HSBC BANK (SINGAPORE) LIMITED

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

Pillar 3 Disclosures as at 30 September 2026

HSBC Bank (Singapore) Ltd
10 Marina Boulevard #48-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Singapore 018983

Contents

1.	**Overview of Key Prudential Regulatory Metrics**	**1**
2.	**Leverage Ratio**	**2**
3.	**Overview of Risk Weighted Assets**	**4**
4.	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio**	**5**

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) 30 Sep 2026	(b) 30 Jun 2026	(c) 31 Mar 2026	(d) 31 Dec 2025	(e) 30 Sep 2025
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	CET1 Capital	1,576	1,575	1,648	1,835	1,647
2	Tier 1 Capital	1,576	1,575	1,648	1,835	1,647
3	Total Capital	1,793	1,794	1,860	2,047	1,849
	Risk weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total Risk-weighted Assets ("RWA")	10,591	9,169	9,027	9,047	8,248
4a	Total RWA (pre-floor)	10,591	9,169	9,027	9,047	8,248
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 Ratio (%)	14.88%	17.18%	18.26%	20.28%	19.97%
5a	CET 1 Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.88%	17.18%	18.26%	20.28%	19.97%
6	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	14.88%	17.18%	18.26%	20.28%	19.97%
6a	Tier 1 Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.88%	17.18%	18.26%	20.28%	19.97%
7	Total Capital Ratio (%)	16.93%	19.57%	20.61%	22.63%	22.42%
7a	Total Capital Ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	16.93%	19.57%	20.61%	22.63%	22.42%
	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 (%) ##	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
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)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
12	CET1 Available after Meeting the Reporting Bank's Minimum Capital Requirements (%)	6.88%	9.18%	10.26%	12.28%	11.96%
	Leverage Ratio					
13	Total Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure	34,879	35,132	34,765	34,276	34,575
14	Leverage Ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	4.52%	4.48%	4.74%	5.35%	4.76%
14a	Leverage Ratio (%) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	4.15%	4.32%	4.79%	5.27%	4.69%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio #					
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets	41,989	43,435	46,036	47,883	48,471
16	Total Net Cash Outflow	25,574	23,667	23,620	23,481	22,172
17	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	165%	184%	196%	205%	220%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio #					
18	Total Available Stable Funding	70,839	68,937	70,247	70,251	68,903
19	Total Required Stable Funding	55,621	52,897	48,910	43,725	41,795
20	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	127%	130%	144%	161%	165%

CET1/ Tier 1 and Total CAR decreased by 230bps & 264bps at 30 Sep 2026 compared to 30 Jun 2026 mainly due to increase in credit risk RWAs which is mainly driven by higher bank and retail exposures.

Note:

Refers to Country-level ratio for all currencies.

The Countercyclical Capital Buffer ("CCyB") is calculated as the weighted average of the CCyB in effect in the jurisdiction to which the Bank has private sector credit exposure. The effective country-specific CCyB requirement for Hong Kong, Australia and United Kingdom is 0.5%, 1% and 0.2% respectively. The RWA for exposure in Hong Kong, Australia and United Kingdom is 0.15%, 0.08% and 0.02% of Total Private Sector RWA.

2. Leverage Ratio

Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

	In SGD million	30 Sep 2026	30 Jun 2026
	Exposure measure of on-balance sheet items		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and Securities Financing Transactions ("SFTs"), but including on-balance sheet collateral for derivative transactions or SFTs)	31,885	28,623
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 on balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 Capital	—	—
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 Capital and regulatory adjustments	(14)	(30)
7	**Total exposure measures of on-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs)**	**31,871**	**28,593**
	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)	—	—
9	Potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	32	16
10	Central Counterparty ("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**	**32**	**16**
	SFT exposure measures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of accounting netting), after adjusting for sales accounting	982	4,652
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**	**982**	**4,652**
	Exposure measures of off-balance sheet Items		
19	Off-balance sheet items at notional amount	12,613	12,225
20	Adjustments for calculation of exposure measures of off-balance sheet items	(10,619)	(10,354)
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**	**1,994**	**1,871**

In SGD million		30 Sep 2026	30 Jun 2026
	Capital and Total exposures		
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**1,576**	**1,575**
24	**Total exposures**	**34,879**	**35,132**
	Leverage ratio		
25	**Leverage ratio**	**4.52%**	**4.48%**
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.00%**	**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	4,051	5,947
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	982	4,652
30	Total exposures incorporating values from row 28	37,948	36,427
31	Leverage ratio incorporating values from row 28	4.15%	4.32%

The difference between quarter-end value of gross SFT assets and mean value of gross SFT assets mainly driven by decrease in reverse repo transactions during the quarter.

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 2026	30 Jun 2026	30 Sep 2026
1	**Credit Risk (excluding Counterparty Credit Risk)**	**8,948**	**7,526**	**895**
2	of which: Standardised Approach	8,948	7,526	895
3	of which: F-IRBA	—	—	—
4	of which: supervisory slotting approach	—	—	—
5	of which: A-IRBA	—	—	—
6	**Counterparty Credit Risk ("CCR")**	**8**	**20**	**1**
7	of which: SA-CCR	6	3	1
8	of which: CCR Internal Models Method	—	—	—
9	of which: other CCR	2	17	—
10	of which: CCP	—	—	—
11	**Credit Valuation Adjustments ("CVA")**	**8**	**3**	**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)**	**16**	**9**	**1**
23	of which: SA(MR)	16	9	1
24	of which: SSA(MR)	—	—	—
25	of which: IMA	—	—	—
26	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	—	—	—
27	**Operational Risk**	**1,611**	**1,611**	**161**
28	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% Risk Weight)**	—	—	—
29	**Output floor calibration**	—	—	—
30	**Floor Adjustment**	—	—	—
31	**Total**	**10,591**	**9,169**	**1,059**

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 2026

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 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 2026 *(Number of data points: 92)*

	In SGD million	30 Sep 2026	
		Average Unweighted Value	Average Weighted Value
High-Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		41,989
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	41,484	3,937
3	Stable deposits	4,223	211
4	Less stable deposits	37,261	3,726
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	67,128	31,574
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	15,783	3,876
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	51,345	27,698
8	Unsecured debt	0	0
9	Secured wholesale funding		1,304
10	Additional requirements, of which:	15,740	8,762
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	6,804	6,802
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	8,936	1,960
14	Other contractual funding obligations	2,195	2,195
15	Other contingent funding obligations	7,760	1,353
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		49,125
Cash Inflows			
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	4,627	1,151
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	20,565	14,604
19	Other cash inflows	7,899	7,796
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	33,091	23,551
			Total Adjusted Value
21	**Total HQLA**		**41,989**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**25,574**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**165 %**

4.1.2 Average Country-level Group SGD LCR for the Quarter ended 30 September 2026

(Number of data points: 92)

	In SGD million	30 Sep 2026 Average Unweighted Value	30 Sep 2026 Average Weighted Value
High-Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		21,390
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	16,637	1,452
3	Stable deposits	4,223	211
4	Less stable deposits	12,414	1,241
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	18,360	8,501
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	5,030	1,188
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	13,330	7,313
8	Unsecured debt	0	0
9	Secured wholesale funding		0
10	Additional requirements, of which:	21,897	18,818
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	18,413	18,413
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3,484	405
14	Other contractual funding obligations	650	650
15	Other contingent funding obligations	561	310
16	Total Cash Outflows		29,731
Cash Inflows			
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,042	0
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,361	4,808
19	Other cash inflows	16,184	16,178
20	Total Cash Inflows	22,587	20,986
			Total Adjusted Value
21	**Total HQLA**		**21,390**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**9,199**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**239 %**

4.1.3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Country-level Group maintains a healthy liquidity position with average All-Currency LCR and SGD LCR at 165% and 239% respectively (above the respective regulatory requirements of 50% and 100%) for the quarter ended 30 Sep 2026.

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).

Average All-Currency LCR decreased from 184% to 165% quarter-on-quarter. The reduction was mainly driven by loan growth outpacing deposits growth, which lowered the commercial surplus available for deployment into HQLA and central bank lending. Average SGD LCR increased from 234% to 239% quarter-on-quarter mainly due to lower net derivative cash outflows.

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. Concentration of Funding Sources

Primary sources of funding are customer current accounts, customer savings deposits payable on demand or at short notice and term deposits. Wholesale securities (secured and unsecured) are issued to supplement customer deposits and change the currency mix, maturity profile or location of liabilities.

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. Derivatives Exposures and Potential Collateral Calls

Under the terms of current collateral obligations of derivative contracts (which are International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") compliant credit support annex ("CSA") contracts), the additional collateral required to post is immaterial.

IV. Currency Mismatch in the LCR

Group policy requires the Country-level Group to manage currency mismatch risks for material currencies. 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 for surplus deployment and managing liquidity risks. Limits are set to ensure that outflows can be met, given assumptions on stressed capacity in the FX swap markets.

4.1.4 Liquidity and Funding Risk Management

Management oversight of liquidity and funding risks at both group and entity level is ensured through governance arrangements aligned with the risk management framework. Liquidity and funding risk of the Company is managed together with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch at the Country-level Group 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 while adhering to globally consistent policies procedures and reporting standards.

The Country-level Group is required to consistently meet internal and applicable regulatory requirements related to liquidity and funding risk management at all times. Our Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP"), ensures that the Country-level Group has 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. ILAAP supports determination of liquidity and funding risk appetite and assesses the capability to manage liquidity and funding effectively in the Country-level Group. Liquidity and funding risk metrics are set and managed locally but are subject to robust global review and challenge to ensure consistency with 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.

The Country-level Group is required to prepare an ILAAP document annually. Compliance with liquidity and funding requirements is monitored and reported to governance committees on a regular basis.

Liquidity and Funding Risk management processes include:

- maintaining compliance with relevant regulatory requirements;
- projecting cash flows under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation to;
- monitoring liquidity and funding ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with adequate back-up facilities;

- managing contingent liquidity commitment exposures within pre-determined limits;
- monitoring of depositor and maturity concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensuring a satisfactory overall funding mix and maturity profile; and
- maintaining and testing liquidity contingency plans.

Funding and liquidity plans are part of the Board approved financial resource plan. The Board-level risk appetite measures are the LCR, Internal Liquidity Metrics ("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 NSFR requirement or other appropriate metric;
- an ILM requirement;
- a minimum liquidity requirement in material currencies;
- a legal entity depositor concentration limit;
- cumulative term funding maturity concentrations limit;
- intra-day liquidity;
- the application of liquidity funds transfer pricing; and
- forward-looking funding assessments.

i. Risk Management Teams

Whilst overall liquidity and funding management is an ALCO responsibility, the day-to-day management and monitoring rests with Market Treasury ("MKTY") and 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 approval. 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 and 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. Stress Testing

The Country-level Group conducts various regulatory and internal liquidity stress testing exercises to strengthen the overall liquidity risk management. The Country-level Group uses ILM to monitor and manage liquidity risk via a low-point measure using a variety of liquidity stress scenarios, including 3-month combination of institution-specific and market-wide liquidity stress, based on internally calibrated assumptions on projected cash flows and liquid assets monetisation.

The stress tests results validate that the Country-level Group continues to hold sufficient HQLA to withstand a range of liquidity stress scenarios.

iii. 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 the Board and tested annually.