

HSBC BANK BERMUDA LIMITED

**Capital and Risk Management
Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 December 2017**



THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

The *Capital and Risk Management Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 December 2017* ('Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017') contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Group's financial condition, results of operations and business.

Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Group's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', 'seeks', 'estimates', 'potential' and 'reasonably possible', variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore undue reliance should not be placed on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Group makes no

commitment to revise or update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring or existing after the date of any forward-looking statements.

Written and/or oral forward-looking statements may also be made in the periodic reports to the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA'), financial statements of the Group, offering circulars and prospectuses, press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by the Bank's Directors, officers or employees to third parties, including financial analysts.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Readers are cautioned that a number of factors could cause actual results to differ, in some instances materially, from those anticipated or implied in any forward-looking statement. These factors include changes in general economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, changes in government policy and regulation and factors specific to the Group.

Certain defined terms

Unless the context requires otherwise, 'Bank' or 'HSBC Bermuda' means HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited, 'Group' means the Bank together with its subsidiaries, 'HSBC Holdings' means HSBC Holdings plc and 'HSBC' or 'HSBC Group' means HSBC Holdings together with its subsidiaries. The abbreviation 'US\$m' represents millions of US dollars.

Contact

Bermuda

Angela Cotterill

Communications Manager

Telephone: +1 (441) 299 6956

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Contents

Cautionary statement

Key regulatory metrics 2

Introduction 3

Regulatory framework for disclosures 3

Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017 4

Consolidation basis 4

Scope of Basel Pillar 1 approaches 5

Capital and Risk

Capital management 6

Capital management and allocation 7

Transferability of capital within the Group 7

Internal capital adequacy assessment 8

Stress testing 8

Risk management objectives and policies 8

Overview 8

Organisation and responsibilities 9

HSBC policy 10

Risk appetite 10

Credit risk

Overview and objectives 11

Credit Risk Management 11

Application of the standardised approach 16

Market risk

Overview and objectives 21

Organisation and responsibilities 21

Measurement and monitoring 21

Operational risk

Overview and objectives 22

Organisation and responsibilities 22

Measurement and monitoring 22

Glossary 23

Tables

1	Consolidated capital structure	6
2	Capital ratios – Consolidated Group and bank subsidiaries	6
3	Credit risk – summary	12
4	Credit risk exposure – by geographical region	13
5	Credit risk exposure – by industry sector	14
6	Credit risk exposure – by residual maturity	15
7	Credit risk exposure – by credit quality step	17
8	Credit risk exposure – credit risk mitigation	18
9	Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for loan impairment	20
10	Past due loans and allowance for loan impairment by counterparty type	20

Key regulatory metrics

CET1 Capital

US\$m 772

Dec 2016: US\$m 821

Dec 2015: US\$m 986

CET1 Ratio

21.7%

Dec 2016: 23.1%

Dec 2015: 21.8%

Credit RWAs

US\$m 3,036

Dec 2016: US\$m 2,994

Dec 2015: US\$m 3,878

Total Regulatory Capital

US\$m 792

Dec 2016: US\$m 850

Dec 2015: US\$m 1,013

Total Capital Ratio

22.3%

Dec 2016: 23.9%

Dec 2015: 22.4%

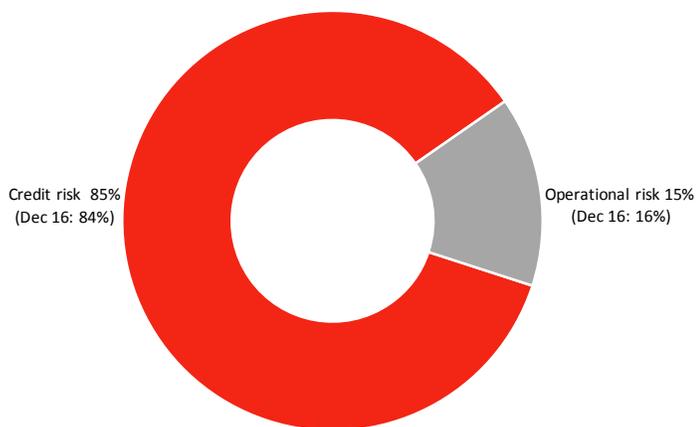
Credit risk RWA density

32.4%

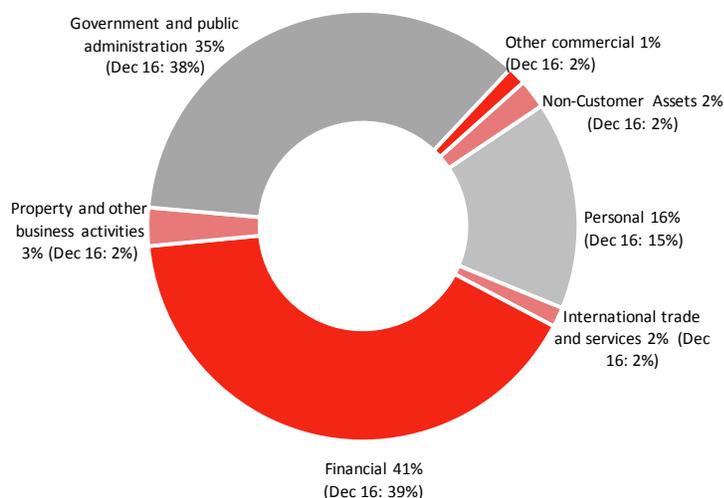
Dec 2016: 29.5%

Dec 2015: 30.9%

RWAs by risk type



Credit risk EAD by industry sector



Introduction

HSBC Bermuda is a leading financial services company providing retail and corporate banking, investment and fund administration services to international and local clients. The Bank was founded in 1889, and in 2004 became a member of the HSBC Group, one of the largest banking and financial services organisations in the world.

Regulatory framework for disclosures

The BMA supervises HSBC Bermuda both on an unconsolidated and consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets individual capital guidance for, both the solo bank and the Group as a whole.

At consolidated Group level, we calculated capital for prudential regulatory reporting purposes throughout 2017 using the Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('Basel Committee'), as implemented by the BMA. The Basel framework is structured around three 'pillars'. The Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements and Pillar 2 supervisory review process are complemented by Pillar 3: market discipline.

The BMA implemented Basel II in Bermuda from 1 January 2009 and its rules are set out in The Revised Framework for Regulatory Capital Assessment ('BMA Framework'). Following extensive consultation with industry, the BMA published "Basel III for Bermuda Banks - Final Rule" which became effective on 1 January 2015, thus setting out in a single policy document, the final rules for the enhancement of Capital Adequacy and Liquidity in Bermuda's banking sector. Elements of Basel II and corresponding guidance will remain in force subject to future revisions from the Basel Committee. To the extent that provisions are not superseded by Basel III, the BMA Framework issued on 31st December 2008, will remain applicable.

The revised Basel III capital framework adopts 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. The CCB is subject to a 5-year phase in period from 1 January 2015 to 1 January 2019. As of 1 January 2017 the CCB was 1.25% (2016: 0.63%).
- **Countercyclical Buffer**: To be composed 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 Basel III rules also address the areas of Leverage and Liquidity. The Authority has adopted a 5% leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 Capital to Total Exposure. The Group is currently in excess of this requirement. The Authority has adopted a Liquidity Coverage Ratio ('LCR') with an implementation timetable consistent with that published by the Basel Committee. The minimum requirement is 60% starting on 1 January 2015 rising in equal annual incremental steps of 10% to reach 100% on 1 January 2019. The LCR is designed to ensure that banks have a sufficient stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA') to survive a significant liquidity stress scenario lasting 30 days. 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 requirements and is well positioned to continue to be compliant during the ramp up to a 100% ratio.

Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017

The aim of Pillar 3 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. Where disclosure has been withheld as proprietary or non-material, as the rules permit, we comment as appropriate.

The BMA permits certain Pillar 3 requirements to be satisfied by inclusion within the financial statements.



Where we adopt this approach, references are provided to the relevant pages of the audited *Consolidated Financial Statements of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2017*. (*‘Consolidated Financial Statements 2017’*).

Frequency

In accordance with BMA requirements, the Group publishes comprehensive Pillar 3 Disclosures semi-annually.

Media and location

The *Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017* and other information on the Group are available on the Bank’s website: www.about.hsbc.bm/hsbc-in-bermuda

Basis of measurement / Comparison with the Consolidated Financial Statements 2017

The *Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017* have been prepared in accordance with regulatory capital adequacy concepts and rules, rather than in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRSs’). Therefore, some information in the *Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017* is not directly comparable with the financial information in the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*. This is most pronounced for the credit risk disclosures, where credit exposure is defined as the amount at risk that is estimated by the Group under specified Basel III parameters. This differs from similar information in the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*, which is mainly reported as at the balance sheet date and therefore does not reflect the likelihood of future drawings of committed credit lines.

Verification

Whilst the *Pillar 3 Disclosures 2017* are not required to be externally audited, the document has been verified internally in accordance with the Group’s policies on disclosure and its financial reporting and governance processes.

Consolidation basis



The basis of consolidation for financial accounting purposes and a list of entities within the Group that are fully consolidated are described on page 8 and page 42 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*.

Holdings in non-financial entities are risk-weighted, subject to certain overall limits above which a deduction from regulatory capital is required.

Scope of Basel Pillar 1 approaches

The scope of permissible Basel approaches, and those that the Group has adopted, are described below.

Risk category	Scope of permissible approaches	Approach adopted by the Group
Credit risk	<p>The Basel framework 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 IRB foundation approach, allows banks to calculate their credit risk capital requirements on the basis of their internal assessment of a counterparty's probability of default ('PD'), but subjects their quantified estimates of EAD and 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.</p>	<p>For consolidated Group reporting, we have adopted the standardised approach and have no immediate plans to transition from the standardised approach to the advanced approach.</p>
Market risk	<p>Market risk capital requirements can be determined under either the standard rules or the internal models approach. The latter involves the use of internal VAR models to measure market risks and determine the appropriate capital requirement.</p>	<p>We are not required to report under market risk methodologies as our trading book does not exceed the de minimis threshold, resulting in an exemption as defined in the BMA Framework.</p>
Operational risk	<p>The Basel framework 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 banks' own statistical analysis and modelling of operational risk data to determine capital requirements.</p>	<p>We have adopted the standardised approach in determining the consolidated operational risk capital requirement and have no immediate plans to transition from the standardised approach to the advanced approach.</p>

Capital and Risk

Capital management

Table 1: Consolidated capital structure

	At 31 December 2017	At 31 December 2016
	US\$m	US\$m
Composition of regulatory capital		
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	772	821
Called up share capital ¹	30	30
Share premium ¹	389	389
Retained earnings	353	402
Tier 2 capital	20	29
Collective impairment allowances	20	29
Total regulatory capital	792	850

	At 31 December 2017		At 31 December 2016	
	RWAs US\$m	Capital required ² US\$m	RWAs US\$m	Capital required ² US\$m
Credit risk	3,036	243	2,994	240
Operational risk	521	42	563	45
Total	3,557	285	3,557	285

¹ The terms and conditions of ordinary share capital and share premium can be found on page 64 of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2017.

² 'Capital required' represents the Pillar 1 capital charge calculated at 8% of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs').

Table 2: Capital ratios – Consolidated Group and bank subsidiaries

	At 31 December 2017		At 31 December 2016	
	Group ¹ %	HSBC Bermuda %	Group %	HSBC Bermuda %
CET1 ratio	21.7	21.0	23.1	22.6
Total capital ratio	22.3	21.5	23.9	23.4

¹ The Group does not have any significant banking operations outside of Bermuda.

Capital management and allocation

Our approach to managing Group capital has been to ensure that we exceed current regulatory requirements and are well placed to meet expected future requirements. The objectives of the Bank's internal capital management policies are to maintain creditor and market confidence, to sustain future development of the business, and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times. In addition, these objectives are designed to:

- maximise the financial resources of the Bank so that it can be a source of strength to all its subsidiaries;
- ensure that the Bank generates sufficient income to pay dividends; and
- minimise any structural impediments to the free flow of capital resources, so that capital can be deployed in those businesses offering the best returns to the Bank.

In order to meet these objectives, the Bank develops capital plans which identify future capital requirements and/or surpluses. Capital plans are part of the Annual Operating Plan ('AOP') process and are used to ensure that the Group and the Bank continue to be adequately capitalised in the future. The capital plan contains actual data plus forecasts by quarter. In addition, supporting commentary is included to describe or include:

- projected timing and nature of future dividend payments;
- any known (or possible) requests for capital in addition to previously submitted capital plans;
- explanation for any material changes in current or projected risk-weighted assets;
- any plans, including amounts and timing, for local capital issuance;
- any plans with respect to repayment or refinancing of maturing capital; and
- any other information or assumptions considered relevant from an HSBC Group perspective.

The Bank submits a capital plan annually for the following year to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

The responsibility for global capital allocation principles and decisions rests with the HSBC Group Management Board ('GMB'). Through its structured internal governance processes, HSBC maintains discipline over its investment and capital allocation decisions, seeking to ensure that returns on investment are adequate after taking account of capital costs.

Transferability of capital within the Group

Each subsidiary manages its own capital required to support planned business growth and meet its local regulatory requirements within the context of the approved annual Group capital plan. In accordance with HSBC's Capital Management Framework, capital generated by subsidiaries in excess of planned requirements is returned to HSBC, normally by way of dividends. However, capital cannot be transferred from a subsidiary if the transfer was to cause the subsidiary to no longer have capital to cover its minimum capital requirement. Own funds in excess of the minimum capital requirement are potentially transferable as long as there is no current or foreseeable material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of funds.

The Bank holds investments in subsidiaries primarily in Bermuda and Cayman. Currently the Group holds levels of capital well in excess of regulatory requirements. There are no legal constraints on the transfer of profits, royalties, fees, or on the repatriation of invested capital, from any regions the Group operates in.

In addition, the Bank does not hold assets that are normally subject to restrictions such as:

- funds that are dedicated to policyholders;
- funds subject to local exchange controls or other national restrictions;
- subordinated debt or other hybrid instruments that legally constitute liabilities of the issuing entity hence not fully transferable; and
- minority interests.

As a consequence of this, there is no material practical or legal impediment to the transfer of capital. Nevertheless, the Bank's assessment of its levels of surplus capital includes, but is not limited to, the following factors:

- capital adequacy standards of local and external regulatory authority/authorities;
- capital needs for approved planned business expansion;
- capital effects of any approved acquisition /divestment or other exceptional corporate action;
- the level of distributable reserves; and
- tax efficiency of dividend distributions.

Finally, transferability of capital under stressed conditions is assessed as part of the stress testing process.

Internal capital adequacy assessment

The Group assesses the adequacy of capital by considering the resources necessary to cover unexpected losses arising from discretionary risks, such as credit risk and market risk, or non-discretionary risks, such as operational risk and reputational risk. The framework, together with related policies, define the Capital Assessment and Risk Profile ('CARP') process by which the Group examines the risk profile from both regulatory and economic capital viewpoints and ensures that the level of capital:

- remains sufficient to support the Group's risk profile and outstanding commitments;
- exceeds the formal minimum regulatory capital requirements by an internally determined margin;
- allows the bank to remain adequately capitalised in the event of a severe economic downturn stress scenario; and
- remains consistent with our strategic and operational goals.

The minimum regulatory capital that the Group is required to hold is determined by the rules established by the BMA.

The Group has reviewed and determined via the annual capital plan a minimum internal capital target in excess of the minimum regulatory capital requirement agreed between the Group and the BMA at the completion of the Pillar 2 supervisory assessment process annually.

Stress testing

Stress testing and scenario analysis are central to the monitoring of the nature of risks, helping us to understand the sensitivities of the core assumptions in our capital plans to the adverse effect of extreme but plausible events. Stress testing allows us to formulate our response and mitigate risk in advance of actual conditions exhibiting the stresses identified in the scenarios. Market stresses which occurred throughout the financial system in recent years have been used to inform our capital planning processes and enhance the stress scenarios we employ. The Bank also participates in the Standardised Stress Test required by the BMA as part of the Pillar 2 CARP process. We take into account the results of all such stress testing when assessing our internal and regulatory capital requirements.

Risk management objectives and policies

Overview

All our activities involve to varying degrees the measurement, evaluation, acceptance and management of risks. As risk is not static, our risk profile continually alters as a result of change in the scope and impact of a wide range of factors, from geopolitical to transactional. Our risk management framework is designed for the continuous monitoring of the risk environment and an integrated evaluation of risks and their interactions.

The objective of risk management, shared across the organisation, is to support Group strategies to build sustainable, profitable businesses in the long term interests of our shareholders and other stakeholders. We aim to ensure that risk management is embedded in how we run our business.

Risk management is embedded through:

- a historically strong risk culture, with personal accountability for decisions;
- a formal governance structure, with a clear, well understood framework of risk ownership, standards and policy;
- the alignment of risk and business objectives, with integration of risk appetite into business planning and capital management; and
- an independent and expert global risk function ('Global Risk').

Risk culture

HSBC has long recognised the importance of a strong risk culture, the fostering of which is a key responsibility of senior executives. Our risk culture may be characterised as conservative, control-based and rooted in experience. It is reinforced by our HSBC Values and our Global Standards, and forms the basis from which the Board, advised by the Risk Management Committee ('RMC'), establishes the Group's risk appetite and the risk management framework. These are instrumental in aligning the behaviour of individuals with the Group's attitude to assuming and managing risk.

Our global standards set the tone from the top, and are central to our approach to balancing risk and reward. All staff play a role in the management of risk as part of our 'three lines of defence' model. We have a system of personal, not collective, authorities for lending decisions. Personal accountability, reinforced by our HSBC Values, helps sustain a disciplined and constructive culture of risk management and control throughout HSBC.

Risk governance

Our strong risk governance reflects the importance placed by the Board and the Risk Management Meeting ('RMM') on shaping the Group's risk strategy and managing risks effectively.

Strong risk governance 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 from the GMB 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.

Risk appetite is a key component of our management of risk and is discussed in more detail below.

Organisation and responsibilities

An established framework of risk ownership and documented standards, policy and procedures, supports effective risk management and internal control systems.

The Board of Directors ('Board')

The role of the Board is to provide entrepreneurial leadership of the Group within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risks to be assessed and managed. The Board as a whole is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Group and delivery of sustainable value to shareholders. It sets the strategy and risk appetite for the Group and approves the capital and operating plans presented by management for the achievement of the strategic objectives it has set. Implementation of the strategy set by the Board is delegated to the Bank's Executive Management Committee which is led by the Bank's CEO.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is accountable to the Board and has non-executive responsibility for oversight of and advice to the Board on matters relating to financial reporting and high-level risk-related matters and risk governance. The responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee are clearly set out in its Terms of Reference, which are approved by the Board and are aligned to the HSBC Group's core terms of reference for subsidiary audit and risk committees.

Executive Management Committee ('ExCo')

The CEO, through ExCo, has accountability for the day to day management of the Bank. The responsibilities of ExCo are clearly set out in its Terms of Reference, which are approved by the Board and include its primary responsibility for developing and implementing the Bank's operating and strategic plans.

In addition, the following are the principal management committees discharging duties and responsibilities for the risk management framework of the Bank:

Risk Management Meeting ('RMM')

The RMM is the formal governance committee established to provide recommendations and advice requested to the Bank's Chief Risk Officer on enterprise-wide management of all risks and the policies and guidelines for the management of risk within the Group as set out in the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, referenced in the Global Standards Manual ('GSM') Chapter 2.

The RMM will serve as the governance body for enterprise-wide risk management with particular focus on risk culture, risk appetite, risk profile and integration of risk management into the Bank's strategic objectives.

Financial Crime Risk Management Committee ('FCRMC')

The FCRMC is established to ensure effective enterprise-wide management of financial crime risk within the Bank and its subsidiaries and to support the Bank's Chief Executive Officer in discharging his financial crime risk responsibilities.

Regulatory Crime Compliance Risk Committee ('RCRC')

The RCRC is established to ensure effective enterprise-wide management of regulatory compliance risk within the Bank and its subsidiaries and to support the Bank's Chief Executive Officer in discharging his regulatory compliance risk responsibilities.

Asset Liability Management Committee ('ALCO')

One of the specific responsibilities of ALCO is to review all balance sheet risks on a systematic basis to ensure that adequate controls exist and that the related returns fully reflect these risks and that adequate capital is allocated to support these risks. ALCO is responsible for ensuring prudent management of the following balance sheet risks; interest rate risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, and foreign exchange risk. ALCO is also responsible for evaluating and communicating the impact of new capital and liquidity regulatory requirements.

Global Standards In-Country Execution Committee (GSICEC)

The GSICEC manages the execution of the Global Standards Programme, across all lines of business at Country level for Bermuda.

HSBC policy

HSBC's risk management policies are encapsulated in the GSM and cascaded in a hierarchy of policy manuals throughout HSBC 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. HSBC regularly reviews and updates its risk management policies, systems and methodologies to reflect changes in law, regulation, markets, products and emerging best practice. Functional Instruction Manuals ('FIM') are the vehicles by which HSBC policies on risk and capital governance are articulated and indeed are the operating platforms for HSBC. All employees are required to have read and adhere to GSM and 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 Internal Control department performs independent regular reviews and highlights any procedural gaps. In addition, HSBC Group Audit conducts periodic audits of functions and businesses.

Risk appetite

The Group's risk appetite framework, which is approved annually, describes the quantum and types of risk the Group is prepared to take in executing its strategy. It is central to an integrated approach to risk, capital and business management and supports the Group in achieving its return on equity objectives, as well as being a key element of meeting the Group's obligations under the supervisory review process of Basel III. Our approach is designed to reinforce the integration of risk considerations into key business goals and planning processes.

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. It is expressed both qualitatively, describing which risks are taken and why, and quantitatively. Senior management attach quantitative metrics within the risk appetite framework in order that:

- underlying business activity may be guided and controlled so it continues to align with Risk appetite;
- key assumptions underpinning the risk appetite can be monitored and, as necessary, adjusted through subsequent business plan iterations; and
- 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. 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.



Further details on risk management may be found on pages 50 to 61 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*.

Credit risk

Overview and objectives

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet a payment obligation under a contract. It arises principally from direct lending, trade finance and off-balance sheet products such as counterparty risk guarantees and credit derivatives, and from holdings of debt and other securities. Credit risk generates the largest regulatory capital requirement of the risks we incur.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management function are:

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

Credit Risk Management

The Group is responsible for the formulation of high-level credit policies, based on HSBC policies. It also reviews the application of HSBC's universal credit risk rating system. HSBC'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, 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.

Group 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. Where deemed appropriate, specialist units are established to provide intensive management and control to maximise recoveries of assets, which show early signs of potential impairment.

The following pages set out credit risk exposures, RWAs and regulatory capital requirements at 31 December 2017, together with 31 December 2016 comparatives.

Table 3: Credit risk – summary

	As at 31 December 2017			
	Average exposure ¹ US\$m	Exposure value US\$m	Risk weighted assets US\$m	Capital required ² US\$m
Standardised approach				
Cash.....	28	33	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	2,978	2,826	104	8
Public sector entities.....	351	402	163	13
Corporates.....	478	463	328	26
Banks and securities firms.....	3,549	3,487	1,076	87
Retail loans.....	262	260	206	16
Residential mortgages.....	1,141	1,115	426	35
Commercial mortgages.....	229	227	226	18
Past due loans.....	91	93	139	11
Other balance sheet exposures ³	220	205	205	16
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	262	223	150	12
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	41	36	13	1
Total.....	9,630	9,370	3,036	243
	As At 31 December 2016			
	Average exposure ¹ US\$m	Exposure value US\$m	Risk weighted assets US\$m	Capital required ² US\$m
Standardised approach				
Cash.....	25	30	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	4,042	3,503	53	4
Public sector entities.....	152	235	94	8
Corporates.....	643	515	412	33
Banks and securities firms.....	3,928	3,548	969	78
Retail loans.....	280	276	222	18
Residential mortgages.....	1,081	1,170	461	38
Commercial mortgages.....	153	180	180	14
Past due loans.....	290	95	143	11
Other balance sheet exposures ³	263	238	238	19
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	349	313	192	15
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	47	56	30	2
Total.....	11,253	10,159	2,994	240

¹ Average exposure is calculated by aggregating exposure value of the last five quarters and dividing by five.

² 'Capital required' represents the Pillar 1 capital charge calculated at 8% of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs').

³ Includes such items as Property plant and equipment, prepayments and accruals, Assets held for sale.

Capital and Risk Management Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 December 2017 (continued)

Exposures are allocated to a region, based on the country of incorporation of the Group subsidiary where the exposure was originated.

Table 4: Credit risk exposure – by geographical region

	Exposure value			RWAs US\$m	RWA density %
	Bermuda US\$m	Cayman US\$m	Total US\$m		
At 31 December 2017					
Standardised approach					
Cash.....	33	-	33	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	2,826	-	2,826	104	4
Public sector entities.....	402	-	402	163	41
Corporates.....	463	-	463	328	71
Banks and securities firms.....	3,464	23	3,487	1,076	31
Retail loans.....	260	-	260	206	79
Residential mortgages.....	1,115	-	1,115	426	38
Commercial mortgages.....	214	13	227	226	100
Past due loans.....	93	-	93	139	150
Other balance sheet exposures.....	205	-	205	205	100
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	223	-	223	150	67
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	36	-	36	13	36
Total.....	9,334	36	9,370	3,036	32%
At 31 December 2016					
Standardised approach					
Cash.....	30	-	30	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks	3,503	-	3,503	53	2
Public sector entities.....	235	-	235	94	53
Corporates.....	515	-	515	412	74
Banks and securities firms.....	3,527	21	3,548	969	27
Retail loans.....	276	-	276	222	80
Residential mortgages.....	1,170	-	1,170	461	39
Commercial mortgages.....	166	14	180	180	100
Past due loans.....	94	1	95	143	151
Other balance sheet exposures.....	238	-	238	238	100
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	313	-	313	192	61
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	56	-	56	30	54
Total.....	10,123	36	10,159	2,994	29

The table below presents an analysis of credit risk exposures by industry sector.

Table 5: Credit risk exposure – by industry sector

	Personal US\$m	Manu- facturing US\$m	International trade and services US\$m	Property and other business activities US\$m	Government and public administration US\$m	Other commercial US\$m	Financial US\$m	Non- customer assets US\$m	Total US\$m
At 31 December 2017									
Standardised approach									
Cash.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	-	-	-	-	2,826	-	-	-	2,826
Public sector entities.....	-	-	-	-	402	-	-	-	402
Corporates.....	-	-	133	124	-	124	82	-	463
Banks and securities firms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,487	-	3,487
Retail loans.....	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Residential mortgages.....	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115
Commercial mortgages.....	11	-	-	106	97	3	10	-	227
Past due loans.....	69	-	1	21	-	1	1	-	93
Other balance sheet exposures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	205
Non-market related off balance sheet credit....	10	25	4	17	1	1	165	-	223
Market-related off balance sheet credit ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
Total.....	1,465	25	138	268	3,326	129	3,814	205	9,370
At 31 December 2016									
Standardised approach									
Cash.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	-	-	-	-	3,503	-	-	-	3,503
Public sector entities.....	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	235
Corporates.....	-	-	162	29	84	153	87	-	515
Banks and securities firms ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,548	-	3,548
Retail loans.....	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Residential mortgages.....	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170
Commercial mortgages.....	3	-	-	165	6	-	6	-	180
Past due loans.....	64	-	3	24	1	1	2	-	95
Other balance sheet exposures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	238
Non-market related off balance sheet credit....	6	29	4	37	2	28	207	-	313
Market-related off balance sheet credit ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
Total.....	1,519	29	169	255	3,831	182	3,936	238	10,159

The following is an analysis of exposures by period outstanding from the reporting date to the maturity date. The full exposure is allocated to a residual maturity band based on contractual end date.

Table 6: Credit risk exposure – by residual maturity

	Exposure value			Total US\$m
	Less than 1 year US\$m	Between 1 and 5 years US\$m	More than 5 years US\$m	
At 31 December 2017				
Standardised approach				
Cash.....	33	-	-	33
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	808	1,993	25	2,826
Public sector entities.....	47	355	-	402
Corporates.....	83	374	6	463
Banks and securities firms.....	2,566	921	-	3,487
Retail loans.....	67	107	86	260
Residential mortgages.....	3	25	1,087	1,115
Commercial mortgages.....	23	56	148	227
Past due loans.....	23	4	66	93
Other balance sheet exposures.....	70	6	129	205
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	145	68	10	223
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	36	-	-	36
Total	3,904	3,909	1,557	9,370
At 31 December 2016				
Standardised approach				
Cash.....	30	-	-	30
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	1,102	2,376	25	3,503
Public sector entities.....	-	235	-	235
Corporates.....	58	320	137	515
Banks and securities firms.....	2,153	1,373	22	3,548
Retail loans.....	69	110	97	276
Residential mortgages.....	6	29	1,135	1,170
Commercial mortgages.....	61	47	72	180
Past due loans.....	26	2	67	95
Other balance sheet exposures.....	74	12	152	238
Non-market related off balance sheet credit.....	151	156	6	313
Market-related off balance sheet credit.....	56	-	-	56
Total	3,786	4,660	1,713	10,159



Application of the standardised approach

The standardised approach requires banks to use risk assessments prepared by External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs') or Export Credit Agencies to determine the risk weightings applied to rated counterparties. ECAI risk assessments are used as part of the determination of the risk weightings for the following classes of exposure:

- Sovereigns and multilateral development banks;
- Public sector entities;
- Corporates; and
- Banks and securities firms.

All other exposure classes are assigned risk weightings according to rules prescribed in the BMA Framework.

For the purpose of Pillar 1 reporting to the regulator, the Group has nominated Standard & Poor's ('S&P') Rating Group as the primary ECAI. S&P ratings will be used in all cases where a rating exists for either the instrument or issuer. When no S&P rating exists, Moody's ratings will be used for either the instrument or issuer. If no rating exists for an instrument or issuer for S&P in the 1st instance or Moody's in the 2nd instance, then the Fitch rating will be used. If no S&P, Moody's or Fitch rating exists for an instrument or issuer then the security will be considered unrated. The Group has not nominated any Export Credit Agencies.

Data files of external ratings from the nominated ECAI are matched with customer records in the Group's centralised credit database. When calculating the risk-weighted value of any exposure under the standardised approach, the customer in question is identified and matched to a rating, according to the BMA's rating selection rules. The relevant risk rate is then derived using the BMA's prescribed credit quality step mapping.

Credit quality step	S&P's assessments	Moody's assessments	Fitch's assessments
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
5	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
6	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below

The table on the following page sets out the distribution of standardised exposures across credit quality steps for all exposures to sovereigns and multilateral development banks, public sector entities, corporates, and banks and securities firms.

Table 7: Credit risk exposure – by credit quality step

	Exposure value before credit risk mitigation US\$m	Credit risk mitigation US\$m	Exposure value after credit risk mitigation US\$m	Risk weighted assets US\$m
At 31 December 2017				
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks				
Credit quality step 1	2,305	192	2,497	-
Credit quality step 2	521	-	521	104
	2,826	192	3,018	104
Public sector entities				
Credit quality step 1	214	(142)	72	14
Credit quality step 2	188	48	236	119
Credit quality step 3	-	30	30	30
	402	(64)	338	163
Corporates				
Credit quality step 1	59	(50)	9	2
Credit quality step 2	-	-	-	-
Credit quality step 3	125	(48)	77	77
Credit quality step 4	131	(30)	101	101
Credit quality step unrated	148	-	148	148
	463	(128)	335	328
Banks and securities firms ¹				
Credit quality step 1	1,600	-	1,600	321
Credit quality step 2	1,569	-	1,569	502
Credit quality step 3	12	-	12	2
Credit quality step 4	300	-	300	250
Credit quality step unrated	6	-	6	1
	3,487	-	3,487	1,076
At 31 December 2016				
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks				
Credit quality step 1	3,240	250	3,490	-
Credit quality step 2	263	-	263	53
	3,503	250	3,753	53
Public sector entities				
Credit quality step 1	165	(69)	96	19
Credit quality step 2	70	-	70	35
Credit quality step 3	-	40	40	40
	235	(29)	206	94
Corporates				
Credit quality step 1	67	(67)	-	-
Credit quality step 2	-	-	-	-
Credit quality step 3	54	(47)	7	7
Credit quality step 5	140	(40)	100	151
Credit quality step unrated	254	-	254	254
	515	(154)	361	412
Banks and securities firms ¹				
Credit quality step 1	1,874	(67)	1,807	361
Credit quality step 2	1,544	-	1,544	582
Credit quality step 3	118	-	118	24
Credit quality step unrated	12	-	12	2
	3,548	(67)	3,481	969

¹ For claims on banks, risk weight for credit quality step 2, 3 and unrated is 20% where maturity is less than three months and 50% where maturity is more than three months.

Table 8: Credit risk exposure – credit risk mitigation

	Exposure value US\$m	Exposure value covered by eligible financial collateral ¹ US\$m	Exposure value covered by guarantees ² US\$m
At 31 December 2017			
Standardised approach			
Cash	33	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	2,826	-	-
Public sector entities.....	402	-	142
Corporates	463	-	128
Banks and securities firms.....	3,487	-	-
Retail loans.....	260	-	-
Residential mortgages	1,115	-	-
Commercial mortgages.....	227	-	-
Past due loans	93	-	-
Other balance sheet exposures	205	-	-
Non-market related off balance sheet credit exposures	223	74	-
Market-related off balance sheet credit exposures.....	36	-	-
Total	9,370	74	270
At 31 December 2016			
Standardised approach			
Cash	30	-	-
Sovereigns and multilateral development banks.....	3,503	-	-
Public sector entities.....	235	-	69
Corporates	515	-	154
Banks and securities firms.....	3,548	-	67
Retail loans.....	276	-	-
Residential mortgages	1,170	-	-
Commercial mortgages.....	180	-	-
Past due loans	95	-	-
Other balance sheet exposures	238	-	-
Non-market related off balance sheet credit exposures	313	114	-
Market-related off balance sheet credit exposures.....	56	-	-
Total	10,159	114	290

¹ Eligible Financial Collateral includes cash (as well as other comparable instruments) and debt securities

² Credit risk mitigation is applied to claims guaranteed by Sovereigns (rated AA or above) and Public sector entities rated A+ and BBB-

Credit risk mitigation ('CRM')

Our approach when granting credit facilities is to do so on the basis of capacity to repay rather than placing primary reliance on credit risk mitigants. Depending on a customer's standing and the type of product, facilities may be provided unsecured. Mitigation of credit risk is nevertheless a key aspect of effective risk management and, in a diversified financial services organisation such as HSBC Group, takes many forms.

Our general policy is to promote the use of credit risk mitigation, justified by commercial prudence and good practice as well as capital efficiency. Specific, detailed policies cover the acceptability, structuring and terms of various types of business with regard to the availability of credit risk mitigation, for example in the form of collateral security. These policies, together with the setting of suitable valuation parameters, are subject to regular review to ensure that they are supported by empirical evidence and continue to fulfil their intended purpose.

We have safeguards designed to ensure that exposures to providers or types of risk mitigation do not become excessive in relation to the Group's capital resources.

CRM techniques that are currently applied by the Group reduce or transfer credit risk primarily by affecting the risk weightings through collateralisation or the use of guarantees.

The most common method of mitigating credit risk is to take collateral. Usually, in the residential and commercial real estate businesses, a mortgage over the property is taken to help secure claims. In the commercial and industrial sectors, charges are created over business assets such as premises, stock and debtors. Facilities to small and medium enterprises are commonly granted against guarantees given by their owners and/or directors. Guarantees from third parties can arise where the Group extends facilities without the benefit of any alternative form of security, e.g. where it issues a bid or performance bond in favour of a non-customer at the request of another bank.

The most commonly used collateral for off-balance sheet exposures include cash and fixed deposit accounts held with the Bank, investment in HSBC Corporate Money Fund or other investment portfolios and guarantees.

Recognition of risk mitigation under the standardised approach

Where credit risk mitigation is available in the form of an eligible guarantee, non-financial collateral, or credit derivatives, the exposure is divided into covered and uncovered portions. The covered portion, which is determined after applying an appropriate 'haircut' for currency and maturity mismatch (and for omission of restructuring clauses for credit derivatives, where appropriate) to the amount of the protection provided, attracts the risk weight of the protection provider. The uncovered portion attracts the risk weight of the obligor. For exposures fully or partially covered by eligible financial collateral, the value of the exposure is adjusted under the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method ('FCCM') using supervisory volatility adjustments, including those arising from currency mismatch, which are determined by the specific type of collateral (and, in the case of eligible debt securities, their credit quality) and its liquidation period. The adjusted exposure value is subject to the risk weight of the obligor.

Table 8 sets out the credit risk mitigation for exposures under the standardised approach, expressed as the exposure value covered by the credit risk mitigant, and table 7 sets out the distribution of standardised exposures across credit quality steps.

The valuation of credit risk mitigants seeks to monitor and ensure that they will continue to provide the secure repayment source anticipated at the time they were taken. Where collateral is subject to high volatility, valuation is frequent; where stable, less so. In the residential mortgage business, on the other hand, the Group policy prescribes valuation at intervals of up to three years, or more frequently as the need may arise, at the discretion of the business line, by a variety of methods ranging from use of market indices to individual professional inspection.

Past due and impaired loans

Loans are classified in accordance with the BMA Framework.



The approach followed for specific and collective allowances and statistical methods can be found on pages 11 to 13 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*. Details of allowances for loan impairment at 31 December 2017 and 2016 can be found on page 36 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*.

An analysis by geographical region shows that the majority of the loan impairment is provided for loans in Bermuda.

Table 9: Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for loan impairment

	At 31 December 2017		
	Individually assessed loans US\$m	Collectively assessed loans US\$m	Total US\$m
Allowance for loan impairment			
Opening balance at 1 January 2017	142	28	170
Uncollectible amounts written off during the period.....	(15)	(2)	(17)
Recoveries during the period	-	1	1
Net impairment charges during the period.....	8	(7)	1
Balance at 31 December 2017	135	20	155

Further details of loans that are past due up to 90 days and more than 90 days by counterparty type are set out in the table below.

Table 10: Past due loans and allowance for loan impairment by counterparty type

	Residential mortgages US\$m	Commercial mortgages US\$m	Other US\$m	Total US\$m
At 31 December 2017				
Past due loans (past due up to 90 days)	30	3	9	42
Impaired loans (past due more than 90 days)	280	43	35	358
Individual and collective allowance for all loan impairments.	(105)	(27)	(23)	(155)
At 31 December 2016				
Past due loans (past due up to 90 days)	43	-	11	54
Impaired loans (past due more than 90 days)	291	79	68	438
Individual and collective allowance for all loan impairments.	(109)	(33)	(28)	(170)

Market risk

Overview and objectives

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, including foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, will reduce the Group's income or the value of portfolios.

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.

The objectives of the Group's market risk management are to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return within the Group's risk appetite.

Organisation and responsibilities

The management of market risk is undertaken mainly in Global Markets using risk limits approved by the HSBC Group Management Board. Limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types. Market liquidity is an important factor taken into account when setting limits. Final approval of limits resides with local entity Boards.

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 balance sheet management team. 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. ALCO regularly monitors all such behavioural assumptions and interest rate risk positions to ensure they comply with established interest rate risk limits.

Measurement and monitoring

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 models measure the effect on net interest income due to parallel and ramp 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.



For model results see page 53 of the *Consolidated Financial Statements 2017*.

The Group's foreign exchange exposure comprises trading exposures and structural foreign currency translation exposure. Structural currency risk exists for the Group in holding subsidiary company investments whose functional currencies are not the US dollar or Bermuda dollar.

Operational risk

Overview and objectives

Operational risk is defined as ‘the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk’.

Operational risk is relevant to every aspect of the Group’s business and covers a wide spectrum of issues. Losses arising from unauthorised activities, error, omission, inefficiency, fraud, systems failure or from external events all fall within the definition of operational risk.

The objective of the Group’s operational risk management is to manage and control operational risk in a cost-effective manner within targeted levels of operational risk consistent with the Group’s risk appetite.

Organisation and responsibilities

The Operational Risk Management Framework (‘ORMF’) defines the minimum standards and governance structure for operational risk and internal control across the Group. Central to the ORMF is the concept of the ‘Three lines of defence’ model used to manage risk.

The First Line of Defence consists of ‘Risk Owners’ and ‘Control Owners’. Our Global Businesses are the Risk Owners. They are accountable and responsible for managing risk in their day-to-day activities through processes and controls. Control Owners exist in Global Businesses, Global Functions and HSBC Operations, Services and Technology (‘HOST’). They are required to monitor and provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the controls relied upon by the Risk Owners to manage their risks. The First Line of Defence must ensure all key risks are identified, mitigated and monitored through an appropriate control environment.

The Second Line of Defence consists of Risk Stewards and their teams. It is made up in part (but not exclusively) of leaders within Global Risk and other Global Functions. They set policy, give advice and provide independent challenge. In doing this, they oversee and assess the risk management activities carried out by the First Line. They support the Risk Owners in setting their risk appetite within the Group’s overall risk appetite. The Second Line provides assurance over the effectiveness of the risk and control activities conducted by the First Line of Defence.

The Third Line of Defence, Global Internal Audit, provides independent assurance that our risk management, governance and internal controls are effective and fit for purpose. They are responsible for providing independent assurance to management and the Board over the design and operation of HBBM’s risk management, governance and internal control processes.

Measurement and monitoring

We have codified our ORMF in a high level standard, supplemented by detailed policies. These policies explain our

approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling operational risk and give guidance on mitigating action to be taken when weaknesses are identified.

Articulation of risk appetite for material operational risks helps the business to understand the level of risk our organisation is willing to take. Monitoring operational risk exposure against risk appetite on a regular basis, and setting out our risk acceptance process, drives risk awareness in a more forward-looking manner. It assists management in determining whether further action is required.

The ORMF defines a standard risk assessment methodology and provides guidance for the systematic reporting of operational loss data.

Risk and control assessment approach

Risk and control assessments are performed by individual business units and functions. The Risk and Control Assessment (‘RCA’) process is designed to provide business areas and functions with a forward-looking view of operational risks, an assessment of the effectiveness of controls, and a tracking mechanism for action plans so that they can proactively manage operational risks within acceptable levels. RCAs are reviewed dynamically and updated on the occurrence of trigger events, which materially change the risk profile.

Once risks and controls have been identified and assessed, appropriate means of mitigation and controls are considered. These include:

- Strengthening and/or maintaining the integrity of the operational process and supporting controls;
- Transferring the risk using a third party or appropriate insurance cover;
- Accepting the risk using an appropriate governance processes.

Recording

HSBC Helios is the Group’s system of record for capturing and reporting Operational Risk data. Risk and Control assessment data is inputted and maintained by business units. Business management and Business Risk and Control Managers monitor and follow up the progress of documented action plans.

Operational risk loss reporting

To ensure that operational risk losses are consistently reported and monitored at HSBC Group level, the Bank is required to report individual losses when the net loss is expected to be equal to or greater than US\$10,000 and to aggregate all other operational risk losses under US\$10,000. Losses are entered into HSBC Helios and reported to various risk forums on a regular basis.

Glossary

Term	Definition
B	
Basel II	The capital adequacy framework issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in June 2006 in the form of the 'International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards'.
Basel III	In December 2010, the Basel Committee issued 'Basel III rules: a global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems' and 'International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring'. Together these documents present the Basel Committee's reforms to strengthen global capital and liquidity rules with the goal of promoting a more resilient banking sector. In June 2011, the Basel Committee issued a revision to the former document setting out the finalised capital treatment for counterparty credit risk in bilateral trades. The Basel III requirements will be phased in with full implementation by 1 January 2019.
BMA	Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA') is the regulator of financial institutions in Bermuda.
C	
CARP	Capital Assessment and Risk Profile ('CARP') is the Group's own annual assessment of the levels of capital that it needs to hold through an examination of its risk profile from a regulatory viewpoint.
CET 1 ratio	A Basel III measure, of CET 1 capital expressed as percentage of total risk exposure amount.
Commercial real estate	Any real estate investment, comprising buildings or land, intended to generate a profit, either from capital gain or rental income.
Common equity tier 1 capital ('CET1')	The highest quality form of regulatory capital under Basel III that comprises common shares issued and related share premium, retained earnings and other reserves excluding the cash flow hedging reserve, less specified regulatory adjustments.
Credit quality step	A step in the BMA credit quality assessment scale which is based on the credit ratings of External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs'). It is used to assign risk weights under the standardised approach.
Credit risk	Risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. It arises mainly from direct lending, trade finance and leasing business, but also from products such as guarantees, derivatives and debt securities.
Credit risk mitigation ('CRM')	A technique to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure by application of credit risk mitigants such as collateral, guarantees and credit protection.
D	
de minimis threshold	Where an institution's exposure to market risk is judged de minimis, it is permitted exceptionally to report and calculate its aggregate capital charge on the basis of the standard banking book approach. This is the case where the trading book does not normally exceed 5% of its total business.

Term	Definition
E	
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution, such as Moody’s Investors Service, Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group or Fitch Group.
Economic profit	The difference between the return on financial capital invested by shareholders (‘return on invested capital’) and the cost of that capital. Economic profit may be expressed as a whole number or as a percentage.
Exposure	A claim, contingent claim or position which carries a risk of financial loss.
Exposure at default (‘EAD’)	The amount expected to be outstanding after any credit risk mitigation, if and when the counterparty defaults. EAD reflects drawn balances as well as allowance for undrawn amounts of commitments and contingent exposures.
G	
GMB	HSBC Group Management Board.
H	
Haircut	With respect to credit risk mitigation, an adjustment to collateral value to reflect any currency or maturity mismatches between the credit risk mitigant and the underlying exposure to which it is being applied. Also a valuation adjustment to reflect any fall in value between the date the collateral was called and the date of liquidation or enforcement.
I	
Impairment allowances	Management’s best estimate of losses incurred in the loan portfolios at the balance sheet date.
Internal ratings-based approach (‘IRB’)	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal, rather than supervisory, estimates of risk parameters.
Invested capital	Equity capital invested by the shareholder.
IRB advanced approach	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal probability of default (‘PD’), loss given default (‘LGD’) and exposure at default (‘EAD’) models.
IRB foundation approach	A method of calculating credit risk capital requirements using internal PD models but with supervisory estimates of LGD and conversion factors for the calculation of EAD.
L	
Loss given default (‘LGD’)	The estimated ratio (percentage) of the loss on an exposure to the amount outstanding at default (EAD) upon default of a counterparty.
M	
Market risk	The risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce income or portfolio values.

Term	Definition
N	
Net interest income	The amount of interest received or receivable on assets net of interest paid or payable on liabilities.
O	
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk.
R	
Regulatory capital	The capital which the Bank and/or the Group holds, determined in accordance with rules established by the BMA.
Residual maturity	The period outstanding from the reporting date to the maturity or end date of an exposure.
Risk appetite	An assessment of the types and quantum of risks to which the Bank and/or the Group wishes to be exposed.
Risk-weighted assets ('RWAs')	Calculated by assigning a degree of risk expressed as a percentage (risk weight) to an exposure in accordance with the applicable standardised approach rules.
RWA density	The average risk weight, expressed as a percentage of RWAs divided by exposure value, based on those RWA and exposure value numbers before they are rounded to the nearest US\$0.1mil for presentation purposes.
S	
Standardised approach	In relation to credit risk, a method for calculating credit risk capital requirements using ECAI ratings and supervisory risk weights.
	In relation to operational risk, a method of calculating the operational capital requirement by the application of a supervisory defined percentage charge to the gross income of eight specified business lines.
T	
Tier 1 capital	A component of regulatory capital, comprising common equity tier 1 ('CET1') and additional tier 1. Additional tier 1 includes eligible non-common equity capital securities and any related share premium.
Tier 2 capital	A component of regulatory capital, comprising qualifying subordinated loan capital, related non-controlling interests, allowable collective impairment allowances and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available-for-sale. Tier 2 capital also includes reserves arising from the revaluation of properties.
V	
Value at risk ('VaR')	A measure of the loss that could occur on risk positions as a result of adverse movements in market risk factors (e.g. rates, prices, volatilities) over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence.

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited

37 Front Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda

Telephone: +1 441 295 4000 Facsimile: +1 441 295 7093

www.hsbc.bm