

2023



HSBC BANK BERMUDA LIMITED
Consolidated Financial Statements



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Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Bermuda Rules of Professional Conduct (CPA Bermuda Rules) that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Bermuda. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the CPA Bermuda Rules.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Hamilton, Bermuda

29 February 2024

Consolidated financial statement

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Consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	US\$000	US\$000
Net interest income	3	356,743	219,033
– interest income		382,599	236,241
– interest expense		(25,856)	(17,208)
Net fee income	3	67,081	59,235
– fee income		80,489	69,966
– fee expense		(13,408)	(10,731)
Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis		25,412	29,262
Changes in fair value of other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		(70)	(334)
Gains (losses) from financial investments	10	(3,115)	537
Other operating income		151	128
Total operating income before change in expected credit losses		446,202	307,861
Change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges	8	897	9,866
Net operating income		447,099	317,727
Employee compensation and benefits	4	(59,957)	(65,456)
General and administrative expenses		(44,454)	(51,656)
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment	13	(5,252)	(24,771)
Total operating expenses		(109,663)	(141,883)
Operating profit		337,436	175,844
Share of gain in associates	14	80	91
Profit before tax		337,516	175,935
Tax income	5	83,055	—
Profit for the year		420,571	175,935

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	US\$000	US\$000
Profit for the year		420,571	175,935
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:			
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		37,704	(77,474)
– fair value gains (losses)		34,600	(76,984)
– amounts reclassified to the income statement on disposal		3,115	(537)
– expected credit gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement	8	(11)	47
Other movements		41	24
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains on defined benefit and healthcare plans	4	228	1,737
Other comprehensive gain (loss) income for the year		37,973	(75,713)
Total comprehensive income for the year		458,544	100,222

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 US\$000	2022 US\$000
Assets			
Cash and balances at banks		31,580	27,525
Items in the course of collection from other banks		22	210
Derivatives	6, 11	74,942	155,085
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading	8	650,000	1,876,551
Loans and advances to banks	7, 8	1,795,282	2,027,913
Loans and advances to customers	8, 9	1,611,701	1,630,951
Financial investments	10, 11, 12	3,964,269	3,766,572
Prepayments and accrued income		61,346	44,160
Other assets		188,763	12,406
Interest in associate	14	1,431	1,351
Property and equipment	13	88,426	89,499
Deferred tax asset		83,055	—
Total assets		8,550,817	9,632,223
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks		57,152	128,847
Customer accounts		7,462,067	8,756,763
Items in the course of transmission to other banks		1,052	1,349
Derivatives	6, 11	35,823	46,175
Accruals and deferred income		29,995	32,939
Provisions	15	254	3,682
Other liabilities		193,804	22,578
Retirement benefit liabilities	4	5,744	6,988
Total liabilities		7,785,891	8,999,321
Equity			
Called up share capital	23	30,027	30,027
Share premium	23	388,652	388,652
Other reserves		(29,729)	(67,560)
Retained earnings		375,976	281,783
Total equity		764,926	632,902
Total liabilities and equity		8,550,817	9,632,223

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Anthony Joaquin
Director



Stephen Banner
Director

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 US\$000	2022 US\$000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	420,571	175,935
Adjustments for:		
Net interest income	(356,743)	(219,033)
Non-cash items in profit for the year	(61,401)	25,373
Change in loans and advances to banks greater than three months	282,988	(577,988)
Change in loans and advances to customers	19,086	190,928
Change in other operating assets	(249,210)	(31,166)
Change in deposits by banks	(71,695)	102,044
Change in customer accounts	(1,294,696)	116,318
Change in other operating liabilities	151,946	32,061
Net gain from investing activities	3,185	(203)
Interest received	353,973	231,396
Interest paid	(21,932)	(14,277)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(823,928)	31,388
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of financial investments	(3,505,519)	(3,315,135)
Proceeds from the sale and maturity of financial investments	3,485,457	2,740,795
Net cash flow from the purchase and sale of property and equipment	(4,179)	(2,053)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(24,241)	(576,393)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(326,500)	(170,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(326,500)	(170,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,174,669)	(715,005)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,456,195	3,155,120
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,639	16,080
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,284,165	2,456,195
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Cash and balances at banks	31,580	27,525
Items in the course of collection from other banks	22	210
Loans and advances to banks less than three months	603,615	553,258
Reverse repurchase agreements with banks of one month or less	650,000	1,876,551
Items in the course of transmission to other banks	(1,052)	(1,349)
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,284,165	2,456,195

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital US\$000	Share premium US\$000	Other reserves		Share- based payment reserve US\$000	Retained earnings US\$000	Total equity US\$000
			Financial Assets at FVOCI reserve US\$000	Cash flow hedging reserve US\$000			
			US\$000	US\$000			
At 1 Jan 2023	30,027	388,652	(71,115)	—	3,555	281,783	632,902
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	420,571	420,571
Cash flow hedges	—	—	—	79	—	—	79
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	37,625	—	—	—	37,625
Actuarial gains on defined benefit and healthcare plans	—	—	—	—	—	228	228
Other movements	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	37,625	79	—	420,840	458,544
Transactions with the shareholder recorded directly in equity							
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(326,500)	(326,500)
Share-based plan movements	—	—	—	—	127	(147)	(20)
Total transactions with the shareholder recorded directly in equity	—	—	—	—	127	(326,647)	(326,520)
At 31 Dec 2023	30,027	388,652	(33,490)	79	3,682	375,976	764,926
At 1 Jan 2022	30,027	388,652	6,359	—	3,620	273,904	702,562
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	175,935	175,935
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	(77,474)	—	—	—	(77,474)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit and healthcare plans	—	—	—	—	—	1,737	1,737
Other movements	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(77,474)	—	—	177,696	100,222
Transactions with the shareholder recorded directly in equity							
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(170,000)	(170,000)
Share-based plan movements	—	—	—	—	(65)	183	118
Total transactions with the shareholder recorded directly in equity	—	—	—	—	(65)	(169,817)	(169,882)
At 31 Dec 2022	30,027	388,652	(71,115)	—	3,555	281,783	632,902

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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1 Basis of preparation

(a) General

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited (the 'Bank') was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1891. The Bank is domiciled in Bermuda. The address of its registered office is 37 Front Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'group') and the group's interests in associates. The group provides personal and corporate banking, investment, trust, custody and fund administration services to international and local clients. On 2 October 2023 the immediate parent company of the Bank was changed from HSBC Overseas Holdings (UK) Limited to HSBC Bank Plc. The ultimate parent company is HSBC Holdings plc ('HSBC'). Copies of the financial statements of HSBC may be obtained from its registered office at 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ, United Kingdom, or from the HSBC website, www.hsbc.com.

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 February 2024.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the presentational currency of HSBC. The functional currency of the group is primarily Bermuda dollars. Bermuda dollars are translated into US dollars at par. All amounts and figures are rounded to the nearest thousand except where explicitly stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for fair value measurement where stated.

The group has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ('IFRSs'). IFRSs comprise accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'), as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC').

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2022 corresponding figures in order to conform to current year presentation.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

Standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2023

There were no new accounting standards, interpretations or minor amendments to IFRS that had a significant effect on the group in 2023. Accounting policies have been consistently applied.

(b) Basis of consolidation

Where an entity is governed by voting rights, the Bank consolidates when it holds – directly or indirectly – the necessary voting rights to pass resolutions by the governing body. In all other cases, the assessment of control is more complex and requires judgement of other factors, including having exposure to variability of returns, power to direct relevant activities, and whether power is held as agent or principal.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The amount of non-controlling interest is measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. This election is made for each business combination.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the group gains control, until the date that control ceases. The Bank performs a re-assessment of consolidation whenever there is a change in the facts and circumstances of determining the control of all entities.

All intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements of the group include the attributable share of the results of any interests in associates, based on either financial statements made up to 31 December or pro-rated amounts adjusted for any material transactions or events occurring between the date of financial statements available and 31 December.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial information requires the use of estimates and assumptions about future conditions. In view of the inherent uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity involved in the recognition or measurement of items listed below, it is possible that the outcomes in the next financial year could differ from those on which management's estimates are based, resulting in materially different conclusions from those reached by management for the purposes of the 2023 consolidated financial statements. Management's selection of accounting policies which contain critical estimates and judgements are those which relate to; the impairment of loans and advances, the valuation of healthcare benefits, fair value of assets held for sale, the valuation of financial instruments, the impairment of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and provisions for liabilities.

Further information about key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, are set out in these notes on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Future accounting developments

Minor amendments to IFRSs

The IASB has published a number of minor amendments to IFRSs which are effective from 1 January 2024. The group expects they will have an insignificant effect, when adopted, on the group's consolidated financial statements.

2 Material accounting policies

(a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments is recognised in 'Interest income' and 'Interest expense' in the consolidated income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a way of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or groups of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the group that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest on credit-impaired financial assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the carrying value of the asset less allowance for expected credit loss allowance.

(b) Non-interest income and expense

(i) Fee income

The group generates fee income from services provided at a fixed price over time, such as account services and card fees, or when the group delivers a specific transaction at a point in time. With the exception of certain fund management and performance fees, which can be variable depending on the size of the customer portfolio over the period, all other fees are generated at a fixed price. Variable fees are recognised when all uncertainties are resolved. Fee income is generally earned from short-term contracts with payment terms that do not include a significant financing component.

The group is principal in the majority of contracts with customers, with the exception of broking services. For most brokerage trades, the group acts as agent in the transaction, and recognises broking income net of fees payable to other parties in the arrangement.

The group recognises fees earned on transaction-based arrangements at a point in time when it has fully provided the service to the customer. Where the contract requires services to be provided over time, income is recognised on a systematic basis over the life of the agreement.

Where the group offers a package of services that contain multiple non-distinct performance obligations, such as account services fees, the contracted services are considered a single performance obligation. If a package of services contains distinct performance obligations, such as providing loyalty programmes on credit cards, the corresponding transaction price is allocated on a stand-alone selling price basis.

(ii) Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis

Net fee income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis comprises net trading income, which includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and other financial instruments managed on a fair value basis, together with the related interest income, expense and dividends, excluding the effect of changes in the credit risk of liabilities managed on a fair value basis. It also includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) Changes in fair value of other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value of other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss includes interest on instruments that fail the solely payments of principal and interest test, see (f) below.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised net of withholding taxes when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for listed equity securities, and usually the date when shareholders have approved the dividend for unlisted equity securities.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are normally those with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition.

(d) Loans and advances to banks and customers

Loans and advances to banks and customers include loans and advances originated by the group which are not classified as held for trading or designated at fair value. They are recognised when cash is advanced to a borrower and are derecognised when either the borrower repays its obligations, or the loans are sold or written off, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less expected credit losses.

Loans and advances are reclassified to 'Assets held for sale' when they meet the criteria presented in Note 2(j) though their measurement remains in accordance with this policy.

When the group purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date ('reverse repo' or 'stock borrowing'), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.

(e) Valuation of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is generally its transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received). However, if there is a difference between the transaction price and the fair value of financial instruments whose fair value is based on a quoted price in an active market or a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the group recognises the difference as a trading gain or loss at inception (a 'day 1 gain or loss'). In all other cases, the entire day 1 gain or loss is deferred and recognised in the income statement over the life of the transaction either until the transaction matures or is closed out, the valuation inputs become observable or the group enters into an offsetting transaction.

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on an individual basis. However, in cases where the group manages a group of financial assets and liabilities according to its net market or credit risk exposure, the fair value of the group of financial instruments is measured on a net basis but the underlying financial assets and liabilities are presented separately in the financial statements, unless they satisfy the IFRS offsetting criteria.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that they are either determined or validated by a function independent of the risk taker.

Where fair values are determined by reference to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is used. For inactive markets, the group sources alternative market information, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable. Examples of the factors considered are price observability, instrument comparability, consistency of data sources, underlying data accuracy and timing of prices.

For fair values determined using valuation models, the control framework includes development or validation by independent support functions of the model logic, inputs, model outputs and adjustments. Valuation models are subject to a process of due diligence before becoming operational and are calibrated against external market data on an ongoing basis.

For fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') securities that are quoted in active markets, fair values are determined by reference to the current quoted bid prices. Where independent prices are not available, fair values may be determined using valuation techniques with reference to observable market data. These include comparison to similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. Fair values of financial instruments may be determined in whole or in part using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from current market transactions or observable market data, where current prices or observable market data are not available.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 – valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that HSBC can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 – valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

The judgement as to whether a market is active may include, but is not restricted to, the consideration of factors such as the magnitude and frequency of trading activity, the availability of prices and the size of bid/offer spreads. The bid/offer spread represents the difference in prices at which a market participant would be willing to buy compared with the price at which they would be willing to sell. In inactive markets, obtaining assurance that the transaction price provides evidence of fair value or determining the adjustments to transaction prices that are necessary to measure the fair value of the instrument requires additional work during the valuation process.

(f) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and which contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Such financial assets include most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities. In addition, most financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The group accounts for amortised cost financial instruments using trade date accounting. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. If the initial fair value is lower than the cash amount advanced, such as in the case of some leveraged finance and syndicated lending activities, the difference is deferred and recognised over the life of the loan through the recognition of interest income.

The group may commit to underwriting loans on fixed contractual terms for specified periods of time. When the loan arising from the lending commitment is expected to be sold shortly after origination, the commitment to lend is recorded as a derivative. When the group intends to hold the loan, the loan commitment is included in the impairment calculations set out below.

Non-trading reverse repurchase, repurchase and similar agreements

When debt securities are sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a predetermined price ('repos'), they remain on the balance sheet and a liability is recorded in respect of the consideration received. Securities purchased under commitments to resell ('reverse repos') are not recognised on the balance sheet and an asset is recorded in respect of the initial consideration paid. Non-trading repos and reverse repos are measured at amortised cost. The difference between the sale and repurchase price or between the purchase and resale price is treated as interest and recognised in net interest income over the life of the agreement.

Contracts that are economically equivalent to reverse repurchase or repurchase agreements (such as sales or purchases of debt securities entered into together with total return swaps with the same counterparty) are accounted for similarly to, and presented together with, reverse repurchase or repurchase agreements.

(g) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets held for a business model that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. These comprise primarily debt securities. They are recognised on the trade date when the group enters into contractual arrangements to purchase and are normally derecognised when they are either sold or redeemed. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes therein (except for those relating to impairment, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income until the assets are sold. Upon disposal, the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in the income statement as 'Gains less losses from financial investments'. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are included in the impairment calculations set out below and impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss ('FVPL')

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified in this category if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below and are so designated irrevocably at inception:

- The use of the designation removes or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.
- A group of financial assets and liabilities or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.
- The financial liability contains one or more non-closely related embedded derivatives.

Designated financial assets are recognised when the group enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and are normally derecognised when the rights to the cash flows expire or are transferred. Designated financial liabilities are recognised when the group enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on settlement date, and are normally derecognised when extinguished. Subsequent changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement in 'Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis'.

Under the above criteria, the main classes of financial instruments designated by the group are:

- Debt instruments for funding purposes that are designated to reduce an accounting mismatch: The interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain fixed-rate debt securities issued has been matched with the interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain swaps as part of a documented risk management strategy.
- Financial liabilities that contain both deposit and derivative components: These financial liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

(i) Trading assets and liabilities

Treasury bills, debt securities, equity securities, loans, deposits, debt securities in issue, and short positions in securities are classified as held for trading if they have been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or they form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking. These financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised on trade date, when the group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase or sell the financial instruments, and are normally derecognised when either sold (assets) or extinguished (liabilities). Measurement is initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the consolidated income statement. Subsequently, the fair values are remeasured, and gains and losses from changes therein are recognised in the consolidated income statement in 'Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis'.

(j) Assets and liabilities held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups and non-current assets are classified as held for sale ('HFS') when their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. HFS assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell except for those assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements in IFRS 5. If the carrying value of the non-current asset or disposal group is greater than the fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset or disposal group to fair value less costs to sell is calculated. The impairment loss is calculated upon the held for sale classification and is first allocated against the non-current assets that are in scope of IFRS 5 for measurement. Any impairment losses in excess of the carrying value of the non-current assets in scope of IFRS 5 for measurement are recognised against the total assets of the disposal group (as a single unit of account rather than on a line-by-line basis against individual financial assets) on classification to held for sale.

To be classified as held for sale, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups, and the sale must be highly probable.

(k) Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of underlying items such as equities, interest rates or other indices. Derivatives are recognised initially and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. This includes embedded derivatives in financial liabilities, which are bifurcated from the host contract when they meet the definition of a derivative on a stand-alone basis.

Where the derivatives are managed with debt securities issued by HSBC that are designated at fair value where doing so reduces an accounting mismatch, the contractual interest is shown in 'Interest expense' together with the interest payable on the issued debt.

Hedge accounting

When derivatives are not part of fair value designated relationships, if held for risk management purposes they are designated in hedge accounting relationships where the required criteria for documentation and hedge effectiveness are met. The group uses these derivatives or, where allowed, other non-derivative hedging instruments in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations as appropriate to the risk being hedged.

Fair value hedge

Fair value hedge accounting does not change the recording of gains and losses on derivatives and other hedging instruments, but results in recognising changes in the fair value of the hedged assets or liabilities attributable to the hedged risk that would not otherwise be recognised in the income statement. If a hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued; the cumulative adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest rate method is used is amortised to the income statement on a recalculated effective interest rate, unless the hedged item has been derecognised, in which case it is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion of the change in fair value of derivative hedging instruments that are part of a cash flow hedge relationship is recognised immediately in the income statement within 'Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis'. The accumulated gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement in the same periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a hedge relationship is discontinued, or partially discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income remains in equity until the forecast transaction is recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified to the income statement.

Hedge effectiveness testing

To qualify for hedge accounting, the group requires that at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life each hedge must be expected to be highly effective both prospectively and retrospectively on an ongoing basis.

The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed and the method adopted by an entity to assess hedge effectiveness will depend on its risk management strategy.

Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the consolidated income statement in 'Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis'.

(l) Impairment of amortised cost and FVOCI financial assets

Expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised for loans and advances to banks and customers, non-trading reverse repurchase agreements, other financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months, or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL').

Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'stage 3'. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ('POCI') are treated differently as set out below.

Credit-impaired (stage 3)

The group determines that a financial instrument is credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay such as that a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; or
- the loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

If such unlikelihood to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due. Therefore, the definitions of credit-impaired and default are aligned as far as possible so that stage 3 represents all loans which are considered defaulted or otherwise credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost amount, i.e. gross carrying amount less ECL allowance.

Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Forbearance

Loans are identified as forbore and classified as either performing or non-performing when the group modifies the contractual terms due to financial difficulty of the borrower. Non-performing forbore loans are stage 3 and classified as non-performing until they meet the cure criteria, as specified by applicable credit risk policy (for example, when the loan is no longer in default and no other indicators of default have been present for at least 12 months). Any amount written off as a result of any modification of contractual terms upon entering forbearance would not be reversed.

Performing forbore loans are initially stage 2 and remain classified as forbore until they meet applicable cure criteria (for example, they continue to not be in default and no other indicators of default are present for a period of at least 24 months). At this point, the loan is either stage 1 or stage 2 as determined by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

A forbore loan is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing agreement are modified such that the forbore loan is a substantially different financial instrument. Any new loans that arise following derecognition events in these circumstances would generally be classified as POCI and will continue to be disclosed as forbore.

Loan modifications other than forbore loans

Loan modifications that are not identified as forbore are considered to be commercial restructuring. Where a commercial restructuring results in a modification (whether legalised through an amendment to the existing terms or the issuance of a new loan contract) such that the group's rights to the cash flows under the original contract have expired, the old loan is derecognised and the new loan is recognised at fair value. The rights to cash flows are generally considered to have expired if the commercial restructure is at market rates and no payment-related concession has been provided. Mandatory and general offer loan modifications that are not borrower-specific, for example market-wide customer relief programmes generally do not result in derecognition, but their stage allocation is determined considering all available and supportable information under our ECL impairment policy. Changes made to these financial instruments that are economically equivalent and required by interest rate benchmark reform do not result in the derecognition or a change in the carrying amount of the financial instrument, but instead require the effective interest rate to be updated to reflect the change of the interest rate benchmark.

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment explicitly or implicitly compares the risk of default occurring at the reporting date compared to that at initial recognition, taking into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted, and to the extent relevant, uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of ECL. The analysis of credit risk is multifactor. The determination of whether a specific factor is relevant and its weight compared with other factors depends on the type of product, the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower, and the geographical region. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a single set of criteria that will determine what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk and these criteria will differ for different types of lending, particularly between retail and wholesale. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when 30 days past due. In addition, wholesale loans that are individually assessed, which are typically corporate and commercial customers, and included on a watch or worry list, are included in stage 2.

For wholesale portfolios, the quantitative comparison assesses default risk using a lifetime probability of default ('PD') which encompasses a wide range of information including the obligor's customer risk rating ('CRR'), macroeconomic condition forecasts and credit transition probabilities. For origination CRRs up to 3.3, significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the average PD for the remaining term estimated at origination with the equivalent estimation at reporting date. The quantitative measure of significance varies depending on the credit quality at origination as follows:

Origination CRR	Significance trigger – PD to increase by
0.1–1.2	15bps
2.1–3.3	30bps

For CRRs greater than 3.3 that are not impaired, a significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when the origination PD has doubled. The significance of changes in PD was informed by expert credit risk judgement, referenced to historical credit migrations and to relative changes in external market rates.

For loans originated prior to the implementation of IFRS 9, the origination PD does not include adjustments to reflect expectations of future macroeconomic conditions since these are not available without the use of hindsight. In the absence of this data, origination PD must be approximated assuming through-the-cycle ('TTC') PDs and TTC migration probabilities, consistent with the instrument's underlying modelling approach and the CRR at origination. For these loans, the quantitative comparison is supplemented with additional CRR deterioration-based thresholds, as set out in the table below:

Origination CRR	Additional significance criteria – number of CRR grade notches deterioration required to identify as significant credit deterioration (stage 2) (> or equal to)
0.1	5 notches
1.1–4.2	4 notches
4.3–5.1	3 notches
5.2–7.1	2 notches
7.2–8.2	1 notch
8.3	0 notch

Further information about the CRR scales can be found in Note 20(e).

For certain portfolios of debt securities where external market ratings are available and credit ratings are not used in credit risk management, the debt securities will be in stage 2 if their credit risk increases to the extent they are no longer considered investment grade. Investment grade is where the financial instrument has a low risk of incurring losses, the structure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil their contractual cash flow obligations.

For retail portfolios, default risk is assessed using a reporting date 12-month PD derived from credit scores, which incorporate all available information about the customer. This PD is adjusted for the effect of macroeconomic forecasts for periods longer than 12 months and is considered to be a reasonable approximation of a lifetime PD measure. Retail exposures are first segmented into homogeneous portfolios, generally by country, product and brand. Within each portfolio, the stage 2 accounts are defined as accounts with an adjusted 12-month PD greater than the average 12-month PD of loans in that portfolio 12 months before they become 30 days past due. The expert credit risk judgement is that no prior increase in credit risk is significant. This portfolio-specific threshold identifies loans with a PD higher than would be expected from loans that are performing as originally expected and higher than that which would have been acceptable at origination. It therefore approximates a comparison of origination to reporting date PDs.

Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk – (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL') are recognised for financial instruments that remain in stage 1.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCL. This population includes new financial instruments recognised in most cases following the derecognition of forbore loans. The amount of change in lifetime ECL is recognised in profit or loss until the POCL is derecognised, even if the lifetime ECL are less than the amount of ECL included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Movement between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (other than POCL) depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments described above. In the case of non-performing forbore loans, such as financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment and meet the curing criteria as described above.

Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk and the estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money and considers other factors such as climate-related risks.

In general, the group calculates ECL using three main components, a probability of default ('PD'), a loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD').

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the lifetime PD instead. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

The lifetime PDs are determined by projecting the 12-month PD using a term structure. For the wholesale methodology, the lifetime PD also takes into account credit migration, i.e. a customer migrating through the CRR bands over its life.

The EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

The ECL for wholesale stage 3 is determined on an individual basis using a discounted cash flow ('DCF') methodology. The expected future cash flows are based on the credit risk officer's estimates as at the reporting date, reflecting reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future recoveries and expected future receipts of interest.

Collateral is taken into account if it is likely that the recovery of the outstanding amount will include realisation of collateral based on its estimated fair value of collateral at the time of expected realisation, less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral.

The cash flows are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective interest rate. For significant cases, cash flows under four different scenarios are probability-weighted by reference to the economic scenarios applied by the group on a case by case basis and the judgement of the credit risk officer in relation to the likelihood of the workout strategy succeeding or receivership being required. For less significant cases, the effect of different economic scenarios and work-out strategies are approximated and applied as an adjustment to the most likely outcome.

Period over which ECL is measured

Expected credit loss is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL (be it 12-month or lifetime ECL) is the maximum contractual period over which the group is exposed to credit risk. However, where the financial instrument includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment and the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not serve to limit the group's exposure to credit risk to the contractual notice period, the contractual period does not determine the maximum period considered. Instead, ECL is measured over the period the group remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by credit risk management actions. This applies to retail overdrafts and credit cards, where the period is the average time taken for stage 2 exposures to default or close as performing accounts, determined on a portfolio basis and ranging from between two and six years. In addition, for these facilities it is not possible to identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from the financial asset component. As a result, the total ECL is recognised in the loss allowance for the financial asset unless the total ECL exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in which case the ECL is recognised as a provision. For wholesale overdraft facilities, credit risk management actions are taken no less frequently than on an annual basis.

Forward-looking economic inputs

The group applies multiple forward-looking global economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions representative of its view of forecast economic conditions. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected credit losses in most economic environments. In certain economic environments, additional analysis may be necessary and may result in additional scenarios or adjustments, to reflect a range of possible economic outcomes sufficient for an unbiased estimate.

Four global economic scenarios are used to capture the current economic environment and to articulate management's view of the range of potential outcomes. Scenarios produced to calculate ECL are aligned to the group's top and emerging risks.

Three of the scenarios are drawn from consensus forecasts and distributional estimates. The Central scenario is deemed the 'most likely' scenario, and usually attracts the largest probability weighting, while the outer scenarios represent the tails of the distribution, which are less likely to occur. The Central scenario is created using the average of a panel of external forecasters. Consensus Upside and Downside scenarios are created with reference to distributions for select markets that capture forecasters' views of the entire range of outcomes. In the later years of the scenarios, projections revert to long-term consensus trend expectations. In the consensus outer scenarios, reversion to trend expectations is done mechanically with reference to historically observed quarterly changes in the values of macroeconomic variables.

The central forecast and spread between the Central and Outer scenarios for Retail is grounded on the expected gross domestic product of Bermuda and for Wholesale is grounded on a US gross domestic product proxy. The economic factors include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product, unemployment, interest rates, inflation and commercial property prices across all the countries in which HSBC operates.

The fourth scenario, Downside 2, is designed to represent management's view of severe downside risks. It is a globally consistent narrative-driven scenario that explores more extreme economic outcomes than those captured by the consensus scenarios. In this scenario, variables do not, by design, revert to long-term trend expectations. They may instead explore alternative states of equilibrium, where economic activity moves permanently away from past trends.

The consensus Downside and the consensus Upside scenarios are each constructed to be consistent with a 10% probability. The Downside 2 is constructed with a 5% probability. The Central scenario is assigned the remaining 75%. This weighting scheme is deemed appropriate for the unbiased estimation of ECL in most circumstances. However, management may depart from this probability-based scenario weighting approach when the economic outlook is determined to be particularly uncertain and risks are elevated.

In light of ongoing risks, management deviated from this probability weighting in the fourth quarter of 2023, and assigned additional weight to outer scenarios.

In general, the consequences of the assessment of credit risk and the resulting ECL outputs will be probability-weighted using the standard probability weights. This probability weighting may be applied directly or the effect of the probability weighting determined on a periodic basis, at least annually, and then applied as an adjustment to the outcomes resulting from the central economic forecast. The central economic forecast is updated quarterly.

The group recognises that the consensus economic scenario approach using four scenarios will be insufficient in certain economic environments. Additional analysis may be requested at management's discretion, including the production of extra scenarios. If conditions warrant, this could result in a management overlay for economic uncertainty which is included in the ECL.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing whether an asset is impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

(n) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired; or when the group has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, and either:

- substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or
- the group has neither retained nor transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, but has not retained control.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, is cancelled, or expires.

(o) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(p) Subsidiaries and associates

The group classifies investments in entities which it controls as subsidiaries. The group classifies investments in entities over which it has significant influence, and that are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures, as associates.

Interests in associates are recognised using the equity method. Under this method, such investments are initially stated at cost, including attributable goodwill, and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the group's share of net assets.

Profits on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interests in the respective associates. Losses are also eliminated to the extent of the group's interests in the associates unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

(q) Property and equipment

Land and buildings are stated at historical cost, or fair value at the date of transition to IFRSs ('deemed cost'), less impairment losses and depreciated, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold land	not depreciated
Buildings	lesser of 50 years or the remaining useful lives

Equipment, fixtures and fittings and software are stated at cost less impairment losses and depreciated, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives, which is generally between three and seven years.

Property and equipment is subject to an impairment review if the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

(r) Income tax

When applicable, income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is also recognised in the same statement in which the related item appears.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when the group intends to settle on a net basis and the legal right to offset exists.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and the amount attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled.

Current and deferred tax are calculated based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the balance sheet date.

(s) Employee compensation and benefits

Pension and other post-employment benefits

The group operates a defined contribution pension plan and a defined benefit pension plan, as well as a post-employment healthcare benefits plan.

(i) Defined contribution pension plans

Payments to the defined contribution pension plans are charged as an expense as the employee renders service. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the plan does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

(ii) Defined benefit pension plans

The defined benefit pension costs and the present value of defined benefit obligations are calculated at the reporting date by the schemes' actuaries using the projected unit method. The net charge to the consolidated income statement mainly comprises the service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit asset or liability and is presented in operating expenses under 'Employee compensation and benefits'.

The past service cost, which is charged immediately to the consolidated income statement, is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods resulting from plan amendment (the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or curtailment (a significant reduction by the entity in the number of employees covered by the plan).

A settlement is a transaction that eliminates all further legal and constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan, other than a payment of benefits to, or on behalf of, employees that is set out in the terms of the plan and included in the actuarial assumptions.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred), as well as the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

The net defined benefit pension liability recognised in the consolidated balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of plan assets, after applying the asset ceiling test, where the net defined benefit surplus is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(iii) Post-employment healthcare benefits plan

The costs of obligations arising from other post-employment benefits such as post-employment healthcare are accounted for on the same basis as defined benefit pension plans in accordance with IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'.

Share-based payments

The group enters into both equity-settled and cash-settled share-based payment arrangements with its employees as compensation for services provided by employees.

Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements entitle employees to receive equity instruments of HSBC. The cost of share-based payment arrangements with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of equity instruments on the date they are granted and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to the 'Share-based payment reserve' in equity. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of the arrangement are to be satisfied. The fair value of equity instruments that are made available immediately, with no vesting period attached to the award, are expensed immediately.

For cash-settled share-based payment arrangements, the services acquired and liability incurred are measured at the fair value of the liability and recognised as the employees render service. Until settlement, the fair value of the liability is re-measured, with changes to the fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Fair value is determined using appropriate valuation models. Vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions; any other features of the arrangement are non-vesting conditions. Market performance conditions and non-vesting conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the award at the date of grant.

Vesting conditions, other than market performance conditions, are not taken into account in the initial estimate of the fair value at the grant date. They are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction. On a cumulative basis, no expense is recognised for equity instruments that do not vest because of a failure to satisfy non-market performance or service conditions.

A cancellation that occurs during the vesting period is treated as an acceleration of vesting, and recognised immediately for the amount that would otherwise have been recognised for services over the vesting period.

(t) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are included in the consolidated income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value was determined. Any exchange component of a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in the consolidated income statement depending where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary item is recognised.

(u) Deposits by banks and customer accounts

Financial liabilities are recognised when the group enters into the contractual provisions of the arrangements with counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and initially measured at fair value, which is normally the consideration received, net of directly attributable transaction costs incurred. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantees, is at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

(v) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present legal or constructive obligation that has arisen as a result of past events and for which a reliable estimate can be made. Judgement is involved in determining whether a present obligation exists and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows. Professional expert advice is taken on the assessment of litigation, property (including onerous contracts) and similar obligations.

(w) Contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and financial guarantee contracts

Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, and contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings or regulatory matters, are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the group; or are present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognised because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

Contractual commitments include loan commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the group to make specific payments to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred because a specific debtor fails to make payment when due. Liabilities under financial guarantee contracts that are not classified as insurance contracts are recorded initially at their fair value, which is generally the fee received or receivable and are amortised over the lives of the contracts. Subsequently, financial guarantee liabilities are measured at the higher of the initial fair value, less cumulative amortisation, and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations. Financial guarantee contracts are included in 'Other liabilities'.

(x) Fiduciary activities

The group commonly acts as trustee and in other fiduciary capacities resulting in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, post-employment benefit plans and other institutions. The assets and liabilities and income and expenditure arising from these assets and liabilities are excluded from the consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of the group. The group earns a fee for acting in these capacities.

3 Net interest income and net fee income

Analysis of net interest income

	2023	2022
Interest income		
Financial investments ¹	109,112	64,217
Loans and advances to banks	114,066	56,897
Loans and advances to customers	118,285	101,495
Derivatives in a hedging relationship	39,892	9,717
Other	1,244	3,915
Total interest income	382,599	236,241
Interest expense		
Customer accounts	(23,067)	(7,144)
Derivatives in a qualifying hedging relationship	(2,308)	(8,246)
Negative interest on financial assets	(481)	(1,818)
Total interest expense	(25,856)	(17,208)
Net interest income	356,743	219,033

¹ Interest income includes \$35,093 (2022: \$12,437) of interest recognised on financial assets measured at amortised cost and \$74,019 (2022: \$51,780) of interest recognised on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Analysis of net fee income

	2023	2022
Fee income		
Custody and fund administration	3,479	2,752
Trust	—	215
Banking	36,184	33,163
Management	26,979	23,994
Other	13,847	9,842
Total fee income	80,489	69,966
Total fee expense	(13,408)	(10,731)
Net fee income	67,081	59,235

4 Employee compensation and benefits

Post-employment benefit plans

	2023	2022
Income Statement charge		
Defined contribution pension plans	(2,953)	(3,071)
Defined benefit pension plans	(81)	(52)
Post-employment healthcare benefits plan	(270)	(182)
Total post-employment benefit plans	(3,304)	(3,305)
Balance Sheet		
Defined benefit pension plans	(918)	(936)
Post-employment healthcare benefits plan	(4,826)	(6,052)
Total post-employment benefit plan deficit	(5,744)	(6,988)

(a) Defined contribution pension plans

The group provides defined contribution pension plans to its employees. Employees are able to make additional voluntary payments to the defined contribution pension plans.

The group's expense for the defined contribution pension plans in 2023 was \$2,953 (2022: \$3,071).

(b) Defined benefit pension plans

The group continues to assume responsibility of a closed plan comprising of previous employees of the Bank of Bermuda (Isle of Man) Limited and is not subject to new membership from current employees.

The defined benefit plan exposes the group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, and to currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the group's defined benefit pension plan is carried out annually to determine their financial position and to ensure that benefit obligations are adequately funded. The group's pension expense for the defined benefit pension plan was \$81 (2022: \$52).

An actuarial gain of \$57 (2022: gain of \$516) was included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the defined benefit pension plan.

The group determines the discount rate to be applied to its obligations in consultation with the plan's actuaries, on the basis of current average yields of high quality (AA-rated or equivalent) debt instruments with maturities consistent with those of the defined benefit obligations.

(c) Post-employment healthcare benefits plan

The group provides a partially funded post-employment healthcare benefits plan (the 'plan') for certain Bermuda-based retired employees. To qualify, employees must have a minimum of 15 or 20 years (depending on their hire date) of successive service at the date of retirement. Independent, qualified actuaries carry out an actuarial assessment of the liabilities of the plan on an annual basis using the PRH-2014 Total Data Set Mortality Table rolled back to 2006 and then projected fully generationally with the MP-2017 Mortality Improvement Scale. The liabilities are evaluated by discounting the expected future claims to a net present value.

During 2017 the terms of the plan were amended. The amendments included closing the post-employment healthcare benefits plan to new employees from September 2017 and shifting the retiree's cost of the premiums on a gradual basis each year to achieve a fully funded premium by retirees by May 2024.

The latest actuarial assessment was carried out in December 2023 in accordance with IAS 19. At 31 December 2023, the estimated present value of the post-employment healthcare benefit obligation was \$4,826 (2022: \$6,052). The main financial assumptions used to estimate the obligation at 31 December 2023 are current and ultimate healthcare claims trend rate of 7.5% and 4.5% per annum respectively (2022: 6.75% and 4.5%) and a discount rate of 4.9% (2022: 5.1%) per annum.

The changes in the present value of the post-employment healthcare benefit obligations are as follows:

	2023	2022
At 1 Jan	6,052	8,188
Current service cost	—	—
Interest cost	270	182
Contributions by retirees	2,027	2,027
Actuarial (gains) losses	(171)	(1,221)
Benefits paid	(3,352)	(3,124)
At 31 Dec	4,826	6,052

The total net income (expense) recognised in the consolidated income statement within 'Employee compensation and benefits' in respect of the post-employment healthcare benefits plan is comprised of:

	2023	2022
Current service cost	—	—
Interest cost	(270)	(182)
Total net expense	(270)	(182)

Total net actuarial results recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in 2023 in respect of the post-employment healthcare benefits plan are a gain of \$171 (2022: gain of \$1,221). The net deficits and the experience adjustments on plan liabilities expressed as an amount and as a percentage of the net deficit for the current and previous annual period are as follows:

	2023	2022
Net obligation	4,826	6,052
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities expressed as an amount	171	1,221
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities expressed as a percentage	4%	20%

The actuarial assumptions related to the healthcare cost trend rates may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised. A one-percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects on amounts recognised in 2023:

	2023	2022
	1% increase	1% increase
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost	18	15
Effect on present value of the benefit obligation	355	456
	1% decrease	1% decrease
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost	(17)	(13)
Effect on present value of the benefit obligation	(322)	(412)

Share-based payments

During 2023, \$531 was charged to the consolidated income statement in respect of share-based payment transactions relating to deferred share awards (2022: \$498). This expense, which was computed from the fair values of the share-based payments on transaction dates, arose under employee share awards made in accordance with the group's reward structures. All share plans are based on ordinary \$0.50 par value shares in the ultimate parent company HSBC Holdings plc.

The HSBC share plan

The HSBC share plan was adopted by HSBC Holdings plc in 2005. Under this plan, performance share awards, restricted share awards, employee share purchase and share option awards may be made. The aim of the HSBC share plan is to align the interests of executives and employees with the creation of shareholder value and recognise individual performance and potential. Awards are also made under this plan for recruitment and retention purposes.

Restricted share awards

Restricted shares are awarded to employees on the basis of their performance, potential and retention requirements, to aid retention or as a part-deferral of annual bonuses. Shares are awarded without corporate performance conditions and generally vest between one and five years from the date of award, providing the employees have remained continually employed by the group for this period.

International Employee Share Purchase Plan ('ShareMatch')

In 2015 the group joined the Sharematch Plan. Shares are purchased in the market each quarter up to a maximum value of nine hundred and fifty four dollars (2022 – nine hundred and six dollars). Matching awards are added at a ratio of one free share for every three purchased. Matching awards vest subject to continued employment and the retention of the purchased shares for a maximum period of two years and nine months.

5 Tax income

Under current Bermuda law the group is not required to pay any corporate taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. All overseas subsidiaries also operate in jurisdictions where there are no corporate taxes are levied on either income or capital gains.

The Government of Bermuda enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act 2023 on December 27, 2023. This means that certain Bermuda businesses will be subject to a 15% Bermuda corporate income tax for the fiscal years beginning January 1, 2025 onwards. The Bank is in scope of this legislation and expects to incur and pay corporate income tax ('CIT') in Bermuda beginning in 2025. The Act contains an economic transition adjustment ('ETA') that intends to provide a fair transition for in scope companies into the new CIT regime. The Bank has opted to apply an ETA, the application of this adjustment results in a net deferred tax asset for the Bank which is estimated at \$83,055 as of December 31, 2023 and is expected to be amortized over 10 years starting from 2025. The net deferred tax asset mainly arises from core deposit and asset management intangibles.

6 Derivatives

Fair values of derivatives by product type

	2023		2022	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange	21,782	22,183	41,392	40,562
Interest rate	11,619	11,827	4,872	4,958
Trading derivatives	33,401	34,010	46,264	45,520
Fair value hedges – Interest rate	30,723	1,813	108,821	655
Cash flow hedges	10,818	—	—	—
Total derivatives	74,942	35,823	155,085	46,175

The notional contract amounts of derivatives held for trading purposes indicate the nominal value of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date; they do not represent amounts at risk.

Notional contract amounts of derivatives by product type

	2023	2022
Foreign exchange	3,367,427	2,794,046
Interest rate	121,916	140,383
Trading derivatives	3,489,343	2,934,429
Fair value hedges – Interest rate	609,179	1,750,119
Cash flow hedges	84,736	—
Total derivatives	4,183,258	4,684,548

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of an underlying item such as equities, bonds, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities and equity or other indices. Derivatives enable users to increase, reduce or alter exposure to credit or market risks. The group makes markets in derivatives for its customers and uses derivatives to manage its exposure to market risks (Note 20).

Derivatives are carried at fair value and shown in the consolidated balance sheet gross. Asset values represent the cost to the group of replacing all transactions with a fair value in the group's favour assuming that the entire group's relevant counterparties default at the same time, and that transactions can be replaced instantaneously. Liability values represent the cost to the group's counterparties of replacing all their transactions with the group with a fair value in their favour if the group were to default. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Use of derivatives

The group uses derivatives for two primary purposes: to create risk management solutions for clients and to manage and hedge the group's own risks. For accounting purposes, derivative instruments are classified as held either for trading or hedging. Derivatives that are held as hedging instruments are formally designated as hedges as defined in IAS 39. IFRS 9 includes an accounting policy choice to remain with IAS 39 hedge accounting, which the group has exercised. All other derivative instruments are classified as held for trading. The held for trading classification includes two types of derivative instruments: those used in sales and trading activities; and those instruments that are used for risk management purposes but which for various reasons do not meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting.

The group's derivative activities give rise to significant open positions in portfolios of derivatives. These positions are managed frequently to ensure that they remain within acceptable risk levels, with matching deals being utilised to achieve this where necessary. When entering into derivative transactions, the group employs the same credit risk management procedures to assess and approve potential credit exposures as are used for traditional lending.

With respect to derivative contracts, the notional or contractual amounts of these instruments indicate the nominal value of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date; they do not represent amounts at risk.

(a) Trading derivatives

The derivative transactions of the group relate to foreign exchange and interest rate sales trading activities. Sales activities include the structuring and marketing of derivative products to customers to enable them to take, transfer, modify or reduce current or expected risks.

As mentioned above, other derivatives classified as held for trading may include non-qualifying hedging derivatives, ineffective hedging derivatives and the components of hedging derivatives that are excluded from assessing hedge effectiveness. Non-qualifying hedging derivatives are entered into for risk management purposes but do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting.

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported in 'Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis'.

A three level fair value hierarchy, which reflects the availability of observable market inputs, is used when estimating fair values. All derivatives are considered Level 2 as they are based upon observable market inputs. Total exposure to HSBC Group counterparties at 31 December 2023 amounted to an unrealised gain of \$45,799 (2022: gain of \$132,943) and cash collateral was \$33,196 (2022: \$104,039). Where the group receives collateral from customers related to outstanding derivative contracts, these comprise cash and cash equivalents, securities and mortgage interests over property. Credit concentrations with large counterparties are controlled through counterparty limits. Credit exposures, incorporating derivative exposures, to single names are capped and monitored by senior management as detailed in Note 20.

(b) Hedging accounting derivatives

The group uses derivatives (principally interest rate swaps) for hedging purposes in the management of its own asset and liability portfolios and structural positions. This enables the group to optimise the overall cost of accessing debt capital markets, and to mitigate the market risk which would otherwise arise from structural imbalances in the maturity and other profiles of its assets and liabilities.

Fair value hedges

The group's fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps that are used to protect against changes in the fair value of fixed-rate long-term financial instruments due to movements in market interest rates. For qualifying fair value hedges, all changes in the fair value of the derivative and in the fair value of the item in relation to the risk being hedged are recognised in the consolidated income statement. If the hedge relationship is terminated, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item continues to be reported as part of the item and is amortised to the consolidated income statement as a yield adjustment over the remainder of the hedging period.

Gains or (losses) arising from fair value hedges

	2023	2022
Gains (losses)		
– on hedging instruments	(13,014)	109,466
– on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	12,300	(110,530)
Net (loss)	(714)	(1,064)

(c) Cash flow hedges

The groups cash flow hedging instruments consist principally of cross-currency swaps that are used to manage the variability in future interest cash flows of non-trading financial assets and liabilities, arising due to changes in market interest rates and foreign currency basis.

The group hedges the variability in future cash flows on foreign-denominated financial assets and liabilities arising due to changes in foreign exchange market rates with cross-currency swaps.

Hedging instrument by hedged risk

Hedged risk	Hedging instrument				Hedged Item		Ineffectiveness	
	Carrying amount				Change in fair value ²	Change in fair value ³	Recognised in profit and loss \$m	Profit and loss presentation
	Notional amount ¹	Assets	Liabilities	Balance Sheet Presentation				
Foreign currency	84,736	10,818	—	Derivatives	6,813	6,813	—	Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis
At 31 Dec 2023	84,736	10,818	—	Derivatives	6,813	6,813	—	
Foreign currency	—	—	—		—	—	—	Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis
At 31 Dec 2022	—	—	—		—	—	—	

¹ The notional contract amounts of derivatives designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships indicate the nominal value of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date. They do not represent amounts at risk.

² Used in effectiveness testing; comprising the full fair value change of the hedging instrument not excluding any component.

³ Used in effectiveness assessment; comprising amount attributable to the designated hedged risk that can be a risk component.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness may arise from basis risk, including but not limited to timing differences between the hedged items and hedging instruments and hedges using instruments with a non-zero fair value.

Reconciliation of equity and analysis of other comprehensive income by risk type

	Foreign currency
Cash flow hedging reserve at 1 Jan 2023	—
Fair value gains/(losses)	73
Others	6
Cash flow hedging reserve at 31 Dec 2023	79
Cash flow hedging reserve at 1 Jan 2022	—
Fair value gains/(losses)	—
Others	—
Cash flow hedging reserve at 31 Dec 2022	—

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements.

Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements not offset in the Balance Sheet

	Gross amounts	Amounts offset in the balance sheet	Amounts reported in the balance sheet	Cash ² collateral	Net amount	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	Balance sheet total
At 31 Dec 2023							
Derivatives assets	57,657	—	57,657	36,926	20,731	17,285	74,942
Derivatives liabilities	11,857	—	11,857	3,730	8,127	23,966	35,823
At 31 Dec 2022							
Derivatives assets	146,225	—	146,225	104,039	42,186	8,860	155,085
Derivatives liabilities	13,284	—	13,284	—	13,284	32,891	46,175

² Cash collateral on assets is reflected in deposits by banks.

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements above, the agreement between the group and the counterparty allows for automatic net settlement of the relevant financial assets and financial liabilities when each party's obligation would otherwise be payable in the same currency in respect of the same transactions. In addition, the parties may elect in respect of two or more transactions, that a net amount will be determined in respect of all amounts payable on the same date in the same currency.

7 Loans and advances to banks

Maturity analysis

	2023		2022	
	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value
One year or less	1,150,282	1,150,282	1,181,246	1,181,246
More than one year	645,000	645,000	846,667	846,667
Total loans and advances to banks	1,795,282	1,795,282	2,027,913	2,027,913

There are no past due loans (2022: \$NIL) and \$27 expected credit losses (2022: \$74) included in loans and advances to banks. There are no netting agreements or collateral held in respect of loans and advances to banks (2022: \$NIL).

Fair value of all loans and advances are calculated using observable market inputs and therefore are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Loans and advances to banks by country and credit rating

	2023						Total
	AAA	AA+, AA, AA-	A+, A, A-	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	BB+, BB, BB-	Not rated	
Australia	—	—	46,638	—	—	—	46,638
Belgium	—	5,547	—	—	—	—	5,547
Bermuda	9,868	—	—	3,838	—	1,741	15,447
Brazil	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
Canada	—	18,832	—	—	—	—	18,832
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	954	954
Chile	—	—	96,667	—	—	—	96,667
China	—	82	—	—	—	—	82
Czech Republic	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Denmark	—	—	37	—	—	—	37
France	—	—	384,333	—	—	—	384,333
Hungary	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Israel	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
Japan	—	—	76,709	—	—	—	76,709
Mexico	—	—	—	2,053	—	—	2,053
New Zealand	—	—	196	—	—	—	196
Norway	—	1,958	—	—	—	—	1,958
Poland	—	—	129	—	—	—	129
Singapore	—	—	168	—	—	—	168
South Africa	—	—	—	—	2,548	—	2,548
Sweden	—	—	36	—	—	—	36
Switzerland	—	—	382	—	—	—	382
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
United Kingdom	—	—	6,631	—	—	—	6,631
United Arab Emirates	—	—	800,000	—	—	—	800,000
United States	—	—	325,919	—	—	—	325,919
At 31 Dec 2023	9,868	26,419	1,737,860	5,891	12,548	2,696	1,795,282

Loans and advances to banks by country and credit rating (continued)

	2022						Total
	AAA	AA+, AA, AA-	A+, A, A-	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	BB+, BB, BB-	Not rated	
Australia	—	—	5,723	—	—	—	5,723
Belgium	—	5,518	—	—	—	—	5,518
Bermuda	10,088	—	—	1,069	—	1,795	12,952
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	763	—	—	—	—	763
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	2,385	2,385
Chile	—	—	96,667	—	—	—	96,667
China	—	8,449	—	—	—	—	8,449
Czech Republic	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Denmark	—	—	100	—	—	—	100
France	—	—	154,620	—	—	—	154,620
Hungary	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Israel	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Japan	—	20,229	14,000	—	—	—	34,229
Mexico	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
New Zealand	—	603	—	—	—	—	603
Norway	—	78	—	—	—	—	78
Poland	—	—	118	—	—	—	118
Singapore	—	491	—	—	—	—	491
South Africa	—	—	—	—	221	—	221
Sweden	—	—	79	—	—	—	79
Switzerland	—	—	429,037	—	—	—	429,037
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
United Kingdom	—	—	221,766	—	—	—	221,766
United Arab Emirates	—	—	800,000	—	—	—	800,000
United States	—	—	254,034	—	—	—	254,034
At 31 Dec 2022	10,088	36,131	1,976,157	1,135	221	4,181	2,027,913

Loans and advances to banks are rated using a hierarchy of rating agencies. The Standard & Poor's ('S&P') ratings are used where available, followed by Fitch then Moody's. If no rating is provided by S&P, Fitch or Moody's, the balance is classified as not rated. Loans and advances to banks are unsecured.

Collateral may be held for the group's securities lending activity, for which the Bank normally accepts collateral in the form of cash, US government or federal agency securities, letters of credit or OECD debt instruments approved by the group.

8 Credit risk

The following table provides an overview of the group's credit risk by stage and the associated ECL coverage. The financial assets recorded in each stage have the following characteristics:

Notes on the consolidated financial statements (In US dollar thousands)

Stage 1: Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk on which a 12-month allowance for ECL is recognised.

Stage 2: A significant increase in credit risk has been experienced since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Summary of credit risk (excluding debt instruments measured at FVOCI) by stage distribution and ECL coverage by industry sector

	Gross carrying/nominal amount				Allowance for ECL				Net total per balance sheet
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Loans and advances to customers:	1,298,495	237,686	179,360	1,715,541	(12,067)	(11,793)	(79,980)	(103,840)	1,611,701
– Residential mortgages	797,117	116,259	147,006	1,060,382	(9,218)	(8,775)	(55,531)	(73,524)	986,858
– Other personal	110,350	4,034	2,184	116,568	(1,405)	(659)	(1,019)	(3,083)	113,485
– Industrial and international trade	35,384	45,057	2,066	82,507	(108)	(270)	(471)	(849)	81,658
– Commercial real estate	13,879	39,782	8,319	61,980	(109)	(1,608)	(7,365)	(9,082)	52,898
– Other commercial	148,107	28,869	8,200	185,176	(287)	(276)	(5,215)	(5,778)	179,398
– Non-bank financial institutions	193,658	3,685	11,585	208,928	(940)	(205)	(10,379)	(11,524)	197,404
Reverse repurchase agreements:	650,000	—	—	650,000	—	—	—	—	650,000
Loans and advances to banks:	1,795,309	—	—	1,795,309	(27)	—	—	(27)	1,795,282
Financial investments held at amortised cost	1,308,520	—	—	1,308,520	—	—	—	—	1,308,520
Financial guarantees and similar contracts:	477,846	13,701	—	491,547	(142)	(112)	—	(254)	N/A ³
At 31 Dec 2023	5,530,170	251,387	179,360	5,960,917	(12,236)	(11,905)	(79,980)	(104,121)	

Summary of credit risk (excluding debt instruments measured at FVOCI) by stage distribution and ECL coverage by industry sector (continued)

	Gross carrying/nominal amount				Allowance for ECL				Net total per balance sheet
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Loans and advances to customers:	1,276,386	263,724	203,366	1,743,476	(4,293)	(23,532)	(84,700)	(112,525)	1,630,951
– Residential mortgages	722,650	176,439	160,829	1,059,918	(2,344)	(19,488)	(59,161)	(80,993)	978,925
– Other personal	144,276	10,117	7,549	161,942	(837)	(1,002)	(2,932)	(4,771)	157,171
– Industrial and international trade	91,787	210	2,222	94,219	(375)	(8)	(622)	(1,005)	93,214
– Commercial real estate	11,913	48,776	7,842	68,531	(106)	(2,362)	(6,031)	(8,499)	60,032
– Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Other commercial	172,100	25,994	9,557	207,651	(193)	(587)	(5,508)	(6,288)	201,363
– Non-bank financial institutions	133,660	2,188	15,367	151,215	(438)	(85)	(10,446)	(10,969)	140,246
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,876,551	—	—	1,876,551	—	—	—	—	1,876,551
Loans and advances to banks:	2,027,987	—	—	2,027,987	(74)	—	—	(74)	2,027,913
Financial investments held at amortised cost	501,565	—	—	501,565	—	—	—	—	501,565
Financial guarantees and similar contracts:	427,814	11,370	14,091	453,275	(181)	(1)	—	(182)	N/A ³
At 31 Dec 2022	6,110,303	275,094	217,457	6,602,854	(4,548)	(23,533)	(84,700)	(112,781)	

³ Financial guarantees and similar contracts nominal amount represents off-balance sheet positions. The corresponding allowance for ECL is included on the balance sheet hence no net total is presented.

Unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when they are 30 days past due ('DPD') and are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. The disclosure below presents the ageing of stage 2 financial assets by those less than 30 and greater than 30 days past due and therefore presents those financial assets classified as stage 2 due to ageing (30 days past due) and those identified at an earlier stage (less than 30 days past due). Past due financial instruments are those loans where customers have failed to make payments in accordance with the contractual terms of their facilities.

Stage 2 days past due analysis at 31 December 2023

	Gross carrying amount			Allowance for ECL		
	Stage 2	of which: 1 to 29 DPD ^{4,5}	of which: 30 and > DPD ^{4,5}	Stage 2	of which: 1 to 29 DPD ^{3,4}	of which: 30 and > DPD ^{4,5}
Loans and advances to customers:	237,686	13,909	6,630	(11,793)	(1,363)	(437)
– Residential mortgages	116,259	11,296	3,658	(8,775)	(934)	(287)
– Other personal	4,034	2,389	1,180	(659)	(429)	(150)
– Industrial and international trade	45,057	—	—	(270)	—	—
– Commercial real estate	39,782	—	1,792	(1,608)	—	—
– Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Other commercial	28,869	224	—	(276)	—	—
– Non-bank financial institutions	3,685	—	—	(205)	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial investments at amortised cost	—	—	—	—	—	—

4 Days past due ('DPD'). Up to date accounts in Stage 2 are not shown in the amounts.

5 The days past due amounts presented above are on a contractual basis and include the benefit of any customer relief payment holidays granted.

Loans and advances to customers:	263,724	45,171	7,255	(23,532)	(5,862)	(738)
– Residential mortgages	176,439	40,309	5,439	(19,488)	(5,147)	(484)
– Other personal	10,117	2,876	1,194	(1,002)	(310)	(254)
– Industrial and international trade	210	—	—	(8)	—	—
– Commercial real estate	48,776	1,986	622	(2,362)	(405)	—
– Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Other commercial	25,994	—	—	(587)	—	—
– Non-bank financial institutions	2,188	—	—	(85)	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial investments at amortised cost	—	—	—	—	—	—

4 Days past due ('DPD'). Up to date accounts in Stage 2 are not shown in the amounts.

5 The days past due amounts presented above are on a contractual basis and include the benefit of any customer relief payment holidays granted.

Reconciliation of changes in gross carrying/nominal amount and allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers including loan commitments, financial guarantees and debt instruments measured at FVOCI

	Non-credit impaired				Credit impaired		Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL
At 1 Jan 2023	6,110,303	(4,548)	275,094	(23,533)	217,457	(84,700)	6,602,854	(112,781)
Loans and advances to customers:								
Transfers	(4,461)	(3,636)	3,928	5,432	533	(1,796)	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(78,559)	251	78,559	(251)	—	—	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	78,107	(3,882)	(78,107)	3,882	—	—	—	—
– Transfers to Stage 3	(6,445)	14	(15,499)	3,306	21,944	(3,320)	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 3	2,436	(19)	18,975	(1,505)	(21,411)	1,524	—	—
Net remeasurement of ECL including transfer of stage	—	(3,412)	—	(929)	—	(5,628)	—	(9,969)
New financial assets originated	179,706	(1,796)	—	—	—	—	179,706	(1,796)
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(153,136)	1,070	(29,967)	7,237	(15,212)	3,622	(198,315)	11,929
Assets written off	—	—	—	—	(9,327)	8,522	(9,327)	8,522
Reverse repurchase agreements:								
– Net movement	(1,226,551)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,226,551)	—
Loans and advances to banks:								
– Net movement	(232,678)	47	—	—	—	—	(232,678)	47
Financial investments at amortised cost:								
– Net movement	806,955	—	—	—	—	—	806,955	—
Financial guarantees and similar contracts:								
– Net movement	50,032	39	2,332	(112)	(14,091)	—	38,273	(73)
At 31 Dec 2023	5,530,170	(12,236)	251,387	(11,905)	179,360	(79,980)	5,960,917	(104,121)
– ECL release/(charge) for the period		(7,688)		11,628		(3,802)		138
– Recoveries						748		748
Others								
Total ECL release for the period								886

	At 31 Dec 2023		Twelve months ended 31 Dec 2023
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	ECL release
As above	5,960,917	(104,121)	886
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	2,655,552	(106)	11
Total allowance for ECL/total income statement ECL release for the period	N/A	(104,227)	897

Reconciliation of changes in gross carrying/nominal amount and allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers including loan commitments, financial guarantees and debt instruments measured at FVOCI (continued)

	Non-credit impaired				Credit impaired		Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL
At 1 Jan 2022	5,828,605	(13,254)	179,956	(12,184)	413,507	(110,947)	6,422,068	(136,385)
Loans and advances to customers:								
Transfers	29,060	767	119,565	(14,489)	(148,625)	13,722	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(62,985)	3,799	62,985	(3,799)	—	—	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	44,749	(2,778)	(44,749)	2,778	—	—	—	—
– Transfers to Stage 3	(6,747)	27	(8,611)	2,626	15,358	(2,653)	—	—
– Transfers from Stage 3	54,043	(281)	109,940	(16,094)	(163,983)	16,375	—	—
Net remeasurement of ECL including transfer of stage	—	3,053	—	1,688	—	(3,353)	—	1,388
New financial assets originated	204,820	(1,027)	—	—	—	—	204,820	(1,027)
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(328,741)	6,049	(34,007)	1,447	(27,363)	1,454	(390,111)	8,950
Assets written off	—	—	—	—	(20,060)	14,424	(20,060)	14,424
Reverse repurchase agreements:								
– Net movement	(288,324)	—	—	—	—	—	(288,324)	—
Loans and advances to banks:								
– Net movement	170,892	(61)	—	—	—	—	170,892	(61)
Financial investments at amortised cost:								
– Net movement	501,565	—	—	—	—	—	501,565	—
Financial guarantees and similar contracts:								
– Net movement	(7,574)	(75)	9,580	5	(2)	—	2,004	(70)
At 31 Dec 2022	6,110,303	(4,548)	275,094	(23,533)	217,457	(84,700)	6,602,854	(112,781)
– ECL release/(charge) for the period		8,706		(11,349)		11,823		9,180
– Recoveries						733		733
Others								
Total ECL release for the period								9,913

	At 31 December 2022		Twelve months ended 31 Dec 2022
	Gross carrying/ nominal amount	Allowance for ECL	ECL release
As above	6,602,854	(112,781)	9,913
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	3,264,740	(117)	(47)
Total allowance for ECL/total income statement ECL release for the period	N/A	(112,898)	9,866

Distribution of financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are applied, by credit quality and stage allocation (see note 20(e) for credit quality classification definitions)

	Gross carrying/notional amount						Allowance for ECL	Net
	Strong	Good	Satisfactory	Sub-standard	Credit impaired	Total		
Reverse repurchase agreements at amortised costs	650,000	—	—	—	—	650,000	—	650,000
– Stage 1	650,000	—	—	—	—	650,000	—	650,000
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	1,795,309	—	—	—	—	1,795,309	(27)	1,795,282
– Stage 1	1,795,309	—	—	—	—	1,795,309	(27)	1,795,282
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	179,170	83,837	1,197,846	75,328	179,360	1,715,541	(103,840)	1,611,701
– Stage 1	178,707	83,837	1,021,602	14,349	—	1,298,495	(12,067)	1,286,428
– Stage 2	463	—	176,244	60,979	—	237,686	(11,793)	225,893
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	179,360	179,360	(79,980)	99,380
Financial investments held at amortised cost	1,308,520	—	—	—	—	1,308,520	—	1,308,520
– Stage 1	1,308,520	—	—	—	—	1,308,520	—	1,308,520
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial guarantees and similar contracts	313,007	175,037	3,486	17	—	491,547	(254)	N/A ⁶
– Stage 1	313,007	162,392	2,430	17	—	477,846	(142)	
– Stage 2	—	12,645	1,056	—	—	13,701	(112)	
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
At 31 Dec 2023	4,246,006	258,874	1,201,332	75,345	179,360	5,960,917	(104,121)	

Reverse repurchase agreements at amortised cost	1,876,551	—	—	—	—	1,876,551	—	1,876,551
– Stage 1	1,876,551	—	—	—	—	1,876,551	—	1,876,551
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	2,027,987	—	—	—	—	2,027,987	(74)	2,027,913
– Stage 1	2,027,987	—	—	—	—	2,027,987	(74)	2,027,913
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	64,751	988,888	405,449	81,022	203,366	1,743,476	(112,525)	1,630,951
– Stage 1	64,738	985,125	166,816	59,707	—	1,276,386	(4,293)	1,272,093
– Stage 2	13	3,763	238,633	21,315	—	263,724	(23,532)	240,192
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	203,366	203,366	(84,700)	118,666
Financial investments held at amortised cost	501,565	—	—	—	—	501,565	—	501,565
– Stage 1	501,565	—	—	—	—	501,565	—	501,565
– Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial guarantees and similar contracts	258,733	175,538	4,906	7	14,091	453,275	(182)	N/A ⁶
– Stage 1	258,733	165,618	3,456	7	—	427,814	(181)	
– Stage 2	—	9,920	1,450	—	—	11,370	(1)	
– Stage 3	—	—	—	—	14,091	14,091	—	
At 31 Dec 2022	4,729,587	1,164,426	410,355	81,029	217,457	6,602,854	(112,781)	

6 Financial guarantees and similar contracts nominal amount represents off-balance sheet positions. The corresponding allowance for ECL is included on the balance sheet hence no net total is presented.

Collateral received

The fair value of assets accepted as collateral relating to reverse repurchase agreements that HSBC is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default was \$679,830 (2022: \$2,025,702). The fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged was \$NIL (2022: \$NIL).

HSBC is obliged to return equivalent securities. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to reverse repurchase agreements.

9 Loans and advances to customers

The group has the following concentration of loans and advances to customers.

Where customers have both a borrowing and a deposit relationship with the group, loans and deposits are presented gross:

	2023	2022
Personal		
– Residential mortgages	1,060,382	1,059,918
– Other personal	116,568	161,942
Total personal	1,176,950	1,221,860
Wholesale		
– Industrial and international trade	82,507	94,219
– Commercial real estate	61,980	68,531
– Other commercial	185,176	207,651
Total corporate and commercial	329,663	370,401
Financial		
– Non-bank financial institutions	208,928	151,215
Total wholesale	538,591	521,616
Gross loans and advances to customers	1,715,541	1,743,476
Expected credit losses	(103,840)	(112,525)
Loans and advances to customers	1,611,701	1,630,951

Gross loans with variable rates are \$1,698,146 (2022: \$1,706,799) and fixed rates are \$17,395 (2022: \$36,677).

The following table provides an analysis of remaining contractual maturities and measurement bases of loans and advances to customers:

Maturity analysis

	2023		2022	
	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value
One year or less	356,075	355,883	218,763	218,556
More than one year	1,255,626	1,232,018	1,412,188	1,386,319
	1,611,701	1,587,901	1,630,951	1,604,875

The loan fair values disclosed above are based on weighted average estimated remaining maturities and are determined using a valuation technique supported by market interest rates and estimated future cash flows. As there is no secondary liquid market, they are classified as Level 3. Additional information about the interest rate risk exposure pertaining to loans and advances to customers is presented in Note 20.

The following tables provide further analyses of customer loans and collateral types at 31 December:

Gross loans and advances to customers

	2023	2022
Neither past due nor impaired	1,493,745	1,456,961
Past due but not impaired:		
– Past due less than 30 days	35,773	75,894
– Past due between 30 and 60 days	5,676	6,615
– Past due between 60 and 90 days	987	640
Credit impaired	179,360	203,366
Total	1,715,541	1,743,476

Gross loans and advances to customers by type of collateral

	2023		2022	
	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
Neither past due nor impaired	1,031,647	462,098	1,042,360	414,601
Past due but not impaired:				
– Past due less than 30 days	22,401	13,372	51,373	24,521
– Past due between 30 and 60 days	4,795	881	5,777	838
– Past due between 60 and 90 days	655	332	284	356
Credit impaired	162,964	16,396	186,425	16,941
Total	1,222,462	493,079	1,286,219	457,257

The group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property and pledges, other charges over real and financial assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and updated at a minimum of every three years for performing facilities, but more frequently where the market is subject to significant changes in condition. In the case of performing personal mortgages the value of collateral is adjusted annually to reflect overall movements in the market. Where a loan is showing signs of potential impairment, or is classified as credit impaired, collateral values are updated annually. Collateral held for impaired loans amounts to \$216,524 (2022: \$244,275).

The group adheres to HSBC policy and monitors credit concentration risk in accordance with local regulatory requirements. A substantial portion of the loans and advances to customers are due from residents of Bermuda and are secured by residential or commercial property in Bermuda. The only exposures of significance to customers with principal operations outside of Bermuda are \$24,767 (2022: \$36,024) in Netherlands.

The group regularly reviews loans and advances to customers and allocates a risk rating against each loan or advance based on performance criteria. The breakdown of loans and advances to customers by risk category at 31 December 2023 is 85.2% (2022: 83.7%) performing, 4.3% (2022: 4.6%) sub-standard and 10.5% (2022: 11.7%) credit impaired.

'Performing' exposures demonstrate a strong to fair capacity to meet financial commitments, with low to moderate probability of default. Personal accounts meet commitments as agreed or show only short periods of delinquency. ('Performing' encompasses the 'Strong,' 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' categories outlined in Note 20). 'Sub-standard' exposures require varying degrees of special attention and default risk is of greater concern. Personal portfolio segments show longer delinquency periods, of up to 90 days past due. 'Credit impaired' exposures include wholesale exposures where the group considers that either the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as realising security if held, or the customer is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation.

The breakdown of credit impaired exposures by customer category is as follows: Personal \$145,190 (2022: \$161,921), Wholesale \$34,170 (2022: \$41,445).

Interest receivable on credit impaired facilities at 31 December 2023 amounted to \$5,854 (2022: \$5,911).

At 31 December 2023, the group held repossessed collateral relating to stage 3 loans with a carrying value of \$9,644 (2022: \$8,981), split between Personal \$8,976 (2022: \$7,765) and Wholesale \$668 (2022: \$1,216).

Change in expected credit losses and other-credit impairment charges on loans and advances to customers during 2023 are split between Personal \$3,247 release (2022: \$6,747 release) and Wholesale \$2,335 charge (2022: \$3,297 release).

Expected credit losses are split between Personal \$74,720 (2022: \$85,763) and Wholesale \$29,120 (2022: \$26,762).

Forborne loans and advances

Forbearance measures consist of concessions towards an obligor that is experiencing or about to experience difficulties in meeting its financial commitments ('financial difficulties'). Up until the end of 2021 HSBC classed loans as forborne when we modified the contractual payment terms where we had significant concerns about the borrowers' ability to meet contractual payments when due.

In 2022 our definition of forborne has been expanded to capture non-payment-related concessions (e.g. covenant waivers). For wholesale and retail portfolio non-payment-related concession have been identified from 2022 when our internal policies were changed.

For details of our policy on derecognised forborne loans, see Note 2(l).

Forborne loans and advances to customers at amortised cost by stage allocation

	2023			
	Performing – Forborne		Non-Performing Forborne	Total Forborne
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Personal				
Residential mortgages	1,938	47,442	122,107	171,487
Other personal	20	—	161	181
Total personal	1,958	47,442	122,268	171,668
Wholesale				
Corporate and Commercial				
Industrial and international trade	—	45,015	1,788	46,803
Commercial real estate	—	—	1,022	1,022
Other commercial	—	—	5,693	5,693
Total corporate and commercial	—	45,015	8,503	53,518
Financial				
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	3,778	3,778
Total wholesale	—	45,015	12,281	57,296
Total at 31 Dec 2023	1,958	92,457	134,549	228,964
Allowance for ECL				
Personal				
Residential mortgages	(15)	(3,691)	(46,694)	(50,400)
Other personal	—	—	(74)	(74)
Total personal	(15)	(3,691)	(46,768)	(50,474)
Wholesale				
Corporate and Commercial				
Industrial and international trade	—	(270)	(471)	(741)
Commercial real estate	—	—	(1,022)	(1,022)
Other commercial	—	—	(3,399)	(3,399)
Total corporate and commercial	—	(270)	(4,892)	(5,162)
Financial				
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	(3,595)	(3,595)
Total wholesale	—	(270)	(8,487)	(8,757)
Total at 31 Dec 2023	(15)	(3,961)	(55,255)	(59,231)

Forborne loans and advances to customers at amortised cost by stage allocation (continued)

	2022			
	Performing – Forborne		Non-Performing Forborne	Total Forborne
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Personal				
Residential mortgages	730	52,875	139,895	193,500
Other personal	130	1,294	4,979	6,403
Total personal	860	54,169	144,874	199,903
Wholesale				
Corporate and Commercial				
Industrial and international trade	48,797	—	1,854	50,651
Commercial real estate	—	—	1,068	1,068
Other commercial	—	—	6,329	6,329
Total corporate and commercial	48,797	—	9,251	58,048
Financial				
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	4,822	4,822
Total wholesale	48,797	—	14,073	62,870
Total at 31 Dec 2022	49,657	54,169	158,947	262,773
Allowance for ECL				
Personal				
Residential mortgages	(1)	(11,942)	(50,939)	(62,882)
Other personal	(1)	(136)	(1,478)	(1,615)
Total personal	(2)	(12,078)	(52,417)	(64,497)
Wholesale				
Corporate and Commercial				
Industrial and international trade	(228)	—	(617)	(845)
Commercial real estate	—	—	(856)	(856)
Other commercial	—	—	(3,315)	(3,315)
Total corporate and commercial	(228)	—	(4,788)	(5,016)
Financial				
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	(4,605)	(4,605)
Total wholesale	(228)	—	(9,393)	(9,621)
Total at 31 Dec 2022	(230)	(12,078)	(61,810)	(74,118)

10 Financial investments

Carrying amount of financial investments

	2023	2022
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI		
– Treasury and other eligible bills	78,005	53,359
– Debt securities	2,577,547	3,211,381
Total debt securities measured at FVOCI	2,655,552	3,264,740
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
– Debt securities	1,308,520	501,565
Total debt securities measured at amortised cost	1,308,520	501,565
Total debt securities	3,964,072	3,766,305
Financial investments mandatorily measured at FVPL		
– Equity securities	197	267
Total financial investments mandatorily measured at FVPL	197	267
Total financial investments	3,964,269	3,766,572

Maturity analysis of debt securities

	2023	2022
One year or less	803,781	1,616,402
More than one year	3,160,291	2,149,903
Total debt securities	3,964,072	3,766,305

Credit rating analysis of debt securities

	2023	2022
AAA	1,245,044	1,172,240
AA+	2,334,786	2,131,104
AA	80,490	210,843
AA-	65,646	40,847
A+	238,106	211,271
Total debt securities	3,964,072	3,766,305

Total gains or losses included in profit and loss for the period are presented in the consolidated income statement in 'Gains (losses) from financial investments'. Expected credit losses on debt securities measured at FVOCI amounting to \$106 are included in other reserves (2022: \$117). There are no expected credit losses on debt securities measured at amortised cost.

Debt securities are rated using a hierarchy of rating agencies. The Standard & Poor's ('S&P') ratings are used where available, followed by Fitch then Moody's. All securities guaranteed by the US Government are assigned the US Government's sovereign rating.

Financial investments by country and sector

Country	2023				
	Sovereign	Bank	Other	Equities	Total
Belgium	—	—	—	77	77
Bermuda	15,186	—	—	79	15,265
Canada	36,811	181,807	79,531	—	298,149
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	41	41
Denmark	—	24,108	—	—	24,108
Finland	—	354,950	12,031	—	366,981
France	78,005	—	—	—	78,005
Germany	—	93,425	—	—	93,425
Netherlands	—	48,775	—	—	48,775
Norway	—	125,711	—	—	125,711
Supranational	—	44,317	—	—	44,317
Sweden	—	37,465	—	—	37,465
United States	2,374,858	457,092	—	—	2,831,950
Total financial investments	2,504,860	1,367,650	91,562	197	3,964,269

2022					
Country					
Belgium	—	—	—	72	72
Bermuda	15,109	—	—	79	15,188
Canada	14,177	196,692	173,144	—	384,013
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	116	116
Denmark	—	4,555	—	—	4,555
Finland	—	24,918	—	—	24,918
France	53,359	14,949	—	—	68,308
Germany	—	134,287	75,994	—	210,281
Netherlands	—	81,098	—	—	81,098
Norway	—	36,137	—	—	36,137
Supranational	—	841,192	—	—	841,192
Sweden	—	35,069	—	—	35,069
United States	2,065,625	—	—	—	2,065,625
Total financial investments	2,148,270	1,368,897	249,138	267	3,766,572

'Other' investments include non-sovereign government issued bonds and non-banking financial institutions issued bonds.

Supranational entities, reflected in the above tables, are formed by two or more central governments to promote economic development for the member countries.

No debt securities (2022: \$NIL) have been pledged to third parties as collateral in the normal course of business and no debt securities amounting to \$NIL (2022: \$NIL) have been transferred to third parties under securities lending agreements. The group is unable to use, sell or pledge the transferred assets for the duration of the transaction, and remains exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk on pledged assets.

The group is carrying financial investments at fair value of \$2,655,552 (2022: \$3,264,740) and financial investments at amortised cost of \$1,308,520 (2022: \$501,565). During the year the group received proceeds of \$3,485,457 (2022: \$2,740,795) from the sale or maturity of financial investments and realised a net loss of \$3,115 (2022 gain: \$537). The group monitors interest rate sensitivity under varying interest rate scenarios as summarised in Note 20.

11 Fair values of financial investments carried at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on the basis of the individual financial instrument. A three level fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of observable market inputs, is used when estimating fair values and is summarised below:

Financial Investments fair value hierarchy summary by sector

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sovereign	1,542,384	130,002	—	1,672,386
Bank	—	954,289	—	954,289
Other	—	28,877	—	28,877
Equities	—	—	197	197
Total financial investments	1,542,384	1,113,168	197	2,655,749
Derivatives				
Assets	—	74,942	—	74,942
Liabilities	—	35,823	—	35,823

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sovereign	1,804,794	82,645	—	1,887,439
Bank	—	1,178,803	—	1,178,803
Other	—	198,498	—	198,498
Equities	—	—	267	267
Total financial investments	1,804,794	1,459,946	267	3,265,007
Derivatives				
Assets	—	155,085	—	155,085
Liabilities	—	46,175	—	46,175

‘Other’ investments include non-sovereign government issued bonds and non-banking financial institutions issued bonds.

For Levels 1 and 2 the fair values of these securities have been measured using quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments in active markets. There have been no transfers between the Levels. The following table shows the reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	2023			2022		
	Debt Securities	Equities	Total	Debt Securities	Equities	Total
At 1 Jan	—	267	267	—	1,870	1,870
Purchases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total gains or losses:	—	—	—	—	—	—
– in profit or loss ⁷	—	(70)	(70)	—	(1,603)	(1,603)
– in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 Dec	—	197	197	—	267	267

⁷ Included in ‘Changes in fair value of other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss’ in the consolidated income statement.

Level 3 securities comprise FVPL equities.

12 Fair values of financial investments carried at amortised cost

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on the basis of the individual financial instrument. A three level fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of observable market inputs, is used when estimating fair values and is summarised below:

Financial Investments fair value hierarchy summary by sector

	2023				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sovereign	832,474	838,579	—	—	838,579
Bank	413,361	—	408,550	—	408,550
Other	62,685	—	60,931	—	60,931
Total financial investments	1,308,520	838,579	469,481	—	1,308,060

	2022				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sovereign	260,831	255,206	—	—	255,206
Bank	190,094	—	182,479	—	182,479
Other	50,640	—	48,013	—	48,013
Total financial investments	501,565	255,206	230,492	—	485,698

‘Other’ investments include non-sovereign government issued bonds and non-banking financial institutions issued bonds.

For Levels 1 and 2 the fair values of these securities have been measured using quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments in active markets. There have been no transfers between the Levels.

13 Property and equipment

	Land and buildings	Equipment, fixtures and fittings and software	Total
Cost			
Cost at 1 Jan 2023	123,411	71,667	195,078
Additions at cost	—	4,179	4,179
Disposals and write-offs	—	(274)	(274)
Cost at 31 Dec 2023	123,411	75,572	198,983
Accumulated depreciation			
Accumulated depreciation at 1 Jan 2023	52,634	52,945	105,579
Depreciation charge for the year	1,357	3,895	5,252
Impairment losses	—	—	—
Disposals and write-offs	—	(274)	(274)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 Dec 2023	53,991	56,566	110,557
Net book value at 31 Dec 2023	69,420	19,006	88,426
Cost			
Cost at 1 Jan 2022	131,719	76,321	208,040
Additions at cost	—	5,146	5,146
Disposals and write-offs	(8,308)	(9,800)	(18,108)
Cost at 31 Dec 2022	123,411	71,667	195,078
Accumulated depreciation			
Accumulated depreciation at 1 Jan 2022	37,304	58,519	95,823
Depreciation charge for the year	1,650	4,200	5,850
Impairment losses	18,921	—	18,921
Disposals and write-offs	(5,241)	(9,774)	(15,015)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 Dec 2022	52,634	52,945	105,579
Net book value at 31 Dec 2022	70,777	18,722	89,499

14 Group entities

(a) Principal subsidiaries

The Bank has a 100% interest in the legal entities listed below:

Legal Entity	Country of incorporation or registration	Activity
HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	Investment management
HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	Custodial and other fiduciary services
HSBC Securities Services (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	Fund administration
HSBC Cayman Services Limited	Cayman	Fund and Trust administration

All of the above entities prepare their financial statements up to 31 December.

(b) Principal associate

Movement in investment in associate

	2023	2022
At 1 Jan	1,351	1,260
Share of profit (loss)	80	91
At 31 Dec	1,431	1,351

Summarised aggregate financial information on associate at 31 December

	2023	2022
Assets	3,249	3,060
Liabilities	341	312
Operating income	3,386	3,424
Profit (loss) for the year	160	182

The associate investment is accounted for using the equity method.

15 Provisions

	Debt collection	Legal	Contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and guarantees	Total
At 1 Jan 2023	—	3,500	182	3,682
Increase in provisions	—	—	—	—
Provisions utilised	—	—	—	—
Amounts reversed	—	(3,500)	—	(3,500)
Net change in expected credit loss	—	—	72	72
At 31 Dec 2023	—	—	254	254
At 1 Jan 2022	504	3,500	112	4,116
Increase in provisions	—	—	—	—
Provisions utilised	(500)	—	—	(500)
Amounts reversed	(4)	—	—	(4)
Net change in expected credit loss	—	—	70	70
At 31 Dec 2022	—	3,500	182	3,682

16 Contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and guarantees

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments, which include letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. Since a significant portion of guarantees and commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the contractual amounts is not indicative of future liquidity requirements. The following table gives the nominal principal amounts of off-balance sheet transactions:

	2023	2022
Guarantees and contingent liabilities		
Guarantees in the form of irrevocable letters of credit	155,132	163,624
Total guarantees and contingent liabilities	155,132	163,624
Commitments		
Standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend		
– remaining contractual maturity one year or less	238,460	245,889
– remaining contractual maturity more than one year	97,955	43,762
Total commitments	336,415	289,651
Total guarantees, contingent liabilities and commitments	491,547	453,275

At 31 December 2023 approximately 3% (2022: 35%) of the above guarantees have an original contractual term of less than one year. Guarantees with a term of more than one year are subject to the group's annual credit review process. When the group has given a guarantee on behalf of a customer, it will have the right to recover from that customer any amounts paid under the guarantee. At 31 December 2023, the group holds collateral amounting to \$125,549 (2022: \$121,170), which could be used to recover amounts paid under the above guarantees. The expected credit loss provisions relating to guarantees and commitments under IFRS 9 are disclosed in Note 15.

17 Maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following is an analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the date of the consolidated balance sheet:

	Due not more than 1 month	Due over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Due over 3 months but not more than 6 months	Due over 6 months but not more than 9 months	Due over 9 months but not more than 1 year	Due over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Due over 2 years but not more than 5 years	Due over 5 years	Total
At 31 Dec 2023									
Cash and balances at central banks	31,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,580
Items in the course of collection from other banks	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Derivatives	26,331	8,106	4,125	—	2,530	1,713	6,683	25,454	74,942
Reverse repurchase agreements	650,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650,000
Loans and advances to banks	603,615	—	30,000	150,000	366,667	—	645,000	—	1,795,282
Loans and advances to customers	243,283	21,283	40,498	25,726	25,285	173,926	280,619	801,081	1,611,701
– of which:									
Personal	51,424	11,690	17,390	17,473	17,308	75,273	201,495	708,290	1,100,343
Corporate and commercial	123,906	5,787	17,405	2,548	2,262	45,909	25,842	90,295	313,954
Financial and other	67,953	3,806	5,703	5,705	5,715	52,744	53,282	2,496	197,404
Financial investments	87,987	107,312	290,527	317,955	—	1,120,937	1,818,459	221,092	3,964,269
Total financial assets	1,642,818	136,701	365,150	493,681	394,482	1,296,576	2,750,761	1,047,627	8,127,796
Other assets	250,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	172,910	423,021
Total assets	1,892,929	136,701	365,150	493,681	394,482	1,296,576	2,750,761	1,220,537	8,550,817
Deposits by banks ⁸	57,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,152
Customer accounts ⁹	6,965,692	262,534	113,521	40,458	49,856	19,621	10,385	—	7,462,067
– of which:									
Personal	2,085,789	84,701	54,906	35,440	40,086	11,175	9,344	—	2,321,441
Corporate and commercial	816,032	47,634	13,513	874	9,692	446	184	—	888,375
Financial and other	4,063,871	130,199	45,102	4,144	78	8,000	857	—	4,252,251
Items in course of transmission to other banks	1,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,052
Derivatives	15,733	6,450	4,125	—	2,530	—	3,403	3,582	35,823
Total financial liabilities	7,039,629	268,984	117,646	40,458	52,386	19,621	13,788	3,582	7,556,094
Other liabilities	213,818	73	5,678	88	87	597	963	8,493	229,797
Total liabilities	7,253,447	269,057	123,324	40,546	52,473	20,218	14,751	12,075	7,785,891

8 Deposits by banks are predominantly United Kingdom (64%), Bermuda (27%), United States (9%) and are included in Level 2 of the fair value levelling hierarchy. The carrying amounts equal the fair value as these are typically short term in nature.

9 Customer accounts are predominantly Bermuda (87%), and Other (13%) and are included in Level 2 of the fair value levelling hierarchy. The carrying amounts equal the fair value as these are typically short term in nature.

‘Other assets’ comprise ‘Prepayments and accrued income’ classified within ‘Due not more than 1 month’ and ‘Interest in associate’, ‘Property and equipment’ classified as ‘Due over 5 years’. ‘Other liabilities’ comprise ‘Accruals’ and ‘Provisions’ classified within ‘Due not more than 1 month’; ‘Retirement benefit liabilities’ within ‘Due over 5 years’ and ‘Deferred income’ which is reflected across all periods.

‘Off balance sheet commitments’ are classified ‘Due not more than 1 month’.

Notes on the consolidated financial statements (In US dollar thousands)

	Due not more than 1 month	Due over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Due over 3 months but not more than 6 months	Due over 6 months but not more than 9 months	Due over 9 months but not more than 1 year	Due over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Due over 2 years but not more than 5 years	Due over 5 years	Total
At 31 Dec 2022									
Cash and balances at central banks	27,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,525
Items in the course of collection from other banks	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
Derivatives	35,983	5,221	7,211	—	669	12,265	50,042	43,694	155,085
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,876,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,876,551
Loans and advances to banks	553,258	—	427,988	200,000	—	546,667	300,000	—	2,027,913
Loans and advances to customers	115,109	28,628	24,159	30,618	20,249	141,375	363,581	907,232	1,630,951
– of which:									
Personal	49,575	12,431	18,608	18,602	18,252	73,339	202,082	743,207	1,136,096
Corporate and commercial	57,552	16,008	5,263	11,724	1,700	34,747	66,699	160,916	354,609
Financial and other	7,982	189	288	292	297	33,289	94,800	3,109	140,246
Financial investments	709,080	153,959	212,523	266,013	274,827	740,462	1,155,208	254,500	3,766,572
Total financial assets	3,317,716	187,808	671,881	496,631	295,745	1,440,769	1,868,831	1,205,426	9,484,807
Other assets	56,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,849	147,416
Total assets	3,374,283	187,808	671,881	496,631	295,745	1,440,769	1,868,831	1,296,275	9,632,223
Deposits by banks ⁸	128,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,847
Customer accounts ⁹	8,430,127	151,917	67,506	45,300	37,413	9,524	14,976	—	8,756,763
– of which:									
Personal	2,348,609	88,994	43,532	34,098	36,795	9,124	6,802	—	2,567,954
Corporate and commercial	1,299,606	17,398	3,992	1,313	618	400	174	—	1,323,501
Financial and other	4,781,912	45,525	19,982	9,889	—	—	8,000	—	4,865,308
Items in course of transmission to other banks	1,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,349
Repurchase agreements – non-trading									
Derivatives	35,021	4,264	3,558	—	—	—	526	2,806	46,175
Total financial liabilities	8,595,344	156,181	71,064	45,300	37,413	9,524	15,502	2,806	8,933,134
Other liabilities	45,334	96	5,363	3,603	68	474	1,219	10,030	66,187
Total liabilities	8,640,678	156,277	76,427	48,903	37,481	9,998	16,721	12,836	8,999,321

8 Deposits by banks are predominantly United Kingdom (60%), United States (23%), Bermuda (12%) and Other (5%) and are included in Level 2 of the fair value levelling hierarchy. The carrying amounts equal the fair value as these are typically short term in nature.

9 Customer accounts are predominantly Bermuda (88%), and Other (12%) and are included in Level 2 of the fair value levelling hierarchy. The carrying amounts equal the fair value as these are typically short term in nature.

‘Other assets’ comprise ‘Prepayments and accrued income’ classified within ‘Due not more than 1 month’ and ‘Interest in associate’, ‘Property and equipment’ classified as ‘Due over 5 years’. ‘Other liabilities’ comprise ‘Accruals’ and ‘Provisions’ classified within ‘Due not more than 1 month’; ‘Retirement benefit liabilities’ within ‘Due over 5 years’ and ‘Deferred income’ which is reflected across all periods.

‘Off balance sheet commitments’ are classified ‘Due not more than 1 month’.

18 Interest rate analysis of financial instruments

The table below discloses the mismatch of the dates on which interest on financial assets and financial liabilities are next reset to market rate on a contractual basis, or if earlier, the dates on which the instruments mature. Contractual terms may not be representative of the behaviour of financial assets and liabilities and the group therefore manages interest rate risk based on the behavioural characteristics of the relevant financial assets and liabilities.

At 31 Dec 2023	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	From 5 years to 10 years	Non-interest bearing	Total	Range of weighted average effective interest rates
Financial assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	—	—	—	—	—	31,580	31,580	
Items in the course of collection from other banks	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	74,942	74,942	
Reverse repurchase agreements	650,000	—	—	—	—	—	650,000	4.10-5.33%
Loans and advances to banks	1,795,282	—	—	—	—	—	1,795,282	0.33-6.01%
Loans and advances to customers	1,491,197	65,486	50,692	4,326	—	—	1,611,701	6.72-7.32%
Financial investments	462,385	14,233	171,142	3,021,999	294,510	—	3,964,269	1.95-3.44%
Total at 31 Dec 2023	4,398,864	79,719	221,834	3,026,325	294,510	106,544	8,127,796	
Financial liabilities								
Deposits by banks	20,235	—	—	—	—	36,917	57,152	0.00-0.02%
Customer accounts	7,228,225	113,522	90,314	30,006	—	—	7,462,067	0.11-0.42%
Items in course of transmission to other banks	—	—	—	—	—	1,052	1,052	
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	35,823	35,823	
Total at 31 Dec 2023	7,248,460	113,522	90,314	30,006	—	73,792	7,556,094	
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,849,596)	(33,803)	131,520	2,996,319	294,510			
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,849,596)	(2,883,399)	(2,751,879)	244,440	538,950			

Financial instruments included within 'Prepayments and accrued income', 'Other assets', 'Accruals and deferred income', 'Provisions', 'Other liabilities' and 'Retirement benefit liabilities' have not been included in the analysis above and are all considered non-interest bearing. The interest rate sensitivity gap on non-interest bearing assets and liabilities is considered to be \$NIL.

At 31 Dec 2022	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	From 5 years to 10 years	Non-interest bearing	Total	Range of weighted average effective interest rates
Financial assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	—	—	—	—	—	27,525	27,525	
Items in the course of collection from other banks	—	—	—	—	—	210	210	
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	155,085	155,085	
Reverse repurchase agreement	1,876,551	—	—	—	—	—	1,876,551	0.03-3.55%
Loans and advances to banks	2,027,913	—	—	—	—	—	2,027,913	0.16-3.72%
Loans and advances to customers	1,532,074	72,357	10,184	16,336	—	—	1,630,951	5.06-6.43%
Financial investments	1,135,203	185,906	540,839	1,650,391	254,233	—	3,766,572	1.16-1.93%
Total at 31 Dec 2022	6,571,741	258,263	551,023	1,666,727	254,233	182,820	9,484,807	
Financial liabilities								
Deposits by banks	123,598	—	—	—	—	5,249	128,847	0.00-0.07%
Customer accounts	8,582,044	67,506	82,713	24,500	—	—	8,756,763	-0.05-0.13%
Items in course of transmission to other banks	—	—	—	—	—	1,349	1,349	
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	46,175	46,175	
Total at 31 Dec 2022	8,705,642	67,506	82,713	24,500	—	52,773	8,933,134	
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,133,901)	190,757	468,310	1,642,227	254,233			
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(2,133,901)	(1,943,144)	(1,474,834)	167,393	421,626			

Financial instruments included within 'Prepayments and accrued income', 'Other assets', 'Accruals and deferred income', 'Provisions', 'Other liabilities' and 'Retirement benefit liabilities' have not been included in the analysis above and are all considered non-interest bearing. The interest rate sensitivity gap on non-interest bearing assets and liabilities is considered to be \$NIL.

19 Foreign currency exposures

(a) Balance sheet denominated in foreign currency

The group recognises that changes in foreign exchange rates can result in changes to profit and loss and other comprehensive income. In order to mitigate this risk, the group matches assets and liabilities by currency to the greatest extent possible including using forward foreign exchange contracts to reduce potential mismatches. The table below shows the extent of foreign currency mismatch including the impact of the forward foreign exchange contracts.

	At 31 Dec					
	2023			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities and Equity	Net foreign exchange exposure	Assets	Liabilities and Equity	Net foreign exchange exposure
Euro	463,962	463,837	125	545,681	545,276	405
Pound sterling	396,473	397,345	(872)	417,490	416,401	1,089
Japanese yen	253,034	252,948	86	349,661	349,668	(7)
Canadian dollars	145,796	145,974	(178)	161,727	158,649	3,078
Australian dollars	134,820	138,216	(3,396)	188,681	183,309	5,372
New Zealand dollars	33,657	34,194	(537)	46,734	47,206	(472)
Swiss franc	21,859	21,862	(3)	24,401	24,418	(17)
Other currencies	69,318	69,148	170	90,833	90,448	385
Total foreign currency	1,518,919	1,523,524	(4,605)	1,825,208	1,815,375	9,833
US and Bermuda dollars	7,031,898	7,027,293	4,605	7,807,015	7,816,848	(9,833)
Total	8,550,817	8,550,817	—	9,632,223	9,632,223	—

Considering the foreign exchange exposures as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, shareholder's equity, which is in Bermuda dollars (2023: \$681,871; 2022: \$632,902), would increase by \$230 (2022: decrease by \$492) if foreign currency exchange rates all weakened by 5% relative to the US and Bermuda dollar. The group therefore considers that the overall risk of changes in foreign exchange rates to profit and loss and equity as not significant.

(b) Structural currency exposures

The group's structural foreign currency exposure is represented by the net asset value of its foreign currency equity in subsidiary undertakings and associates. Gains or losses arising from structural foreign currency exposures are recognised in other comprehensive income. The group's management of structural foreign currency exposures is discussed in the 'Market risk management' section in Note 20.

20 Risk management

The most important types of risk categories that the group are exposed to are market risk (including interest rate, equity price, foreign exchange and credit spread risk), liquidity and funding risk, non-financial risk (including financial crime and compliance risks), credit risk (including cross-border risk) and reputational risk. This note presents information about the group's risk management framework, objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, the group's exposure to each of the material risks, and the group's management of capital.

Managing risk

The group maintains a conservative and consistent approach to risk, ensuring we protect customers' funds, lend responsibly and support economies. By carefully aligning our risk appetite to our strategy, we are able to deliver long-term shareholder returns. All employees are responsible for the management of risk, with the ultimate accountability residing with the Board. We have a strong risk culture, which is embedded through clear and consistent communication and appropriate training for all employees.

A comprehensive risk management framework is applied throughout the group, with effective governance and corresponding risk management tools. Our dedicated HSBC Global Risk function supported by the Bermuda Risk function oversees the framework, and is led by the HSBC Group Chief Risk Officer supported by the Bermuda Chief Risk Officer. It is independent from our sales and trading functions to help provide challenge, appropriate oversight, and balance in risk/reward decisions. The group's risk appetite defines its desired forward-looking risk profile, and informs the strategic and financial planning process.

The following principles guide the group's overarching risk appetite and determine how its businesses and risks are managed.

Financial position

- Strong capital position, defined by regulatory and internal capital ratios.
- Liquidity and funding management on a stand-alone basis.

Operating model

- Returns generated in line with risk taken.
- Sustainable and diversified earnings mix, delivering consistent returns for shareholders.

Business practice

- Zero tolerance for knowingly engaging in any business, activity or association where foreseeable reputational risk or damage has not been considered and/or mitigated.
- No appetite for deliberately or knowingly causing detriment to consumers arising from our products and services or incurring a breach of the letter or spirit of regulatory requirements.
- No appetite for inappropriate market conduct by a member of staff or by any group business.
- Robust risk governance and accountability is embedded into our risk management framework.

Our risk management framework

Our risk management framework is underpinned by a strong risk culture and reinforced by the HSBC Values and our Global Standards. These are instrumental in aligning the behaviours of individuals with the group's attitude to assuming and managing risk and ensuring that our risk profile remains in line with our risk appetite.

The risk management framework promotes continuous monitoring of the risk environment, and an integrated evaluation of risks and their interactions. It also ensures a consistent approach to monitoring, managing and mitigating the risks we accept and incur in our activities.

The key aspects of the framework include (i) our risk culture; (ii) governance and structure; (iii) our responsibilities; and (iv) risk management policies and risk appetite.

(i) Our risk culture

The group has long recognised the importance of a strong risk culture, the fostering of which is a key responsibility of senior executives. We use clear and consistent employee communication on risk to convey strategic messages and set the tone from senior management. We also deploy mandatory training on risk and compliance topics to embed skills and understanding in order to strengthen our risk culture and reinforce the attitude to risk in the behaviour expected of employees, as described in our risk policies. Mandatory training materials are updated regularly, describing technical, cultural and ethical aspects of the various risks assumed by the group and how they should be managed effectively. A whistleblowing policy is in place to allow people to raise concerns confidentially. Our risk culture is also reinforced by our approach to remuneration. Individual awards, including those for senior executives, are based on compliance with HSBC Values and the achievement of financial and non-financial objectives, which are aligned to our risk appetite and global strategy.

(ii) Governance and structure

Robust risk governance and accountability are embedded throughout the group through an established framework that ensures appropriate oversight of and accountability for the effective management of risk. The Board has ultimate responsibility for the effective management of risk and approves the group's risk appetite. The Board is advised on risk-related matters primarily by the Risk Management Meeting ('RMM').

Our strong risk governance reflects the importance placed by the Board and the RMM on shaping the group's risk strategy and managing risks effectively. It is supported by a clear policy framework of risk ownership, a risk appetite process through which the types and levels of risk that we are prepared to accept in executing our strategy are articulated and monitored, performance scorecards cascaded that align business and risk objectives, and the accountability of all staff for identifying, assessing and managing risks within the scope of their assigned responsibilities. This personal accountability, reinforced by the governance structure, mandatory learning and our approach to remuneration, helps to foster a disciplined and constructive culture of risk management and control.

Primary responsibility for managing risk at the group's operating entity levels lies with the relevant Chief Executive Officer, as custodian of the relevant balance sheets. In turn, the Chief Risk Officer has functional responsibility for financial risks (including credit and market risk) and non-financial risks. The Risk Function co-ordinates the development of the risk appetite statement. Finance (including asset and liability management) is primarily responsible for the economic capital and stress-testing frameworks. Risk is responsible for economic capital and stress-testing is jointly managed by Risk and Finance.

(iii) Our responsibilities

All employees are responsible for identifying and managing risk within the scope of their role as part of the three lines of defence model. We use an activity-based three lines of defence model to delineate management accountabilities and responsibilities for risk management and the control environment. This creates a robust control environment in which to manage residual risks. The model underpins our approach to risk management by clarifying responsibility, encouraging collaboration, and enabling efficient coordination of risk and control activities.

The three lines of defence are summarised below:

First line of defence	Owns the risk and is responsible for identifying, recording, reporting, managing risks and ensuring that the right controls and assessments are in place to mitigate these risks.
Second line of defence	Sets the policy and guidelines for managing the risks and provides advice, guidance and challenge to the first line of defence on effective risk management.
Third line of defence	The third line of defence is the Internal Audit function, which provides independent and objective assurance of the adequacy of the design and operational effectiveness of the group's risk management framework and control governance process.

(iv) Risk management policies and risk appetite

The group's risk appetite defines its desired forward-looking risk profile, and informs the strategic and financial planning process. The group's approach to risk appetite reinforces the integration of risk considerations into key business goals and planning processes. Preserving the strong capital position remains a key priority for the group, and the level of integration of risk and capital management helps to optimise response to business demand for regulatory and economic capital.

As risk is not static, the group's risk profile continually alters as a result of change in the scope and impact of a wide range of factors, from geopolitical to transactional. The risk environment requires continual monitoring and holistic assessment in order to understand and manage its complex interactions across the group.

The group's risk management policies are designed to communicate standards, instructions and guidance to employees. They support the formation of risk appetite and establish procedures for monitoring and controlling risks, with timely and reliable reporting to management. Risk management policies, systems and methodologies are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in law, regulation, markets, products and emerging best practice. Functional Instruction Manuals ('FIM') are the vehicles by which policies on risk and capital governance are articulated. All senior managers are required to have read and adhere to all relevant FIMs.

Each business area is responsible for creating and maintaining its own business-specific procedures. Staff are trained using the procedures which are reviewed on a regular basis. The second line of defence performs independent oversight and highlights any control gaps. In addition, HSBC Group Audit conducts periodic audits of functions and businesses.

The group's Risk Appetite Statement ('RAS') is the written articulation of the aggregated level and types of risk that we are willing to accept in our business activities in order to achieve our business objectives. It is central to an integrated approach to risk, capital and business management. The RAS is a key component in our management of risk and is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with formal annual approval from the Board on recommendation from the RMM and Audit Risk Committee ('ARC').

The formulation of risk appetite considers the group's risk capacity, its financial position, the strength of its core earnings and the resilience of its reputation and brand. The RAS includes measures on earnings, capital and liquidity, market risk, credit risk, financial crime risk, along with other financial and non-financial risks.

Senior management attach quantitative metrics within the risk appetite framework in order that (i) underlying business activity may be guided and controlled so it continues to align with risk appetite; (ii) key assumptions underpinning the risk appetite can be monitored and, as necessary, adjusted through subsequent business plan iterations; and (iii) anticipated mitigating business decisions are flagged and acted upon promptly.

The risk appetite framework covers both the beneficial and adverse aspects of risk. It is used as the basis for risk evaluation, capital ratio monitoring and performance measurement for the group and across customer groups. Risk appetite is executed through the operational limits that control the levels of risk run by the group and customer groups and is measured using risk-adjusted performance metrics.

(a) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact on trading activities arising from changes in market parameters such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, asset prices, volatilities, correlations and credit spreads.

The group is not required to report under market risk methodologies as its trading book does not exceed the De Minimis threshold, resulting in an exemption as defined in the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA') Framework. Further details are noted below in the capital management section explanations regarding Basel III Pillar 1 regulatory reporting requirements.

Market risk is:

- measured in terms of value at risk ('VaR'), which measures the potential losses on risk positions over a specified time horizon for a given level of confidence, and assessed using stress testing and sensitivity analysis;
- monitored using VaR, stress testing and other measures including the sensitivity of net interest income and the sensitivity of structural foreign exchange; and
- managed using approved risk limits applied to our businesses.

The objective of the group's risk management policies and measurement techniques is to manage and control market risk exposures to optimise return on risk while maintaining a market profile consistent with the group's risk appetite.

Global Risk is responsible for our market risk management policies and measurement techniques. The group has an independent market risk management and control function which is responsible for measuring market risk exposures in accordance with the policies defined by Global Risk, and for monitoring and reporting exposures against the prescribed limits on a daily basis in accordance with our risk appetite. Interest rate risk in the banking book ('IRRBB') is defined as the exposure of our non-trading products to interest rates. This risk arises in such portfolios principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding costs, as a result of interest rate changes. Analysis of this risk is complicated by behavioural assumptions regarding the economic duration of liabilities which are contractually repayable on demand such as current accounts.

The group assesses the structural interest rate risks which arise in the businesses and transfers these risks to the group's Markets Treasury business. Our aim is to ensure that all market risks are consolidated within operations that have the necessary skills, tools, management and governance to manage them. When the behavioural characteristics of a product differ from its contractual characteristics, the behavioural characteristics are assessed to determine the appropriate underlying interest rate risk. The Asset and Liability Management Committee ('ALCO') regularly monitors all such behavioural assumptions and interest rate risk positions to ensure they comply with established interest rate risk limits.

In executing the management of the liquidity risk on behalf of ALCO, and managing the non-trading interest rate positions transferred to it, Markets Treasury invests in highly-rated liquid assets in line with the group's liquid asset policy. The majority of the liquidity is invested in central bank deposits and government, supranational and agency securities with most of the remainder held in short-term interbank and central bank loans. Markets Treasury is permitted to use derivatives as part of its mandate to manage interest rate risk. Derivative activity is predominantly through the use of interest rate swaps which are part of cash flow hedging and fair value hedging relationships.

In the course of managing interest rate risk, quantitative techniques and simulation models are used where appropriate to identify the potential net interest income and market value effects of these interest rate positions under different scenarios. We use a range of tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures including sensitivity analysis, value at risk and stress testing. The primary objective of such interest rate risk management is to limit potential adverse effects of interest rate movements on net interest income whilst balancing the effect on the current net operating income stream and unrealised mark-to-market positions.

A principal part of the group's management of market risk is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios (simulation modelling). The group aims to mitigate the effect of prospective interest rate movements which could reduce future net interest income by utilising interest rate hedges, while balancing the cost of such hedging activities on the current net operating income stream. The table below sets out the effect of a 100 basis point shock at the beginning of the year on our accounting net interest income projections compared to the current actual interest rates by product. The sensitivities shown represent the change in the expected base case net interest income that would be expected under the rate scenarios, assuming that all other non-interest rates risk variables remain constant and current management policies are applied. The model measures the effect on net interest income due to parallel movements of plus or minus 100 basis points in all yield curves. The results represent the effect of the pro-forma movements in net interest income.

Change in 2023 projected net interest income arising from 100 basis points movement in yield curves

	At 31 Dec	
	2023 increase (decrease)	2022 increase (decrease)
+100 basis points parallel	27,789	54,040
-100 basis points parallel	(27,788)	(54,981)

The scenarios are calculated by first establishing a base case projection for the following financial year using the current consolidated balance sheet. In deriving our base case net interest income projections, the re-pricing rates of assets and liabilities used are derived from current yield curves, thereby reflecting current market expectations of the future path of interest rates. The scenarios therefore represent interest rate shocks which occur to the current market implied path of rates. The interest rate sensitivities are indicative and based on simplified scenarios

for product groups. The base case assumes no change in volumes or margins across all currencies. The parallel scenario is calculated by impacting all interest margins by 100 basis points immediately. The prospective annual differences in net interest income between the base case and the parallel case is set out in the table above. The model is further simplified in the assumption that all currency yield curves rise and fall at the same time and all current management policies are applied consistently. The model does not incorporate the proactive management of the interest rate risk profile undertaken by ALCO and the Markets Treasury business in order to minimise losses and optimise net income. The projected change in financial assets at FVOCI reserve from a 100 basis points parallel increase in market rates is a decrease of \$27,468 (2022: \$4,310).

The group has applied both the first set of amendments ('Phase 1') and the second set of amendments ('Phase 2') to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 applicable to hedge accounting. The notional value of the derivatives impacted by the Ibor reform, including those designated in hedge accounting relationships, is disclosed below.

Under these amendments, changes made to a financial instrument measured at other than fair value through profit or loss that are economically equivalent and required by interest rate benchmark reform, do not result in the derecognition or a change in the carrying amount of the financial instrument. Instead they require the effective interest rate to be updated to reflect the change in the interest rate benchmark. In addition, hedge accounting will not be discontinued solely because of the replacement of the interest rate benchmark if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria.

To support any remaining contracts referencing sterling and US dollar Libor benchmarks, the UK's Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') has compelled the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited to publish the three-month sterling Libor setting using an alternative 'synthetic' methodology until 31 March 2024, and the one-month, three-month and six-month US dollar Libor settings until 30 September 2024. The group continues to support our customers in the transition of the limited number of outstanding contracts relying on 'synthetic' Libor benchmarks in line with these dates.

	Financial instruments yet to transition to alternative benchmarks, by main benchmark
At 31 Dec 2023	USD Libor
Non-derivative financial assets¹⁰	60,958
Non-derivative financial liabilities¹⁰	—
Derivative notional contract amount	121,916
At 31 Dec 2022	
Non-derivative financial assets ¹⁰	452,980
Non-derivative financial liabilities ¹⁰	—
Derivative notional contract amount	140,383

¹⁰ Gross carrying amount excluding allowances for expected credit losses.

The amounts in the above table provide an indication of the extent of the group's exposure to the Ibor benchmarks that are due to be replaced. Amounts are in respect of financial instruments that:

- contractually reference an interest rate benchmark that is planned to transition to an alternative benchmark;
- have a contractual maturity date beyond the date by which the reference interest rate benchmark is expected to cease; and
- are recognised on the consolidated balance sheet.

The group's foreign exchange exposure comprises trading exposures and structural foreign currency translation exposure.

(b) Liquidity and funding risk management

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the Bank, at an entity level, though solvent, does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due or will have to do so at excessive cost. Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises where the liquidity needed to fund illiquid asset positions cannot be obtained at the expected terms and when required.

Liquidity and funding risk is:

- measured using a range of different metrics including liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio;
- monitored against the group's liquidity and funding risk framework; and
- managed on a stand-alone basis with no reliance on any HSBC group entity (unless pre-committed) or central bank or government body, unless this represents routine established business as usual market practice.

The objective of the group's internal liquidity and funding framework ('LFRF') is to allow it to withstand very severe liquidity stresses. It is designed to be adaptable to changing business models, markets and regulations. All operating entities are required to manage liquidity and funding risk in accordance with the LFRF.

The group uses the liquidity coverage ratio ('LCR') and net stable funding ratio ('NSFR') regulatory framework as a foundation, but adds extra metrics, limits and overlays to address the risks that we consider are not adequately reflected by the regulatory framework.

The LCR metric is designed to promote the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity profile. It 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. HQLA consist of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in markets.

The NSFR requires institutions to maintain sufficient stable funding relative to required stable funding, and reflects a bank's long-term funding profile (funding with a term of more than a year). It is designed to complement the LCR.

The LCR and NSFR metrics assume a stressed outflow based on a portfolio of depositors within each deposit segment. The validity of these assumptions is challenged if the underlying depositors do not represent a large enough portfolio so that a depositor concentration exists. Operating entities are exposed to term re-financing concentration risk if the current maturity profile results in future maturities being overly concentrated in any defined period. Therefore additional risk tolerance levels have been established for deposit concentration and term funding maturity concentration.

The Annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ('ILAAP') aims to identify risks that are not reflected in the LFRF, and, where required, to assess additional limits required locally, and to validate the risk tolerance at the operating entity level.

The primary responsibility for managing liquidity and funding within the group's framework and risk appetite resides with ALCO. ALCO is responsible for ensuring prudent management of liquidity and funding risk and is also responsible for evaluating and communicating the impact of new liquidity regulatory requirements. These actions ensure the group adheres to HSBC liquidity and funding policies and maintains sufficient liquidity to meet day-to-day needs and local regulatory requirements. As at 31 December 2023, the group was within the risk tolerance levels applicable under the LFRF.

On 31 December 2014 the group's lead regulator, the Bermuda Monetary Authority, ('the Authority' or 'the BMA') published the 'Basel III for Bermuda Banks – Final Rule' which became effective on 1 January 2015. The Basel III rules issued by the BMA address the areas of Leverage and Liquidity. The Authority has adopted a 5% leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 ('T1') Capital to Total Exposure. The group is currently in excess of this requirement. The Authority adopted a LCR with a current minimum requirement of 100%. The LCR is calculated as HQLA divided by total net cash outflows over the period of the next 30 days. Total net cash outflows are calculated in accordance with rules prescribed by the regulator. The group is compliant with LCR as at 31 December 2023.

On 15 February 2018 the BMA published the 'Basel III for Bermuda Banks – November 2017 Rule Update' which became effective 1 January 2018 and adopted the Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR') with a minimum requirement of 100%. The NSFR is calculated as the available stable funding divided by the required stable funding, with the available stable funding and required stable funding calculated in accordance with rules prescribed by the regulator. The group is compliant with NSFR requirements as at 31 December 2023.

(c) Non-financial risk management

Non-financial risk is the risk of loss resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes, data or systems, or external events. Non-financial risk is relevant to every aspect of our business and covers a wide spectrum of issues including in particular legal, compliance, security and fraud. Losses arising from breaches of regulation and law, unauthorised activities, error, omission, inefficiency, fraud, systems failure or external events all fall within the definition of non-financial risk.

Regulatory compliance risk is the risk that we fail to observe the letter and spirit of all relevant laws, codes, rules, regulations and standards of good market practice, and incur fines and penalties and suffer damage to our business as a consequence. Regulatory compliance risk arises from the risks associated with breaching our duty to clients and other counterparties, inappropriate market conduct and breaching other regulatory requirements.

Financial crime risk is the risk that we knowingly or unknowingly help parties to commit or to further potentially financial crime activity through HSBC.

Non-financial risk is:

- **measured** using the risk and control assessment ('RCA') process, which assesses the level of risk and effectiveness of controls in place against them;
 - regulatory compliance and financial crime risk are more specifically measured by reference to identified metrics, internal events, regulatory findings and the judgement and assessment of our Compliance Risk teams;
- **monitored** using key indicators and other internal control activities;
 - regulatory compliance and financial crime risk is monitored against our risk appetite statement and metrics, the results of the monitoring and control activities of the second line of defence functions, and the results of internal and external audits and regulatory inspections;
- **managed** primarily by global business and functional managers that identify and assess risks, implement controls to manage them and monitor the effectiveness of these controls utilising the risk management framework;
 - regulatory compliance and financial crime risk are managed by establishing and communicating appropriate policies and procedures, training employees in them, and monitoring activity to assure their observance. Proactive risk control and/or remediation work is undertaken where required.

Responsibility for minimising non-financial risk lies with all of the group's staff. All staff are required to manage the non-financial risks of the business and operational activities for which they are responsible. The objective of our non-financial risk management is to manage and control risk in a cost effective manner within targeted levels consistent with our risk appetite.

Non-financial risk is organised as a specific risk discipline within Risk, and a formal governance structure provides oversight over its management. The operational risk function supports the Chief Risk Officer and is responsible for oversight of the risk management framework, monitoring the level of operational losses and the effectiveness of the control environment. It is also responsible for non-financial risk reporting, including the preparation of reports for consideration by the RMM.

The Risk Management Framework is our overarching approach for managing non-financial risk with a purpose to:

- identify and manage our non-financial risks in an effective manner;
- remain within the group's non-financial risk appetite, which helps the organisation understand the level of risk it is willing to accept; and
- drive forward-looking risk awareness and assist management focus.

The Risk Management Framework defines our standards and processes, and the governance structure for the management of non-financial risk in our businesses and functions. The Risk Management Framework has been codified in a high-level standards manual, supplemented with detailed policies, which describes our approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling non-financial risk and gives guidance on mitigating action to be taken when weaknesses are identified.

Business managers throughout the group are responsible for maintaining an acceptable level of internal control commensurate with the scale and nature of operations, and for identifying and assessing risks, designing controls and monitoring the effectiveness of these controls. The Risk Management Framework helps managers to fulfil these responsibilities by defining a standard risk assessment methodology and providing a tool for the systematic reporting of non-financial risk loss data.

A centralised database is used to record the results of the non-financial risk management process. Non-financial risks and control assessments are input and maintained by business units. Business and Functional management monitor the progress of documented action plans to address shortcomings. To ensure that non-financial risk losses are consistently reported and monitored, reporting is required for all individual losses

when the net loss is expected to be \$10,000 or more, and to aggregate all other non-financial risk losses under \$10,000. Losses are entered into the non-financial risk database and are reported to the RMM on a monthly basis.

RCAs are a key component of the Risk Management Framework which provides senior management with a point in time view of non-financial risk and helps them to determine whether their key non-financial risks are controlled within acceptable levels. RCAs are dynamically updated to remain representative of the risks faced by the entity.

RCAs are performed by individual business units and functions. The RCA process is designed to provide business areas and functions with a forward-looking view of non-financial risks and an assessment of the effectiveness of controls, and a tracking mechanism for action plans so that they can proactively manage non-financial risks within acceptable levels.

For regulatory reporting, the group has adopted the Standardised approach to determine its operational risk capital which is a method of calculating the operational capital requirement based on historic operational losses.

Local management is responsible for implementation of HSBC standards on non-financial risk throughout their operations and where deficiencies are evident, these are required to be rectified within a reasonable timeframe.

Regulatory Compliance and Financial Crime Compliance

The Bank integrated its financial crime and regulatory compliance capabilities under the Compliance Function. The new structure introduced the role of Chief Compliance Officer ('CCO') who has responsibility and accountability for the Compliance Function. The CCO reports to the Chief Executive Officer. Compliance provides independent, objective oversight and challenge and promotes a compliance-orientated culture, supporting the business in delivering fair outcomes for customers, maintaining the integrity of financial markets, implementing the most effective global standards to combat financial crime and achieving the group's strategic objectives. The Conduct agenda remains a priority for HSBC, our customers, our regulators and the financial services industry.

(d) Reputational risk management

Reputational risk is the risk of failure to meet stakeholder expectations as a result of any event, behaviour, action or inaction, either by the group itself, our employees or those with whom we are associated, that might cause stakeholders to form a negative view of the group. This may result in financial or non-financial impacts, loss of confidence, or other consequences. Primary reputational risks arise directly from an action or inaction by the group, its employees or associated parties that are not the consequence of another type of risk. Secondary reputational risks are those arising indirectly and are a result of a failure to control any other risks. There were no material changes to our policies and practices for the management of reputational risk in 2023.

Reputational risk is:

- **measured** by reference to our reputation as indicated by our dealings with all relevant stakeholders, including media, regulators, customers and employees;
- **monitored** through a reputational risk management framework that is integrated into the group's broader risk management framework; and
- **managed** by every member of staff and covered by a number of policies and guidelines. There is a clear structure of committees and individuals charged with mitigating reputational risk, including the Reputational Risk Committee.

Reputational risk relates to stakeholders' perceptions, whether fact-based or otherwise. Stakeholders' expectations change constantly and so reputational risk is dynamic and varies between geographical regions, groups and individuals. We have an unwavering commitment to operating at the high standards we have set for ourselves in every jurisdiction. Any lapse in standards of integrity, compliance, customer service or operating efficiency represents a potential reputational risk.

Our policies set out our risk appetite and operational procedures for all areas of reputational risk, including financial crime prevention, regulatory compliance, conduct-related concerns, environmental impacts, human rights matters and employee relations.

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit risk arises principally from direct lending, trade finance and also from certain other products such as guarantees and derivatives.

Credit risk is:

- measured as the amount that could be lost if a customer or counterparty fails to make repayments;
- monitored using various internal risk management measures and within limits, approved by individuals within a framework of delegated authorities. These limits represent the peak exposure or loss to which the group could be subjected should the customer or counterparty fail to perform its contractual obligations; and
- managed through a robust risk control framework which outlines clear and consistent policies, principles and guidance for risk managers.

The group has in place standards, policies and procedures for the control and monitoring of all such risks. There have been no material changes to policies and practices for the management of credit risk during 2023. Additional credit-related information and information to determine maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in Note 6 'Derivatives', Note 7 'Loans and advances to banks', Note 8 'Credit risk', Note 9 'Loans and advances to customers', Note 10 'Financial investments' and Note 16 'Contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and guarantees'.

The role of independent credit control unit is fulfilled by the Risk function. Credit approval authorities are delegated by the Board to the Chief Executive together with the authority to sub-delegate them. The Credit Risk sub-function in Risk is responsible for the key policies and processes for managing credit risk, which includes formulating group credit policies and risk rating frameworks, guiding group's appetite for credit risk exposures, undertaking independent reviews and objective assessment of credit risk, and monitoring performance and management of portfolios.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management are:

- to maintain across the group a strong culture of responsible lending and a robust risk policy and control framework;
- to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our risk appetite under actual and scenario conditions; and
- to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

The group's credit risk limits to counterparties in the financial and government sectors are managed centrally to optimise the use of credit availability and to avoid excessive risk concentration. Cross-border risk is controlled through the imposition of country limits, which are determined by taking into account economic and political factors, and local business knowledge, with sub-limits by maturity and type of business. Transactions with counterparties in higher risk countries are considered on a case-by-case basis. Within the overall framework of the HSBC policy, the group has an established risk management process encompassing credit approvals, the control of exposures (including those to borrowers in financial difficulty), credit policy direction to business units and the monitoring and reporting of exposures both on an individual and a portfolio basis. The group's management is responsible for the quality of its credit portfolios and follows a credit process involving delegated approval authorities and credit procedures, the objective of which is to build and maintain risk assets of high quality. Regular reviews are undertaken to assess and evaluate levels of risk concentration, including those to individual industry sectors and products. Special attention is paid to the management of problematic loans and a specialist unit has been established to provide intensive management and control to maximise recoveries of assets, which show early signs of potential impairment and to assist customers to avoid default wherever possible.

Concentration of exposure

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties or exposures have comparable economic characteristics, or such counterparties are engaged in similar activities or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors so that their collective ability to meet contractual obligations is uniformly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. We use a number of controls and measures to minimise undue concentration of exposure in our portfolios across industries, countries and global businesses. These include portfolio and counterparty limits, approval and review controls, and stress testing.

Credit quality of financial instruments

The group is responsible for the formulation of high-level credit policies based on HSBC policies. The group also reviews the application of HSBC's universal credit risk rating system. Our credit risk rating systems and processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss. In the case of individually significant accounts that are predominantly within our wholesale businesses, risk ratings are reviewed regularly and any amendments are implemented promptly. Within our personal lending businesses, risk is assessed and managed using a wide range of risk and pricing models to generate portfolio data.

Our risk rating system includes calculation of PD and Expected Loss ('EL') and is specific to credit risk segments. For wholesale lending the Customer Risk Rating ('CRR') 10-grade scale summarises a more granular underlying 23-grade scale of obligor PD. All group customers are rated using the 10- or 23-grade scale. Each CRR band is associated with an external rating grade by reference to long-run default rates for that grade, represented by the average of issuer-weighted historical default rates. This mapping between internal and external ratings is indicative and may vary over time. For retail lending credit quality is based on a 12-month point-in-time probability-weighted PD. The EL 10-grade scale for personal lending business summarises a more granular underlying EL scale for this customer segment. This combines obligor and facility/product risk factors in a composite measure. For debt securities and certain other financial instruments, external ratings have been aligned to five quality classifications based upon the mapping of related CRR to external credit grade. The five credit quality classifications defined below, each encompass a range of granular internal credit rating grades assigned to wholesale and personal lending businesses and the external ratings attributed by external agencies to debt securities.

Credit quality classification definitions are highlighted below. Performing loans are sub-divided into the first three categories.

Quality classification definitions

'Strong': exposures demonstrate a strong capacity to meet financial commitments, with negligible or low probability of default and/or low levels of expected loss (Typically CRR1 to CRR4 portfolio).

'Good': exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate a good capacity to meet financial commitments, with low default risk (Typically CRR5 Portfolio).

'Satisfactory': exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate an average to fair capacity to meet financial commitments, with moderate default risk (Typically CRR6 and CRR7 portfolio).

'Sub-standard': exposures require varying degrees of special attention and default risk is of greater concern (CRR8 Portfolio).

'Credit Impaired': exposures have been assessed as impaired, as described in Note 2(l). These also include personal accounts that are delinquent by more than 90 days, unless individually they have been assessed as not impaired; and renegotiated loans that have met the requirements to be disclosed as impaired and have not yet met the criteria to be returned to the unimpaired portfolio (CRR9 portfolio).

Credit quality of forbore loans

For wholesale lending, where payment related forbearance measures result in a diminished financial obligation or if there are other indicators of impairment, the loan will be classified as credit impaired if it is not already so classified. All facilities with a customer, including loans that have not been modified, are considered credit impaired following the identification of a payment related forbore loan. For retail lending, where a material payment-related concession has been granted, the loan will be classified as credit impaired. In isolation, non-payment forbearance measures may not result in the loan being classified as credit impaired unless combined with other indicators of credit impairment. These are classed as performing forbore loans.

Wholesale and retail forbore loans are classified as credit impaired until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows, observed over a minimum one-year period, and there are no other indicators of impairment. For wholesale and retail, any forbore loans not considered credit impaired will remain forbore for a minimum of two years from the date that credit impairment no longer applies. Any forbearance measures granted on any loan already classed as forbore results in customer being classed as credit impaired.

Forborne loans and recognition of expected credit losses

Forborne loans expected credit loss assessments reflect the higher rates of losses typically experienced with these types of loans such that they are in stage 2 and stage 3. The higher rates are more pronounced in unsecured retail lending requiring further segmentation. For wholesale lending, forbore loans are typically assessed individually. Credit risk ratings are intrinsic to the impairment assessments. The individual impairment assessment takes into account the higher risk of the future non-payment inherent in forbore loans.

(f) Capital management

Regulatory Capital

The group's lead regulator, the BMA, sets and monitors capital requirements for the group as a whole under the Banks and Deposit Companies Act 1999. The group does not have any banking operations outside of Bermuda.

The Basel III capital framework issued by the BMA, which became effective on 1 January 2015, adopts the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ('CET1') as the main form of regulatory capital. Minimum Basel III capital ratios will be CET1 at least 4.5% of Risk Weighted Assets ('RWAs'), Tier 1 Capital at least 6.0% of RWAs and Total Capital at least 8.0% of RWAs. Through Pillar 2 capital ratio add-ons, which form part of the Authority's Prudential Supervision, the Authority has prescribed a total minimum capital ratio in excess of the minimum Basel III requirements. The group has at all times maintained a capital ratio in excess of the minimum regulatory requirement and it is well placed to continue to exceed regulatory requirements in the future.

In addition to the minimum capital ratios and Pillar 2 related add-ons prescribed by the Authority the Basel III rules also provide for the following capital requirements:

- Capital Conservation Buffer ('CCB'): Ultimately set at 2.5% of RWAs and is composed of CET1 eligible capital.
- Countercyclical Buffer: To be comprised of CET1 eligible capital. The Authority will assess the need for a buffer of up to 2.5% of RWAs during periods of excessive credit or periods exhibiting other macroeconomic pressures.
- Capital Surcharge for Domestic Systemically Important Banks ('D-SIB'): Can range from 0.5% to 3.0% and is related to factors such as size, interconnectedness, substitutability and complexity. The D-SIB buffer has been determined by the Authority in conjunction with the CARP process in 2016.

The group is required to comply with the provisions of the Basel III framework in respect of regulatory capital. Basel III is structured around three 'pillars': Pillar 1, 'minimum capital requirements', Pillar 2, 'supervisory assessment process' and Pillar 3, 'market discipline'. The 'Revised Framework for Regulatory Capital Assessment' and 'Basel III for Bermuda Banks – Final Rule' are the means by which Basel III is implemented in Bermuda.

The group's total banking regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers: (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Called up share capital, share premium, retained earnings; and (ii) Tier 2 Capital: Allowable Loan Loss Provisions.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. Total Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of the Tier 1 capital. There are also restrictions on the level of allowance for expected credit losses that may be included in Tier 2 capital.

The group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base and our approach to managing group capital is designed to ensure that we exceed current regulatory requirements and are well placed to meet those expected in the future so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. We monitor capital adequacy by the use of capital ratios, which measure capital relative to a regulatory assessment of risks taken, and by the leverage ratio, which measures capital relative to exposure. The group has complied with all external imposed capital requirements throughout the period. There have been no material changes in the group's management of capital during the year.

The group's consolidated regulatory capital position under Basel III at 31 December was as follows:

Composition of regulatory capital

	Notes	2023	2022
Tier 1 capital			
Called up share capital	23	30,027	30,027
Share premium		388,652	388,652
Retained earnings		379,091	284,978
Total Tier 1 capital		797,770	703,657
Tier 2 capital			
Stage 1 Allowance for ECL on loans and advances to customers	8	12,067	4,293
Total regulatory capital		809,837	707,950

Pillar 1

Basel III applies three approaches of increasing sophistication to the calculation of Pillar 1 credit risk capital requirements. The most basic level, the standardised approach, requires banks to use external credit ratings to determine the risk weightings applied to rated counterparties. Other counterparties are grouped into broad categories and standardised risk weightings are applied to these categories. The next level, the internal ratings-based ('IRB') foundation approach, allows banks to calculate their credit risk capital requirements on the basis of their internal assessment of counterparty's PD, but subjects their quantified estimates of exposure at default ('EAD') and loss given default ('LGD') to standard supervisory parameters. Finally, the IRB advanced approach allows banks to use their own internal assessment in both determining PD and quantifying EAD and LGD. For credit risk, the group has adopted the standardised approach for consolidated reporting.

Basel III includes capital requirements for operational risk, again utilising three levels of sophistication. The capital required under the basic indicator approach is a simple percentage of gross revenues, whereas under the standardised approach, it is one of three different percentages of gross revenues allocated to each of eight defined business lines. Both these approaches use an average of the last three financial years' revenues. Finally, the advanced measurement approach uses the bank's own statistical analysis and modelling of operational risk data to determine capital requirements. The group has adopted the standardised approach in determining its consolidated operational risk capital requirement.

The group is not required to report under market risk methodologies as its trading book does not exceed the *de minimis* threshold, resulting in an exemption as defined in the BMA Framework.

Pillar 2

The second pillar of Basel III, supervisory assessment process, involves both the group and the Authority to assess and agree the appropriate capital necessary to mitigate the impact of risks not fully captured by the credit risk measures ('Pillar 1'). The annual Supervisory Revaluation Process ('SREP'), undertaken by the Authority, aims to assess the group's risk profile and self-assessment as documented in the Capital Assessment and Risk Profile ('CARP'). The completion of the CARP formed the basis for the final agreements on new statutory minimum capital requirements for the group going forward. The group has complied with all minimum capital requirements prescribed by the Authority in 2023 and 2022.

Pillar 3

The third pillar of Basel III, market discipline, complements the minimum capital requirements and the supervisory review process. Its aim is to develop disclosures by banks which allow market participants to assess the scope of application of Basel III, capital, particular risk exposures and risk assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the institution. Under the Pillar 3 framework all material risks must be

disclosed, enabling a comprehensive view of the institution's risk profile. Disclosures consist of both quantitative and qualitative information and are provided at the consolidated level. The most recent disclosure of the group, 'Capital and Risk Management Pillar 3 Disclosures', is published on the group's internet website: www.about.hsbc.bm/hsbc-in-bermuda.

Capital allocation

Although maximisation of return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the group to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision-making. Account is also taken of synergies, and the fit of the activity within the group's longer-term strategic objectives.

(g) Model risk

Overview

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from business decisions informed by models, which can be exacerbated by errors in methodology, design or the way they are used. Model risk arises in both financial and non-financial contexts whenever business decision making includes reliance on models.

Governance and structure

Model Risk Governance committees at the Group, business and functional levels provide oversight of model risk. The Group-level Model Risk Committee is chaired by the Group Chief Risk. Regional Model Risk Management team support and advise all areas of the group.

Key risk management processes

HSBC use a variety of modelling approaches, including regression, simulation, sampling, machine learning and judgemental scorecards for a range of business applications, in activities such as customer selection, product pricing, financial crime transaction monitoring, creditworthiness evaluation and financial reporting. Global responsibility for managing model risk is delegated from the RMM to the Group Model Risk Committee, which is chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer. This committee regularly reviews our model risk management policies and procedures, and requires the first line of defence to demonstrate comprehensive and effective controls based on a library of model risk controls provided by Model Risk Management.

Model Risk Management also reports on model risk to senior management on a regular basis through the use of the risk map, risk appetite metrics and top and emerging risks.

HSBC regularly review the effectiveness of these processes, including the model oversight committee structure, to help ensure appropriate understanding and ownership of model risk is embedded in the businesses and functions.

(h) Resilience Risk

Overview

Resilience risk is the risk that the group is unable to provide critical services to its customers, affiliates and counterparties, as a result of sustained and significant operational disruption. Resilience risk arises from failures or inadequacies in processes, people, systems or external events.

Resilience Risk is:

- **measured** using a range of metrics with defined maximum acceptable impact tolerances, and against our agreed risk appetite;
- **monitored** through oversight of enterprise processes, risks, controls and strategic change programmes; and
- **managed** by continual monitoring and thematic reviews.

Resilience risk management

The Operational and Resilience Risk sub-function provides robust non-financial risk steward oversight of the management of risk by the group businesses, functions and legal entities. It also provides effective and timely independent challenge. During the year, the group carried out a number of initiatives to keep pace with geopolitical, regulatory and technology changes to strengthen the management of resilience risk:

- Focused on enhancing our understanding of our risk and control environment, by updating our risk taxonomy and control libraries, and refreshing risk and control assessments.
- Implemented heightened monitoring and reporting of cyber, third-party, business continuity and payment/sanctions risks resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war, and enhanced controls and key processes where needed.
- Provided analysis and reporting of non-financial risks providing easy-to-access risk and control information and metrics that enable management to focus on non-financial in their decision making and appetite setting.
- Further strengthened our non-financial risk governance and senior leadership, and improved our coverage and risk steward oversight for data privacy and change execution.

The group prioritises its efforts on material risks and areas undergoing strategic growth, aligning its location strategy to this need.

Governance and structure

The Operational and Resilience Risk target operating model provides a globally consistent view across resilience risks, strengthening the group's risk management oversight while operating effectively as part of a simplified non-financial risk structure. The group views resilience risk across nine sub-risks types related to failure to manage third parties; technology and cyber security; transaction processing; failure to protect people and places from physical malevolent acts; business interruption and incident risk; data risk; change execution risk; building unavailability; and workplace safety.

Risk appetite and key escalations for resilience risk are reported to the Non-Financial Risk Management Board, chaired by the group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer, with an escalation path to the group RMM. and Group Risk Committee.

Key risk management processes

Operational resilience is the group's ability to anticipate, prevent, adapt, respond to, recover and learn from operational disruption while minimising customer and market impact. Resilience is determined by assessing whether the group is able to continue to provide its most important services, within an agreed level. The group accepts it will not be able to prevent all disruption but it prioritises investment to continually improve the response and recovery strategies for its most important business services.

Business operations continuity

The group continues to monitor the situation with Russia and Ukraine and remain ready to take measures to help ensure business continuity, should the situation require. There has been no significant to our services in nearby markets where the group operates.

21 Litigation

HSBC is party to legal proceedings and regulatory matters in a number of jurisdictions arising out of its normal business operations. Apart from the matters described below, HSBC considers that none of these matters are material.

Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC

Various non-US HSBC companies provided custodial, administration and similar services to a number of funds incorporated outside the US whose assets were invested with Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ('Madoff Securities'). Based on information provided by Madoff Securities as at 30 November 2008, the purported aggregate value of these funds was \$8.4bn, including fictitious profits reported by Madoff. Based on information available to HSBC, the funds' actual transfers to Madoff Securities minus their actual withdrawals from Madoff Securities during the time HSBC serviced the funds are estimated to have totalled approximately \$4bn. Various HSBC companies have been named as defendants in lawsuits arising out of Madoff Securities' fraud.

US litigation: The Madoff Securities Trustee has brought lawsuits against various HSBC companies and others, seeking recovery of transfers from Madoff Securities to HSBC in an amount not specified, and these lawsuits remain pending in the US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the 'US Bankruptcy Court').

Certain Fairfield entities (together, 'Fairfield') (in liquidation) have brought a lawsuit in the US against fund shareholders, including HSBC companies that acted as nominees for clients, seeking restitution of redemption payments. Fairfield's claims against most of the HSBC companies have been dismissed by the US Bankruptcy Court and the US District Court for the Southern District of New York, but remain pending on appeal before the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

UK litigation: The Madoff Securities Trustee has filed a claim against various HSBC companies in the High Court of England and Wales, seeking recovery of transfers from Madoff Securities to HSBC. The claim has not yet been served and the amount claimed has not been specified.

Cayman Islands litigation: In February 2013, Primeo Fund ('Primeo') (in liquidation) brought an action against HSBC Securities Services Luxembourg ('HSSL') and Bank of Bermuda (Cayman) Limited (now known as HSBC Cayman Limited), alleging breach of contract and breach of fiduciary duty and claiming monetary damages. Following dismissal of Primeo's action by the Grand Court and Court of Appeal of the Cayman Islands, in 2019, Primeo appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In November 2023, the Privy Council issued a judgment upholding the dismissal of Primeo's claims. This matter is now closed.

Luxembourg litigation: Beginning in 2009, various HSBC companies have been named as defendants in a number of actions brought by Alpha Prime Fund Limited ('Alpha Prime') in the Luxembourg District Court seeking damages for alleged breach of contract and negligence. These matters are currently pending before the Luxembourg District Court.

There are many factors that may affect the range of possible outcomes, and any resulting financial impact, of the various Madoff-related proceedings described above, including but not limited to the multiple jurisdictions in which the proceedings have been brought. For these reasons, among others, it is not practicable at this time to estimate reliably the aggregate liabilities, or ranges of liabilities, that might arise for the HSBC Bank Bermuda group as a result of all claims in the various Madoff-related proceedings, but they could be significant.

22 Related party transactions

Related parties of the group include subsidiaries, associates, post-employment benefit plans for group employees, Key Management Personnel, close family members of Key Management Personnel and entities which are controlled or jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel or their close family members.

Key Management Personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group. The group classifies the Directors of the Bank and members of the Executive Management Committee as the Key Management Personnel of the group.

Particulars of transactions, arrangements and agreements entered into by the group with its Key Management Personnel, connected persons and companies controlled by them or the group are as follows:

	Loans and mortgages	Deposits
Balance at 1 Jan 2022	2,305	36,631
Advances and transfers in during the year	—	3,234
Repayments and transfers out during the year	(181)	(26,558)
Balance at 31 Dec 2022	2,124	13,307
Advances and transfers in during the year	1,034	10,065
Repayments and transfers out during the year	(217)	(4,074)
Balance at 31 Dec 2023	2,941	19,298

The above transactions were made in the ordinary course of business and substantially on the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for comparable transactions with other employees of the group which are at favourable rates. Normal banking risks are associated with these transactions.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	5,252	5,456
Post-employment benefits	253	211
Other long-term employee benefits	107	63
Share-based payments	207	189
	5,819	5,919

Amounts included in balance sheet due from HSBC affiliated companies

	2023	2022
Loans and advances to banks	1,555,175	1,866,249
Reverse repurchase agreements	—	1,348,561
Derivatives	70,801	146,212
Prepayments and accrued income	2,884	2,812
Other assets	260	195

Amounts included in balance sheet due to HSBC affiliated companies

	2023	2022
Deposits by banks	50,477	108,631
Derivatives	24,165	13,351
Customer accounts	9,899	1,628
Accruals and deferred income	3,512	8,299

Amounts in income statement received from HSBC affiliated companies

	2023	2022
Interest income	96,145	50,211
Fee income	4,927	650

Amounts in income statement paid to HSBC affiliated companies

	2023	2022
Interest expense	—	1,542
Fee expense	1,157	1,533
General and administrative expenses	27,135	25,890

Amounts included in contingent liabilities, contractual commitments and guarantees

	2023	2022
Guarantees in the form of irrevocable letters of credit	—	10,500

There are no individually assessed expected credit losses in respect of outstanding balances in 2023 (2022: \$NIL). No expected credit losses were recognised during the year in respect of financial assets with related parties (2022: \$NIL).

23 Equity

(a) Called up share capital and share premium

The total number of authorised ordinary shares at 31 December 2023 was 140,000,000 (2022: 140,000,000) with a par value of \$1 per share (2022: \$1 per share). The total number of shares issued and fully paid at 31 December 2023 was 30,026,671 (2022: 30,026,671). These figures and amounts are exact (not rounded or shown to the nearest thousand). Share premium comprises additional paid in capital in excess of the par value. Share premium is not ordinarily available for distribution. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Bank.

(b) Dividends

A final dividend of \$74,000,000 (\$2.46 per ordinary share) was declared by the Board on 23 February 2023 in respect of the 2022 financial year. Interim dividends were declared by the Board of Directors on:

- 01 June 2023 in respect of the period 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2023, for \$85,000,000 (\$2.83 per ordinary share);
- 27 July 2023 in respect of the period 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023, for \$90,000,000 (\$3.00 per ordinary share);
- 2 November 2023 in respect of the period 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023, for \$77,500,000 (\$2.58 per ordinary share).

The directors declared after the end of the year, a fourth interim dividend in respect to the financial year ended 31 December 2023 for \$77,000,000 (\$2.56 per ordinary share). The fourth dividend will be payable on or before 31 March 2024 to the holders of ordinary shares of record on 01 February 2024. No liability was recorded in the financial statements in respect of the fourth interim dividend for 2023.

These figures and amounts are exact (not rounded or shown to the nearest thousand).



HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited

37 Front Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda

Telephone: +1 441 295 4000

www.hsbc.bm