S&P Global Ratings

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HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd.

August 4, 2026

This report does not constitute a rating action.

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Ratings Score Snapshot

SACP: bbb

Anchor	bbb-	
Business position	Adequate	0
Capital and earnings	Very strong	2
Risk position	Moderate	-1
Funding	Adequate	0
Liquidity	Adequate	
CRA adjustment		0

Support: +2

ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	2
Sovereign support	0

Additional factors: 0

Issuer credit rating
A-/Positive/A-2

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Leading Bermudian bank with significant domestic market share and access to its parent's global network	High level of nonperforming loans relative to peers
Strategically important subsidiary of HSBC Holdings PLC (HSBC; A-/Positive/A-2)	Geographically concentrated loan portfolio in Bermuda, with large single-name exposures
Very strong risk-weighted capital ratios and large proportion of high-quality liquid assets	History of large annual capital payments made to its parent company

HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd.'s (HBBM) profitability will likely fall in 2026, relative to 2025. We expect the decrease in profitability to stem from contracting net interest margin (NIM) that will pressure operating revenues given lower average Federal Reserve policy rates for 2026 compared with the 2025 average. We believe fee income will remain stable in 2026 compared with 2025. Meanwhile, we expect expenses to rise modestly and provisions for loan losses to remain low as we see continued reductions in loan allowances from elevated levels. Despite our expectations for lower net income, we believe HBBM will continue to report robust return on average equity (ROE), well above that of North American peers. The bank reported ROE of 46% in 2025, and while we do not expect ROE will reach that level in 2026, we believe it will remain elevated versus historical averages.

We expect HBBM's capital ratios will remain very strong despite continued large dividend payments to its parent. The bank's S&P Global Ratings risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio was 16.9% at year-end 2025, down from 17.7% at year-end 2024. HBBM's RAC ratio has fallen largely because of higher risk-weights on certain credit exposures under our updated RAC criteria, and higher operational risk as a result of the bank's higher revenue levels. Despite the decline in recent years, the bank's RAC ratio remains comfortably above our very strong threshold of 15%.

We think the bank's RAC ratio will remain stable in the next 12 to 24 months amid dividend payouts to its parent of roughly 100% of net income and limited growth in risk-weighted assets (RWA). The bank's Tier 1 capital ratio was very high at 26.4% at year-end 2025 and compares favorably with that of peers.

Although nonperforming loans are declining, we expect they'll remain above those of peers. The bank has seen consecutive year-over-year improvements in asset quality metrics as it continues to manage the problem loans it originated prior to 2013, largely through loan modifications, which successfully transition nonperforming assets back to performing status. At year-end 2025, nonperforming assets (NPAs) were 6.0% of total loans, by our calculation, down from 8.2% in 2024. Despite the improvements, NPAs are still well above the industry and peer averages. We believe they could continue to fall as restructured loans cure, but this will take time. Nonetheless, loans are about 15% of the bank's total assets, which we view favorably, as it poses less of a risk to capital.

Outlook

Our positive outlook on HBBM reflects the positive outlook on its parent, HSBC. We view HBBM as strategically important to its parent and our issuer credit rating on HBBM receives uplift given our higher issuer credit rating on the parent. Therefore, the outlook revision on HBBM is a direct reflection of the parent's positive outlook. Strategically important subsidiaries are eligible for up to three notches of group support above the stand-alone credit profile (SACP), subject to a cap of one notch below the group SACP of the parent.

We expect the bank to sustain very strong capital ratios over the next several years, provided dividend payments to the parent do not cause its RAC ratio to fall below 15%. We also expect the bank's asset quality metrics, which are currently weaker than those of peers, will remain stable or show slight improvement.

Downside scenario

We could revise the outlook to stable if we revised the outlook on HSBC to stable or if HBBM's SACP weakens meaningfully--for example, due to large credit losses, a weakening competitive position, significant deposit outflows, or a drop in the RAC ratio below 15%. Additionally, we could also lower the ratings if our view of HBBM's strategic importance to the group diminishes.

Upside scenario

We could raise the rating if the group SACP of the parent were to improve, and our view of HBBM as strategically important to the group was unchanged.

Anchor: 'bbb-' For Banks Operating Only In Bermuda

Our anchor of 'bbb-' draws on our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment (BICRA) analysis of Bermuda and is based on an economic risk score of '6' and an industry risk score of '3'. We view the economic risk trend as positive and industry risk trend as stable in Bermuda.

The territory's high GDP underpins our assessment of Bermuda's economic risk per capita, which is somewhat offset by industry concentration and constraints in terms of macroeconomic policy flexibility. Bermuda's economy is concentrated in the international financial services (IFS) sector, which has historically supported local growth, but also increases the territory's susceptibility to shifts in that sector. We expect that the IFS sector, and particularly the insurance sector, will continue to support the economy in the long term. Bermuda's longstanding hard-peg exchange rate regime limits the territory's monetary flexibility. The Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) neither attempts to influence domestic monetary conditions nor be a lender of last resort, with the Bermudian dollar pegged to the U.S. dollar 1-to-1.

Industry risk is supported by Bermudian banks' regulation that is largely consistent with international standards. Moreover, the small number of domestic banks and the high orientation on simple banking products also support robust supervision. Bermuda's regulator has created a favorable environment for fintech and insurtech companies, which, over time, could increase competition between established banks and emerging competitors. Bermudian banks operate with sound liquidity, supported by stable deposits that cover over 2x total loans in the domestic banking sector. Such excess of customer deposits relative to loans and generally no external funding needs offset the absence of a developed capital market and a lender of last resort.

Business Position: Significant Market Share With Limited Competition

HBBM benefits from its significant market share in Bermuda's small, concentrated, and oligopolistic banking industry. For example, HBBM and The Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son Ltd. have a collective deposit market share of approximately 88% (59% held by HBBM) and a collective loan market share of 79% (40% held by HBBM). The bank has a long track record as a market leader in Bermuda, which we expect will continue, given its local expertise, Bermuda's strict foreign ownership rules, and limited growth opportunities in the region.

The bank's business model has been consistent and is focused on core segments including International Wealth and Premier Banking and Corporate and Institutional Banking. HBBM benefits significantly from the parent’s scale and capabilities. Specifically, it leverages the parent's advanced capabilities in areas such as AI, anti-money laundering, and cybersecurity--technological and operational advantages that often exceed the capabilities of domestic competitors in Bermuda.

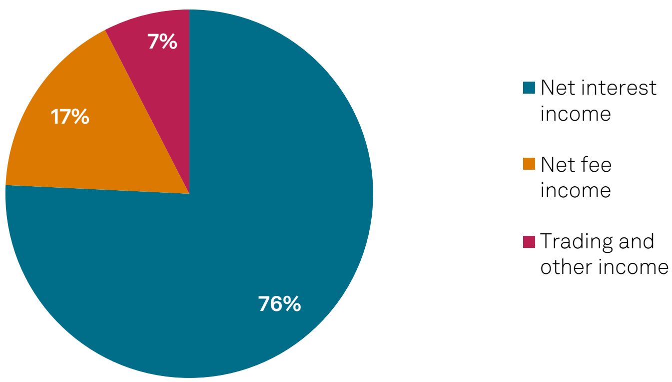
HBBM’s primary differentiator is its integration into the extensive HSBC global network, which attracts Bermudian clients with international operations--most notably large insurance and re-insurance entities. This creates a unique liquidity profile for the bank in which, given the limited local lending opportunity, significant deposit inflows from these entities are primarily deployed into the bank's securities portfolio or via intercompany loans to other HSBC subsidiaries.

The bank's loan book has contracted, reflecting broader economic trends in the region. Slow economic growth outside of the financial services sector has led to limited lending opportunities. Furthermore, the bank's core client base-large insurers and re-insurers--tends to have minimal domestic borrowing requirements. Consequently, HBBM's gross loans decreased slightly to approximately $1.55 billion at year-end 2025 from $1.59 billion in 2024, as loan repayments outpaced new originations.

Chart 1

HBBM's revenue sources

At Dec. 31, 2025



Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

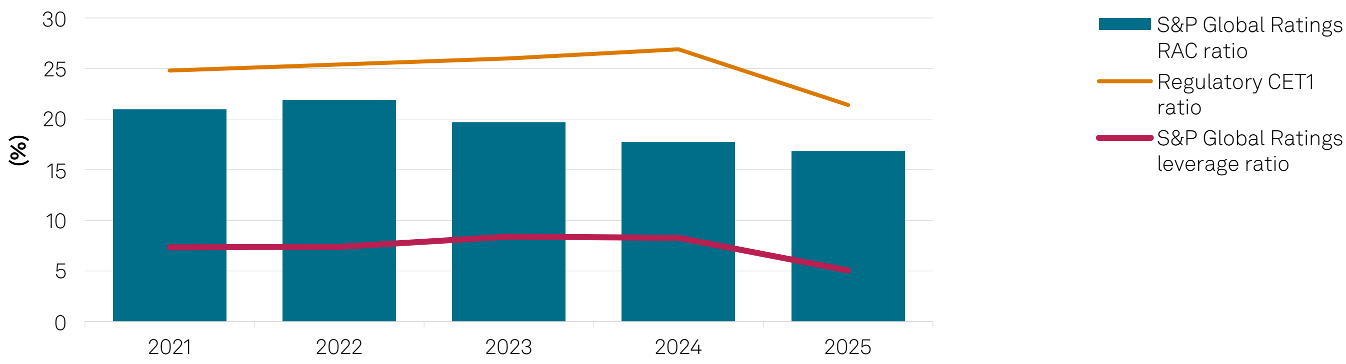
While HBBM's income sources are stable, revenue growth remains sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Net interest income (NII) accounted for 76% of operating revenue in 2025, a modest dip from 77% in 2024. We expect the NII-to-operating revenue ratio to fall further in the coming year as the average Federal Reserve policy rate for 2026 is expected to be lower than the 2025 average, exerting downward pressure on net interest margins. Fee income has remained stable over the past five years, and while not a primary driver of growth, we expect it will remain a consistent contributor.

Capital And Earnings: Very Strong Capital Ratios, Despite Large Payouts To Its Parent

HBBM sustains very strong capital ratios and benefits from its small loan book relative to its large portfolio of highly rated investments. Its RAC ratio was 16.9% at year-end 2025, down from 17.7% in 2024. Meanwhile, the bank's Tier 1 ratio was 26.4% at year-end 2025, down modestly from 26.9% at year-end 2024.

Chart 2

HBBM's capital metrics



RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. CET1--Common Equity Tier 1. Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

The bank's RAC ratio has decreased in recent years, unlike its Tier 1 ratio, largely because of higher risk-weights attributed to HBBM's loans to banks under our RAC criteria. We place higher risk-weights on such exposures relative to the regulatory calculation. Furthermore, under our RAC criteria, we calculate higher operational risk, which is based on higher revenue levels; this differs from the regulatory treatment. Lastly, the BMA recently revised its standardized approach for credit risk to align with the final phase of Basel III reform, which was a net benefit to HBBM's regulatory capital ratios. Nonetheless, despite the recent drop, the bank's RAC ratio still has a cushion above our very strong threshold of 15%, and we expect it will remain comfortably above this threshold.

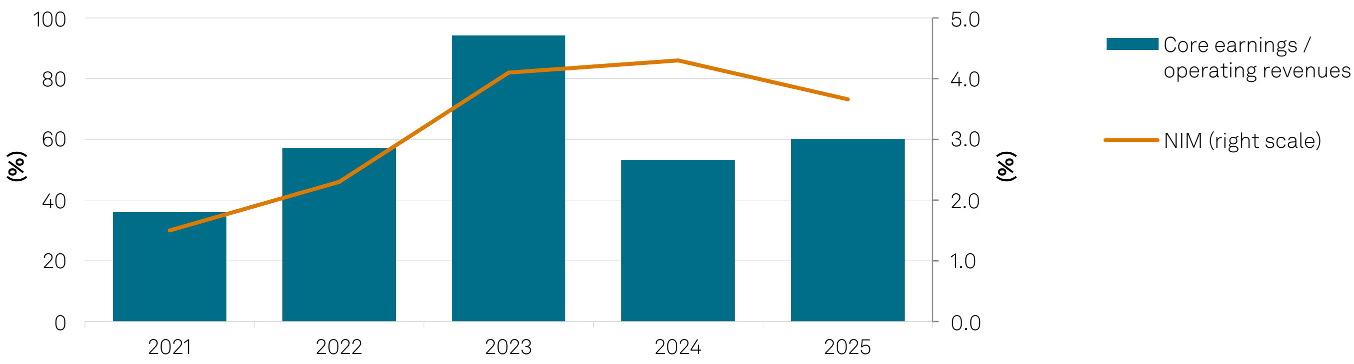
Large capital returns to its parent, which often exceed 100% of net income, have historically constrained HBBM's capital growth. We expect capital returns will remain elevated in 2026, and while this will limit capital build, it will likely be offset by limited RWA growth on tepid loan growth.

The bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 21.4% is well above that of most rated banks globally. HBBM reported an unrealized gain in its securities portfolio. We calculate a tangible common equity to total assets ratio of 5.0%, which is well below that of many regional peers; adjusting this for unrealized gain, the ratio rises only modestly to 5.2%.

HBBM will likely continue to deliver solid operating performance through 2026 as NIM remains elevated (albeit lower than in 2025), expense growth increases modestly, and provisions for loan losses remain low as new impairments are offset by releases. We expect that ROE will come down from 2025 levels of 45.5% but remain well above the peer average.

Chart 3

HBBM's profitability metrics



NIM--Net interest margin. Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

The bank's cost-to-income ratio worsened modestly from a year ago, to 32% from 28%, predominantly as a result of lower NII. Although we expect the ratio will worsen again in 2026, it will likely remain more favorable relative to the bank's five-year historical average of 39%.

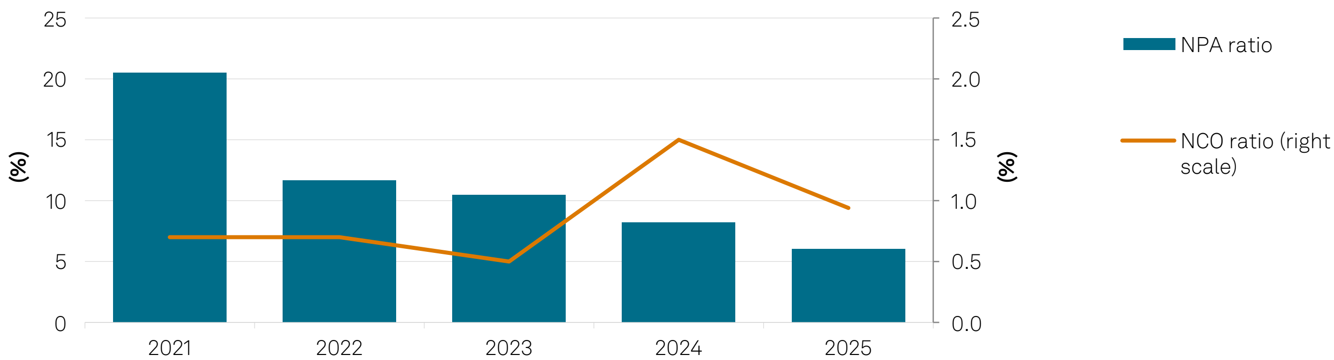
Risk Position: High NPAs Relative To Peers', Although Improving

HBBM's loan portfolio is weaker than those of peers, although asset quality is improving. A significant level of NPAs resulted from originations made prior to 2013 (by the former executive team), driven in part by downturns in real estate prices in Bermuda. Since 2013, however, we think more conservative lending policies have led to an overall improved risk profile. We view subsequent loan originations as much better positioned to withstand an economic downturn.

NPAs were 6.0% of total loans as of year-end 2025, down substantially from 20.9% in 2020. Lower NPAs are partly due to a policy change implemented in 2022, when the definition of curing was changed to align HBBM with the rest of the HSBC group. In the bank's curing definition, any restructured nonperforming loan that performs for over 12 months under the revised terms is considered cured and no longer categorized as nonperforming. We think improved NPA ratios also reflect a shift in the bank's risk appetite and its efforts to work through problem loans.

Chart 4

HBBM's asset quality metrics



NPA--Nonperforming assets. NCO--Net charge-offs. Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

We believe that the NPA ratio could continue to fall as restructured loans likely cure over the next couple years. Still, HBBM's loan portfolio remains geographically concentrated with large single-name exposures, which makes the bank susceptible to an economic downturn in Bermuda.

In many recent quarters, HBBM reported limited or negative loan growth in order to reduce certain loan portfolios. Loans now account for only 15% of total assets and pose a lower risk to the bank's overall creditworthiness than they did in previous years. Loans originated prior to 2013 also have fallen as a portion of total gross loans. This includes pre-2013 originated mortgages, which accounted for about 74% of mortgages in 2019 versus 47% in 2025.

The largest loan exposure is the bank's mortgage portfolio, which accounts for approximately 64% of gross loans and about 97% of total NPAs. The majority (94%) of NPAs were originated pre-2013, and the ratio of pre-2013 mortgage NPAs to mortgages originated pre-2013 is 17% (versus less than 1.0% post-2013). While we continue to view mortgages originated pre-2013 as somewhat riskier, we think loan loss reserves are substantial, with allowances to gross loans at about 4.6%.

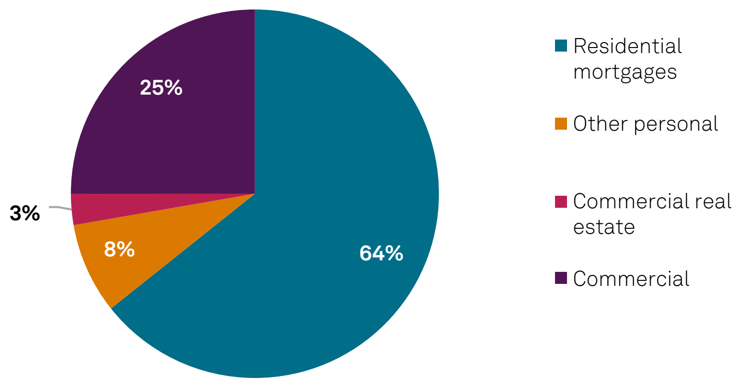
Although global macroeconomic headwinds, such as rising energy costs, could create spillover effects in the Bermudian economy, we expect mortgage borrowers to remain resilient given the island's consistently low unemployment levels. While not our base case, house prices in Bermuda are susceptible to volatility, which could strain asset quality if prices fall significantly. However, the mortgage book maintains a conservative average loan-to-value ratio of 49%, providing a substantial buffer against potential price depreciation.

HBBM's wholesale lending book accounts for about 28% of total gross loans. Wholesale NPAs as a percentage of total gross wholesale loans decreased to 0.3% in 2025 from 2.6% in 2024, and is significantly lower than 14.6% reported in 2020. Concentration in the bank's wholesale loan portfolio remains a key risk and it is more susceptible to year-to-year variations in asset quality metrics.

Chart 5

HBBM's gross loan breakdown

As of Dec. 31, 2025



Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

HBBM holds a robust $4.6 billion securities portfolio that primarily consists of high-quality debt instruments, making up about 46% of total assets.

It also has a loan book to banks of about $2.7 billion. The portfolio predominately includes loans to subsidiaries within the HSBC network. In a stress scenario, we think HBBM could renegotiate contract terms or get early repayment, if needed. As a result, we view these intercompany loans more like interbank deposits, from an analytical perspective, rather than traditional external bank loans.

Funding And Liquidity: Broad And Relatively Stable Deposit Franchise

Like other Bermudian banks, HBBM relies on customer deposits for funding, with minimal wholesale funding needs. Its deposit base is made up of retail customers, corporate customers, and financial institutions. We calculate core deposits at 63% of the funding base, a figure somewhat weighed down by the bank's significant exposure to large corporate and financial institution clients.

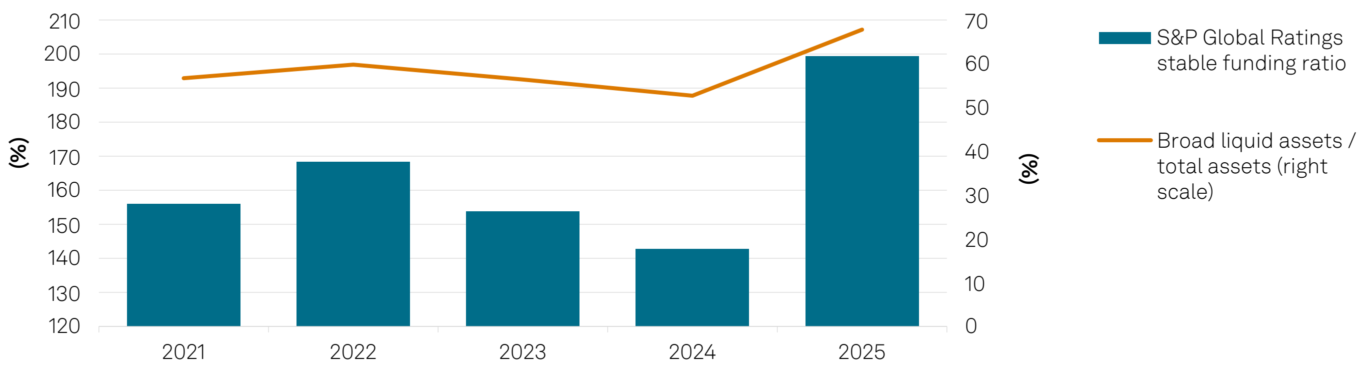
In our view, this concentration is partially offset by HBBM's dominant deposit market share. The solid deposit franchise enables HBBM to contain funding costs and maintain a low deposit beta. While HBBM saw a significant 35% year-over-year increase in deposits in 2025, we view this inflow as largely transitory and expect deposit levels to normalize, back toward 2024 levels, as the year progresses.

HBBM's deposit franchise also benefits from being part of the HSBC network where it can attract deposits from large Bermudian corporate clients that do business internationally, with limited competition.

We think Bermudian banks tend to keep more conservative funding and liquidity partly because Bermuda lacks a lender of last resort, unlike other jurisdictions in HBBM's peer group. Additionally, there is no Bermudian debt market, so any potential capital markets funding must come from abroad (accounted for via our BICRA for Bermuda). In 2016, Bermuda authorities implemented deposit insurance that covers Bermudian dollar 25,000 per insured depositor for Bermuda-based depositors, which provides very limited coverage in our opinion.

Chart 6

HBBM's funding and liquidity metrics



Source: Company filings, S&P Global Ratings.

HBBM's liquidity remains adequate compared with that of peers. Given few opportunities to lend in Bermuda, the bank keeps a significant portfolio of investment securities that can provide a secondary source of liquidity, if necessary. For example, broad liquid assets to total assets at 68% is well above the average of most North American banks.

The bank's regulatory liquidity coverage ratio remains strong at 176%, well above the 100% minimum. While we expect it could come down slightly, we believe it will remain well above the regulatory minimum. The bank's loans-to-deposits ratio at 26% also remains robust.

In our view, the government would likely provide support if Bermudian banks were to run into funding and liquidity constraints, given we view HBBM as systemically important to Bermuda.

Support: Two Notches Of Uplift Given Our View Of HBBM's Strategic Importance To Its Parent

We view HBBM as a strategically important subsidiary of HSBC because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC (purchased on Feb. 18, 2004), it has a leading market position in Bermuda, and it changed its legal name in 2010 to include HSBC. We think customers' view that HSBC stands behind its subsidiaries is important to HSBC's global franchise.

On the other hand, HBBM is not in one of the group's priority growth markets. We think it is less connected to the rest of the group than subsidiaries in larger exporting economies, and it is relatively small, representing only about 1% of group capital.

We do not assume HBBM is among those subsidiaries most important to HSBC and, in our view, additional loss-absorbing capacity uplift in the parent's group credit profile is not likely to be extended to HBBM. As a result, the 'A-' rating on HBBM is two notches above the 'bbb' SACP on the bank and capped one notch below our 'a' group SACP.

Climate And Other Evolving Factors

Environmental and social factors are neutral to our credit rating on HBBM. While the bank is exposed to physical risks from natural disasters, such as hurricanes, Bermuda's infrastructure has historically demonstrated resilience to these events, which have not resulted in material impacts on the bank's operating results or asset quality. Furthermore, HBBM integrates climate-related risks into its decision-making framework, actively assessing their potential impact on its financial position and operating performance.

Key Statistics

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Key Figures

Mil. $	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Adjusted assets	9,959	7,645	8,551	9,632	9,470
Customer loans (gross)	1,551	1,592	1,716	1,743	1,949
Adjusted common equity	502	630	712	700	693
Operating revenues	418	439	446	308	216
Noninterest expenses	132	125	110	142	134
Core earnings	251	234	421	176	78

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Business Position

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Return on average common equity	45.5	34.2	60.2	26.4	10.3

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Capital And Earnings

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tier 1 capital ratio	26.4	26.9	26.0	25.4	24.8
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	16.9	17.7	19.7	21.9	21.0
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	9.0	9.2	10.2	10.2	9.8
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	80.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Double leverage	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.
Net interest income/operating revenues	75.8	77.2	79.9	71.1	62.8
Fee income/operating revenues	16.7	15.8	15.0	19.2	21.5
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	7.6	7.1	5.0	9.6	15.5
Cost to income ratio	31.7	28.4	24.6	46.1	61.9
Preprovision operating income/average assets	3.2	3.9	3.7	1.7	0.9
Core earnings/average managed assets	2.9	2.9	4.6	1.8	0.8
N.M.--Not meaningful.					

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Risk Position

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Risk Position

Growth in customer loans	(2.6)	(7.2)	(1.6)	(10.5)	(6.3)
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	88.4	92.8	93.5	114.4	114.7
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	19.8	12.1	12.0	13.8	13.7
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	0.2
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	6.0	8.2	10.5	11.7	20.5
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	55.9	59.2	57.9	55.3	34.1

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Funding And Liquidity

(%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Core deposits/funding base	62.9	65.49	65.1	63.7	65.6
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	25.8	33.3	33.0	28.8	31.9
Long-term funding ratio	65.2	68.2	68.3	66.1	68.2
Stable funding ratio	199.4	142.8	153.8	168.3	156.0
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.3
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	170.1	147.6	134.3	150.6	148.0
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	196.8	27.2	82.8	44.2	192.0
Broad liquid assets/total assets	67.8	52.7	56.4	59.8	56.7
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	116.3	88.6	98.6	101.7	94.4
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	144.7	106.7	121.7	124.3	117.4
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (x)	176.1	175.4	157.6	141.9	168.3
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	1.0	6.2	2.2	4.0	0.9
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Rating Component Scores

Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Positive/A-2
SACP	bbb
Anchor	bbb-
Business position	Adequate (0)
Capital and earnings	Very Strong (2)
Risk position	Moderate (-1)
Funding and liquidity	Adequate and Adequate (0)
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	2
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	2
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0
SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity.	

Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, May 5, 2026
- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, Oct. 13, 2025
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- Rating Component Scores For U.S., Canadian, And Bermudian Banks, June 30, 2026
- Comparative Statistics: U.S. Banks, April 10, 2026
- HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd., Aug. 20, 2025

Ratings Detail (as of August 04, 2026)*

HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd.

Ratings Detail (as of August 04, 2026)*	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Positive/A-2
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
26-May-2026	A-/Positive/A-2
19-Feb-2019	A-/Stable/A-2
01-Jul-2014	A-/Negative/A-2
Sovereign Rating	
Bermuda	A+/Positive/A-1
Related Entities	
Hang Seng Bank (China) Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
Hang Seng Bank Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	AA-/Stable/A-1+
Hang Seng Insurance Co. Ltd.	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	AA-/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	AA-/Stable/--
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. (Sydney Branch) (The)	
Senior Unsecured	AA-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. (The)	
Issuer Credit Rating	AA-/Stable/A-1+
Certificate Of Deposit	
Foreign Currency	A-1+
Senior Unsecured	A-1+
Senior Unsecured	AA-
HSBC Bank Australia Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
Commercial Paper	
Foreign Currency	A-1
Senior Unsecured	A+
HSBC Bank (China) Co. Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
HSBC Bank PLC	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Positive/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	AA-/--/A-1+
Commercial Paper	A-1
Senior Unsecured	A+
Subordinated	BBB+
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
Taiwan National Scale	twAAA/Stable/twA-1+
HSBC Bank USA N.A.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Positive/A-1

Ratings Detail (as of August 04, 2026)*	
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/--/A-1
Senior Unsecured	A+
Subordinated	A-
HSBC Continental Europe	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Positive/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	AA-/--/A-1+
Commercial Paper	
Local Currency	A-1
Senior Unsecured	A+
Senior Unsecured	A-1
Short-Term Debt	A-1
HSBC Holdings PLC	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Positive/A-2
Senior Unsecured	A-
Short-Term Debt	A-2
Subordinated	BBB+
HSBC Innovation Bank Limited	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/--/A-1
HSBC Life (International) Ltd.	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	AA-/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	AA-/Stable/--
HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	A+/Watch Pos/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	A+/Watch Pos/--
HSBC Mexico S.A.	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB/Negative/A-2
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Positive/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/--/A-1
HSBC UK Bank PLC	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Positive/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	AA-/--/A-1+
Commercial Paper	A+/A-1
Senior Unsecured	A+
Short-Term Debt	A-1
HSBC USA Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Positive/A-2
Senior Unsecured	A-

Ratings Detail (as of August 04, 2026)*

Subordinated	BBB+

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.