	44,787	40,412	36,165	37,622	37,946
16	Total Net Cash Outflow	17,597	13,177	10,793	11,928	11,228
17	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	256%	313%	341%	331%	341%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio #					
18	Total Available Stable Funding	66,313	67,639	67,066	66,267	62,027
19	Total Required Stable Funding	36,352	37,778	37,112	36,925	35,946
20	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	182%	179%	181%	179%	173%

The key prudential regulatory metrics for Jun2024, 31Mar2024, 31Dec2023 and 30Sep2023 are based on MAS Notice 637 in force immediately before 1 July 2024.

Note:
 # This refers to country level ratio for all currency.
The Countercyclical Capital Buffer ("CCyB") is the weighted average of the country-specific CCyB requirements that are applied by national authorities in jurisdictions to which the Bank has private sector credit exposures. The effective country-specific CCyB requirement for Chile and Hong Kong is 0.5% and 1% and the applicable weight is 1.27% and 0.02% respective

2. Leverage Ratio

Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

In SGD million		30 Sep 24
	Exposure measure of on-balance sheet items	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs, but including on-balance sheet collateral for derivative transactions or SFTs)	27,575
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets in accordance with the Accounting Standards	—
3	Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	—
4	Adjustment for collateral received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as assets	—
5	Specific and general allowances associated with onbalance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 Capital	—
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 Capital and regulatory adjustments	(49)
7	**Total exposure measures of on-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs)**	**27,526**
	Derivative exposure measures	
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivative transactions (net of the eligible cash portion of variation margins and net of bilateral netting)	2
9	Potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	16
10	CCP leg of trade exposures excluded in respect of derivative transactions cleared on behalf of clients	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	—
12	Further adjustments in effective notional amounts and deductions from potential future exposures of written credit derivatives	—
13	**Total derivative exposure measures**	**18**
	SFT exposure measures	
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of accounting netting), after adjusting for sales accounting	5,715
15	Eligible netting of cash payables and cash receivables	—
16	SFT counterparty exposures	—
17	SFT exposure measures where a Reporting Bank acts as an agent in the SFTs	—
18	**Total SFT exposure measures**	**5,715**
	Exposure measures of off-balance sheet Items	
19	Off-balance sheet items at notional amount	10,188
20	Adjustments for calculation of exposure measures of off-balance sheet items	(8,636)
21	Specific and general allowances associated with off balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 Capital	—
22	**Total exposure measures of off-balance sheet items**	**1,552**
	Capital and Total exposures	
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**1,631**
24	**Total exposures**	**34,810**
	Leverage ratio	
25	**Leverage ratio**	**4.69%**
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.00%**
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	—%
	Disclosures of mean values	
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	5,783
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	5,715
30	Total exposures incorporating values from row 28	34,878
31	Leverage ratio incorporating values from row 28	4.68%

Leverage Ratio Summary Comparison Table

	In SGD million	30 Sep 24
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	33,227
2	Adjustment for investments in entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the regulatory scope of consolidation	—
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—
4	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet in accordance with the Accounting Standards but excluded from the calculation of the leverage ratio exposure measure	—
5	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(47)
6	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling arrangements	—
7	Adjustment for derivative transactions	18
8	Adjustment for SFTs	—
9	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items	1,552
10	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general allowances which have reduced Tier 1 Capital	—
11	Other adjustments	60
12	**Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure**	**34,810**

3. Overview of Risk Weighted Assets

The table provides an overview of the Bank's RWA as required under MAS Notice 637.

		RWA		Minimum capital requirement[1]
		As at end of current quarter	As at end of prior quarter	As at end of current quarter
	In SGD million	**30 Sep 24**	**30 Jun 24**	**30 Sep 24**
1	**Credit Risk (excluding Counterparty Credit Risk)**	**7,294**	**8,209**	**729**
2	of which: Standardised Approach	7,294	8,209	729
3	of which: F-IRBA	—	—	—
4	of which: supervisory slotting approach	—	—	—
5	of which: A-IRBA	—	—	—
6	**Counterparty Credit Risk**	**12**	**13**	**1**
7	of which: SA-CCR	5	10	0
8	of which: CCR Internal Models Method	—	—	—
9	of which: other CCR	7	3	1
10	of which: CCP	—	—	—
11	**CVA**	**6**	**11**	**1**
12	Equity investments in funds – Look Through Approach	—	—	—
13	Equity investments in funds – Mandate-Based Approach	—	—	—
14	Equity investments in funds – Fall Back Approach	—	—	—
15	Equity investments in funds – Partial Use of an Approach	—	—	—
16	**Unsettled Transactions**	—	—	—
17	**Securitisation exposures in the Banking Book**	—	—	—
18	of which: SEC-IRBA	—	—	—
19	of which: SEC-ERBA	—	—	—
20	of which: SEC-IAA	—	—	—
21	of which: SEC-SA	—	—	—
22	**Market Risk (excluding CVA and capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book)**	**5**	**11**	**1**
23	of which: SA(MR)	5	11	1
24	of which: SSA(MR)	—	—	—
25	of which: IMA	—	—	—
26	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	—	—	—
27	**Operational Risk**	**1,078**	**1,579**	**108**
28	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% Risk Weight)**	—	—	—
29	**Output floor calibration**	—	—	—
30	**Floor Adjustment**	—	—	—
31	**Total**	**8,395**	**9,823**	**840**

Note:
(1) Minimum capital requirements are calculated at 10% of RWA.

4. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

4.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") Disclosure for the Quarter ended 30 September 2024

The objective of LCR is to promote short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banks by ensuring that banks have an adequate stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") to meet their 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario. The Bank and the Singapore Branch of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ("Branch") have obtained MAS approval to comply with the requirements set out in MAS Notice 649 "Minimum Liquid Assets and Liquidity Coverage Ratio" at the HSBC Singapore Country-level Group basis ("Country-level Group").

The following disclosures as per MAS Notice 651 "Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure" are consistent with compliance to MAS Notice 649, which is at the Country-level Group basis. The Country-level Group is required to maintain on a daily basis an All-Currency LCR of 50% and Singapore dollar ("SGD") LCR of 100%.

4.1.1 Average Country-level Group All-Currency LCR for the Quarter ended 30 September 2024 *(Number of data points: 92)*

In SGD million		30 Sep 24	
		Average Unweighted Value	**Average Weighted Value**
High-Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		44,787
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	42,892	4,083
3	Stable deposits	4,109	205
4	Less stable deposits	38,783	3,878
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	54,623	26,661
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	11,378	2,784
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	43,245	23,877
8	Unsecured debt	0	0
9	Secured wholesale funding		1,419
10	Additional requirements, of which:	10,466	6,513
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	4,984	4,939
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	5,482	1,574
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,431	1,431
15	Other contingent funding obligations	6,898	1,167
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		41,274
Cash Inflows			
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	6,429	1,336
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	20,677	17,068
19	Other cash inflows	5,332	5,274
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	32,438	23,678
			Total Adjusted Value
21	**Total HQLA**		**44,787**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**17,597**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**256 %**

4.1.2 Average Country-level Group SGD LCR for the Quarter ended 30 September 2024

(Number of data points: 92)

In SGD million		30 Sep 24 Average Unweighted Value	30 Sep 24 Average Weighted Value
High-Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		25,936
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	17,443	1,538
3	Stable deposits	4,109	205
4	Less stable deposits	13,334	1,333
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	15,929	7,825
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	3,938	924
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	11,991	6,901
8	Unsecured debt	0	0
9	Secured wholesale funding		0
10	Additional requirements, of which:	22,213	20,221
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	19,855	19,855
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	2,358	366
14	Other contractual funding obligations	619	619
15	Other contingent funding obligations	640	255
16	Total Cash Outflows		30,460
Cash Inflows			
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,424	0
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	10,782	10,308
19	Other cash inflows	10,660	10,649
20	Total Cash Inflows	22,866	20,957
			Total Adjusted Value
21	**Total HQLA**		**25,936**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**9,514**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**276 %**

4.1.3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Country-level Group maintains a healthy liquidity position with average All-Currency LCR and SGD LCR at 256% and 276% respectively (above the respective regulatory requirements of 50% and 100%) for the quarter ended 30 Sep 2024. The main drivers of the LCR are 1) movements in customer loans/ deposits; 2) wholesale interbank lending/borrowing; 3) movements due to positions falling into or out of the LCR 30-day tenor and 4) derivative cashflows (for SGD LCR).

I. Composition of HQLA

The Country-level Group's pool of HQLA consists mainly of Level 1 HQLA (highly rated unencumbered government and central bank securities). These securities can be readily liquidated through sale or repurchase ("Repo") transactions into cash to meet cash flow obligations under liquidity stress scenarios.

II. Currency Mismatch in the LCR

The Country-level Group can, if required, access the FX swap markets to manage any currency mismatch. This forms part of the Business-As-Usual activities undertaken by Markets Treasury ("MKTY") for surplus deployment and managing liquidity risks (i.e. swap foreign currency surplus funds into SGD HQLA).

4.1.4 Liquidity and Funding Risk Management

The Company has comprehensive policies, metrics and controls, which aims to allow it to withstand severe but plausible liquidity stresses. The Company manages liquidity and funding risk at country level to make sure that obligations can be met in the jurisdiction where they fall due, generally without reliance on other parts of the HSBC Group. The Company is required to meet internal minimum requirements and any applicable regulatory requirements at all times. These requirements are assessed through the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ('ILAAP'), which ensures that operating entities have robust strategies, policies, processes and systems for the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of liquidity risk over an appropriate set of time horizons, including intra-day. The ILAAP supports determination of liquidity and funding risk appetite and also assesses the capability to manage liquidity and funding effectively in each major entity. Liquidity and funding risk metrics are set and managed locally but are subject to robust global review and challenge to ensure consistency of approach and application of the HBSC Group's policies and controls.

The Asset, Liability and Capital Management ('ALCM') function is responsible for the application of policies and controls at a local operating entity level. The elements of liquidity and funding risk management framework are underpinned by a robust governance framework, with the two major elements being:

- Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") at the group and entity level; and
- annual ILAAP used to support determination of risk appetite.

The Board-level appetite measures are the liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR'), internal liquidity metric ('ILM'), and net stable funding ratio ('NSFR'). An appropriate funding and liquidity profile is managed through a wider set of measures:

- a minimum LCR requirement;
- a minimum Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") requirement or other appropriate metric;
- an ILM requirement;
- a legal entity depositor concentration limit;
- cumulative term funding maturity concentrations limit;
- liquidity metrics to monitor minimum requirement by currency;
- intra-day liquidity;
- the application of liquidity funds transfer pricing;
- forward-looking funding assessments; and
- maintaining Liquidity Contingency Plan ("LCP").

These plans identify early indicators of stress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crises, while minimizing adverse long-term implications for the business.

i. Risk Management Teams

Whilst overall liquidity and funding management is an ALCO responsibility, the day-to-day management and monitoring rests with MKTY and Asset, Liability and Capital Management ("ALCM") respectively. ALCM manages the balance sheet with a view to achieve efficient allocation and utilization of all resources. It assists senior management to review liquidity and funding risks to ensure their prudent management. Liquidity and funding risks are monitored daily and reported to ALCO regularly.

MKTY, within Global Markets, is responsible for managing cash, short-term liquidity and funding for the Country-level Group. This includes deployment of commercial surplus as well as accessing wholesale senior funding markets if needed.

The Treasury Risk Management function ("TRM"), a dedicated second line of defence, provides independent oversight of Treasury risk for the Country-level Group including liquidity and funding risk. TRM is responsible for review and challenge of first line activities, and is responsible for policy and risk appetite/limit setting. In summary, the high-level responsibilities of the second line are as follows:

- to monitor compliance of first line (i.e. ALCM and MKTY) within the internal LFRF/regulatory requirements;
- providing review and challenge to the first line on ALCO limit requests; and
- monitoring of ALCO risks against approved risk appetite measures.

ii. Concentration of Sources of funding

The Country-level Group maintains a diversified funding base across retail and wholesale depositors. Balance Sheet and NSFR projections are regularly discussed in monthly ALCO meetings to ensure that the Country-level Group remains well-funded to support the business strategy. Internal metrics on concentration of funding are also embedded in ALCO limits to monitor funding risks.

iii. Stress Testing

The Country-level Group conducts various regulatory and internal liquidity stress testing exercises (with different severity/scenarios that include longer time horizons beyond the 30-day LCR period) to strengthen the overall liquidity risk management. The stress tests results validate that the Country-level Group continues to hold sufficient HQLA to withstand a range of liquidity stress scenarios.

iv. Country-level Liquidity Contingency Plan

The LCP ensures that the Country-level Group has an actionable plan in place to cope with a liquidity crisis. It establishes a collection of 1) warning indicators with predetermined triggers to detect any early signs of liquidity stress; and 2) specific mitigating actions that can be applied to address the stress scenario. The Country-level Group LCP is reviewed and approved by ALCO annually.