

# HSBC Bank plc

Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 March 2026  
Registered number – 00014259



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## Certain defined terms

This document comprises the 31 March 2026 Pillar 3 Disclosures for HSBC Bank plc.

Unless the context requires otherwise, 'HSBC Holdings' means HSBC Holdings plc and 'HSBC', the 'Group' and the 'HSBC Group' refer to HSBC Holdings together with its subsidiaries; similarly, 'HSBC Bank' and the 'bank' mean HSBC Bank plc, and the 'group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' refer to HSBC Bank together with its subsidiaries.

When used in the terms 'shareholders' equity' and 'total shareholders' equity', 'shareholders' means holders of HSBC Bank ordinary shares and those preference shares and capital securities issued by HSBC Bank classified as equity. The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and billions (thousands of millions) of pounds sterling, respectively.

# Disclosures and Governance

## Regulatory framework for disclosure

Our Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 March 2026 comprise both quantitative and qualitative information required under Pillar 3. These disclosures are made in accordance with the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') Rulebook Disclosure (Capital Requirements Regulation). They are supplemented by specific additional requirements of the PRA and discretionary disclosures on our part.

We are supervised on an individual basis in the United Kingdom ('UK') by the PRA, which receives information on the capital and liquidity adequacy of, and sets capital and liquidity requirements for, the bank as a whole. Individual banking subsidiaries are directly regulated by their local banking supervisors, who set and monitor their local capital and liquidity adequacy requirements. In most jurisdictions, non-banking financial subsidiaries are also subject to the supervision and capital and liquidity requirements of local regulatory authorities.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('Basel') III framework is structured around three 'pillars', with the Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements and the Pillar 2 supervisory review process complemented by the Pillar 3 market discipline. The aim of Pillar 3 is to produce disclosures that allow market participants to assess the scope of application by banks of the Basel framework and the rules in their jurisdiction, their capital resources, risk exposures and risk management processes, and hence their capital adequacy.

We calculate the bank's capital for prudential regulatory purposes using the Basel III framework, as implemented in the UK. We refer to the UK Capital Requirements Regulation, the PRA Rulebook and any laws, regulations, requirements, rules, guidelines, standards and policies relating to capital adequacy, leverage and liquidity adopted by the relevant regulators as applicable, and which are applicable to HSBC, as the 'Prudential rules'. Any references to European Union ('EU') regulations and directives (including technical standards) should, as applicable, be read as references to the UK's version of such regulation and/or directive, as onshored into UK law under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and as may be subsequently amended under UK law.

## Regulatory reporting processes and controls

We have been advancing our programme aimed at strengthening our global regulatory reporting processes, and making them more sustainable, including enhancing data, consistency and controls. While this programme continues, there may be further impacts on some of our regulatory ratios as we implement recommended changes and continue to enhance our controls across the process.

## Business Segments & Purpose

HSBC Bank plc operates as one integrated business with two main hubs in London and Paris. The London hub consists of the UK non ring-fenced bank, which provides overall governance and management for the Europe region as a whole and is a global centre of excellence for Corporate and Institutional Banking ('CIB') for the HSBC Group.

## Comparatives and references

To give insight into movements during 2026, we provide comparative figures, commentary on variances and flow tables for capital requirements. In all tables where the term 'capital requirements' is used, this represents the minimum total capital charge set at 8% of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs') by Article 92(1) of the UK Capital Requirements Regulation. Narratives are included to explain quantitative disclosures where necessary.

Where disclosures have been enhanced, or are new, we do not generally restate or provide comparatives. Wherever specific rows and columns in the tables prescribed are not applicable or are immaterial to our activities, we omit them and follow the same approach for comparatives.

In alignment with the PRA Rulebook table requirements, we have shaded cells where no information is required to be disclosed.

Pillar 3 requirements may be met by inclusion in other disclosure media. Where we adopt this approach, references are provided to the relevant pages of other documents.

The table below references where disclosures have been enhanced.

Page ref	Table Reference	Activity
3	Table 1 – KM1	Effective 30 June 2025, inclusion of accrued interest in Tier 2 and MREL instruments.

## Frequency and location

We publish our Pillar 3 Disclosures quarterly on our website [www.hsbc.com/investors](http://www.hsbc.com/investors).

## Material risks

Pillar 3 requires all material risks to be disclosed to provide a comprehensive view of a bank's risk profile.

## Governance

Our Pillar 3 Disclosures are governed by the bank's regulatory reporting policy and associated internal controls framework. This document has been approved by the HSBC Bank plc Chief Financial Officer, under delegated authority from the HSBC Bank plc Board, following recommendation by the HSBC Bank plc Disclosure Committee.

# Key metrics

The table below sets out the key regulatory metrics covering HSBC Bank plc's available capital (including buffer requirements and ratios), RWAs, leverage ratio, Liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR') and Net stable funding ratio ('NSFR'). Effective 1 January 2025, the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements came to an end, followed by the end of the UK Capital Requirements Regulation grandfathering provisions on 28 June 2025. Our capital figures are therefore the same, for both the transitional and end-point basis. The leverage ratio is calculated using the UK Capital Requirements Regulation end-point basis for capital. LCR is reported as the average of the preceding 12 months while NSFR is reported as the average of the preceding four quarter-end values.

Table 1: Key metrics<sup>1</sup> (KM1)

Ref*		At				
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025
	<b>Available capital (£m)</b>					
1	Common equity tier 1 ('CET1') capital	19,113	20,063	21,274	21,840	21,391
2	Tier 1 capital	23,321	24,272	25,394	25,959	25,324
3	Total capital	41,581	41,473	40,146	40,612	39,613
	<b>Risk-weighted assets ('RWAs') (£m)</b>					
4	Total RWAs	109,459	112,340	112,286	112,707	109,634
	<b>Capital ratios (%)</b>					
5	CET1	17.5	17.9	18.9	19.4	19.5
6	Tier 1	21.3	21.6	22.6	23.0	23.1
7	Total capital	38.0	36.9	35.8	36.0	36.1
	<b>Additional own funds requirements based on Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ('SREP') as a percentage of RWAs (%)</b>					
UK-7d	Total SREP own funds requirements	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	<b>Combined buffer requirement as a percentage of RWAs (%)</b>					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer ('CCyB')	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
11	Combined buffer requirement	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
UK-11a	Overall capital requirements	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	13.0	13.4	14.5	14.9	15.0
	<b>Leverage ratio</b>					
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks (£m)	553,333	534,474	523,489	501,586	483,389
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.2
	<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)</b>					
14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2
14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.1
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
EU-14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
EU-14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	<b>Liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR') (£m)</b>					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets	110,395	110,242	112,087	111,421	110,876
UK-16a	Cash outflows – total weighted value	122,947	117,263	116,860	115,669	115,738
UK-16b	Cash inflows – total weighted value	45,432	42,617	43,252	43,489	43,146
16	Total net cash outflow	77,515	74,646	73,608	72,180	72,592
17	LCR ratio (%)	142	148	152	154	153
	<b>Net stable funding ratio ('NSFR') (£m)</b>					
18	Total available stable funding	131,618	131,347	132,065	132,399	133,951
19	Total required stable funding	117,275	114,788	113,619	113,240	114,205
20	NSFR ratio (%)	112	114	116	117	117

\* The references in this and subsequent tables identify lines prescribed in the relevant PRA template where applicable and where there is a value.

1 From 30 June 2025, the regulatory valuation of Tier 2 capital includes the accrued interest. Prior periods have not been restated.

At 31 March 2026, our common equity tier 1 ('CET1') capital ratio decreased to 17.5% from 17.9% at 31 December 2025. The key drivers impacting the CET1 ratio were:

- a (0.6) percentage point decrease from capital reduction, mainly due to dividend charges being higher than the profits for the period;
- a (0.3) percentage point decrease in foreign exchange movement, fair value through other comprehensive income and other capital movements; and

- a 0.5 percentage point increase from lower RWAs, mainly due to the disposal of businesses, with a further fall driven by methodology changes and balance sheet reductions.

Throughout Q1 2026, we complied with the PRA's regulatory capital adequacy requirements, including those relating to stress testing.

# Risk-weighted assets

The table below shows total RWAs including free deliveries, and the corresponding total own funds requirement split by risk type. Equities under the simple risk-weighted approach include off-balance sheet collective investment undertakings ('CIU') equity exposures, calculated as per the PRA Rulebook Article 132(c) and 'Other counterparty credit risk' includes securities financing transactions RWAs. Amounts below the thresholds for deduction are included in rows 2 and 5 of the table and include thresholds for the recognition of significant investments and deferred tax assets.

Table 2: Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts (OV1)

	At			
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025
	RWAs £m	Total own funds requirement £m	RWAs £m	Total own funds requirement £m
1 <b>Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)</b>	<b>52,351</b>	<b>4,187</b>	56,633	4,531
2 – standardised approach ('STD')	18,051	1,444	20,540	1,643
3 – foundation internal ratings-based ('FIRB') approach	12,554	1,004	14,703	1,176
4 – slotting approach	566	45	561	45
UK-4a – equities under the simple risk weighted approach	2,268	181	2,208	177
5 – advanced IRB ('AIRB') approach	18,912	1,513	18,621	1,490
6 <b>Counterparty credit risk ('CCR')</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>1,671</b>	20,958	1,676
7 – standardised approach	4,092	327	4,252	340
8 – internal model method ('IMM')	7,829	626	7,639	611
UK-8a – exposures to a central counterparty	457	37	414	33
UK-8b – credit valuation adjustment ('CVA')	721	58	539	43
9 – other counterparty credit risk	7,784	623	8,114	649
15 <b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	41	3
16 <b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>256</b>	2,908	233
17 – internal ratings-based approach ('SEC-IRBA')	767	61	863	69
18 – external ratings-based approach ('SEC-ERBA') (including internal assessment approach ('IAA'))	573	46	571	46
19 – standardised approach ('SEC-SA')	1,862	149	1,458	117
UK-19a – 1250% deduction	2	–	16	1
20 <b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (market risk)</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>1,436</b>	16,799	1,344
21 – standardised approach	5,313	425	5,030	402
22 – internal models approach ('IMA')	12,632	1,011	11,769	942
23 <b>Operational risk</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>1,199</b>	15,001	1,200
UK-23b – standardised approach	14,986	1,199	15,001	1,200
29 <b>Total</b>	<b>109,459</b>	<b>8,756</b>	112,340	8,987
24 – of which: amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk-weight)	1,298	104	1,947	156

The quarter-on-quarter RWA movements in the table above are explained by risk type in the following comments.

## Credit risk, including amounts below the thresholds for deduction

Credit risk RWAs decreased by £(4.3)bn, primarily reflecting a £(1.4)bn reduction following the disposal of our business in South Africa and sale of our UK life insurance business. This decrease was further supported by a £(1.5)bn fall due to credit risk parameters refinements, including methodology updates for undrawn exposures within the CIB business. A further decrease of £(1.4)bn was related to balance sheet reductions mainly in corporate lending and intercompany exposures.

## Counterparty credit risk, including settlement risk

Counterparty credit risk RWAs decreased by £(0.1)bn, primarily in the CIB business. This was driven by a £(0.5)bn decrease due to risk parameter refinements, offset by a £0.3bn increase in foreign currency translation differences and a £0.2bn increase mainly due to rise in the derivatives portfolio.

## Securitisation

Securitisation RWAs increased by £0.3bn, mainly due to £0.4bn from risk parameter refinements, partly offset by a £(0.1)bn decrease in the securitisation position.

## Market risk

Market risk RWAs increased by £1.1bn, mainly due to a £0.9bn rise in the Risk not in VaR ('RNIV'), and a £0.2bn rise in foreign exchange risk in our CIB business and Corporate Centre.

The table below presents the drivers of the quarterly movements of credit risk RWAs excluding counterparty credit risk and including free deliveries under the internal ratings-based ('IRB') approach. The table also excludes securitisation positions, material holdings and non-credit obligation assets. Foreign exchange movements in this disclosure are computed by retranslating the RWAs into pounds sterling based on the underlying transactional currencies, and other movements in the table are presented on a constant currency basis.

Table 3: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach (CR8)

Ref		Quarter ended			
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025
		£m	£m	£m	£m
1	<b>RWAs at opening period</b>	<b>35,318</b>	37,380	39,837	38,814
2	Asset size	(221)	(554)	(2,152)	1,109
3	Asset quality	(115)	36	(61)	187
4	Model updates	—	(40)	42	—
5	Methodology and policy	(1,090)	(1,599)	(949)	(316)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	(630)	(27)	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	15	122	663	43
9	<b>RWAs at the closing period</b>	<b>33,277</b>	35,318	37,380	39,837

The RWAs under the IRB approach decreased by £(2.1)bn during 1Q26 primarily as a result of:

- a £(1.1)bn decrease mainly driven by risk parameters refinements, including methodology changes to our undrawn exposures within the CIB business;
- a £(0.6)bn decrease due to the disposal of our business in South Africa;
- a £(0.2)bn decrease in corporate short-term lending exposures within the CIB business due to expired deals, and a fall in other financial assets; and
- a £(0.1)bn decrease due to portfolio mix changes.

The table below shows the drivers of the quarterly movements of counterparty credit risk RWAs under the internal model method approach.

Table 4: RWA flow statements of counterparty credit risk exposures under the IMM (CCR7)

Ref		Quarter ended			
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025
		£m	£m	£m	£m
1	<b>RWAs at opening period</b>	<b>7,639</b>	7,260	7,331	6,494
2	Asset size	222	221	(183)	882
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(51)	—	—	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	(73)	140	(27)	330
7	Foreign exchange movements	92	18	139	(375)
9	<b>RWAs at end of period</b>	<b>7,829</b>	7,639	7,260	7,331

RWAs under the IMM increased by £0.2bn in 1Q26, primarily reflecting a £0.2bn rise in asset size driven by new trades and higher mark-to-market. This was supported by a £0.1bn increase from foreign currency translation differences, partly offset by a £(0.1)bn decrease from risk parameter refinements and a £(0.1)bn decrease from credit quality improvements.

The table below shows the drivers of the quarterly movements of market risk RWAs under the IMA, split by value at risk ('VaR'), stressed VaR ('SVaR'), incremental risk charge ('IRC') and other models. Rows 1a/1b and 8a/8b represent differences between RWAs reported for the period and RWAs calculated on a spot basis at the end of the reporting period, except RWAs in 'Other', which includes components that are calculated on an average basis.

Table 5: RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under IMA (MR2-B)

Ref		VaR	Stressed VaR	Incremental risk charge ('IRC')	Other	Total RWAs	Total own fund requirements
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
1	<b>RWAs at 1 Jan 2026</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>11,769</b>	<b>942</b>
1a	Regulatory adjustment	(2,256)	(3,922)	(175)	—	(6,353)	(508)
1b	RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of day)	1,003	1,554	1,899	960	5,416	433
2	Movement in risk levels	9	62	138	126	335	27
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	(149)	(149)	(12)
6	Foreign exchange movements	12	18	23	12	65	5
8a	RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of day)	1,024	1,634	2,060	949	5,667	454
8b	Regulatory adjustment	2,241	4,679	45	—	6,965	557
8	<b>RWAs at 31 Mar 2026</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>6,313</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>1,011</b>
1	RWAs at 1 Oct 2025	3,057	4,783	1,749	896	10,486	840
1a	Regulatory adjustment	(1,683)	(2,726)	—	—	(4,409)	(353)
1b	RWAs at the previous quarter-end (end of day)	1,375	2,057	1,749	896	6,077	486
2	Movement in risk levels	(375)	(508)	146	(68)	(805)	(64)
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	130	130	10
6	Foreign exchange movements	3	5	4	2	14	1
8a	RWAs at the end of the reporting period (end of day)	1,003	1,554	1,899	960	5,416	433
8b	Regulatory adjustment	2,256	3,922	175	—	6,353	508
8	RWAs at 31 Dec 2025	3,258	5,476	2,074	960	11,769	942

RWAs under the IMA increased by £0.9bn in 1Q26, primarily due to an uplift from RNIV, which was driven by higher sensitivities over the period.

# Leverage

The table below provides the information of UK leverage ratios, buffers and average leverage ratios as per the UK's leverage ratio framework.

Table 6: Leverage ratio common disclosure (UK LR2-LRCom)

		At	
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
<b>25</b>	<b>Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)</b>	<b>4.21</b>	4.54
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	<b>3.56</b>	3.75
<b>27</b>	<b>Leverage ratio buffer</b>	<b>0.40</b>	0.40
UK-27b	– of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	<b>0.40</b>	0.40
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks (£m)	<b>564,170</b>	555,718
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	<b>3.61</b>	3.74
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	<b>4.27</b>	4.45

Our leverage ratio was 4.2% at 31 March 2026, down from 4.5% at 31 December 2025. This was mainly driven by a fall of (0.2) percentage points due to decrease in Tier1 capital. It was compounded by an increase in leverage exposure driven by balance sheet growth which led to a fall of (0.1) percentage points in the leverage ratio.

Balance sheet growth was mainly due to increased securities finance transactions, derivatives, trading assets and higher investments in debt securities in our CIB business.

At 31 March 2026, our UK minimum leverage ratio requirement of 3.25% was supplemented by a countercyclical leverage ratio buffer of

0.4%. The leverage ratio is expressed in terms of Tier1 capital but these buffers translated to a CET1 capital value of £2.2bn. We exceeded these leverage requirements throughout 1Q26.

At 31 March 2026, our average leverage ratio excluding central bank claims was 4.3%, down from 4.5% at 31 December 2025. This was mainly driven by a fall of (0.1) percentage points due to decrease in Tier1 capital compounded by a fall of (0.1) percentage points in average leverage exposure which was driven by balance sheet growth.

# Liquidity

## Management of liquidity and funding risk

We manage liquidity and funding risk at an operating entity level, in accordance with globally consistent policies, procedures and reporting standards.

### Liquidity coverage ratio

The Liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR') aims to ensure that a bank has sufficient unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA') to meet its liquidity needs in a 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario. For the disclosure of the LCR, we follow Article 451a of the PRA Rulebook.

The average LCR for the 12 months to 31 March 2026 was 142% or £33bn (31 December 2025: 148% or £36bn) above the regulatory requirement. The average LCR HQLA of £110bn (31 December 2025: £110bn) was held in a range of asset classes and currencies.

### Cross-currency management

The Group's internal liquidity and funding risk management framework requires all operating entities to monitor the material currency positions. Limits are set to ensure that outflows can be met, given assumptions on stressed capacity in the foreign exchange swap markets. This continuous monitoring helps with the overall management of currency exposures, in line with our internal framework.

### Net stable funding ratio

We use the Net stable funding ratio ('NSFR') or other appropriate metrics as a basis to raise sufficient stable funding to support business activities. The NSFR is defined as the ratio between the amount of stable funding available and the amount of stable funding required.

The average NSFR over the previous four quarters was 112% at 31 March 2026 and 114% at 31 December 2025.

### Source of funding

Our primary sources of funding are customer deposits, secured wholesale funding and wholesale securities.

- ▶ For further details of our approach to treasury risk management, see page 15 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2025.
- ▶ More details on the concentration of funding and liquidity sources may be found on page 61 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2025.

The table below sets out the granular split of cash outflows and cash inflows, as well as the available HQLA on both an unweighted and weighted basis, which are used to derive the LCR. All figures are based on the average over the preceding 12 months. Amounts in the table relate to HSBC Bank plc as a single entity and are not produced on a consolidated basis.

Table 7: Quantitative information of LCR (UK LIQ1)

UK-1a	Quarter ended							
	31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 2025		30 Sep 2025		30 Jun 2025	
	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK-1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		12		12		12	
<b>High-quality liquid assets</b>								
1	Total high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA')		110,395		110,242		112,087	
<b>Cash outflows</b>								
2	Retail deposits and small business funding		18,726		3,081		18,328	
3	– of which:							
	stable deposits		1,913		93		1,907	
4	less stable deposits		16,813		2,988		16,421	
5	Unsecured wholesale funding		120,851		68,769		131,033	
6	– operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks		34,292		9,135		43,052	
7	– non-operational deposits (all counterparties)		83,496		56,338		84,361	
8	– unsecured debt		3,063		3,296		3,620	
9	Secured wholesale funding		18,056		14,889		12,691	
10	Additional requirements		44,157		20,383		41,045	
11	– outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements		21,355		14,425		18,639	
13	– credit and liquidity facilities		22,802		5,958		22,406	
14	Other contractual funding obligations		22,844		7,920		20,810	
15	Other contingent funding obligations		37,606		2,221		35,418	
16	<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>122,947</b>		<b>117,263</b>		<b>116,860</b>	
<b>Cash inflows</b>								
17	Secured lending transactions (including reverse repos)		168,200		22,044		130,885	
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures		7,059		7,277		8,281	
19	Other cash inflows		16,140		13,296		25,777	
20	<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>191,399</b>		<b>42,617</b>		<b>164,943</b>	
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap		191,399		42,617		164,943	
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (adjusted value)</b>								
UK-21	Liquidity buffer		110,395		110,242		112,087	
22	Total net cash outflows		77,515		74,646		72,180	
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		142		148		152	

## Abbreviations

£	British pound
1Q26	First quarter of 2026
4Q25	Fourth quarter of 2025
AIRB <sup>1</sup>	Advanced internal-ratings based approach
Basel	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
Basel III	Basel Committee's reforms to strengthen global capital and liquidity rules
CCR <sup>1</sup>	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical capital buffer
CET1 <sup>1</sup>	Common equity tier 1
CIB	Corporate and Institutional Banking, a business segment
CIU	Collective investment undertakings
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
Dec	December
ESG	HSBC Group's environmental, social and governance
EU	European Union
FIRB <sup>1</sup>	Foundation internal-ratings based approach
Group	HSBC Holdings together with its subsidiary undertakings
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
HSBC	HSBC Holdings together with its subsidiary undertakings
IAA	Internal assessment approach
IFRSs	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMA <sup>1</sup>	Internal models approach
IMM <sup>1</sup>	Internal model method
IRB <sup>1</sup>	Internal ratings-based approach
IRC	Incremental risk charge
Jan	January
Jun	June
LCR <sup>1</sup>	Liquidity coverage ratio
Mar	March
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
NSFR <sup>1</sup>	Net stable funding ratio
Oct	October
PRA <sup>1</sup>	Prudential Regulation Authority (UK)
Prudential rules	Refers to the UK Capital Requirements Regulation, the PRA Rulebook and any laws, regulations, requirements, rules, guidelines, standards and policies relating to capital adequacy, leverage and liquidity adopted by the relevant regulators, as applicable, and which are applicable to HSBC
RWA <sup>1</sup>	Risk-weighted asset
RNIV	Risks not in VaR
SEC-ERBA	Securitisation external rating-based approach
SEC-IRBA	Securitisation internal rating-based approach
SEC-SA	Securitisation standardised approach
Sep	September
SREP	Supervisory review and evaluation process
STD	Standardised approach
SVaR	Stressed value at risk
T1 capital <sup>1</sup>	Tier 1 capital
UK	United Kingdom
UK Capital Requirements Regulation	Refers to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, as amended or supplemented, as it forms part of domestic law in the UK by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended
VaR <sup>1</sup>	Value at risk

1 Full definition included in the Glossary published on HSBC website [www.hsbc.com](http://www.hsbc.com).

# Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

These Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 March 2026 contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the group's financial condition; results of operations and business, including the strategic priorities; financial, investment and capital targets; and ability to contribute to the HSBC Group's environmental, social and governance ('ESG') ambitions, targets and commitments described herein.

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

Any such forward-looking statements are not a reliable indicator of future performance, as they may involve significant stated or implied assumptions and subjective judgements which may or may not prove to be correct.

Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but may also be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the group (including during management presentations) in connection with this document.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Readers are cautioned that a number of factors, including ESG-related factors, could cause actual results, performance or other future events to differ, in some instances materially, from those anticipated or implied in any forward-looking statement. This may be due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors including, without limitation, those which relate to general market or economic conditions, regulatory and government policy changes, continued volatility in trade and tariff policies, increased volatility in interest rates and inflation levels and other macroeconomic risks, geopolitical tensions such as the Russia-Ukraine war, the conflict in the Middle East, or any potential military action or conflict elsewhere, or the efficacy of the company's and the HSBC Group's actions in managing and mitigating ESG-related risks, and in progressing towards the HSBC Group's ESG ambitions, targets and commitments.

For these reasons, recipients should not place reliance on, and are cautioned about relying on, any forward-looking statements.

This document should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report and Accounts 2025, which has been published on the HSBC Group website at [www.hsbc.com/investors](http://www.hsbc.com/investors).

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