HSBC UK Bank plc

Pillar 3 Disclosures at 30 September 2026



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Presentation of information

This document comprises the Pillar 3 Disclosures as at 30 September 2026 for HSBC UK Bank plc ('the bank') and its subsidiaries (together 'HSBC UK' or 'the group'). 'We', 'us' and 'our' refer to HSBC UK Bank plc together with its subsidiaries. References to 'HSBC Group' or 'the Group' within this document mean HSBC Holdings plc together with its subsidiaries.

When used in the terms 'shareholders'equity' and 'total shareholders' equity', 'shareholders' means holders of HSBC UK Bank plc's ordinary shares and capital securities issued by HSBC UK Bank plc classified as equity.

The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and billions (thousands of millions) of pounds sterling respectively.

A full list of abbreviations is provided on page 8.

These Pillar 3 Disclosures at 30 September 2026 contain certain forward-looking statements, which could include 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.

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, forecasts, 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. 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. There can be no assurance that any of the matters set out in forward-looking statements are attainable, will actually occur or will be realised or are complete or accurate. The assumptions and judgments may prove to be incorrect and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the group. HSBC UK 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.

Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but may also be made verbally by the 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 (including hybrid attacks across Europe attributed to Russia), the conflict in the Middle East, or any potential military action or conflict elsewhere, the efficacy of the bank'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, technology and cybersecurity risks (including risks relating to deployment of artificial intelligence), sanctions compliance risks, and regulatory enforcement actions.

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 and Interim Report 2026, which have been published on the HSBC Group website at www.hsbc.com/investors.

Additional risks and factors which may impact the group's future financial condition and performance are identified in 'Risk overview – Managing risk' and 'Risk overview – Top and emerging risks' on pages 7 to 9 of the Interim Report 2026.

Introduction

Pillar 3 disclosures and governance

Regulatory framework for disclosures

Our Pillar 3 Disclosures at 30 September 2026 comprise both quantitative and qualitative information required under Pillar 3. These disclosures are made in accordance with the United Kingdom ('UK') 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.

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 are supervised on a consolidated basis in the UK by the PRA. We have calculated 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 PRA as applicable, and which are applicable to HSBC UK 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.

We publish our Pillar 3 disclosures quarterly on the Group website www.hsbc.com.

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 impacts on some of our regulatory ratios as we implement recommended changes and continue to enhance our controls across the process.

Comparatives and references

To give insight into movements during the year, 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 accordance with the PRA's disclosure 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 the Annual Report and Accounts 2025, the Interim Report 2026 or to other documents.

The table below highlights the main tables impacted by disclosure enhancements.

Page ref	Table Reference	Activity
3	Table 1 – KM1	Effective 30 June 2026, enhanced leverage exposure calculation relating to securities collateral posted to central banks

Governance

The HSBC UK Pillar 3 disclosures at 30 September 2026 comply with the PRA Rulebook and are governed by the Group's regulatory reporting policy and associated internal controls framework. This document has been approved by the HSBC UK Disclosure Committee under the authority delegated to it by the HSBC UK Bank plc Board.

Key metrics

The table below sets out the key regulatory metrics covering the group's available capital (including buffer requirements and ratios), RWAs, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR') and net stable funding ratio ('NSFR'). 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 (KM1)[1]

		At				
		30 Sep 2026	30 Jun 2026	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025
Ref	**Available capital (£m)**					
1	Common equity tier 1 ('CET1') capital	**16,816**	16,395	16,054	15,509	15,626
2	Tier 1 capital	**19,764**	19,343	18,761	18,218	18,334
3	Total capital	**23,610**	23,284	22,717	21,888	21,978
	Risk-weighted assets (£m)					
4	Total RWAs	**127,954**	124,338	120,226	117,463	117,852
	Capital ratios (%)					
5	CET1	**13.1**	13.2	13.4	13.2	13.3
6	Tier 1	**15.4**	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6
7	Total capital	**18.5**	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.6
	Additional own funds requirements based on Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ('SREP') as a percentage of RWAs (%)					
UK–7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements	**2.1**	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
UK–7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements	**0.7**	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
UK–7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements	**1.0**	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
UK–7d	Total SREP own funds requirements	**11.8**	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
	Combined buffer requirement as a percentage of RWAs (%)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	**2.5**	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer	**1.9**	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
UK–10a	Other systemically important institution ('O-SII') buffer	**1.0**	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	Combined buffer requirement	**5.4**	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
UK–11a	Overall capital requirements	**17.2**	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	**6.5**	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks (£m)	**337,500**	344,020	336,725	325,950	321,229
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**5.9**	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements					
14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)[2]	**5.1**	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0
14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**5.9**	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)[2]	**5.1**	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.7**	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EU–14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	**1.1**	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
EU–14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	**4.4**	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR')					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA') (£m)	**86,721**	90,138	91,598	93,670	94,418
UK–16a	Cash outflows – total weighted value (£m)	**62,373**	62,194	60,323	59,238	57,931
UK–16b	Cash inflows – total weighted value (£m)	**5,903**	5,798	5,845	5,767	5,790
16	Total net cash outflow (£m)	**56,470**	56,396	54,478	53,471	52,141
17	LCR (%)	**154**	160	168	175	181
	Net stable funding ratio ('NSFR')					
18	Total available stable funding (£m)	**275,663**	274,438	272,554	270,620	268,217
19	Total required stable funding (£m)	**195,721**	192,473	189,084	184,732	181,045
20	NSFR (%)	**141**	143	144	146	148

1 Regulatory numbers and ratios are as presented at the date of reporting. Small changes may exist between these numbers and ratios and those subsequently submitted in regulatory filings. Where differences are significant, we will restate in subsequent periods.
2 In 2Q26, we enhanced the leverage exposure calculation relating to the securities collateral posted to central banks. Comparatives have not been restated.

At 30 September 2026, our CET1 capital ratio decreased to 13.1% from 13.2% at 30 June 2026.The key drivers for the decrease in the CET1 capital ratio were:

- a decrease of 0.5% driven mainly by a £3.6bn increase in RWAs from growth in lending, impact of redeveloped small and medium-sized enterprises ('SME') probability of default ('PD') model, and changes in asset quality. This was partly offset by a significant risk transfer ('SRT') transaction, executed through the issuance of a credit linked note ('CLN');
- an increase of 0.4% from £0.6bn of capital generation, mainly from profits net of dividends.

At 30 September 2026, our Pillar 2A requirement, in accordance with the PRA's Individual Capital Requirement based on a point-in-time assessment, was equivalent to 3.82% of RWAs, of which 2.1% must be met by CET1 capital. Throughout 3Q26, we complied with the PRA's regulatory capital adequacy requirements.

Basel 3.1 developments

In January 2026, the PRA published its final rules to implement the Basel Committee's reforms to the prudential framework ('Basel 3.1') in the UK. While the implementation of the overall package is scheduled for 1 January 2027, the market risk internal models approach has been delayed until 1 January 2028, given the uncertainty in the rules and timing in other major jurisdictions.

We continue to assess the impact of the final Basel 3.1 standards on our capital and the associated implementation challenges (including data provision). We expect that the impact on our CET1 ratio at 1 January 2027 will be a modest benefit.

Risk-weighted assets

The table below shows total RWAs and the corresponding total own funds requirement split by risk type. Other counterparty credit risk includes RWAs on securities financing transactions. Amounts below the thresholds for deduction are included in row 2 of the table and include thresholds for the recognition of significant investments and deferred tax assets.

Table 2: Overview of RWAs (OV1)

		At			
		30 Sep 2026	**30 Sep 2026**	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2026
		RWAs	**Total own funds requirement**	RWAs	Total own funds requirement
		£m	**£m**	£m	£m
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**108,422**	**8,674**	105,503	8,440
2	– standardised approach	**13,815**	**1,105**	13,173	1,054
3	– foundation internal ratings-based ('IRB') approach	**51,240**	**4,099**	49,714	3,977
4	– slotting approach	**6,009**	**481**	6,060	485
5	– advanced IRB approach	**37,358**	**2,989**	36,556	2,924
6	**Counterparty credit risk ('CCR')**	**262**	**21**	271	22
7	– standardised approach	**72**	**6**	80	7
UK–8a	– exposures to a central counterparty	**100**	**8**	124	10
UK–8b	– credit valuation adjustment	**22**	**2**	26	2
9	– other counterparty credit risk	**68**	**5**	41	3
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book**	**2,336**	**187**	1,603	128
17	– internal ratings-based approach ('SEC-IRBA')	**2,099**	**168**	1,339	107
19	– standardised approach ('SEC-SA')	**237**	**19**	264	21
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (market risk)**	**105**	**8**	147	12
21	– standardised approach	**105**	**8**	147	12
23	**Operational risk**	**16,829**	**1,346**	16,814	1,345
UK–23b	– standardised approach	**16,829**	**1,346**	16,814	1,345
29	**Total**	**127,954**	**10,236**	124,338	9,947
24	– of which: amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk-weight)	**416**	**33**	415	33

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

Excluding £0.1bn decrease due to foreign currency translation differences, credit risk RWAs increased by £3bn during the quarter.

Standardised approach RWAs increased by £0.6bn mainly due to growth in HSBC Innovation Bank Limited's commercial lending portfolio.

Foundation approach RWAs increased by £1.5bn mainly due to increase in corporate lending by £3.1bn and impact of redeveloped SME PD model by £1.5bn. This was partly offset by a £2.9bn reduction, excluding securitisation RWAs, resulting from a SRT transaction executed through the issuance of a CLN and credit risk parameter refinements by £0.2bn.

Advanced IRB RWAs increased by £0.8bn mainly due to changes in asset quality combined with growth in retail lending.

Securitisation

RWAs increased by £0.7bn mainly due to a SRT transaction executed through the issuance of a CLN.

The table below shows the drivers of the quarterly changes in credit risk RWAs under the IRB approach. These exclude exposure to counterparty credit risk, securitisation positions and non-credit obligation assets.

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

		Quarter ended			
		30 Sep 2026	30 Jun 2026	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Ref		**£m**	£m	£m	£m
1	**RWAs at opening of period**	**91,271**	87,527	84,969	87,612
2	Asset size	**3,422**	2,911	1,692	1,803
3	Asset quality	**562**	605	795	629
4	Model updates	**1,657**	183	100	27
5	Methodology and policy	**(3,248)**	68	(75)	(5,126)
7	Foreign exchange movements	**(31)**	(23)	46	24
9	**RWAs at end of period**	**93,633**	91,271	87,527	84,969

RWAs under the IRB approach increased by £2.4bn during the quarter.

- Asset size movements increased RWAs by £3.4bn mainly due to growth in corporate and retail lending.
- Asset quality changes increased RWAs by £0.6bn mainly due to unfavourable credit risk migrations.
- Model updates increased RWAs by £1.7bn comprising the £1.5bn impact from redeveloped SME PD model combined with £0.2bn from recalibration of corporate post-model adjustments.
- Methodology and policy changes reduced RWAs by £3.2bn, primarily reflecting a £2.9bn reduction resulting from a SRT transaction and £0.3bn from credit risk parameter refinements.

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 4: Leverage ratio common disclosure (UK LR2–LRCom)

		At	
		30 Sep 2026	30 Jun 2026
		£m	£m
25	**Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)**	**5.9**	5.6
UK–25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	**5.1**	4.9
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	**1.1**	1.1
UK–27a	– of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.4**	0.4
UK–27b	– of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	**0.7**	0.7
UK–32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	**334,773**	333,344
UK–33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	**5.1**	5.1
UK–34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	**5.9**	5.7

At 30 September 2026, our leverage ratio increased to 5.9%, from 5.6% at 30 June 2026. The key drivers of the movements within the leverage ratio were:

- a 0.1% increase driven by a £6.5bn reduction in leverage exposure to £337.5bn (30 June 2026: £344bn), primarily reflecting lower reverse repos and financial investments from treasury management activities, partly offset by growth in corporate and retail lending;
- a 0.1% increase from capital generation of £0.6bn mainly from profits net of dividends.

The average leverage ratio increased to 5.9% from 5.7%, primarily reflecting a £0.5bn increase in average capital mainly from profits net of dividends. This was partly offset by a £1.4bn increase in average leverage exposure, mainly due to growth in corporate and retail lending, partly offset by lower reverse repos and financial investments.

Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity and funding risk

We aim to ensure that management has oversight of our liquidity and funding risks by maintaining comprehensive policies, metrics and controls.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The LCR aims to ensure that a bank has sufficient unencumbered 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 30 September 2026 was 154% or £30bn above the regulatory requirement, and 160% or £34bn for the 12 months to 30 June 2026. The decrease of 6% is mainly due to customer lending (including facilities) increasing more than deposits.

The average LCR HQLA of £87bn (30 June 2026: £90bn) was mainly comprised of central bank reserves and Level 1 securities.

Cross-currency management

Our 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 NSFR, alongside other appropriate metrics, as a basis for ensuring operating entities maintain a stable funding profile to support their 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 141% at 30 September 2026 and 143% at 30 June 2026. The decrease of 2% is mainly due to an increase in customer lending.

Sources of funding

Our primary sources of funding are customer current accounts and customer savings deposits payable on demand or at short notice. We issue secured and unsecured wholesale securities to supplement customer deposits, meet regulatory obligations and to change the currency mix, maturity profile or location of our liabilities.

- For further details of our approach to treasury risk management, see page 53 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2025.
- More details on the concentration of funding and liquidity sources may be found on page 23 of the Interim Report 2026.

The following table presents liquidity coverage information on an HSBC UK Bank Domestic Liquidity Sub-group basis, reflecting the way we manage liquidity within HSBC UK as a single operating entity, in line with the application of UK liquidity regulation as agreed with the PRA.

As at 30 September 2026, the HSBC UK Bank Domestic Liquidity Sub-group comprises: HSBC UK Bank plc, Marks and Spencer Financial Services Limited, HSBC Private Bank (UK) Limited and HSBC Innovation Bank Limited. The assets and liabilities of Marks and Spencer Financial Services Limited and HSBC Private Bank (UK) Limited have been substantially transferred to HSBC UK Bank plc.

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.

Table 5: Quantitative information of LCR (UK LIQ1)

UK–1a		Quarter ended							
		30 Sep 2026		30 Jun 2026		31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 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	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
1	Total high–quality liquid assets ('HQLA')		**86,721**		90,138		91,598		93,670
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and small business funding	**199,432**	**16,350**	198,344	16,448	197,240	16,402	196,476	16,368
3	– of which: stable deposits	**133,087**	**6,654**	129,295	6,465	126,509	6,326	123,944	6,197
4	less stable deposits	**66,345**	**9,696**	69,049	9,983	70,731	10,076	72,532	10,171
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	**81,825**	**34,156**	81,465	34,392	79,011	33,042	77,654	32,648
6	– operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	**30,094**	**7,063**	28,819	6,772	27,423	6,454	26,224	6,186
7	– non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	**51,611**	**26,973**	52,513	27,487	51,434	26,434	51,274	26,306
8	– unsecured debt	**120**	**120**	133	133	154	154	156	156
10	Additional requirements	**61,279**	**7,504**	60,147	7,185	58,791	6,951	57,570	6,738
11	– outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	**1,290**	**1,290**	1,044	1,044	903	903	871	871
13	– credit and liquidity facilities	**59,989**	**6,214**	59,103	6,141	57,888	6,048	56,698	5,867
14	Other contractual funding obligations	**1,335**	**976**	1,237	882	1,195	862	1,021	701
15	Other contingent funding obligations	**32,195**	**3,387**	31,603	3,287	30,845	3,066	30,100	2,783
16	**Total cash outflows**		**62,373**		62,194		60,323		59,238
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending transactions (including reverse repos)	**14,597**	**266**	14,756	268	14,102	253	12,729	208
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**3,980**	**3,250**	3,988	3,275	4,057	3,332	3,964	3,262
19	Other cash inflows	**11,060**	**2,387**	10,685	2,255	10,479	2,260	10,278	2,297
20	**Total cash inflows**	**29,637**	**5,903**	29,429	5,798	28,638	5,845	26,972	5,767
UK–20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	**29,637**	**5,903**	29,429	5,798	28,638	5,845	26,972	5,767
Liquidity coverage ratio (adjusted value)									
UK–21	Liquidity buffer		**86,721**		90,138		91,598		93,670
22	Total net cash outflows		**56,470**		56,396		54,478		53,471
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		**154**		160		168		175

Abbreviations

2Q26	Second quarter of 2026
3Q26	Third quarter of 2026
AT1	Additional Tier 1
Basel III	Basel Committee's reforms to strengthen global capital and liquidity rules
Basel 3.1	Outstanding measures to be implemented from the Basel III reforms
CCR[1]	Counterparty credit risk
CET1[1]	Common Equity Tier 1
CLN	Credit linked note
Dec	December
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
EU	European Union
G-SII	Global systemically important institution
HQLA	High–quality liquid assets
IRB[1]	Internal ratings-based approach
Jun	June
LCR[1]	Liquidity coverage ratio
Mar	March
NSFR[1]	Net stable funding ratio
O-SII	Other systemically important institutions
PD	Probability of default
PRA[1]	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[1]	Risk–weighted assets
SEC-IRBA	Securitisation internal rating-based approach
SEC-SA	Securitisation standardised approach
Sep	September
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SREP	Supervisory review and evaluation process
SRT	Significant risk transfer
T2 capital[1]	Tier 2 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

1 Full definition included in the Glossary published on HSBC website www.hsbc.com/investors/results-and-announcements.

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