恒生銀行
HANG SENG BANK

Banking Disclosure Statement

31 March 2026

(Unaudited)

恒生銀行有限公司 Hang Seng Bank Limited
香港中環德輔道中83號 83 Des Voeux Road Central Hong Kong
hangseng.com

Contents

Tables

Prefixes contained in the table names, where applicable, represent the reference codes of the standard disclosure templates and tables for the Revised Pillar 3 Framework issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (‘HKMA’).

Introduction

Purpose

The information contained in this document is for Hang Seng Bank Limited ('the Bank') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') to comply with both the Banking (Disclosure) Rules ('BDR') made under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance and the Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements - Banking Sector) Rules ('LAC Rules') made under section 19(1) of the Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance ('FIRO').

These banking disclosures are governed by the Group's disclosure policy, which is subject to regular and independent review and has been approved by the Group's senior management and Board of Directors. The disclosure policy sets out the governance, control and assurance requirements for publication of the document. While the Banking Disclosure Statement is not required to be externally audited, the document has been subject to independent review by the Group's Global Internal Audit team and has been approved by the Audit Committee as delegated by the Board.

Basis of preparation

Except where indicated otherwise, the financial information contained in this Banking Disclosure Statement has been prepared on a consolidated basis. The basis of consolidation for regulatory capital purposes is different from that for accounting purposes.

The approaches used in calculating the Group's regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets ('RWA') are in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules ('BCR'). The Group uses the advanced internal ratings-based ('AIRB') approach and the foundation internal ratings-based ('FIRB') approach to calculate its credit risk for the majority of its non-securitisation exposures. For collective investment scheme ('CIS') exposures, the Group uses the look-through approach ('LTA') to calculate the RWA. For counterparty credit risk ('CCR'), the Group uses the standardised (counterparty credit risk) ('SA-CCR') approach to calculate its default risk exposures for derivatives and the comprehensive approach for securities financing transactions ('SFTs'). For credit valuation adjustment ('CVA'), the Group uses reduced basic CVA approach ('BA-CVA') to calculate CVA risk capital charge. The Group uses the standardised (market risk) ('STM') approach to calculate its market risk capital charge and the standardised operational risk approach to calculate its operational risk capital charge.

For loss-absorbing capacity ('LAC') disclosures, the basis of calculating the Group's LAC and RWA is in accordance with the LAC Rules.

Regulatory reporting processes and controls

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

The Banking Disclosure Statement

The Group's Banking Disclosure Statement at 31 March 2026 comprises Pillar 3 information required under the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('BCBS'). The disclosures are made in accordance with the latest BDR and the LAC Rules issued by the HKMA.

According to the BDR and the LAC Rules, disclosure of comparative information is not required unless otherwise specified in the standard disclosure templates. Prior period disclosures can be found in the Regulatory Disclosures section of our website, www.hangseng.com.

The Banking Disclosure Statement includes the majority of the information required under the BDR and the LAC Rules. The remainder of the disclosure requirements are covered in the Group's 2025 Annual Report which can be found in the Credit Ratings & Financial Data section of our website, www.hangseng.com. On 8 January 2026, the proposal to privatise Hang Seng Bank Limited by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited through a scheme of arrangement was approved by the Bank’s shareholders. On 26 January 2026, the scheme became effective and the Bank was subsequently delisted from The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on 27 January 2026. Consequentially, the Bank then became a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, and therefore HSBC Holdings plc. Despite the change in structure, there is no other substantial change in the Group’s operations in the first quarter of 2026.

Disclosure requirements covered in the Group's 2025 Annual Report:	Reference in 2025 Annual Report
– BDR Section 16(1)(b) - Operations of the Group	Note 15 on pages 139 to 143

Key metrics

Table 1: KM1 – Key prudential ratios

		a	b	c	d	e
		At				
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025
	Regulatory capital (HK$m)[1]					
1 & 1a	Common Equity Tier 1 ('CET1')	**123,107**	123,744	119,159	119,325	118,908
2 & 2a	Tier 1 ('T1')	**134,694**	135,331	130,746	130,912	130,495
3 & 3a	Total capital	**143,134**	143,893	139,394	139,753	139,797
	RWA (HK$m)[1]					
4	Total RWA	**524,504**	531,515	538,164	560,952	560,366
4a	Total RWA (pre-floor)	**524,504**	531,515	538,164	560,952	560,366
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)[1]					
5 & 5a	CET1 ratio (%)	**23.5**	23.3	22.1	21.3	21.2
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**23.5**	23.3	22.1	21.3	21.2
6 & 6a	T1 ratio (%)	**25.7**	25.5	24.3	23.3	23.3
6b	T1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**25.7**	25.5	24.3	23.3	23.3
7 & 7a	Total capital ratio (%)	**27.3**	27.1	25.9	24.9	24.9
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**27.3**	27.1	25.9	24.9	24.9
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)[1]					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	**2.500**	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
9	Countercyclical capital buffer ('CCyB') requirement (%)[2]	**0.436**	0.438	0.444	0.446	0.443
10	Higher loss absorbency requirement (%) (applicable only to Global systemically important authorised institution ('G-SIBs') or Domestic systemically important authorised institution ('D-SIBs'))	**1.000**	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
11	Total authorised institution ('AI')-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	**3.936**	3.938	3.944	3.946	3.943
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	**19.0**	18.8	17.6	16.8	16.7
	Basel III leverage ratio ('LR')[3]					
13	Total LR exposure measure (HK$m)	**1,707,727**	1,639,012	1,626,246	1,663,015	1,625,034
13a	LR exposure measure based on mean values of gross assets of SFTs (HK$m)	**1,694,505**	1,614,469	1,631,011	1,651,061	1,618,648
14, 14a &14b	LR (%)	**7.9**	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0
14c &14d	LR (%) based on mean values of gross assets of SFTs	**7.9**	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.1
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio ('LCR')[4]					
15	Total high quality liquid assets ('HQLA') (HK$m)	**501,394**	486,171	500,595	506,892	515,145
16	Total net cash outflows (HK$m)	**165,101**	159,086	151,525	152,136	157,145
17	LCR (%)	**304.7**	306.2	331.8	335.0	328.7
	Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR')[5]					
18	Total available stable funding ('ASF') (HK$m)	**1,283,533**	1,244,861	1,221,262	1,259,984	1,230,950
19	Total required stable funding ('RSF') (HK$m)	**726,563**	700,337	692,326	689,899	683,496
20	NSFR (%)	**176.7**	177.8	176.4	182.6	180.1

1 The regulatory capital, RWA, risk-based regulatory capital ratios and additional CET1 buffer requirements above are based on or derived from the information as contained in the 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' return submitted to the HKMA on a consolidated basis under the requirements of section 3C(1) of the BCR.

2 The jurisdictional CCyB ('JCCyB') of Hong Kong used in the calculation of the CCyB buffer requirement is 0.5% with effect from October 2024 which was reduced from 1.0%. The JCCyB of other countries used in the calculation of the CCyB requirement ranged from 0% to 2.5% at 31 March 2026.

3 The Basel III LR are disclosed in accordance with the information contained in the 'Leverage Ratio' return submitted to the HKMA under the requirements specified in Part 1C of the BCR.
4 The LCRs shown are the simple average values of all working days in the reporting periods and are made in accordance with the requirements specified in the 'Liquidity Position' return submitted to the HKMA under rule 11(1) of the Banking (Liquidity) Rules ('BLR').
5 The NSFR disclosures are made in accordance with the information contained in the 'Stable Funding Position' return submitted to the HKMA under the requirements specified in rule 11(1) of the BLR.

Table 2: KM2(A) – Key metrics – LAC requirements for material subsidiaries

		a	b	c	d	e
		At				
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025
Of the material entity at LAC consolidation group level						
1	Internal loss-absorbing capacity available (HK$m)	**164,465**	165,141	160,639	161,025	167,279
2	RWA under the LAC Rules (HK$m)	**524,504**	531,515	538,164	560,952	560,366
3	Internal LAC risk-weighted ratio (%)	**31.4**	31.1	29.8	28.7	29.9
4	Exposure measure under the LAC Rules (HK$m)	**1,706,674**	1,637,967	1,625,201	1,661,970	1,623,989
5	Internal LAC leverage ratio (%)	**9.6**	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.3
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the Financial Stability Board ('FSB') Total Loss-absorbing Capacity ('TLAC') Term Sheet apply?[1]	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?[1]	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised as external loss-absorbing capacity if no cap was applied (%)[1]	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 The subordination exemptions under Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet do not apply in Hong Kong under the LAC Rules.

Capital and RWA

Leverage ratio

The following table shows the LR, T1 capital and total exposure measure as contained in the 'Leverage Ratio' return submitted to the HKMA under the requirements specified in Part 1C of the BCR.

Table 3: LR2 – Leverage ratio

		a	b
		31 Mar 2026 HK$m	31 Dec 2025 HK$m
	On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs, but including related on-balance sheet collateral)	**1,492,627**	1,472,614
2	Gross-up for derivative contracts collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting standard	**–**	–
3	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	**–**	–
4	Less: Adjustment for assets other than money received under SFTs that are recognised as an asset	–	–
5	Less: Specific and collective provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from T1 capital	**(20,388)**	(19,212)
6	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining T1 capital	**(30,690)**	(31,809)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**1,441,549**	1,421,593
	Exposures arising from derivative contracts		
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	**10,590**	10,835
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure ('PFE') associated with all derivative contracts	**28,002**	24,813
10	Less: Exempted Central counterparty ('CCP') leg of client-cleared trade exposures	**–**	–
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	**–**	–
12	Less: Permitted reductions in effective notional amount and permitted deductions from add-on amounts for PFE of written credit-related derivative contracts	**–**	–
13	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**38,592**	35,648
	Exposures arising from SFTs		
14	Gross amount of SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	**151,638**	109,282
15	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	**–**	–
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	**1,774**	472
17	Agent transaction exposures	**–**	–
18	**Total exposures arising from SFTs (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**153,412**	109,754
	Other off-balance sheet ('OBS') exposures		
19	OBS exposure at gross notional amount	**513,776**	506,513
20	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	**(439,466)**	(434,340)
21	Less: Specific and collective provisions associated with OBS exposures that are deducted from T1 capital	**(136)**	(156)
22	**OBS items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**74,174**	72,017
	Capital and total exposures		
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**134,694**	135,331
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,707,727**	1,639,012
	LR		
25 & 25a	LR[1] (%)	**7.9**	8.3
26	Minimum LR requirement (%)	**3.0**	3.0

Table 3: LR2 – Leverage ratio (Continued)

		a	b
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
		HK$m	HK$m
27	Applicable leverage buffers	**N/A**	N/A
	Disclosure of mean values		
28	Mean value of gross assets of SFTs, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	**138,416**	84,739
29	Quarter-end value of gross amount of SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	**151,638**	109,282
30 & 30a	Total exposures based on mean values from row 28 of gross assets of SFTs (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**1,694,505**	1,614,469
31 & 31a	LR based on mean values from row 28 of gross assets of SFTs (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables) (%)	**7.9**	8.4

1 LR is the ratio of T1 capital to the total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions.

The difference between the mean value and quarter-end value of gross amount of SFT assets is business driven.

Overview of RWA and the minimum capital requirements

Table 4: OV1 – Overview of RWA

		a	b	c
		RWA		**Minimum capital requirements**[1]
		31 Mar 2026 HK$m	31 Dec 2025 HK$m	**31 Mar 2026 HK$m**
1	Credit risk for non-securitisation exposures	**436,044**	444,413	**34,885**
2	Of which: Standardised (credit risk) ('STC') approach	61,166	64,599	4,893
2a	Of which: Basic ('BSC') approach	–	–	–
3	Of which: FIRB approach	133,229	135,187	10,659
4	Of which: Supervisory slotting criteria approach	34,418	32,131	2,754
5	Of which: AIRB approach	91,517	94,521	7,322
5a	Of which: Retail IRB approach	81,802	83,275	6,544
5b	Of which: Specific risk-weight approach	33,912	34,700	2,713
5c	Of which cryptoasset exposures to credit risk calculated in accordance with section 376 and Divisions 5, 6 and 8 of Part 12 of the BCR	–	–	–
6	Counterparty credit risk and default fund contributions	**7,953**	7,011	**636**
7	Of which: SA-CCR approach	6,469	5,950	518
7a	Of which: Current exposure method ('CEM')	–	–	–
8	Of which: Internal models (counterparty credit risk) ('IMM(CCR)') approach	–	–	–
8a	Of which method for group 2b cryptoasset derivative contracts	–	–	–
9	Of which: Others	1,484	1,061	118
10	CVA Risk	**10,256**	10,649	**820**
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and the internal models method	**N/A**	N/A	**N/A**
12	CIS exposures – LTA	**580**	572	**46**
13	CIS exposures – Mandated-based approach ('MBA')	**–**	–	**–**
14	CIS exposures – Fall-back approach ('FBA')	**–**	–	**–**
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	**–**	–	**–**
15	Settlement risk	**–**	–	**–**
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	**–**	–	**–**
17	Of which: Securitisation internal ratings-based approach ('SEC-IRBA')	–	–	–
18	Of which: Securitisation external ratings-based approach ('SEC-ERBA') (including internal assessment approach ('IAA'))	–	–	–
19	Of which: Securitisation standardised approach ('SEC-SA')	–	–	–
19a	Of which: Securitisation fall-back approach ('SEC-FBA')	–	–	–
20	Market risk	**14,293**	**13,847**	**1,143**
21	Of which: STM approach	14,293	13,847	1,143
22	Of which: Internal models approach ('IMA')	–	–	–
22a	Of which: Simplified standardised ('SSTM") approach	–	–	–
23	Capital charge for moving exposures between trading book and banking book	**–**	–	**–**
24	Operational risk	**49,242**	48,975	**3,939**
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	**–**	–	**–**
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight ('RW'))	**17,553**	17,553	**1,404**
26	Output floor level applied (%)	**55**	50	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	**–**	–	**–**
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	**N/A**	N/A	**N/A**
28a	Deduction to RWA	**(11,417)**	(11,505)	**(913)**
28b	Of which: Portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 ('T2') Capital	–	–	–
28c	Of which: Portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in T2 Capital	(11,417)	(11,505)	(913)
29	Total	**524,504**	531,515	**41,960**

1 Minimum capital requirement represents the Pillar 1 capital charge at 8% of the RWA.

Total RWA decreased by HK$7.0bn in the first quarter of 2026. Below are the key drivers:

Credit risk for non-securitisation exposures

RWA decreased by HK$8.4bn mainly due to the drop of corporate lending and interbank placement, and decrease in market value of equity holdings.

Counterparty credit risk

RWA increased by HK$0.9bn due to the increase in default risk exposures.

Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA

Table 5: CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		RWA			
		RWA calculated under model-based approaches that the AI has the MA's approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWA (a + b) (i.e. RWA which the AI reports as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (i.e. used in the computation of the output floor)
At 31 Mar 2026		**HK$m**	**HK$m**	**HK$m**	**HK$m**
1	Credit risk for non-securitisation exposures	**374,878**	**61,166**	**436,044**	**637,342**
2	Counterparty credit risk and default fund contributions	**6,867**	**1,086**	**7,953**	**13,424**
3	CVA risk	**–**	**10,256**	**10,256**	**10,256**
4	Securitisation exposures in banking book	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
5	Market risk	**–**	**14,293**	**14,293**	**14,293**
6	Operational risk	**–**	**49,242**	**49,242**	**49,242**
7	Residual RWA	**580**	**17,553**	**18,133**	**18,133**
8	**Total**	**382,325**	**153,596**	**535,921**	**742,690**

The difference between the RWA calculated under the model-based approaches and the full standardised approach is mainly from credit risk for non-securitisation exposures.

RWA flow statement

RWA flow statement for credit risk

Table 6: CR8 – RWA flow statement of credit risk exposures[1] under IRB approach

		a
		Amount HK$m
1	RWA as at end of previous reporting period (31 Dec 2025)	**379,814**
2	Asset size	(7,319)
3	Asset quality	1,462
4	Model updates	–
5	Methodology and policy	–
6	Acquisitions and disposals	–
7	Foreign exchange movements	1,198
8	Other	(277)
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period (31 Mar 2026)**	**374,878**

1 Credit risk in this table represents the credit risk for non-securitisation exposures excluding CCR.

RWA decreased by HK$4.9bn in the first quarter of 2026. It is mainly due to the drop of corporate lending and interbank placement.

Liquidity information

The LCR aims to ensure that a bank has sufficient unencumbered HQLA to meet its liquidity needs in a 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario.

The Group is required to calculate its LCR and NSFR on a consolidated basis in accordance with rule 11(1) of the BLR, and is required to maintain both LCR and NSFR of not less than 100%.

Table 7: Average liquidity coverage ratio

	Quarter ended
	31 Mar 2026
	%
Average LCR	**304.7**

The average LCR was 304.7% for the quarter ended 31 Mar 2026 and remained stable when compared with 306.2% for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2025. The liquidity position of the Group remained strong and above the statutory requirement of 100%.

The composition of the Group's HQLA as defined under Schedule 2 of the BLR is shown as below. The majority of the HQLA included in the LCR are Level 1 assets as defined in BLR, which consist mainly of government debt securities.

Table 8: Total weighted amount of high quality liquid assets

	Weighted value (average) for the quarter ended
	31 Mar 2026
	HK$m
Level 1 assets	**429,589**
Level 2A assets	**63,346**
Level 2B assets	**8,459**
Total weighted amount of HQLA	**501,394**

The following table sets out the required disclosure items under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Standard Disclosure Template as specified by the HKMA. Number of data points used in calculating the average value of the LCR and related components set out in this table for the quarter ended on 31 Mar 2026 was 73.

Table 9: LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio – for category 1 institution

		Quarter ended 31 Mar 2026 (73 data points)	
		a	b
	Basis of disclosure: consolidated	**Unweighted value (average) HK$m**	**Weighted value (average) HK$m**
A	**HQLA**		
1	Total HQLA		**501,394**
B	**Cash outflows**		
2	Retail deposits and small business funding, of which:	**1,024,303**	**83,673**
3	Stable retail deposits and stable small business funding	267,961	8,039
4	Less stable retail deposits and less stable small business funding	756,342	75,634
4a	Retail term deposits and small business term funding		
5	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), and debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI, of which:	**226,417**	**99,738**
6	Operational deposits	27,547	6,150
7	Unsecured wholesale funding (other than small business funding), not covered in Row	198,100	92,818
8	Debt securities and prescribed instruments issued by the AI and redeemable within the LCR period	770	770
9	Secured funding transactions (including securities swap transactions)		**2,115**
10	Additional requirements, of which:	**176,351**	**31,211**
11	Cash outflows arising from derivative contracts and other transactions, and additional liquidity needs arising from related collateral requirements	8,716	8,716
12	Cash outflows arising from obligations under structured financing transactions and repayment of funding obtained from such transactions	5,823	5,823
13	Potential drawdown of undrawn committed facilities (including committed credit facilities and committed liquidity facilities)	161,812	16,672
14	Contractual lending obligations (not otherwise covered in Section B) and other contractual cash outflows	**28,872**	**28,872**
15	Other contingent funding obligations (whether contractual or non-contractual)	**340,762**	**1,754**
16	**Total cash outflows**		**247,363**
C	**Cash inflows**		
17	Secured lending transactions (including securities swap transactions)	**65,059**	**29,211**
18	Secured and unsecured loans (other than secured lending transactions covered in Row 17) and operational deposits placed at other financial institutions	**89,297**	**40,664**
19	Other cash inflows	**20,528**	**12,387**
20	**Total cash inflows**	**174,884**	**82,262**
D	**LCR (adjusted value)**		
21	Total HQLA		**501,394**
22	Total net cash outflows		**165,101**
23	LCR (%)		**304.7**

Other information

Abbreviations

A	
AI	Authorised institution
AIRB	Advanced internal ratings-based
ASF	Available stable funding
B	
Bank	Hang Seng Bank Limited
BA-CVA	Basic CVA approach
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCR	Banking (Capital) Rules
BDR	Banking (Disclosure) Rules
BLR	Banking (Liquidity) Rules
BSC	Basic
C	
CCP	Central counterparty
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical capital buffer
CEM	Current exposure method
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CIS	Collective investment scheme
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
D	
D-SIB	Domestic systemically important authorised institution
Dec	December
F	
FBA	Fall-back approach
FIRB	Foundation internal ratings-based
FIRO	Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance
FSB	Financial Stability Board
G	
G-SIB	Global systemically important authorised institution
Group	Hang Seng Bank Limited together with its subsidiaries
H	
HK$bn	Billions (thousands of millions) of Hong Kong dollars
HK$m	Millions of Hong Kong dollars
HKMA	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Hong Kong	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
HQLA	High quality liquid assets
I	
IAA	Internal assessment approach
IMA	Internal models approach
IMM(CCR)	Internal models (counterparty credit risk)
IRB	Internal ratings-based
J	
JCCyB	Jurisdictional CCyB
Jun	June
L	
LAC Rules	Financial Institutions (Resolution) (Loss-absorbing Capacity Requirements - Banking Sector) Rules
LAC	Loss-absorbing Capacity
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LR	Leverage ratio
LTA	Look-through approach
M	
MBA	Mandate-based approach
Mar	March
N	
N/A	Not applicable
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
O	
OBS	Off-balance sheet
P	
PFE	Potential future exposure
R	
RSF	Required stable funding
RWA	Risk-weighted asset(s)/risk-weighted amount(s)
RW	Risk-Weight
S	
SA-CCR	Standardised (counterparty credit risk)
SEC-ERBA	Securitisation external ratings-based approach
SEC-FBA	Securitisation fall-back approach
SEC-IRBA	Securitisation internal ratings-based approach
SEC-SA	Securitisation standardised approach
Sep	September
SFTs	Securities financing transactions
SSTM	Simplified standardised
STC	Standardised (credit risk)
STM	Standardised (market risk)
T	
T1	Tier 1
T2	Tier 2
TLAC	Total Loss-absorbing Capacity