

Need cash?

Built-in cash withdrawal feature



Don't have an
HSBC Credit Card yet?

[Apply now! >](#)

A card that gives you both credit and cash

HSBC Credit Cards work just like an ATM Card in that you can use them to withdraw money here or abroad. You'll feel a lot safer knowing that you've got extra cash on hand during emergencies.

Features and Benefits

How it works

Cash advance transactions may be made through any of the following ATM - BancNet, Express-Net, MegaLink, Plus or Cirrus and will require a PIN (Personal Identification Number). If you can't recall your PIN, please contact us at (02) 85-800 for a reprint.

Payment

Your cash advance limit is set as a portion of your regular credit limit and may vary from time to time without prior notice. The allotment will be replenished on your next cut-off date only after payment has been posted or funds have been cleared (for check payments).

Fees and Charges

Every cash advance transaction made with the card is subject to a service fee of 3% of the withdrawn amount or P500, whichever is higher, or such other amount as may be set by HSBC from time to time. In addition to the cash advance service fee, your cash advance transactions shall also incur finance charges at the prevailing monthly interest rate indicated above, applied to the cash advance amount from transaction date until the amount is fully paid.

Cash Advance vs. Loans

While cash advances are extremely convenient, you must take them in moderation. If you use them to repay other loans or to top up your salary, all you're doing is increasing your debt. This will not help get your finances in order. Use it only in cases of emergency. If you need cash for a bigger expenditure, you may want to take out an [HSBC Loan](#).



HSBC Loans



**Walk into your
dream home**

Apply for an HSBC Home Loan today!

[Apply now](#)

Good Record, Better Deals

A good credit record is very valuable to you as this information is used by banks and finance companies when they are deciding whether to approve your application for a new loan or credit card, or when managing existing such as increasing your borrowing limit.

It takes time to build up a good credit record. You can achieve this by:

- Paying bills on time
- Not filing for bankruptcy
- Not having any court action taken against you for non-payment of debts

These all add to a good credit history. Long years of managing your finances well builds up and if you have a record of good up repayment, a lender is more likely to offer you a credit at lower rates of interest. This is because interest rates are based on how risky you are, and judgment about risk is based on credit history.

Treat your credit record like a precious commodity that's hard to replace once you lose it. You need to protect it carefully as it will affect your chances of getting a loan or credit card application approved when you really need it. Managing your financial affairs well will help you improve your credit record and your ability to achieve your dreams.

Good Credit History

- Easier access to credit, lower interest rates on loans
- Tells employers, banks and anyone who is considering entering into an agreement with you that you are trustworthy

Poor Credit History

- Harder to access credit products, higher interest rates, difficulty getting products like loans
- Suggests to banks that you may not fulfill credit agreements
- May negatively affect your chances for future employment

No Credit History

- No credit history is better than a poor credit history, however it may still be difficult to access credit
- As an alternative, lenders may look at regular payments, history of rent, utility bills, and other large expenses to see how you've managed your bills in the past



Your Credit Score

A credit score is a number that indicates the status of your credit record. This number changes, as the information in a credit report changes. For example, if you make late payments on a loan, your score will drop. This score is composed of information about your amount of debt, type of credit, length of credit history, and payment behavior, among others.

The financial service industry uses many different credit scores. These may differ from lender to lender, or from type of credit (credit card, loan, etc.). scores are determined from credit-scoring models developed by these lenders. Part of a lenders approval process is to then compare your score with the scores of people with similar credit profiles.

A score shows a lender how likely you are to make repayments on a loan, and if you can make these payments on time. You will have a better chance of being approved for a loan application if you have a high credit score.

Top tip: The best thing you can do to improve your credit score is to pay bills on time. Paying the minimum payments on time will improve your record more than paying it at all. Missing a payment entirely is the worst thing you can do for your credit record.

This credit guide has been developed by HSBC to ensure the personal financial health of our costumers in the Philippines. The information contained in these pages is not intended to provide professional advice and should not be relied upon in that regard.