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HSBC HOLDINGS PLC
Form 6-K
August 01, 2005

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a - 16 or 15d - 16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of August, 2005

HSBC Holdings plc

42nd Floor, 8 Canada
Square, London E14 5HQ, England

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F).

Form 20-F X Form 40-F

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

Yes..... No X

(If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

CONFORMED

=====

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-7436

HSBC USA Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State of Incorporation)

13-2764867
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

452 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10018
(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 525-3735
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

At July 31, 2005, all voting stock (706 shares of Common Stock, \$5 par value) is owned by an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc.

=====

HSBC USA Inc.
Form 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Page

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements	
Statement of Income	3
Balance Sheet	4
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	7
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A)	
Average Balances and Interest Rates	17

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Forward-Looking Statements	19
Executive Overview	19
Basis of Reporting	22
Results of Operations	22
Business Segments	33
Credit Quality	39
Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities	42
Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements	44
Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)	44
Capital	45
Risk Management	45

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.....	50
---	----

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.....	50
--------------------------------------	----

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 5. Other Information	51
---------------------------------	----

Item 6. Exhibits	51
------------------------	----

Signature	52
-----------------	----

2

Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

HSBC USA Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Three months ended June 30, 2005	2004	Six months 2005
(in millions)			
Interest income:			
Loans	\$ 1,136	\$ 669	\$ 2,000
Securities	215	215	430
Trading assets	60	38	98
Short-term investments	70	18	88
Other	9	4	13
Total interest income	1,490	944	2,629
Interest expense:			
Deposits	396	158	554
Short-term borrowings	67	34	101
Long-term debt	242	63	305
Total interest expense	705	255	960

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Trading assets	18,848	
Securities available for sale	15,705	
Securities held to maturity (fair value \$3,601 and \$4,042)	3,408	
Loans	87,847	
Less - allowance for credit losses	790	
	-----	-----
Loans, net	87,057	
Properties and equipment, net	539	
Intangible assets, net	334	
Goodwill	2,694	
Other assets	5,972	
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 144,394	\$
	=====	=====
Liabilities		
Deposits in domestic offices:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 8,960	\$
Interest bearing	53,113	
Deposits in foreign offices:		
Noninterest bearing	423	
Interest bearing	22,583	
	-----	-----
Total deposits	85,079	
	-----	-----
Trading account liabilities	11,020	
Short-term borrowings	8,220	
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	4,548	
Long-term debt	23,885	
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	132,752	
	-----	-----
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock	1,017	
Common shareholder's equity:		
Common stock (\$5 par; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 706 shares issued)	--	
Capital surplus	8,133	
Retained earnings	2,429	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	63	
	-----	-----
Total common shareholder's equity	10,625	
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	11,642	
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 144,394	\$
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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Six months ended J
2005

	(in millions)	
Preferred stock		
Balance, January 1	\$ 500	\$
Preferred stock issuance	517	
	-----	-----
Balance, June 30,	1,017	
	-----	-----
Common stock		
Balance, January 1 and June 30,	--	
	-----	-----
Capital surplus		
Balance, January 1,	8,418	
Capital contribution from parent	7	
Preferred stock issuance costs	(13)	
Employee benefit plans and other	(279)	
	-----	-----
Balance, June 30,	8,133	
	-----	-----
Retained earnings		
Balance, January 1,	1,917	
Net income	529	
Cash dividends declared:		
Preferred stock	(17)	
	-----	-----
Balance, June 30,	2,429	
	-----	-----
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance, January 1,	31	
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities	6	
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives classified as cash flow hedges	24	
Net change in unrealized gains on interest only strip receivables	5	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3)	
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	32	
	-----	-----
Balance, June 30,	63	
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity, June 30,	\$ 11,642	\$
	=====	=====
Comprehensive income		
Net income	\$ 529	\$
Other comprehensive income (loss)	32	
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 561	\$
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial

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statements.

5

HSBC USA Inc.

 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Six months ended J
 2005

 (in millions)

Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$	529
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation, amortization and deferred taxes		380
Provision (credit) for credit losses		277
Net change in other accrual accounts		264
Net change in loans originated for sale		(804)
Net change in trading assets and liabilities		(5)
Other, net		(446)

Net cash provided by operating activities		195

Cash flows from investing activities		
Net change in interest bearing deposits with banks		(52)
Net change in short-term investments		(759)
Net change in securities available for sale:		
Purchases of securities available for sale		(4,992)
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale		2,360
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale		2,056
Net change in securities held to maturity:		
Purchases of securities held to maturity		(370)
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity		845
Net change in loans:		
Net change in credit card receivables		7,665
Net change in other short-term loans		(153)
Net originations and maturities of long-term loans		(1,253)
Loans purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation		(8,917)
Sales of loans/other		29
Net change in tax refund anticipation loans program:		
Originations of loans		(24,300)
Sales of loans to HSBC Finance Corporation, including premium		24,318
Expenditures for properties and equipment		37
Net cash provided by (used in) acquisitions (disposals), net of cash acquired		(90)
Other, net		(397)

Net cash used in investing activities		(3,973)

Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in deposits		5,106
Net change in short-term borrowings		(1,655)

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Net change in long-term debt:		
Issuance of long-term debt	651	
Repayment of long-term debt	(412)	
Preferred stock issuance	517	
Capital contribution from parent	7	
Reduction of capital surplus	(13)	
Dividends paid	(7)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,194	
	-----	-----
Net change in cash and due from banks	416	
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	2,682	
	-----	-----
Cash and due from banks at end of period	\$ 3,098	\$
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

6

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

HSBC USA Inc. is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC North America Holdings Inc. (HNAH), which is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc (HSBC). HNAH's other principal indirect subsidiaries include:

- o HSBC Finance Corporation, a consumer finance company;
- o HSBC Markets (USA) Inc. (HSBC Markets), a holding company for investment banking and markets subsidiaries;
- o HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc. (HTSU), a provider of information technology services for HSBC affiliates; and
- o HSBC Bank Canada (HBCA), a Canadian banking subsidiary.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of HSBC USA Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, HUSI), including its principal subsidiary, HSBC Bank USA, National Association (HBUS), have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information, with the instructions to Form 10-Q and with Article 10 of Regulation S-X, as well as in accordance with predominant practices within the banking industry. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all normal and recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods have been made. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with HUSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the 2004 Form 10-K). Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentations. The accounting and reporting policies of HUSI are consistent, in all material respects, with those used to prepare the 2004 Form 10-K.

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Interim results should not be considered indicative of results in future periods.

Interim financial statement disclosures regarding business segments and off-balance sheet arrangements are included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) section of this Form 10-Q.

7

Note 2. Securities

At June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, HUSI held no securities of any single issuer (excluding the U.S. Treasury and federal agencies) with a book value that exceeded 10% of shareholders' equity.

The following tables provide a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of the securities available for sale and securities held to maturity portfolios.

June 30, 2005	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
(in millions)			
Securities available for sale:			
U.S. Treasury	\$ 396	\$ 9	\$
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	9,159	44	
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	3,563	34	
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions ..	85	--	
Asset backed securities	1,196	4	
Other domestic debt securities	220	6	
Foreign debt securities	999	19	
Equity securities	49	5	
	\$ 15,667	\$ 121	\$
Securities held to maturity:			
U.S. Treasury	\$ 83	\$ --	\$
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	2,302	128	
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	380	30	
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions ..	410	31	
Other domestic debt securities	184	7	
Foreign debt securities	49	--	
	\$ 3,408	\$ 196	\$

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December 31, 2004	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
(in millions)			
Securities available for sale:			
U.S. Treasury	\$ 203	\$ --	\$
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	8,136	47	
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	3,029	32	
Asset backed securities	1,122	3	
Other domestic debt securities	990	6	
Foreign debt securities	1,090	15	
Equity securities	64	49	
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 14,634	\$ 152	\$
	=====	=====	=====
Securities held to maturity:			
U.S. Treasury	\$ 122	\$ --	\$
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	2,202	92	
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	716	40	
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions ..	465	37	
Other domestic debt securities	231	6	
Foreign debt securities	145	--	
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 3,881	\$ 175	\$
	=====	=====	=====

(1) Includes primarily mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

8

The following tables provide a summary of gross unrealized losses and related fair values, classified as to the length of time the losses have existed.

June 30, 2005	Less Than One Year			Greater Than One Year	
	Number of Securities	Gross Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value of Investment	Number of Securities	Gross Unrealized Losses
(in millions)					
Securities available for sale:					

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U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	89	\$	(29)	\$	3,141	34	\$
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	74		(6)		858	104	
All other securities	26		(5)		451	--	
	-----		-----		-----	-----	
	189	\$	(40)	\$	4,450	138	\$
	=====		=====		=====	=====	
Securities held to maturity:							
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	6	\$	(1)	\$	149	3	\$
	-----		-----		-----	-----	
	6	\$	(1)	\$	149	3	\$
	=====		=====		=====	=====	

	Less Than One Year			Great	
December 31, 2004	Number of Securities	Gross Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value of Investment	Number of Securities	Unre

(in millions)

Securities available for sale:							
U.S. Treasury	1	\$	(3)	\$	200	--	\$
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	78		(36)		3,118	51	
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	62		(11)		646	115	
All other securities	31		(6)		487	21	
	-----		-----		-----	-----	
	172	\$	(56)	\$	4,451	187	\$
	=====		=====		=====	=====	
Securities held to maturity:							
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises (1)	8	\$	(2)	\$	163	12	\$
U.S. Government agency issued or guaranteed	4		(1)		27	3	
All other securities	7		(1)		5	--	
	-----		-----		-----	-----	
	19	\$	(4)	\$	195	15	\$
	=====		=====		=====	=====	

(1) Includes primarily mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC.

The gross unrealized losses on securities available for sale decreased during the six months ended June 30, 2005 due to a decrease in long-term interest rates, which was partially offset by the impact of increased short-term and medium-term rates. Since substantially all of these securities are high credit grade (i.e., AAA or AA), and HUSI has the ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity or a market price recovery, these securities are not considered to be other than temporarily impaired.

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Note 3. Loans

The following table shows the composition of the loan portfolio.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(in millions)		
Commercial:		
Construction and other real estate	\$ 8,861	\$ 8,281
Other commercial	15,314	14,691
Consumer:		
Residential mortgages	47,634	46,775
Credit card receivables	12,876	12,078
Other consumer loans	3,162	3,122
Total loans	\$ 87,847	\$ 84,947

Note 4. Allowance for Credit Losses

The following provides a summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(in millions)				
Beginning balance	\$ 773	\$ 357	\$ 788	\$ 399
Allowance related to acquisitions and (dispositions), net	--	--	--	(9)
Charge offs	206	35	405	64
Recoveries	53	19	130	41
Net charge offs	153	16	275	23
Provision charged (credited) to income	170	6	277	(20)
Ending balance	\$ 790	\$ 347	\$ 790	\$ 347

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Further analysis of the allowance for credit losses and credit quality begins on page 39 of this Form 10-Q.

10

Note 5. Intangible Assets, Net

The following table summarizes the composition of intangible assets.

	June 30, 2005	December 2005
	(in millions)	
Mortgage servicing rights, net of accumulated amortization and valuation allowance	\$ 285	\$
Other	49	
Intangible assets, net	\$ 334	\$

Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSRs)

The following table summarizes activity for MSRs and the related valuation allowance.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(in millions)			
MSRs, net of accumulated amortization:				
Beginning balance	\$ 401	\$ 459	\$ 416	\$ 526
Additions related to loan sales	18	19	31	36
Net MSRs acquisitions (sales)	--	3	--	(54)
Permanent impairment charges	(7)	(6)	(16)	(7)
Amortization	(18)	(38)	(37)	(64)
Ending balance	394	437	394	437

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Valuation allowance for MSR:

Beginning balance	(81)	(81)	(107)	(23)
Temporary impairment (provision) recovery	(35)	75	(18)	13
Permanent impairment charges	7	6	16	7
Release of allowance related to MSRs sold	--	--	--	3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ending balance	(109)	--	(109)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
 MSRs, net of accumulated amortization and valuation allowance	 \$ 285	 \$ 437	 \$ 285	 \$ 437
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Normal amortization for the current MSR portfolios is expected to be approximately \$78 million for the year ending December 31, 2005, declining gradually to approximately \$34 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. Actual levels of amortization could increase or decrease depending upon changes in interest rates and loan prepayment activity. Actual levels of amortization are also dependent upon future levels of MSR recorded.

Note 6. Goodwill

During the second quarter of 2005, HUSI completed its annual impairment test of goodwill and determined that the fair value of each of the reporting units exceeded its carrying value. As a result, no impairment loss was required to be recognized. During the first six months of 2005, there were no significant events or transactions which warranted specific consideration for their impact on recorded book values assigned to goodwill.

Note 7. Income Taxes

The following table presents the effective tax rate for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Effective tax rate	38.1%	28.2%	36.7%	34.1%

In the first quarter of 2005, HUSI finalized certain prior year state and local tax returns and recorded a \$20 million reduction of income tax expense, which represents the difference between its previous estimate of tax liability and the liability per the tax returns. Excluding the impact of this adjustment, the

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effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2005 would have been 39.2%.

In June 2004, approximately \$51 million of income tax liability related to the anticipated completion of an outstanding audit was released, reducing the effective tax rate by 10.9% for the second quarter and 5.2% for the first six months of 2004.

Note 8. Long-Term Debt

The following table presents a summary of long-term debt.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(in millions)		
Senior debt.....	\$ 18,870	\$ 18,831
Subordinated debt.....	4,995	4,988
All other.....	20	20
Total long-term debt.....	\$ 23,885	\$ 23,839

For a discussion of the components of long-term debt refer to the narrative accompanying Note 14 Long-Term Debt on pages 93 and 94 of the 2004 Form 10-K.

Note 9. Preferred Stock

In April 2005, HUSI issued 20,700,000 shares of floating rate non-cumulative preferred stock with a stated value of \$25 per share. Dividends are payable quarterly, beginning July 1, 2005 at .75% above three-month LIBOR, but not less than 3.50% per annum. The shares may be redeemed at the option of HUSI on or after April 7, 2010 at \$25 per share, plus accrued dividends. Related issuance costs of \$13 million have been recorded as a reduction of capital surplus.

Note 10. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, HUSI conducts transactions with HSBC and its subsidiaries (HSBC affiliates). These transactions occur at prevailing market rates and terms. All extensions of credit by HUSI to other HSBC affiliates are legally required to be secured by eligible collateral. The following table presents related party balances and the income and expense generated by related party transactions.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(in millions)		

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Corporation at a premium of \$192 million, which is being amortized to interest income over the estimated life of the receivables purchased.

- o During the first six months of 2005, HUSI purchased approximately \$1.4 billion of residential mortgage and other consumer loans from originating lenders pursuant to HSBC Finance Corporation correspondent loan programs. Total premium paid was \$17 million, which is being amortized to interest income over the estimated life of the loans purchased.
- o In July of 2004, in order to centralize the servicing of credit card receivables within a common HSBC affiliate in the United States, certain consumer credit card customer relationships of HUSI were sold to HSBC Finance Corporation. Receivable balances associated with these relationships were not sold as part of the transaction. New receivable balances generated by these relationships are purchased at fair value from HSBC Finance Corporation on a daily basis. During the first six months of 2005, approximately \$947 million of receivables associated with these relationships were purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation at a premium of approximately \$17 million, which is being amortized to interest income over the estimated life of the receivables purchased. Servicing for the majority of these relationships was also transferred to HSBC Finance Corporation.
- o Support services from HSBC affiliates includes charges by HSBC Finance Corporation under various service level agreements for loan origination and servicing as well as other operational and administrative support.
- o Effective October 1, 2004, HBUS is the originating lender for loans initiated for HSBC Finance Corporation's Taxpayer Financial Services business for clients of various third party tax preparers. By agreement, HBUS processes applications, funds and subsequently sells these loans to HSBC Finance Corporation. During the first six months of 2005, approximately \$24 billion of loans were originated by HUSI and immediately sold to HSBC Finance Corporation, resulting in gains of approximately \$19 million and fees paid to HSBC Finance Corporation of \$4 million.
- o At June 30, 2005, HUSI had a \$2 billion line of credit from HSBC Finance Corporation, of which \$600 million was outstanding and included in short-term borrowings.

13

- o Trading losses primarily represent the mark to market of the intercompany components of interest rate and foreign currency derivative swap transactions entered into with HSBC Finance Corporation. Specifically, HSBC Finance Corporation enters into these swap contracts with HUSI in order to hedge its interest rate positions. HUSI, within its Corporate, Investment Banking and Markets business, accounts for these transactions on a mark to market basis, with the change in value on the intercompany component substantially offset by the mark to market of related contracts entered into with third parties.

HTSU charges HUSI for technology services pursuant to a master service level agreement. These charges are included in other expenses as HSBC affiliate charges.

HUSI utilizes HSBC Markets for debt underwriting, customer referrals and for other treasury and traded markets related services, pursuant to service level agreements. Debt underwriting fees charged by HSBC Markets are deferred as a component of long-term debt and amortized to interest expense over the life of

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the related debt. Customer referral fees paid to HSBC Markets are netted against customer fee income, which is included in other fees and commissions. All other fees charged by HSBC Markets are included in support services from HSBC affiliates.

At June 30, 2005, HUSI had an unused line of credit from HSBC of \$1,500 million.

HUSI has extended loans and lines of credit to various other HSBC affiliates of \$1,295 million, of which \$281 million was outstanding at June 30, 2005.

At June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, the aggregate notional amounts of all derivative contracts with other HSBC affiliates were approximately \$441 billion and \$302 billion respectively. The net credit risk exposure related to these contracts was approximately \$4 billion at June 30, 2005 and \$2 billion at December 31, 2004.

Employees of HUSI participate in one or more stock compensation plans sponsored by HSBC. HUSI's share of the expense of the plans for the first six months of 2005 and 2004 was \$20 million and \$36 million respectively. HUSI's share of expense has been reduced during 2005, resulting from a change in the amortization period utilized for share-based compensation in the CIBM business segment. A description of these plans begins on page 99 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

Note 11. Pledged Assets

The following table presents pledged assets included in the consolidated balance sheet.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(in millions)		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 1,075	\$ 767
Trading assets	484	305
Securities available for sale	6,125	6,096
Securities held to maturity	533	655
Loans	6,002	5,971
Total	\$ 14,219	\$ 13,794
	=====	=====

Securities available for sale are primarily pledged against various short-term borrowings. Loans are primarily residential mortgage loans pledged against long-term borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Note 12. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

Through December 31, 2004, HUSI maintained noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of their employees hired prior to January 1, 1997 and those employees who joined HUSI through acquisitions and were participating in a defined benefit plan at the time of acquisition. Certain other HSBC subsidiaries participate in these plans.

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In addition, through December 31, 2004, HUSI also maintained unfunded noncontributory health and life insurance coverage for all employees who retired from HUSI and were eligible for immediate pension benefits from HUSI's retirement plan. Employees retiring after 1992 will absorb a portion of the cost of these benefits. Employees hired after that same date are not eligible for these benefits. A premium cap has been established for HUSI's share of retiree medical cost.

In November 2004, sponsorship of the U.S. defined benefit pension plans and the health and life insurance plan of HUSI and HSBC Finance Corporation were transferred to HNAH. Effective January 1, 2005, the separate U.S. defined benefit pension plans were merged into a single defined benefit pension plan which facilitates the development of a unified employee benefit policy and unified employee benefit plan administration for HSBC affiliates operating in the U.S. As a result, HUSI's prepaid pension asset of \$482 million, and a related deferred tax liability of \$203 million, were transferred to HNAH. The net transfer amount of \$279 million is reflected as a reduction of capital surplus on the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost as allocated to HUSI from HNAH.

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement
	2005	2004	2005
(in millions)			
Three months ended June 30:			
Net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ --
Interest cost	17	20	1
Expected return on plan assets	(24)	(28)	--
Prior service cost amortization	--	--	--
Actuarial loss	1	6	--
Transition amount amortization	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 4	\$ 7	\$ 1
	=====	=====	=====
Amount recorded as pension expense by:			
HUSI	\$ 2	\$ 4	
Other HSBC affiliates	2	3	
	-----	-----	
	\$ 4	\$ 7	
	=====	=====	

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	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement
	2005	2004	2005
(in millions)			
Six months ended June 30:			
Net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 1
Interest cost	33	34	3
Expected return on plan assets	(47)	(48)	--
Prior service cost amortization	--	1	--
Actuarial loss	2	13	--
Transition amount amortization	--	--	1
	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 7	\$ 16	\$ 5
	=====	=====	=====
Amount recorded as pension expense by:			
HUSI	\$ 4	\$ 9	
Other HSBC affiliates	3	7	
	-----	-----	
	\$ 7	\$ 16	
	=====	=====	

HUSI expects to make no contribution for pension benefits and to contribute approximately \$9 million for other postretirement benefits during fiscal year 2005.

15

Note 13. New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reached a consensus on Emerging Issues Task Force 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments (EITF 03-1). EITF 03-1 provides guidance for determining when an investment is impaired and whether the impairment is other than temporary. EITF 03-1 also incorporates into its consensus the required disclosures about unrealized losses on investments announced by the EITF in late 2003 and adds new disclosure requirements relating to cost-method investments. The new disclosure requirements are effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2004, and the new impairment guidance was to become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. In September 2004, the FASB delayed the effective date of EITF 03-1 for measurement and recognition of impairment losses until implementation guidance is issued. Adoption of the impairment guidance contained in EITF 03-1 is not expected to have a material impact on HUSI's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires public entities to measure the cost of stock-based compensation based on the grant date fair value of the award, as well as other disclosure requirements. On March 28, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 which amended the compliance date to allow public companies to comply with the provisions of SFAS 123R at the beginning of their next fiscal

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year that begins after June 15, 2005, instead of the next reporting period as originally required by SFAS 123R. HUSI was substantially in compliance with SFAS 123R as of December 31, 2004, and will be entirely compliant by the required adoption date. The adoption of SFAS 123R therefore will not have a significant effect on operating results or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement 3 (SFAS No. 154) which requires companies to apply voluntary changes in accounting principles retrospectively whenever it is practicable. The retrospective application requirement replaces APB 20's requirement to recognize most voluntary changes in accounting principle by including the cumulative effect of the change in net income during the period the change occurs. Retrospective application will be the required transition method for new accounting pronouncements in the event that a newly-issued pronouncement does not specify transition guidance. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

16

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A)

HSBC USA Inc.

CONSOLIDATED AVERAGE BALANCES AND INTEREST RATES

The following table shows the quarterly average balances of the principal components of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, together with their respective interest amounts and rates earned or paid, presented on a taxable equivalent basis.

	Three Months Ended June 30			
	2005			
	Balance	Interest	Rate*	Balance
<hr/>				
Assets	(in millions)			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 3,913	\$ 29	2.95%	\$ 2,467
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	5,285	41	3.14	3,682
Trading assets	18,843	60	1.28	14,550
Securities	19,158	218	4.58	17,584
Loans				
Commercial	23,049	289	5.02	19,101
Consumer:				
Residential mortgages	47,542	581	4.89	34,561
Credit cards	12,688	200	6.32	1,125
Other consumer	3,717	66	7.10	2,106
Total consumer	63,947	847	5.31	37,792

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Total loans	86,996	1,136	5.24	56,893
Other	615	9	5.31	544
Total earning assets	134,810	\$ 1,493	4.44%	95,720
Allowance for credit losses	(885)			(350)
Cash and due from banks	3,447			3,204
Other assets	7,923			7,551
Total assets	\$ 145,295			\$ 106,125
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Deposits in domestic offices				
Savings deposits	\$ 28,530	\$ 69	0.97%	\$ 27,762
Other time deposits	23,435	177	3.03	14,846
Deposits in foreign offices	22,678	150	2.65	21,867
Total interest bearing deposits	74,643	396	2.13	64,475
Short-term borrowings	13,176	67	2.01	9,464
Long-term debt	23,889	242	4.07	5,460
Total interest bearing liabilities	111,708	705	2.53	79,399
Net interest income / Interest rate spread		\$ 788	1.91%	
Noninterest bearing deposits	8,643			7,636
Other liabilities	13,463			11,298
Total shareholders' equity	11,481			7,792
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 145,295			\$ 106,125
Net yield on average earning assets			2.35%	
Net yield on average total assets			2.18	

* Rates are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Total weighted average rate earned on earning assets is interest and fee earnings divided by daily average amounts of total interest earning assets, including the daily average amount on nonperforming loans. Loan interest for the second quarter of 2005 and 2004 included fees of \$11 million and \$18 million, respectively.

CONSOLIDATED AVERAGE BALANCES AND INTEREST RATES

The following table shows the year to date average balances of the principal components of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, together with their respective interest amounts and rates earned or paid, presented on a taxable equivalent basis.

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Six Months Ended June 30,

	2005				
	Balance	Interest	Rate*	Balance	I
(in millions)					
Assets					
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 3,882	\$ 54	2.78%	\$ 2,022	\$
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	4,467	65	2.94	3,842	
Trading assets	18,612	119	1.28	15,129	
Securities	18,741	432	4.65	17,873	
Loans					
Commercial	22,777	539	4.77	19,019	
Consumer:					
Residential mortgages	47,503	1,160	4.88	31,103	
Credit cards	12,430	358	5.81	1,126	
Other consumer	3,681	128	7.02	2,075	
Total consumer	63,614	1,646	5.22	34,304	
Total loans	86,391	2,185	5.10	53,323	
Other	599	15	4.87	517	
Total earning assets	132,692	\$ 2,870	4.36%	92,706	\$
Allowance for credit losses	(890)			(371)	
Cash and due from banks	3,729			3,150	
Other assets	8,168			7,396	
Total assets	\$ 143,699			\$ 102,881	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Deposits in domestic offices					
Savings deposits	\$ 28,050	\$ 120	0.86%	\$ 27,199	\$
Other time deposits	23,220	325	2.83	13,271	
Deposits in foreign offices	23,060	278	2.43	21,656	
Total interest bearing deposits	74,330	723	1.96	62,126	
Short-term borrowings	11,048	119	2.17	9,002	
Long-term debt	23,880	461	3.90	4,706	
Total interest bearing liabilities	109,258	1,303	2.41	75,834	
Net interest income / Interest rate spread		\$ 1,567	1.95%		\$
Noninterest bearing deposits	9,201			7,413	
Other liabilities	14,027			11,924	
Total shareholders' equity	11,213			7,710	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 143,699			\$ 102,881	

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Net yield on average earning assets	2.38%
Net yield on average total assets	2.20

* Rates are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Total weighted average rate earned on earning assets is interest and fee earnings divided by daily average amounts of total interest earning assets, including the daily average amount on nonperforming loans. Loan interest for the first six months of 2005 and 2004 included fees of \$19 million and \$35 million, respectively.

18

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, notes and tables included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and with HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K. The MD&A may contain certain statements that may be forward-looking in nature within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. HUSI's results may differ materially from those noted in the forward-looking statements. Words such as "believe", "expects", "estimates", "targeted", "anticipates", "goal" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but should not be considered as the only means through which these statements may be made. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about management's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements which involve inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on current views and assumptions. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. For a list of important factors that may affect HUSI's actual results, see Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements in Part I, Item 1 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Net income decreased \$118 million in the second quarter of 2005 and \$121 million in the first six months of 2005, as compared with the same 2004 periods, primarily due to:

- o the Corporate, Investment Banking and Markets (CIBM) segment's reduced earnings resulting from the flattening yield curve, difficult trading markets and increased expenses associated with investment in business expansion initiatives; and
- o negative net earnings resulting from the private label receivable portfolio acquired in December 2004, caused by amortization of the premium paid at acquisition, as reflected within the Consumer Finance (CF) segment.

The first six months of 2005 has been highlighted by a 75% increase in net earnings in Personal Financial Services (PFS), a 2% increase in net earnings in Commercial Banking (CMB) and a 107% increase in net earnings in Private Banking (PB) business segments, due to:

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- o successful rollout during 2005 of a number of business expansion initiatives;
- o significant expansion of residential mortgage, other consumer and commercial loan portfolios in 2004 and 2005 which, net of associated funding costs, have had a positive impact on 2005 earnings; and
- o gains realized on sales of certain assets during 2005.

Further analysis of business segments begins on page 33 of this Form 10-Q.

Private Label Loan Portfolio Purchase

In December of 2004, HUSI acquired approximately \$12 billion of private label receivables and other loans from HSBC Finance Corporation at fair value, without recourse. Results from this portfolio for the first half of 2005 have been negatively impacted by significant amortization of the premium paid for the portfolio, which is heavily front loaded into 2005 in relation to runoff of receivable balances purchased.

Further analysis regarding this acquired portfolio is included in the analysis of the CF business segment, beginning on page 36 of this Form 10-Q.

Balance Sheet Review

Asset growth slowed to a more normalized level (less than 3%) during the first six months of 2005, as compared with calendar year 2004. Total deposit growth of \$5 billion during 2005 was the primary funding source for increased loans and decreased short-term borrowings balances.

19

HUSI utilizes borrowings from various sources to fund balance sheet growth, to meet cash and capital needs, and to fund investments in subsidiaries. Total long-term debt was approximately \$24 billion at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004. Total short-term borrowings decreased approximately \$2 billion to \$8 billion at June 30, 2005. Total deposits and borrowings from HSBC affiliates were \$11 billion at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

Average earning assets and interest bearing liabilities increased significantly during the first six months of 2005, as compared with the same 2004 period, primarily due to:

- o increased average residential loan balances from held portfolio growth in 2004;
- o increased average credit card and other loan balances resulting from the private label receivable portfolio acquired in December 2004;
- o increased average loan and deposit balances resulting from targeted growth in small business and middle-market commercial customers; and
- o increased average deposits, long-term debt and short-term borrowings balances, which were the primary funding sources for asset growth during 2004.

In April 2005, HUSI issued 20,700,000 shares of floating rate non-cumulative preferred stock with a stated value of \$25 per share. Refer to Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements on page 12 of this Form 10-Q for further information regarding this issuance.

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Income Statement Review

Increased net interest income in the first six months of 2005 was primarily due to significantly increased average loan balances, the impact of which was partially offset by increased average deposits and long-term debt balances, and by amortization of the premium paid for the private label receivable portfolio. In addition, a flattening yield curve has resulted in tightening interest rate spreads associated with certain businesses, particularly within the CIBM segment. Further analysis of the components of net interest income begins on page 22 of this Form 10-Q.

The provision for credit losses increased during the first six months of 2005, as compared with the same 2004 period, due mainly to required provision associated with the private label receivable portfolio acquired in December 2004, and to other loans acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation during 2004 and 2005. Further analysis of credit quality and the allowance for credit losses begins on page 39 of this Form 10-Q.

Other revenues increased in the first six months of 2005, as compared with 2004, primarily due to:

- o increased fee income and securitization revenue associated with the acquired private label receivable portfolio;
- o increased residential mortgage banking revenue; and
- o increased gains on sales of securities, properties and other financial assets.

Further analysis of other revenues begins on page 25 of this Form 10-Q.

Operating expenses increased in the first six months of 2005, as compared with 2004, primarily due to increased fees charged by HSBC affiliates for loan origination and servicing related to the private label receivable portfolio and other loans acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in 2004 and 2005. Fees charged by HSBC affiliates for technology services, for broker-dealer services, and for other operational and administrative support functions have also increased. Increased expenses have also resulted from investment in expansion initiatives in various business segments, particularly CIBM. Further commentary regarding support services from HSBC affiliates is provided in Note 10 of the consolidated financial statements beginning on page 12 of this Form 10-Q. Further analysis of operating expenses begins on page 31 of this Form 10-Q.

In June 2004, \$51 million of income tax liability related to completion of an outstanding audit was released. The decrease in income tax expense for the first half of 2005 is primarily attributable to a \$20 million reduction of expense recorded in the first quarter resulting from the difference between the estimate of prior year state and local tax liability and the liability per final tax returns.

The following table presents a five quarter summary of selected financial information.

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Quarter ended	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	September
(in millions)				
Net interest income	\$ 785	\$ 775	\$ 700	\$
Trading revenues	35	96	99	
Residential mortgage banking revenue (expense)	(13)	23	(14)	
Securities gains, net	64	23	26	
Other income	327	336	214	
Total other revenues	413	478	325	
Operating expenses	684	654	613	
Provision (credit) for credit losses	170	107	(24)	
Income before income tax expense	344	492	436	
Income tax expense	131	176	167	
Net income	\$ 213	\$ 316	\$ 269	\$
Balances at quarter end:				
Loans:				
Commercial loans	\$ 24,175	\$ 23,484	\$ 22,972	\$ 2
Residential mortgages	47,634	47,610	46,775	4
Credit card receivables	12,876	12,001	12,078	
Other consumer loans	3,162	3,152	3,122	
Total loans	87,847	86,247	84,947	6
Allowance for credit losses	(790)	(773)	(788)	
Loans, net	87,057	85,474	84,159	6
Total assets	144,394	141,605	141,050	12
Total tangible assets	141,650	138,866	138,310	11
Total deposits	85,079	82,994	79,981	7
Short-term borrowings	8,220	7,152	9,874	
Long-term debt	23,885	23,925	23,839	1
Common shareholder's equity	10,625	10,385	10,366	
Tangible common shareholder's equity	7,831	7,646	7,611	
Total shareholders' equity	11,642	10,885	10,866	
Selected financial ratios:				
Total shareholders' equity to total assets, at period end	8.06%	7.69%	7.70%	
Tangible common shareholder's equity to total tangible assets, at period end ...	5.53	5.51	5.50	
Annualized rate of return on average (1):				
Total assets .....	.59	.90	.84	
Total common shareholder's equity	7.87	12.05	12.62	
Net interest margin to average (1):				
Earning assets	2.35	2.42	2.38	
Total assets	2.18	2.22	2.19	
Average total shareholders' equity to average total assets (1)	7.90	7.70	6.88	
Cost:income ratio (1)	57.11	52.17	59.70	

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- (1) Selected financial ratios are defined in the Glossary of Terms beginning on page 60 of the 2004 Form 10-K.

The annualized rate of return and net interest margin ratios in the table above reflect unusually high amortization of premiums associated with private label receivables acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004. The initial premium paid for these receivables is heavily front loaded into 2005 in relation to runoff of receivables acquired. As amortization of the initial premium decreases over the remainder of 2005 and 2006, these ratios are expected to return to levels consistent with prior reporting periods. Commentary regarding the private label receivable portfolio acquired, and the related premiums, is provided on pages 23 and 36 of this Form 10-Q.

21

BASIS OF REPORTING

HUSI's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP).

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Prior to January 1, 2005, HSBC reported results in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Kingdom (U.K. GAAP). The European Union has determined that all European listed companies will be required to prepare their consolidated financial statements using IFRS by 2005. As a result, HSBC began reporting its financial results under IFRS rather than U.K. GAAP beginning with the release of its interim financial results for the six months ended June 30, 2005. HUSI previously reported that it would begin presenting a reconciliation of U.S. GAAP net income to IFRS net income in the second quarter of 2005. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has since adopted revised disclosure rules for foreign private issuers for the first year of reporting under IFRS, which became effective in May 2005. HSBC has elected to follow a provision that allows foreign private issuers to delay disclosure of the reconciliation between U.S. GAAP net income and IFRS net income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 until the third quarter of 2005. In line with HSBC's decision, HUSI expects to report IFRS net income and present a reconciliation of U.S. GAAP net income to IFRS net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and on a quarterly basis thereafter.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income

The following table presents a five quarter summary of net interest income.

	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2004	Ju
Three months ended					

(in millions)

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Interest income:					
Loans	\$ 1,136	\$ 1,049	\$ 851	\$ 779	\$
Securities	215	210	218	220	
Trading assets	60	59	51	43	
Short-term investments	70	49	52	27	
Other	9	6	5	5	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest income	1,490	1,373	1,177	1,074	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interest expense:					
Deposits	396	327	281	226	
Short-term borrowings	67	52	32	49	
Long-term debt	242	219	164	101	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest expense	705	598	477	376	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net interest income	\$ 785	\$ 775	\$ 700	\$ 698	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

In the discussion that follows, interest income and rates are presented and analyzed on a taxable equivalent basis to permit comparisons of yields on tax-exempt and taxable assets. An analysis of consolidated average balances and interest rates on a taxable equivalent basis is presented on pages 17-18 of this Form 10-Q.

All increases and decreases referenced on the following pages for the second quarter and six months of 2005 represent comparisons with the same 2004 periods.

22

Interest Income - Loans

Total interest income on loans increased \$467 million (70%) in the second quarter of 2005 and increased \$903 million (70%) in the first six months of 2005. Average total loan balances increased approximately \$33 billion (62%) for the first six months of 2005, resulting from significant increases in various consumer and commercial loan portfolios during 2004.

In addition to significant organic residential mortgage loan growth, loans and receivables acquired directly from HSBC Finance Corporation, and from originating lenders pursuant to HSBC Finance Corporation correspondent loan programs, have had a significant impact on interest income during 2005. Increases in average loan balances, and the resulting increases in interest income, were offset by significant amortization of premiums paid for the specific portfolios, most notably private label receivables acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004.

Credit Card Receivables

Interest earned from credit card receivables increased \$173 million (641%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$302 million (539%) in the first half of 2005. Average credit card receivable balances were \$11 billion higher for the first six months of 2005.

In December of 2004, HUSI acquired \$12 billion of private label receivables and

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other loans from HSBC Finance Corporation. HUSI continues to purchase additional credit card receivables on a daily basis from HSBC Finance Corporation, which continues to own these customer relationships. Also during 2004, HUSI sold certain credit card relationships to HSBC Finance Corporation. HUSI purchases receivables associated with these relationships from HSBC Finance Corporation on a daily basis.

During the second quarter and first six months of 2005, the increase in interest income associated with the acquired portfolio was offset by approximately \$118 million and \$285 million respectively, of amortization of the initial premium paid for the private label receivable portfolio, and by \$44 million and \$73 million respectively, of amortization of premiums paid on daily purchases from HSBC Finance Corporation. The overall average yield for credit card receivables was significantly reduced in 2005 as a result of premium amortization.

Residential Mortgage Loans

Interest income earned from residential mortgage loans increased \$158 million (37%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$380 million (49%) in the first half of 2005. HUSI significantly expanded the volume of adjustable rate residential mortgage loans originated during 2004, which were retained on the balance sheet. As a result, average residential mortgage loans held were approximately \$16 billion (53%) higher for the first six months of 2005.

Since the beginning of 2004, approximately \$5 billion of residential mortgages have been purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation and from originating lenders pursuant to an HSBC Finance Corporation correspondent loan program. Originations of residential mortgage loans have decreased in 2005 as compared with 2004, due to the contracting national originations market.

The increased average loan balances, and their positive effect on earnings, were partially offset by continued decreases in the average yield earned on residential mortgages during the first six months of 2005, as consumers continued to take advantage of lower coupon adjustable rate products, resulting in lower overall average yields.

The residential mortgage loan portfolio is expected to remain relatively constant through the remainder of 2005. Loan originations of various variable rate products that previously would have been retained in the held loan portfolio are now being sold in the secondary market.

Other Consumer Loans

Interest earned from various other domestic consumer lending programs increased \$33 million (100%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$62 million (94%) in the first six months of 2005. Average balances increased

23

approximately \$2 billion (77%) in the first six months of 2005, primarily due to automobile and other consumer loans purchased from originating lenders pursuant to HSBC Finance Corporation correspondent loan programs.

Commercial Loans

Interest income from commercial loans increased \$103 million (55%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$159 million (42%) in the first six months of 2005. Average commercial loan balances increased \$4 billion (20%) in the first six months of 2005.

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Targeted growth in small business, middle market and real estate lending portfolios, which began in 2004, has continued to increase loan balances in 2005. HUSI plans to continue to build upon its status as the top small business lender in New York State.

Interest Income - Trading Assets

Interest income from trading assets increased \$22 million (58%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$48 million (68%) in the first six months of 2005. In the first six months of 2005, average trading assets increased approximately \$3 billion (23%) mainly as a result of various business expansion initiatives, while the average yield earned on these balances also increased 34 basis points (36%).

Interest Income - Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments include interest bearing deposits with banks, federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements. Fluctuations in short-term investments directly result from the relationship between HUSI's excess liquidity position and its funding needs at any given point in time.

Interest income from short-term investments increased \$52 million (289%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$83 million (231%) in the first six months of 2005. Average short-term investment balances grew approximately \$2 billion (42%) the first six months of 2005, while average rates earned also increased significantly, primarily due to increases in the federal funds rate.

Interest Expense - Deposits

Total interest expense on interest bearing deposits increased \$238 million (151%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$405 million (127%) in the first six months of 2005. Interest expense increases were noted from both domestic and foreign deposits. Average interest bearing deposits increased \$12 billion (20%) in the first six months of 2005. Average interest rates paid to these customers also increased significantly, due primarily to increases in short-term interest rates.

Additional resources and priority have been focused on expansion of core retail banking businesses, as well as high net worth individuals. Additional deposit products have been developed and offered in recent months, in conjunction with increased marketing efforts to individuals, small businesses, and middle market commercial customers. Investment in the retail branch network has been, and will continue to be, expanded and reallocated to ensure coverage of high potential growth geographic areas.

Interest Expense - Short-Term Borrowings

Interest expense on short-term borrowings increased \$33 million (97%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$67 million (129%) in the first six months of 2005. Average short-term borrowings balances increased \$2 billion (23%) in the first six months of 2005, while the average interest rate paid also increased significantly, due primarily to increases in the federal funds rate.

Interest Expense - Long-Term Debt

Interest expense on long-term debt increased \$179 million (284%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$347 million (304%) in the first six months of 2005. Average long-term debt balances increased \$19 billion (407%) in the first six months of 2005, due primarily to new debt issued during 2004 to fund balance sheet growth. A decrease in the average interest rate paid on long-term debt, which resulted from new debt being issued at significantly lower rates than existing debt, partially offset the average balance increases.

Other Revenues

The following table presents the components of other revenues.

	2005	2004	Increase Amount
(in millions)			
Three months ended June 30:			
Trust income	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ (2)
Service charges:			
HSBC affiliate income	4	5	(1)
Other service charges	49	48	1
Total service charges	53	53	--
Other fees and commissions:			
Letter of credit fees	18	18	--
Credit card fees	61	23	38
Wealth and tax advisory services	16	13	3
HSBC affiliate income	20	8	12
Other fee-based income	29	60	(31)
Total other fees and commissions	144	122	22
Securitization revenue	25	--	25
Other income:			
Insurance	16	21	(5)
HSBC affiliate income	3	1	2
Gains on sale of property and other financial assets	32	3	29
Other	32	10	22
Total other income	83	35	48
Residential mortgage banking (expense) revenue	(13)	(17)	4
Trading revenues	35	78	(43)
Securities gains, net	64	3	61
Total other revenues	\$ 413	\$ 298	\$ 115
Six months ended June 30:			
Trust income	\$ 45	\$ 48	\$ (3)
Service charges:			
HSBC affiliate income	8	10	(2)
Other service charges	97	94	3
Total service charges	105	104	1

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Other fees and commissions:			
Letter of credit fees	35	35	--
Credit card fees	118	41	77
Wealth and tax advisory services	29	23	6
HSBC affiliate income	36	12	24
Other fee-based income	71	119	(48)
	-----	-----	-----
Total other fees and commissions	289	230	59
	-----	-----	-----
Securitization revenue	69	--	69
Other income:			
Insurance	32	31	1
HSBC affiliate income	23	2	21
Gains on sale of property and other financial assets	46	6	40
Other	54	43	11
	-----	-----	-----
Total other income	155	82	73
	-----	-----	-----
Residential mortgage banking revenue (expense)	10	(41)	51
Trading revenues	131	168	(37)
Securities gains, net	87	41	46
	-----	-----	-----
Total other revenues	\$ 891	\$ 632	\$ 259
	=====	=====	=====

All increases and decreases referenced on the following pages for the second quarter and first six months of 2005 represent comparisons with the same 2004 periods.

25

Other Fees and Commissions

Increased credit card fees in the second quarter and the first six months of 2005 directly resulted from the private label receivable portfolio acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004.

The increases in HSBC affiliate income for the second quarter and for the first half of 2005 were attributable to the following:

- o in June 2004, HUSI transferred a brokerage subsidiary to an HSBC affiliate. As a result of the transfer, income from customers, reported as other fees and commissions prior to June 2004, has been partially replaced by fees received from the HSBC affiliate; and
- o business expansion and centralization initiatives among HSBC entities in North America have resulted in general increases in fees from HSBC affiliates for various businesses, including the PFS and CIBM segments.

Decreased other fee-based income in the second quarter and the first six months of 2005 primarily resulted from:

- o new customer referral arrangements with HSBC affiliates, which resulted in referral fees paid, which are netted against related fee revenues received from customers;

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- o reduced investment product fees received, resulting from the 2004 transfer of an investment brokerage subsidiary to an HSBC affiliate; and
- o offset partially by new service fees generated by a subsidiary transferred from HSBC in March 2005, which provides accounting and valuation services for hedge fund clients.

Securitization Revenue

Securitization revenue results directly from the purchase of residual interests in securitized credit card receivables from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004. Securitization revenue is comprised of the following activity:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Mo Jun
(in millions)		
Net replenishment gains, net of provision for credit losses	\$ 22	\$
Servicing revenue and excess spread	3	
Total	\$ 25	\$

The securitized trusts require replenishments of receivables to support previously issued securities. Receivables will continue to be sold to these trusts until their revolving periods end, the last of which is expected to occur in 2008. The replenishment gains result from these receivable sales to the trusts. Servicing revenue and excess spread decreased approximately \$21 million in the second quarter of 2005, as compared with the previous quarter, due to declining receivable balances in the securitized trusts. There have been no new securitization transactions during 2005.

Other Income

The increase in HSBC affiliate income for the first six months of 2005 was primarily due to HBUS's new role, effective October 2004, as originating lender for HSBC Finance Corporation's Taxpayer Financial Services business. This revenue is further described in Note 10 of the consolidated financial statements beginning on page 12 of this Form 10-Q.

Gains on sale of property and other financial assets includes the following significant activity and/or transactions for 2005:

- o \$26 million gain on sale of property in May 2005; and
- o \$16 million of gains on sales of various branches and a portion of HUSI's personal trust business during the first six months of 2005.

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Other includes the following significant activity and/or transactions for 2005:

- o non-recurring fees received from a loan customer and a Brady Bond issuer totaled approximately \$7 million for the second quarter of 2005;
- o HUSI holds investments related to key officer insurance policies. Mark to market gains related to these investments, recorded in other income, are offset by hedging activity included in trading revenue. Total gains recorded on these investments were approximately \$9 million for the second quarter and \$4 million for the first half of 2005; and
- o miscellaneous fees have also increased as a direct result of the private label receivable portfolio purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004.

For 2004, other included \$21 million of interest revenue on an income tax refund.

Residential Mortgage Banking Revenue

The following table presents the components of residential mortgage banking revenue. Net interest income includes interest earned/paid on assets and liabilities of the residential mortgage banking business as well as an allocation of the funding benefit or cost associated with these balances. The net interest income component in the table is included in net interest income in the consolidated statement of income and reflects actual interest earned, net of cost of funds, and adjusted for corporate transfer pricing. Corporate transfer pricing methodology was revised in the first quarter of 2005 resulting in additional internal charges to the residential mortgage banking business from the CIBM segment. Net interest income for the second quarter and the first six months of 2004 has been adjusted in the table to facilitate comparison.

27

	2005	2004	Increase ----- Amount
(in millions)			
Three months ended June 30:			
Net interest income	\$ 118	\$ 111	\$
Servicing related income (expense):			
Servicing fee income	19	18	
MSRs amortization	(18)	(38)	2
MSRs temporary impairment (provision) recovery	(35)	75	(11)
Trading - Derivative instruments used to offset changes in value of MSRs	24	(61)	8
Total net servicing related (expense)	(10)	(6)	(

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Originations and sales related income (expense):			
Gains (losses) on sales of mortgages	11	(8)	1
Trading - Forward loan sale commitments	(17)	6	(2)
- Interest rate lock commitments	--	(9)	(
- Euro currency contracts	(2)	--	(
Fair value hedge activity (1)	--	(2)	
	-----	-----	-----
Total net originations and sales related income (expense)	(8)	(13)	
	-----	-----	-----
Other mortgage income	5	2	
	-----	-----	-----
Total residential mortgage banking revenue (expense) included in other revenues	(13)	(17)	
	-----	-----	-----
Total residential mortgage banking related revenue	\$ 105	\$ 94	\$ 1
	=====	=====	=====
Six months ended June 30:			
Net interest income	\$ 246	\$ 221	\$ 2
	-----	-----	-----
Servicing related income (expense):			
Servicing fee income	37	40	(
MSRs amortization	(37)	(64)	2
MSRs temporary impairment (provision) recovery	(18)	13	(3
Trading - Derivative instruments used to offset changes in value of MSRs	19	(25)	4
Gains on sales of available for sale securities	--	8	(
	-----	-----	-----
Total net servicing related income (expense)	1	(28)	2
	-----	-----	-----
Originations and sales related income (expense):			
Gains (losses) on sales of mortgages	15	(7)	2
Trading - Forward loan sale commitments	(9)	3	(1
- Interest rate lock commitments	(4)	(10)	
- Euro currency contracts	(2)	--	(
Fair value hedge activity (1)	--	(1)	
	-----	-----	-----
Total net originations and sales related income (expense)	--	(15)	1
	-----	-----	-----
Other mortgage income	9	2	
	-----	-----	-----
Total residential mortgage banking revenue (expense) included in other revenues	10	(41)	5
	-----	-----	-----
Total residential mortgage banking related revenue	\$ 256	\$ 180	\$ 7
	=====	=====	=====

(1) Includes SFAS 133 qualifying fair value adjustments related to residential mortgage banking warehouse fair value hedging activity.

All increases and decreases referenced below for the second quarter and the first six months of 2005 represent comparisons with the same 2004 periods.

Overview

Residential mortgage banking related revenue for the second quarter and the first six months of 2005 increased \$11 million and \$76 million respectively.

Increased net interest income for 2005 resulted from overall growth in the held residential mortgage portfolio. Throughout 2004 there was a significant increase in the held portfolio as strong consumer demand for variable rate residential mortgage loans continued. Commentary regarding residential mortgage interest income is presented on page 23 of this Form 10-Q.

Servicing Related Income (Expense)

Net servicing related income (expense) decreased for the second quarter, but increased for the first six months of 2005. For both periods decreased MSR amortization expense and increased income associated with derivative instruments used to offset changes in the economic value of MSRs were offset by increases in the temporary impairment valuation allowance.

The recorded net book value of MSRs, as well as related amortization expense, are directly impacted by levels of residential mortgage prepayments. Higher levels of prepayments generally increase amortization expense and decrease the net book value of MSRs. During 2005, interest rates generally rose and prepayments of residential mortgages, mostly in the form of loan refinancings, have decreased in comparison with 2004 levels, resulting in decreased MSR amortization expense compared with amounts recorded in prior periods. Loan refinance activity represented 42% of total originations in the first half of 2005, as compared with 59% in the first half of 2004.

During the second quarter of 2005 however, long-term rates declined, which caused temporary impairment of the value of MSRs.

The net servicing related income amounts in the tables do not reflect approximately \$14 million of unrealized gains, recorded as other comprehensive income, on available for sale securities used to offset changes in the economic value of MSRs as well as net interest income of \$4 million on these securities.

Additional commentary regarding risk management associated with the MSRs economic hedging program is presented on pages 48-49 of this Form 10-Q.

Originations and Sales Related Income (Expense)

The increase in originations and sales related income for both the second quarter and first six months of 2005 was attributable to a higher basis point gain on each individual sale driven by less market volatility as compared with 2004. During 2005, residential mortgages originated with the intention to sell was consistent with 2004, although a greater proportion of adjustable rate residential mortgage loans is being sold in 2005, which previously would have been held on HUSI's balance sheet.

Trading Revenues

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Trading revenues are generated by HUSI's participation in the foreign exchange, credit derivative and precious metals markets; from trading derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps and options; and from trading securities. Trading revenues related to the mortgage banking business are included in residential mortgage banking revenue.

The following table presents trading related revenues by business. The data in the table includes interest income earned on trading instruments, net of allocated funding cost associated with the trading positions. The net interest income component is included in net interest income on the consolidated statement of income.

	2005	2004	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%

(in millions)				

Three months ended June 30:				
Trading revenues	\$ 35	\$ 78	\$ (43)	(55)
Net interest income	4	20	(16)	(80)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trading related revenues	\$ 39	\$ 98	\$ (59)	(60)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Business:				
Derivative instruments	\$ 18	\$ 42	\$ (24)	(57)
Treasury (primarily securities)	(11)	15	(26)	(173)
Foreign exchange	26	29	(3)	(10)
Precious metals	8	11	(3)	(27)
Other trading	(2)	1	(3)	(300)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trading related revenues	\$ 39	\$ 98	\$ (59)	(60)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Six months ended June 30:				
Trading revenues	\$ 131	\$ 168	\$ (37)	(22)
Net interest income	21	36	(15)	(42)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trading related revenues	\$ 152	\$ 204	\$ (52)	(25)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Business:				
Derivative instruments	\$ 59	\$ 85	\$ (26)	(31)
Treasury (primarily securities)	3	16	(13)	(81)
Foreign exchange	63	63	--	--
Precious metals	25	28	(3)	(11)
Other trading	2	12	(10)	(83)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trading related revenues	\$ 152	\$ 204	\$ (52)	(25)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Decreased trading related revenues during the second quarter of 2005 was a

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direct result of the following factors:

- o difficult trading markets during the quarter had a significant negative impact on proprietary results associated with credit derivatives and treasury trading businesses;
- o a rising interest rate environment resulted in negative mark to market adjustments associated with U.S. Treasury securities held for trading purposes; and
- o a flattening yield curve during the quarter resulted in tightening interest rate margins associated with treasury trading assets.

30

Security Gains, Net

The following table presents realized security gains and losses included in the consolidated statement of income.

	2005			
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized (Losses)	Net Realized Gains	Gross Realized Gains
	(in millions)			
Three months ended June 30:				
Net security gains included in:				
Security gains, net	\$ 65	\$ (1)	\$ 64	\$ 3
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Six months ended June 30:				
Net security gains included in:				
Residential mortgage banking related revenue	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 8
Security gains, net	88	(1)	87	47
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 88	\$ (1)	\$ 87	\$ 55
	=====	=====	=====	=====

HUSI maintains various securities portfolios as part of its overall liquidity, balance sheet diversification and risk management strategy. During the first six months of 2005, approximately \$27 million of gains were realized on securities sold to address interest rate sensitivity and balance sheet diversification needs, as compared with gains of \$30 million for the same 2004 period. Also during 2005, HUSI reduced its exposure in Latin American securities, resulting in gains of \$10 million, as compared with \$16 million for the same 2004 period.

In June 2005, HUSI sold shares in a foreign equity fund to an HSBC affiliate for

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a gain of \$48 million.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents the components of operating expenses.

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
(in millions)				
Three months ended June 30:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 254	\$ 242	\$ 12	5
Occupancy expense, net	43	42	1	2
Support services from HSBC affiliates:				
Fees paid to HTSU for technology services	51	44	7	16
Fees paid to HSBC Finance Corporation for loan servicing and other administrative support ..	100	7	93	1,329
Other fees, primarily treasury and traded markets services	67	55	12	22
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	218	106	112	106
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other expenses:				
Equipment and software	22	29	(7)	(24)
Marketing	18	9	9	100
Outside services	30	27	3	11
Professional fees	15	12	3	25
Telecommunications	5	5	--	--
Postage, printing and office supplies	7	6	1	17
Insurance business	3	8	(5)	(63)
Other	69	34	35	103
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total other expenses	169	130	39	30
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	\$ 684	\$ 520	\$ 164	32
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Personnel - average number	11,134	11,776	(642)	(5)

31

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
(in millions)				
Six months ended June 30:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 520	\$ 494	\$ 26	5

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Occupancy expense, net	85	82	3	4
Support services from HSBC affiliates:				
Fees paid to HTSU for technology services	100	82	18	22
Fees paid to HSBC Finance Corporation for loan servicing and other administrative support .	204	11	193	1,755
Other fees, primarily treasury and traded markets services	132	99	33	33
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	436	192	244	127
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other expenses:				
Equipment and software	46	57	(11)	(19)
Marketing	33	21	12	57
Outside services	55	51	4	8
Professional fees	29	20	9	45
Telecommunications	10	8	2	25
Postage, printing and office supplies	13	12	1	8
Insurance business	9	11	(2)	(18)
Other	102	60	42	70
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total other expenses	297	240	57	24
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	\$ 1,338	\$ 1,008	\$ 330	33
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Personnel - average number	10,982	11,897	(915)	(8)

All increases and decreases referred to below for the second quarter and for the first six months of 2005 represent comparisons with the same 2004 periods.

Overview

Total operating expenses increased \$164 million (32%) in the second quarter of 2005, and increased \$330 million in the first six months of 2005. Increases in various HSBC affiliate charges and in salaries and employee benefits were the primary drivers of increased expenses.

Salaries and Employee Benefits

Salaries and employee benefits increased approximately 5% in the second quarter and the first six months of 2005. Increased payroll taxes and fringe benefit expenses were partially offset by the impact on salaries of a decrease in the average number of personnel employed and by decreased incentive compensation expenses, primarily in CIBM.

In March 2005, HSBC transferred a subsidiary to HUSI that provides accounting and valuation services to hedge fund clients. During the second quarter and the first half of 2005, this new business resulted in \$6 million and \$8 million respectively, of salaries and employee benefits expenses.

During 2004, HUSI transferred its brokerage subsidiary and most of its branch operations in Panama to HSBC affiliates, resulting in decreased salaries and related expenses, which were partially offset by expansion in regional banking, which is included in the PFS segment and in the treasury and traded markets businesses, which are included in the CIBM segment.

Support Services From HSBC Affiliates

Fees are charged by various related HSBC affiliate entities for technology services, for underwriting and broker-dealer services, for loan origination and

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servicing, and for other operational and administrative support functions. The increase for 2005 primarily relates to origination and servicing of various receivables acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation. Additional details regarding HSBC affiliate charges are presented in Note 10 of the consolidated financial statements beginning on page 12 of this Form 10-Q.

32

The overall increases in HSBC affiliate charges are due primarily to the following activity:

- o fees charged by HTSU for technology services expenses have increased in 2005, as HUSI continued to upgrade its automated technology environment. Equipment and software costs included in other expenses have decreased in 2005, as these costs are now included in the charges by HTSU;
- o fees charged by HSBC Finance Corporation for loan origination and servicing expenses have increased significantly due to increased services related to the private label receivable portfolio and other loans acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation and from their correspondents. Fees charged by HSBC Finance Corporation for various administrative services have also increased as a result of specific initiatives to centralize administrative functions; and
- o fees charged by HSBC Markets and other HSBC affiliates for treasury and traded markets services provided to HUSI's CIBM business segment have also increased in 2005 due primarily to business expansion initiatives.

Other Expenses

Other includes fraud losses of \$7 million in the second quarter of 2005, and \$14 million in the first six months of 2005, which are directly related to the private label receivable portfolio acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004.

HUSI maintains a separate reserve for credit risk associated with certain off-balance sheet exposures, including letters of credit, unused commitments to extend credit and financial guarantees. The provision for losses associated with these off-balance sheet exposures increased \$12 million in the second quarter of 2005 and \$6 million for the first six months of 2005. Additional analysis of off-balance sheet exposures begins on page 44 of this Form 10-Q.

Various business expansion initiatives have resulted in general increases in other expenses during 2005.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Personal Financial Services (PFS), Commercial Banking (CMB), Corporate, Investment Banking and Markets (CIBM), Private Banking (PB) and Other segments are described on pages 5-6 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

Effective for the first quarter of 2005, the following table reflects a new business segment, Consumer Finance (CF), which was reported as a component of PFS in prior periods. The CF segment includes point of sale and other lending activities primarily to meet the financial needs of individuals. Specifically, operating activity within the CF segment relates to various consumer loans and retained interests in securitized receivable trusts purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation, and consumer loans purchased from originating lenders pursuant to HSBC Finance Corporation correspondent loan programs, begun in 2003.

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The PFS segment continues to include credit card receivables acquired on a daily basis, related to account relationships which HUSI sold to HSBC Finance Corporation in 2004.

The net interest income component in the following table reflects actual interest earned, net of cost of funds as determined by corporate transfer pricing methodology. Effective January 2005, HUSI enhanced its funds transfer pricing methodology to better approximate current external market pricing and valuation, resulting in additional internal charges to the residential mortgage banking business, included in PFS, from CIBM. For comparability purposes, 2004 segment results were also restated, increasing CIBM revenues by \$84 million for the first six months of 2004, with the offsetting decrease to PFS revenues.

33

The following table summarizes the results for each segment.

	PFS	CF	CMB	CIBM	PB	
(in millions)						
Three months ended June 30:						
2005						
Net interest income (1)	\$ 302	\$ 166	\$ 155	\$ 123	\$ 42	\$
Other revenues	86	67	48	98	104	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues	388	233	203	221	146	
Operating expenses (2) .	248	110	90	172	64	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Working contribution ...	140	123	113	49	82	
Provision for credit losses (3)	22	152	4	(7)	(1)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income tax expense	\$ 118	\$ (29)	\$ 109	\$ 56	\$ 83	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average assets	\$ 50,088	\$ 18,608	\$ 15,708	\$ 55,430	\$ 5,146	\$
Average liabilities/equity (4)	44,598	644	17,176	73,357	9,508	
Goodwill at June 30 (5)	1,167	--	468	631	428	
2004						
Net interest income (1).	\$ 261	\$ 49	\$ 147	\$ 203	\$ 31	\$
Other revenues	76	--	48	117	52	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues	337	49	195	320	83	
Operating expenses (2) .	239	4	93	126	58	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Working contribution ...	98	45	102	194	25	
Provision for credit losses (3)	26	1	6	(27)	--	

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	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income tax expense	\$ 72	\$ 44	\$ 96	\$ 221	\$ 25	\$
Average assets	\$ 38,755	\$ 4,203	\$ 13,657	\$ 45,399	\$ 3,814	\$
Average liabilities/equity (4)	33,484	(3)	15,556	48,097	8,991	
Goodwill at June 30 (5)	1,209	--	495	631	428	

- (1) Net interest income of each segment represents the difference between actual interest earned on assets and interest paid on liabilities of the segment adjusted for a funding charge or credit. Segments are charged a cost to fund assets (e.g. customer loans) and receive a funding credit for funds provided (e.g. customer deposits) based on equivalent market rates.
- (2) Expenses for the segments include fully apportioned corporate overhead expenses.
- (3) The provision apportioned to the segments is based on the segments' net charge offs and the change in allowance for credit losses. Credit loss reserves are established at a level sufficient to absorb the losses considered to be inherent in the portfolio.
- (4) Common shareholder's equity and earnings on common shareholder's equity are allocated back to the segments based on the percentage of capital assigned to the business.
- (5) The reduction in goodwill from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2005 resulted from the sale or transfer of certain domestic and foreign operations during 2004.

34

	PFS	CF	CMB	CIBM	PB	

(in millions)						
Six months ended June 30:						
2005						
Net interest income (1)	\$ 602	\$ 296	\$ 309	\$ 277	\$ 82	\$
Other revenues	214	147	86	265	162	
Total revenues	816	443	395	542	244	
Operating expenses (2)	499	217	188	306	128	
Working contribution ..	317	226	207	236	116	
Provision for credit losses (3)	44	261	(1)	(25)	(2)	
Income before income						

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tax expense	\$ 273	\$ (35)	\$ 208	\$ 261	\$ 118	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average assets	\$ 50,418	\$ 18,446	\$ 15,316	\$ 54,273	\$ 4,934	\$
Average liabilities/ equity (4)	44,168	589	16,679	72,803	9,454	
2004						
Net interest income (1)	\$ 529	\$ 86	\$ 289	\$ 382	\$ 62	\$
Other revenues	139	--	85	283	113	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues	668	86	374	665	175	
Operating expenses (2)	469	6	174	239	120	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Working contribution ..	199	80	200	426	55	
Provision for credit losses (3)	43	3	(3)	(61)	(2)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income tax expense	\$ 156	\$ 77	\$ 203	\$ 487	\$ 57	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average assets	\$ 35,919	\$ 3,499	\$ 13,363	\$ 46,089	\$ 3,714	\$
Average liabilities/ equity (4)	32,554	(2)	14,106	47,054	9,169	

- (1) Net interest income of each segment represents the difference between actual interest earned on assets and interest paid on liabilities of the segment adjusted for a funding charge or credit. Segments are charged a cost to fund assets (e.g. customer loans) and receive a funding credit for funds provided (e.g. customer deposits) based on equivalent market rates.
- (2) Expenses for the segments include fully apportioned corporate overhead expenses.
- (3) The provision apportioned to the segments is based on the segments' net charge offs and the change in allowance for credit losses. Credit loss reserves are established at a level sufficient to absorb the losses considered to be inherent in the portfolio.
- (4) Common shareholder's equity and earnings on common shareholder's equity are allocated back to the segments based on the percentage of capital assigned to the business.
- (5) The reduction in goodwill from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2005 resulted from the sale or transfer of certain domestic and foreign operations during 2004.

All increases and decreases referred to on the following pages for the second quarter 2005 and for the first six months of 2005 represent comparisons with the same 2004 periods.

The term "interest rate spread", as used in the following commentary, refers to either:

- o the percentage difference between the interest rate earned on earning assets, net of amortized premiums and loan fees, and the cost of funds utilized to fund those assets, as calculated using corporate transfer pricing methodology; or

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- o the percentage difference between the interest rate paid on deposits specifically assigned to a business segment and the associated value of funds as calculated using corporate transfer pricing methodology.

35

Personal Financial Services (PFS)

Net interest income increased \$41 million (16%) in the second quarter and increased \$73 million (14%) in the first half of 2005, due primarily to:

- o significant growth in average balances for residential mortgage loans, particularly adjustable rate products, partially offset by the lower average yields on the adjustable rate loans;
- o more favorable interest rate spreads on personal deposits; and
- o offset by \$16 million of amortization of premium paid during the first half of 2005 for credit card receivables acquired on a daily basis from HSBC Finance Corporation. These receivables are related to various credit card relationships sold to HSBC Finance Corporation in 2004.

Other revenues increased \$10 million (13%) in the second quarter and increased \$75 million (54%) in the first half of 2005, due primarily to the following:

- o non-interest residential mortgage banking revenue increased \$4 million in the second quarter and increased \$51 million in the first half of 2005. Commentary regarding residential mortgage banking revenue begins on page 27 of this Form 10-Q;
- o in May 2005, HUSI sold property to an unaffiliated third party. Approximately \$14 million of the gain realized on this sale was recorded in the PFS segment; and
- o effective in October 2004, HBUS is the originating lender for HSBC Finance Corporation's Taxpayer Financial Services program. Gains recognized for tax refund anticipation loans sold to HSBC Finance Corporation were approximately \$19 million in the first half of 2005.

Operating expenses increased \$9 million (4%) in the second quarter and increased \$30 million (6%) for the first half of 2005, due primarily to:

- o increased personnel, marketing and other direct expenses associated with expanded consumer lending and retail banking operations; and
- o increased fees paid to HTSU, as HUSI has continued to upgrade its technology environment.

Consumer Finance (CF)

This segment includes the \$12 billion private label receivable portfolio (PLRP) acquired in December 2004 from HSBC Finance Corporation, and other consumer loans acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation and their correspondents beginning in 2003. The following table summarizes the impact of the PLRP on earnings for this segment for the first half of 2005.

Six months ended June 30, 2005	PLRP	Other	Total
--------------------------------	------	-------	-------

(in millions)

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Net interest income	\$ 181	\$ 115	\$ 296
Other revenues	147	--	147
	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues	328	115	443
Operating expenses	208	9	217
	-----	-----	-----
Working contribution	120	106	226
Provision for credit losses	248	13	261
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income tax expense	\$ (128)	\$ 93	\$ (35)
	=====	=====	=====

Interest income for the PLRP has been partially offset by approximately \$285 million of amortization of the initial premium paid for the portfolio. Although the amortization period for the initial premium is two years, amortization is heavily front loaded for 2005 in relation to runoff of the receivable balances purchased.

Other revenues for the PLRP for the first half of 2005 is comprised of the following:

- o approximately \$78 million of credit card and other fees from customers; and
- o approximately \$69 million of securitization revenue from residual interests in securitized credit card receivables acquired as part of the PLRP purchase.

36

Operating expenses for the PLRP are primarily fees paid to HSBC Finance Corporation for loan servicing. Additional direct expenses for management of the portfolio, including technology services and fraud losses, have also been incurred.

The provision for credit losses of \$248 million for the PLRP for the first half of 2005 is consistent with historical experience for this portfolio. Commentary regarding credit quality begins on page 39 of this Form 10-Q.

New domestic private label credit card receivable originations are purchased from HSBC Finance Corporation on a daily basis. In accordance with Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) guidance, in the first quarter of 2006, HSBC Finance Corporation's domestic private label business will change the required minimum monthly payment amounts for their domestic private label credit card accounts. Preliminary estimates of the potential impact to the CF segment are based on numerous assumptions and take into account a number of factors that are difficult to predict, such as changes in customer behavior, which will not be fully known or understood until the changes are implemented. It is anticipated that the changes, which will reduce the premium associated with these daily purchases, reduce fee income, and increase the provision for credit losses beginning in 2006, will not have a material impact on consolidated results. However, this change may have a material impact on the results of the CF segment in 2006.

Commercial Banking (CMB)

Net interest income increased \$8 million (5%) in the second quarter and \$20 million (7%) in the first half of 2005, resulting from successful rollout of planned expansion of various small business, middle-market and real estate commercial lending programs. CMB also benefited from more favorable interest

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rate spreads on deposits during 2005.

During the third quarter of 2004, HUSI transferred its Panamanian operations to an HSBC affiliate. As a result, commercial loans, deposits and related net interest income, included in the CMB segment, have decreased in 2005, partially offsetting the increases from business expansions noted above.

Operating expenses increased \$14 million (8%) for the first half of 2005 as a direct result of business expansion initiatives and increased fees paid to HTSU for technology services as HUSI has continued to upgrade its technology environment.

Corporate, Investment Banking and Markets (CIBM)

Net interest income decreased \$80 million (39%) in the second quarter and decreased \$105 million (27%) in the first half of 2005. Recent increases in short-term interest rates, which have favorably impacted interest rate spreads for deposit generating businesses such as PFS and CMB, have had an adverse impact on CIBM funding costs in 2005.

Other revenues decreased \$19 million (16%) in the second quarter and decreased \$18 million (6%) in the first half of 2005. Decreased trading revenues resulting from difficult market conditions in the second quarter of 2005 were partially offset by increased fee-based income and increased gains on the sale of securities. Commentary regarding trading revenues and securities gains begins on page 30 of this Form 10-Q.

Operating expenses increased \$46 million (37%) in the second quarter and increased \$67 million (28%) in the first half of 2005, due to:

- o increased direct expenses associated with expanded operations in foreign exchange, risk management products, and transaction banking business;
- o increased expenses associated with development of an infrastructure to support the growing complexity of the CIBM business;
- o increased fees paid to HTSU for technology services, as CIBM required additional information technology resources to support system conversions and business expansion; and
- o partially offsetting the above increases was a decrease in incentive compensation expense resulting from a change in the amortization period utilized for share-based compensation.

37

The provision for credit losses increased \$20 million (74%) in the second quarter and increased \$36 million (59%) in the first half of 2005. The net provision credit of \$61 million for the first half of 2004 reflected a period of unusually low loan charge offs and relatively high recoveries of amounts previously charged off. The net provision credit of \$25 million for the first half of 2005 resulted from continuation of relatively low charge offs, and a specific \$17 million recovery of a loan previously charged off.

Private Banking (PB)

Net interest income increased \$11 million (35%) in the second quarter and increased \$20 million (32%) in the first half of 2005. Average earning assets associated with this segment, primarily commercial loans, increased approximately 39% for the first half of the year. Operating expenses have also

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increased as additional resources have been allocated to this segment to expand the services provided to high net worth domestic and foreign individuals.

Other revenues includes the following transactions for 2005 and 2004:

- o in June 2005, shares in a foreign equity fund were sold to an HSBC affiliate, resulting in a gain of approximately \$48 million;
- o during the first quarter of 2005, HUSI recognized a nominal gain on the sale of a portion of its personal trust business, which was recorded in other revenues; and
- o during the first quarter of 2004, HUSI realized higher revenue from a foreign equity investment, as compared with the first quarter of 2005.

38

CREDIT QUALITY

HUSI's policies and critical estimates associated with its allowance for credit losses are summarized on pages 15-16, 37-38 and 77-78 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K. There have been no material revisions to policies or methodologies in the first six months of 2005.

The following table provides an analysis of changes in the allowance for credit losses and related ratios.

Quarter ended	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	September 2004
	(in millions)			
Balance at beginning of quarter	\$ 773	\$ 788	\$ 340	\$
Allowance related to acquisitions and (dispositions), net	--	--	505	
Charge offs:				
Commercial	17	6	22	
Consumer:				
Residential mortgages	6	4	5	
Credit card receivables	160	159	17	
Other consumer loans	23	30	6	
Total consumer loans	189	193	28	
Total charge offs	206	199	50	
Recoveries on loans charged off:				
Commercial	7	23	12	
Consumer:				
Residential mortgages	--	--	1	
Credit card receivables	37	44	2	

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Other consumer loans	9	10	2	
Total consumer loans	46	54	5	
Total recoveries	53	77	17	
Total net charge offs	153	122	33	
Provision charged (credited) to income:				
Commercial	(1)	(25)	(45)	
Consumer:				
Residential mortgages	12	(1)	11	
Credit card receivables	141	108	9	
Other consumer loans	18	25	1	
Total consumer loans	171	132	21	
Total provision	170	107	(24)	
Balance at end of quarter	\$ 790	\$ 773	\$ 788	\$
Allowance ratios:				
Annualized net charge offs to average loans .....	.71%	.58%	.19%	
Quarter-end allowance to:				
Quarter-end total loans .....	.90%	.90%	.93%	
Quarter-end total nonaccruing loans	351.11%	318.11%	298.48%	117

39

The following table provides a summary of credit quality statistics.

	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Se
(in millions)				
Nonaccruing loans				
Balance at end of period:				
Commercial:				
Construction and other real estate	\$ 29	\$ 28	\$ 33	\$
Other commercial	81	99	117	
Total commercial	110	127	150	

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Consumer:				
Residential mortgages	115	116	113	
Credit card receivables	--	--	--	
Other consumer loans	--	--	1	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consumer loans	115	116	114	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total nonaccruing loans	\$ 225	\$ 243	\$ 264	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
As a percent of loans:				
Commercial:				
Construction and other real estate .....	.33%	.33%	.40%	
Other commercial .....	.53	.66	.80	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total commercial .....	.46	.54	.65	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Consumer:				
Residential mortgages .....	.24	.24	.24	
Credit card receivables	--	--	--	
Other consumer loans	--	--	.03	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consumer loans .....	.18	.18	.18	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	.26%	.28%	.31%	
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Interest income on nonaccruing loans (quarterly total):				
Amount which would have been recorded had the associated loans been current in accordance with their original terms	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$
Amount actually recorded	1	3	5	
Accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest:				
Total commercial	\$ 7	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential mortgages	--	1	1	
Credit card receivables	206	210	223	
Other consumer loans	14	15	22	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consumer loans	220	226	246	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	\$ 227	\$ 239	\$ 259	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Criticized assets (balance at end of period):				
Special mention	\$ 706	\$ 728	\$ 784	\$
Substandard	761	535	590	
Doubtful	28	34	46	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,297	\$ 1,420	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Impaired loans:				
Balance at end of period	\$ 102	\$ 119	\$ 236	\$
Amount with impairment reserve	79	96	210	
Impairment reserve	19	21	18	
Other real estate and owned assets:				

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Balance at end of period	\$	25	\$	20	\$	15	\$
Ratio of total nonaccruing loans, other real estate and owned assets to total assets17%		.19%		.20%	

40

Overview

The allowance for credit losses increased \$17 million (2%) during the second quarter of 2005 and increased \$2 million (less than 1%) during the first six months of 2005. Total provision for credit losses of \$277 million for the first six months of 2005 was offset by total net charge offs of \$275 million.

The allowance for credit losses increased \$443 million from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2005, primarily due to the addition of reserves associated with the acquisition of approximately \$12 billion of private label receivables from HSBC Finance Corporation in December of 2004.

Commercial Loan Credit Quality

The allowance for credit losses associated with commercial loan portfolios decreased \$11 million during the second quarter and decreased \$20 million during the first six months of 2005. For the first six months of 2005 net recoveries of \$7 million were more than offset by a \$27 million credit in the provision for credit losses associated with commercial loans.

General improvement of commercial loan credit quality continued during the second quarter, as evidenced by decreased nonaccruing loan balances, and decreased impaired loans balances.

Criticized assets classified as "substandard" increased \$226 million during the quarter, primarily due to the addition of non-investment grade securities to the calculation of these assets. Excluding these securities, criticized assets, primarily commercial loans, have declined in 2005 among all classifications.

HUSI expects that a more normalized commercial credit environment for the remainder of 2005 will result in lower recoveries and higher provision expense. Although overall commercial credit quality is expected to remain stable and well controlled, any sudden and/or unexpected adverse economic events or trends could significantly affect credit quality and increase provisions for credit losses.

41

Credit Card Receivable Credit Quality

The allowance for credit losses associated with credit card receivables increased \$18 million in the second quarter and increased \$11 million during the first six months of 2005. Net charge offs of \$238 million in the first six months of 2005 were more than offset by provision for credit losses expense of \$249 million. This activity is a direct result of the private label receivable portfolio acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation in December 2004, which primarily consisted of credit card receivables. The acquired portfolio is considered to be prime credit quality, with historical credit losses ranging from 5%-6% over the past few years.

The following table provides certain credit quality data for credit card

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receivables. Credit card credit quality was generally stable in the first six months of 2005. The June 30, 2004 data pertains to HUSI's credit card portfolio held prior to acquisition of the private label receivable portfolio.

	June 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
(in millions)			
Accruing credit card receivables contractually past due 90 days or more:			
Balance at end of quarter	\$ 206	\$ 210	\$ 200
As a percent of total credit card receivables	1.60%	1.75%	1.60%
Allowance for credit losses associated with credit card receivables:			
Balance at end of quarter	\$ 559	\$ 541	\$ 541
As a percent of total credit card receivables	4.34%	4.51%	4.34%
Net charge offs of credit card receivables:			
Total for the quarter ended	\$ 123	\$ 115	\$ 115
Annualized net charge offs as a percent of average credit card receivables for the quarter	3.89%	3.83%	4.34%

Receivables included in the private label receivable portfolio are generally maintained in accruing status until being charged off six months after delinquency.

Other Consumer Loan Credit Quality

The allowance for credit losses associated with residential mortgage and other consumer loans increased \$10 million in the second quarter and in the first six months of 2005. Provision for credit losses expense of \$54 million for the first six months of 2005, primarily associated with various installment lending portfolios, was partially offset by net charge offs of \$44 million, also primarily from installment lending portfolios.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

HUSI is party to various derivative financial instruments as an end user, as an international dealer in derivative instruments, and for purely trading purposes in order to realize profits from short-term movements in interest rates, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. Additional information regarding the use of various derivative instruments is included on pages 79-80 and pages 107-109 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

Credit and Market Risk Associated with Derivative Contracts

Credit (or repayment) risk in derivative instruments is minimized by entering into transactions with high quality counterparties including other HSBC group entities. Counterparties include financial institutions, government agencies, both foreign and domestic, corporations, funds (mutual funds, hedge funds, etc.), insurance companies and private clients. These counterparties are subject

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to regular credit review by the credit risk management department. Most derivative contracts are governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement. Depending on the type of counterparty and the level of expected activity, bilateral collateral arrangements may be required as well.

42

The following table presents credit risk exposure and net fair value associated with derivative contracts. Total fair value of derivative receivables reflects revaluation gains from the marking to market of derivative contracts held for trading purposes, for all counterparties with an International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement in place. The net fair value of all derivative contracts represents the total fair value previously described, less the net liability balance representing revaluation losses from the marking to market of derivative contracts held for trading purposes.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004

(in millions)		
Credit risk exposure associated with derivative contracts:		
Total fair value of derivative receivables	\$ 7,523	\$ 9,607
Collateral held against exposure	(2,234)	(4,091)
Net credit risk exposure	\$ 5,289	\$ 5,516
	=====	=====
Net fair value of all derivative contracts	\$ (18)	\$ (249)
	=====	=====

Notional Values of Derivative Contracts

The notional value of derivative contracts only provides an indicator of the transaction volume in these types of instruments. It does not represent exposure to market or credit risks under these contracts.

The following table summarizes the notional values of derivative contracts.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004

(in millions)		

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Interest rate:		
Futures and forwards	\$ 75,679	\$ 79,830
Swaps	1,527,997	1,219,657
Options written	133,899	105,582
Options purchased	124,805	90,635
	-----	-----
	1,862,380	1,495,704
Foreign exchange:		
Swaps, futures and forwards	272,722	234,424
Options written	37,232	42,719
Options purchased	38,344	43,200
Spot	50,691	21,927
	-----	-----
	398,989	342,270
Commodities, equities and precious metals:		
Swaps, futures and forwards	55,538	40,876
Options written	12,200	10,648
Options purchased	13,790	11,729
	-----	-----
	81,528	63,253
Credit derivatives	286,161	135,937
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 2,629,058	\$ 2,037,164
	=====	=====

43

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following table provides maturity information related to off-balance sheet arrangements and lending and sales commitments. Descriptions of these arrangements are found on pages 43-44 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

	One Year or Less	Over One Through Five Years	Over Five Years	
June 30, 2005				
				(in millions)
Standby letters of credit, net of participations ..	\$ 3,796	\$ 1,854	\$ 129	\$
Commercial letters of credit	911	38	--	
Loan sales with recourse	--	1	8	
Credit derivative contracts	2,263	137,007	13,478	
Commitments to extend credit:				
Commercial	18,673	22,694	3,572	
Consumer	6,346	--	--	

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Commitments to deliver mortgage backed securities .	2,827	--	--	
Securities lending indemnifications	4,547	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 39,363	\$ 161,594	\$ 17,187	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

- (1) Includes \$460 million issued for the benefit of related parties.
- (2) \$7 million of this amount is indemnified by third parties.
- (3) Includes \$19,211 million issued for the benefit of related parties.

Letters of Credit

Fees are charged for issuing letters of credit commensurate with the customer's credit evaluation and the nature of any collateral. Included in other liabilities are deferred fees on standby letters of credit, representing the fair value of the "stand ready obligation to perform" under these guarantees, amounting to \$18 million and \$15 million at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 respectively. Also included in other liabilities is an allowance for credit losses on unfunded standby letters of credit of \$26 million and \$28 million at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 respectively.

Securities Lending Indemnifications

HUSI may lend securities of customers, on a fully collateralized basis, as an agent to third party borrowers. Customers are indemnified against the risk of loss, and collateral is obtained from the borrower with a market value exceeding the value of the loaned securities. At June 30, 2005, the fair value of that collateral was approximately \$4,636 million.

VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES (VIEs)

The following table provides information for unconsolidated VIEs. Descriptions of these VIE relationships are included in pages 111-112 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

	June 30, 2005		December 31,	
	Total Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Total Assets	E

(in millions)				
Asset backed commercial paper conduits	\$ 8,640	\$ 5,969	\$ 5,657	\$
Securitization vehicles	1,080	546	1,062	
Investment funds	2,257	--	2,832	
Capital funding vehicles	1,093	32	1,093	
Low income housing tax credits	1,112	110	994	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 14,182	\$ 6,657	\$ 11,638	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Asset Backed Commercial Paper Conduits

In the normal course of business, HUSI provides liquidity facilities to asset backed commercial paper conduits sponsored by unrelated third parties. HUSI does not transfer its own receivables into the financing entity, has no ownership interest, no administrative duties, and does not service any assets of these conduits. The only interest HUSI has in these entities are liquidity facilities in the amount of approximately \$1.3 billion at June 30, 2005. These facilities are excluded from the table summarizing HUSI's involvement in VIEs.

CAPITAL

The following table presents the capital ratios of HUSI and HBUS calculated in accordance with banking regulations. To be categorized as "well-capitalized" under the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation guidelines, a banking institution must have the minimum ratios reflected in the table, and must not be subject to a directive, order, or written agreement to meet and maintain specific capital levels.

	"Well-Capitalized" Minimum	June 30, 2005
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)		
HUSI	10.00%	12.67%
HBUS	10.00	12.65
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)		
HUSI	6.00	8.74
HBUS	6.00	8.99
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)		
HUSI	3.00	6.84
HBUS	5.00	7.10
Tangible common equity (to risk weighted assets)		
HUSI		7.03
HBUS		9.01

RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Some degree of risk is inherent in virtually all of HUSI's activities. For the principal activities undertaken by HUSI, the most important types of risks are considered to be credit, interest rate, market, liquidity, operational, fiduciary and reputational. Market risk broadly refers to price risk inherent in mark to market positions taken on trading and non-trading instruments.

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Operational risk technically includes legal and compliance risk. However, since compliance risk, including anti-money laundering (AML) risk, has such broad scope within HUSI's businesses, it is addressed as a separate functional discipline. During the first six months of 2005, there have been no significant changes in policies or approach for managing various types of risk.

Liquidity Management

HUSI's approach to address liquidity risk is summarized on pages 49-50 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

HUSI's ability to regularly attract wholesale funds at a competitive cost is enhanced by strong ratings from the major credit rating agencies. At June 30, 2005, HUSI and HBUS maintained the following long and short-term debt ratings:

	Short-Term Debt			Long-Term Debt	
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
HSBC USA Inc.	P-1	A-1	F1+	Aa3	A+
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.	P-1	A-1+	F1+	Aa2	AA-

45

HUSI periodically issues capital instruments to fund balance sheet growth, to meet cash and capital needs, or to fund investments in subsidiaries. In April 2005, HUSI issued 20,700,000 floating rate non-cumulative preferred shares. Total proceeds of this issuance, net of transaction fees, were approximately \$500 million.

Commentary regarding growth and composition of the consolidated balance sheet is provided on pages 19-20 of this Form 10-Q.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Various techniques are utilized to quantify and monitor risks associated with the repricing characteristics of HUSI's assets, liabilities, and derivative contracts. The approach toward managing interest rate risk is summarized on pages 51-56 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K. During the first six months of 2005, there were no significant changes in policies or approach for managing interest rate risk.

Present Value of a Basis Point (PVBP) Analysis

PVBP is the change in value of the balance sheet for a one basis point upward movement in all interest rates. In June 2005, HUSI's institutional PVBP movement limit was increased from \$6.5 million to \$7.5 million. The following table reflects the PVBP position at June 30, 2005.

June 30, 2005

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	(in millions)
Institutional PVBP movement limit	\$ 7.5
PVBP position at period end	1.0

Capital at Risk

Capital at risk is the change in base case valuation of the balance sheet for either a 200 basis point gradual rate increase or a 100 basis point gradual rate decrease. The projected changes in valuation are reflected on an after tax basis. The following table reflects the capital at risk position at June 30, 2005.

Institutional capital at risk movement limit	
Projected change in value resulting from a gradual 200 basis point increase in interest rates ..	
Projected change in value resulting from a gradual 100 basis point decrease in interest rates ..	

The projected drop in value for a 100 basis point gradual decrease in rates is primarily related to the anticipated acceleration of prepayments for the held mortgage and mortgage backed securities portfolios in this lower rate environment. This assumes that no management actions are taken to manage exposures to the changing interest rate environment.

Capital at risk valuations are currently calculated using discounted cash flows anticipated for specific rate environments. A market based calculation, which relies less on discounted cash flows in favor of actual market valuations, is currently under development.

Dynamic Simulation Modeling

Various modeling techniques are utilized to monitor a number of interest rate scenarios for their impact on net interest income. These techniques include both rate shock scenarios which assume immediate market rate movements of 200 basis points, as well as scenarios in which rates rise or fall by as much as 200 basis points over a twelve month period. The following table reflects the impact on net interest income of the scenarios utilized by these modeling techniques.

(i

Projected change in net interest income (reflects projected rate movements on July 1, 2005):

Institutional base earnings movement limit \$

Change resulting from a gradual 200 basis point increase in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from a gradual 200 basis point decrease in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from a gradual 100 basis point increase in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from a gradual 100 basis point decrease in the yield curve \$

Other significant scenarios monitored (reflects projected rate movements on July 1, 2005):

Change resulting from an immediate 100 basis point increase in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from an immediate 100 basis point decrease in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from an immediate 200 basis point increase in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from an immediate 200 basis point decrease in the yield curve \$

Change resulting from an immediate 100 basis point increase in short-term rates \$

The projections do not take into consideration possible complicating factors such as the effect of changes in interest rates on the credit quality, size and composition of the balance sheet. Therefore, although this provides a reasonable estimate of interest rate sensitivity, actual results will vary from these estimates, possibly by significant amounts.

Capital Risk/Sensitivity of Other Comprehensive Income

Large movements of interest rates could directly affect reported capital and some capital ratios. The mark to market valuation of available for sale securities is credited on a tax effected basis through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity. This valuation mark is excluded from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital ratios but it would be included in two important accounting based capital ratios: the tangible common equity to tangible assets and the tangible common equity to risk weighted assets. As of June 30, 2005, HUSI had an available for sale securities portfolio of approximately \$16 billion with a net positive mark to market of \$38 million included in tangible common equity of \$8 billion. An increase of 25 basis points in interest rates of all maturities of available for sale securities would lower the mark to market by approximately \$141 million to a net loss of \$103 million with the following results on the tangible capital ratios.

June 30, 2005	Actual	Proforma - Reflecting 25 Basis Points Increase in Rates
Tangible common equity to tangible assets	5.53%	5.48%
Tangible common equity to risk weighted assets .	7.03	6.96

Value at Risk (VAR)

VAR analysis is also used to measure interest rate risk and to calculate the economic capital required to cover potential losses due to interest risk. The approach toward using VAR to measure interest rate risk is summarized on pages 53-54 of HUSI's 2004 Form 10-K.

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Trading portfolios reside primarily in the CIBM and residential mortgage banking areas and include foreign exchange, derivatives, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), commodities, equities and money market instruments. The trading portfolios have defined limits pertaining to items such as permissible investments, risk exposures, loss review, balance sheet size and product concentrations. Loss review refers to the maximum amount of loss that may be incurred before senior management intervention is required.

Trading Activities - Treasury

Value at Risk

The following table summarizes trading VAR, assuming a 99% confidence level for a two year observation period and a 10 day holding period.

	June 30, 2005	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
(in millions)				
Total trading	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 46	\$ 25
Commodities	2	1	16	4
Credit derivatives	9	5	23	10
Equities	1	--	2	1
Foreign exchange	5	2	21	10
Interest rate	22	14	48	27

Trading Volatility

The following tables summarize the frequency distribution of daily market risk-related revenues for Treasury trading activities. Market risk-related Treasury trading revenues include realized and unrealized gains (losses) related to Treasury trading activities, but exclude the related net interest income. Analysis of gain (loss) data for the first six months of 2005 shows that the largest daily gain was \$13 million and the largest daily loss was \$9 million.

Three months ended June 30, 2005

Ranges of daily Treasury trading revenue
earned from market risk-related activities

	Below \$ (2)	\$ (2) to \$ 0	\$ 0 to \$ 2	\$ 2 to \$ 4	\$ 4 to \$ 6	
(in millions)						
Number of trading days market risk-related revenue was within the stated range	11	13	10	16	8	

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Six months ended June 30, 2005

Ranges of daily Treasury trading revenue earned from market risk-related activities

(in millions)	Below \$ (2)	\$ (2) to \$ 0	\$ 0 to \$ 2	\$ 2 to \$ 4	\$ 4 to \$ 6	Over \$ 6
Number of trading days market risk-related revenue was within the stated range	11	23	37	30	14	0

Trading Activities - Mortgage Banking

HUSI's MSRs hedging program is designed to minimize long-term economic volatility as opposed to short-term earnings volatility. The program is actively monitored to ensure that it supports anticipated business growth while at the same time limiting volatility in the mortgage banking results. The economic value of the net hedged MSRs portfolio is monitored on a daily basis for interest rate sensitivity. If the economic value declines by more than established limits for one day or one month, various levels of management review, intervention and/or corrective actions are required.

48

Rate Shock Analysis

Modeling techniques are used to monitor certain interest rate scenarios for their impact on the economic value of net hedged MSRs, as reflected in the following table.

Projected change in net market value of hedged MSRs portfolio (reflects projected rate movements on July 1, 2005):

Value of hedged MSRs portfolio	\$
Change resulting from an immediate 50 basis point decrease in the yield curve:	
Change limit (no worse than)	
Calculated change in net market value	
Change resulting from an immediate 50 basis point increase in the yield curve:	
Change limit (no worse than)	
Calculated change in net market value	
Change resulting from an immediate 100 basis point increase in the yield curve:	
Change limit (no worse than)	
Calculated change in net market value	

Hedge Volatility

The following tables summarize the frequency distribution of the weekly economic

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value of the MSR asset, net of changes in the market value of the related hedge positions.

 Three months ended June 30, 2005

Ranges of mortgage trading revenue earned
 from market risk-related activities

(in millions)	Below \$ (4)	\$ (4) to \$ (2)	\$ (2) to \$ 0	\$ 0 to \$ 2	Over \$ 2
Number of trading weeks market risk-related revenue was within the stated range.....	--	2	4	4	3

 Six months ended June 30, 2005

Ranges of mortgage trading revenue earned
 from market risk-related activities

(in millions)	Below \$ (4)	\$ (4) to \$ (2)	\$ (2) to \$ 0	\$ 0 to \$ 2	Over \$ 2
Number of trading weeks market risk-related revenue was within the stated range.....	1	4	6	9	6

49

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Refer to Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, under the captions "Interest Rate Risk Management" and "Trading Activities", beginning on page 46 of this Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls

An evaluation was conducted, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of HUSI's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. The disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by HUSI in the reports we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report so as to alert them in a timely fashion to material information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act.

Internal Controls

There have not been any changes in HUSI's internal control over financial

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reporting during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, HUSI's internal controls over financial reporting.

Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 Compliance

As an SEC registrant of public debt and preferred shares HUSI is required to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 404 of the Act (Section 404) requires registrants and their auditors to assess and report on internal controls over financial reporting on an annual basis. As a subsidiary of a foreign registrant, HUSI is required to comply with Section 404 of the Act for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006.

50

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 5 - Other Information

As approved by the Audit and Examining Committee of the Board of Directors, HUSI has engaged KPMG to perform certain non-audit services during 2005, including tax compliance and consultation services, litigation support services and general accounting consultation services.

Item 6 - Exhibits

- 3(i) Registrant's Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amendments thereto, Exhibit 3(i) to HUSI's March 31, 2005 Report on Form 10-Q, incorporated herein by reference.
- (ii) Registrant's By-Laws, as Amended and Restated, Exhibit 3(ii) to HUSI's March 31, 2005 Report on Form 10-Q, incorporated herein by reference.
- 4 Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, including Indentures, incorporated by reference to previously filed periodic reports.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.0 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

51

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

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HSBC USA Inc.

(Registrant)

Date: August 1, 2005

/s/ Joseph R. Simpson

Joseph R. Simpson
Chief Accounting Officer
(On behalf of Registrant)

52

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

HSBC Holdings plc

By:
Name: P A Stafford
Title: Assistant Group Secretary
Date: 01 August 2005