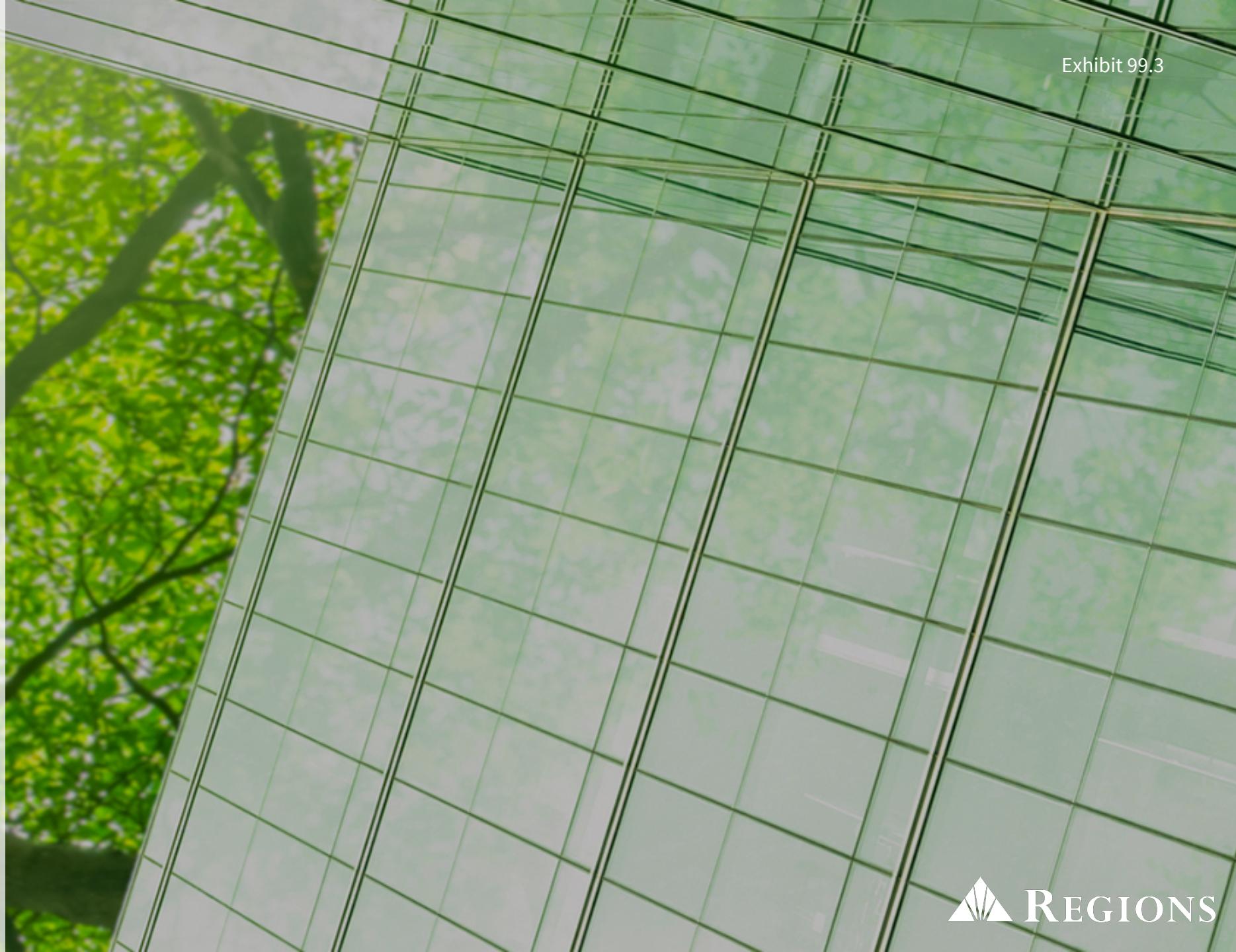


# 3rd Quarter Earnings

October 17, 2025



# Third Quarter Overview

Continue to deliver consistent, sustainable long-term performance



## Key Performance Metrics

	3Q25	
	Reported	Adjusted <sup>(1)</sup>
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	\$548M	\$561M
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$0.61	\$0.63
Total Revenue	\$1,916M	\$1,941M
Non-Interest Expense	\$1,103M	\$1,111M
Pre-Tax Pre-Provision Income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$813M	\$830M
Efficiency Ratio	57.2%	56.9%
Net-Charge Offs / Avg Loans	0.55%	0.55%
Return on Average Tangible Common Equity <sup>(1)</sup>	18.81%	19.24%

## Highlights

- Consistently generating top-quartile returns in our peer group<sup>(2)</sup>
- Achieved record revenue in both Wealth Management and Capital Markets (ex CVA), reflecting strong client activity and execution across businesses
- Continued focus on disciplined capital allocation and risk-adjusted returns
- Benefiting from loyal customer base, attractive footprint & diverse balance sheet with solid capital, robust liquidity and prudent credit risk management
- Delivering consistent, sustainable, long-term performance while remaining focused on soundness, profitability, & growth

(1) Non-GAAP, see appendix for reconciliation. In certain instances no adjustments have been made and the resulting "adjusted" figure is therefore equal to the reported amount and no reconciliation has been provided. (2) Peers include CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB, ZION.

# Loans

Client sentiment, pipelines, production and commitments continue improving



## Average Loans & Leases

(\$ in billions)



## Ending Loans & Leases

(\$ in billions)



Consumer Loans

Business Loans

## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

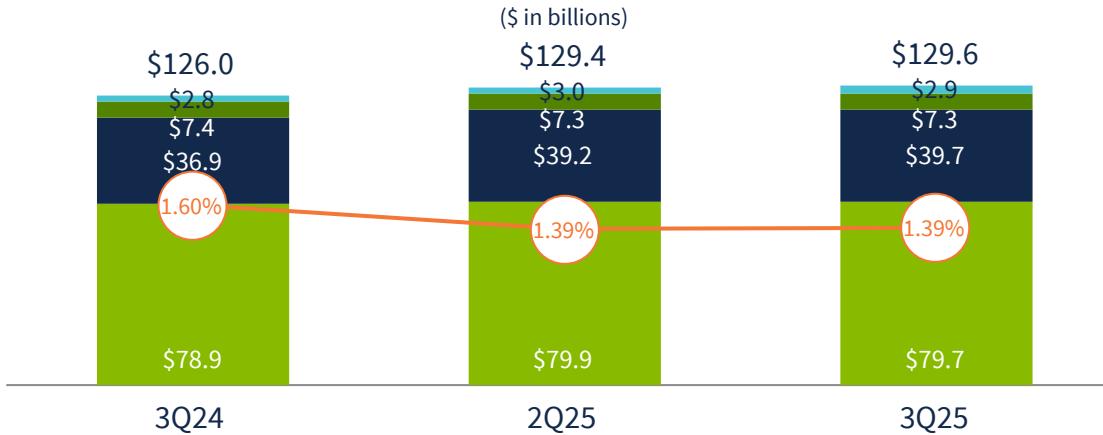
- Avg loans grew ~1% while ending loans declined ~1%
- Avg business loans grew 1% driven by C&I and real estate
- Quarterly avg growth in financial services, gov't & public sectors, commercial durable goods manufacturing, and utilities within C&I, along with modest CRE growth, partially offset by portfolio shaping and focus on risk-adjusted returns
  - Exited ~\$900M in targeted higher-risk leveraged loans YTD; ~\$300M remaining
  - ~\$700M of loans refinanced through Capital Markets amid record activity
- Pipelines have almost doubled YoY and commitments are up ~\$2B YTD; Utilization rates remain below historical norms, positioning us for growth as the macro backdrop improves
- Avg consumer loans remained relatively stable, as growth in avg credit card and home equity was offset by modest declines across other categories
- We now expect FY25 average loan balances to remain relatively stable compared to 2024

# Deposits

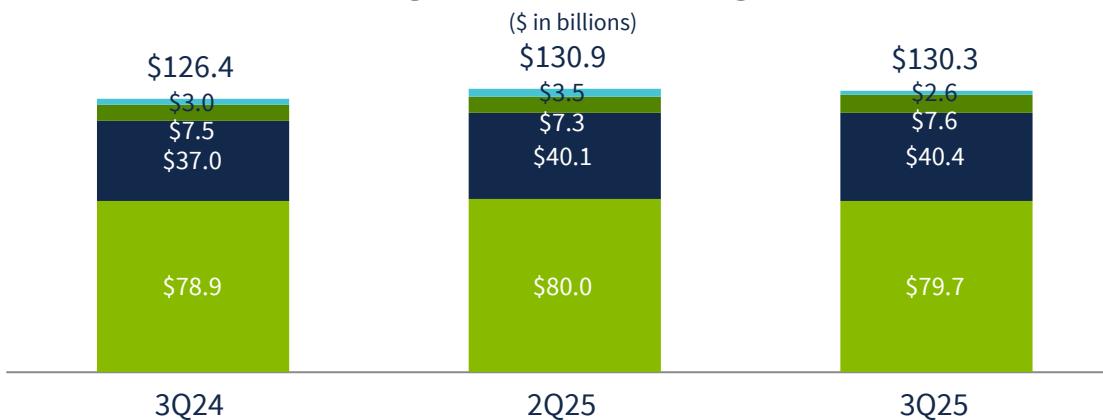
Relationship deepening and customer acquisition support positive deposit trends



## Average Deposits by Segment



## Ending Deposits by Segment



Consumer Bank  
Wealth Mgt

Corporate Bank  
Other<sup>(1)</sup>

Total Deposit Costs<sup>(2)</sup>

## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

- Deposits remain strong overall reflecting continued strength in client retention and relationship growth
- Consumer deposits performed slightly ahead of seasonal norms, with competitive offers in priority markets achieving costs and balances in line with expectations
- Corporate Banking Group continued to drive solid performance, with avg balances up more than 1%
- NIB mix has remained steady in the low 30% range, despite IB deposit growth
- We now expect FY25 avg balances to be up low single digits compared to 2024

(1) Other deposits represent non-customer balances primarily consisting of wholesale funding (for example, Eurodollar trade deposits, selected deposits and brokered time deposits). (2) IB deposit costs were 2.01%, 1.99%, and 2.34% in 3Q25, 2Q25, and 3Q24, respectively.

# NII & Margin Performance

NII positioned for future growth



FTE NII and NIM (\$ in millions)

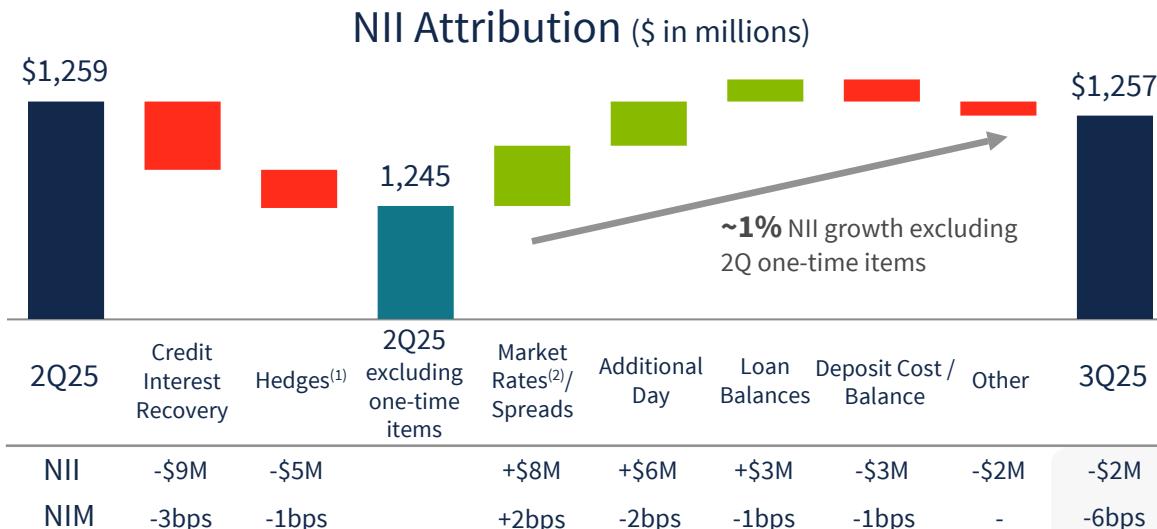


3Q NII and NIM Drivers

- NII -0.2% QoQ; NIM decreased 6bps to 3.59%
- Modest NII growth when compared to 2nd quarter excluding non-recurring items, driven primarily by balance sheet repricing
  - Elevated long-term interest rates continue to benefit new production fixed-rate asset yields
  - 3Q production minus runoff yield +125bps on ~\$3B
- Mostly stable deposit costs; ability to manage lower in 4Q
  - 3Q interest-bearing deposit cost = 2.01% (+2bps QoQ)
  - 3Q cycle to date interest-bearing deposit beta<sup>(3)</sup> = **32%**

Future NII and NIM Expectations

- 4Q25 NII expected to increase 1 – 2% vs 3Q25, from positive asset turnover, a well-protected balance sheet in a falling rate environment, 3Q securities repositioning, and loan growth
  - 4Q25 NIM in the mid 3.60%, increasing trend from here
- FY25 NII now expected to grow between 3 – 4%



(1) Lower hedge income mostly from a single quarter of lower loan hedge notional in 2Q25 and a decline in hedge deferred gain amortization. (2) Market rate impacts include contractual loan, cash and borrowings repricing; fixed asset turnover at higher market rates; loan and securities spread migration; and securities premium amortization net discount accretion. (3) Measuring from 3Q24 interest-bearing costs and peak Fed Funds of 5.50%.

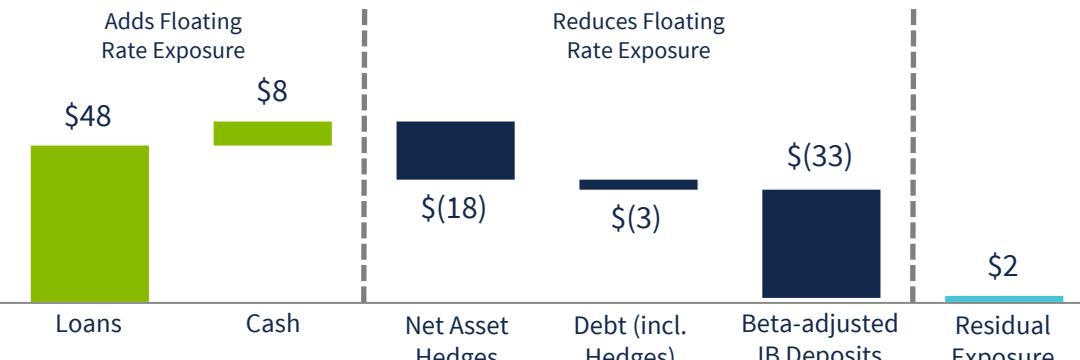
# NII Positioning for Changing Rate Environment

Mostly "Neutral" interest rate risk position protected from fed funds cuts



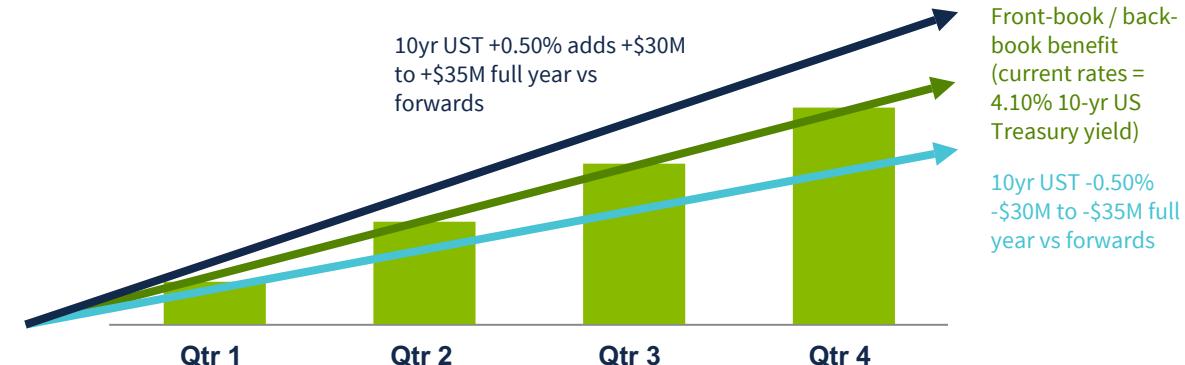
## Sensitivity to short-term rates

### Floating Rate Balance Sheet Exposure<sup>(1)</sup> (\$B)



## Sensitivity to middle/long-term rates

### Future NII Benefit from Fixed-Rate Asset Turnover



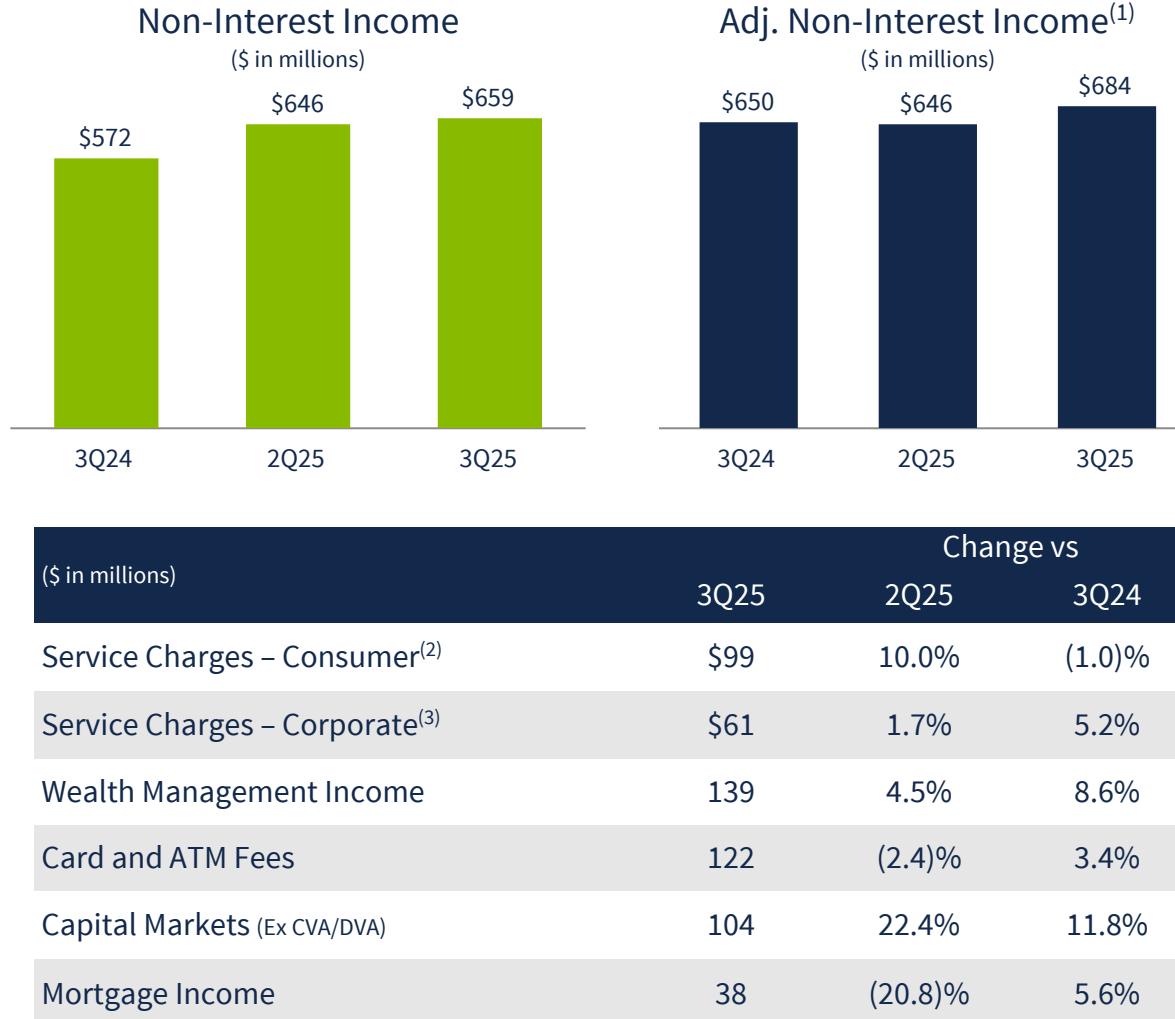
- Hedging** - offsets contractual floating rate exposure and creates a mostly neutral interest rate risk position, where the number of fed funds cuts are not expected to be a material driver of NII variability
- Key Assumption: Deposit Costs/Beta** - mid-30%s falling rate interest-bearing deposit beta achievable to protect NII from fed funds cuts
  - 4Q25 large CD repricing (\$5.5B maturing at 3.7% rate)
  - 36% of interest-bearing deposit balances are market priced<sup>(2)</sup> / indexed

- Front-book/back-book tailwind** - \$12B to \$14B of annual fixed-rate loan production and securities reinvestment at 1.10% to 1.40% higher yields than those maturing is a primary driver of NII growth
- Benefit from higher rates/steeper curve** - remain modestly asset sensitive to middle/long-term rate changes given impact on production/reinvestment yields

(1) 9/30/25 balance sheet except for cash, which uses expected operating level due to elevated quarter-end balances; Floating rate loans excludes mortgage ARMs. Cash adjusted short-term tenors include all rate tenors 12 months and shorter; middle/long-term tenors include those beyond 1 year. (2) As of 3Q25; Market priced defined as deposits with rate above 350bps and corporate sweep deposits, as well as any additional time deposits maturing in the coming 6 months.

# Non-Interest Income

Record performance across key fee businesses, reflecting broad-based strength and sustained momentum

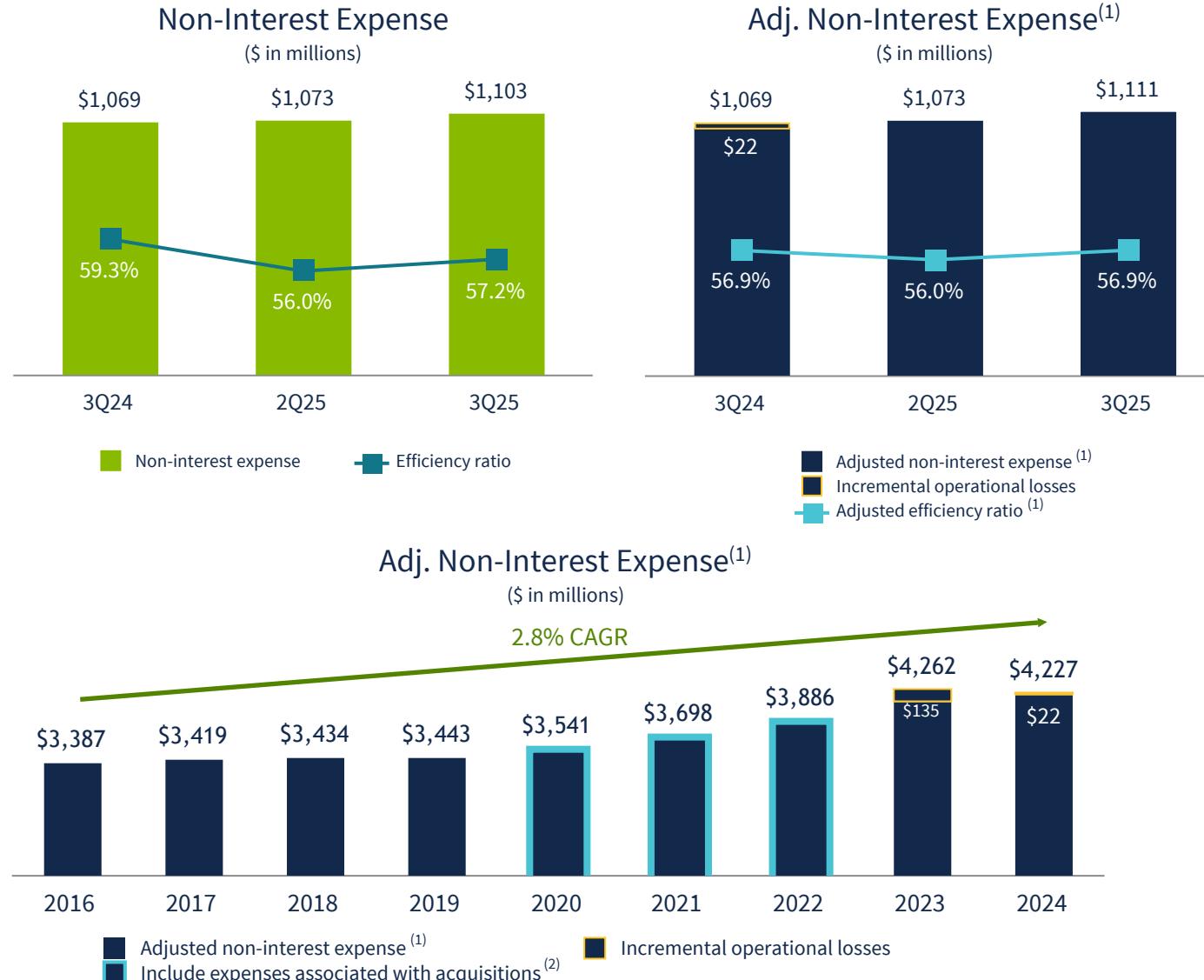


## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

- NIR increased 2% on a reported basis and 6% on an adjusted basis,<sup>(1)</sup> which included a \$25M pre-tax loss on securities repositioning in 3Q
- Service charges increased 6% driven by increased account openings, seasonally higher activity and one additional business day in the quarter
- Wealth Management income rose 5%, marking a third consecutive record quarter driven by strong sales and favorable markets
- Record Capital Markets (Ex CVA) revenue increased 22% attributable to higher M&A advisory, commercial swaps, loan syndications, and debt underwriting; 4Q25 revenue expected to be in the \$95 – \$105M range
- Mortgage income down 21%, driven by a favorable \$13M MSR valuation adjustment in 2Q that did not repeat
- Other NIR increased, reflecting \$6M of low-income housing investment revenue and a \$5M gain on the sale of commercial leasing equipment, along with higher tax credit disposition fees and small business investment company income
- We now expect FY25 adjusted non-interest income to grow between 4 – 5% vs PY

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Consumer overdrafts typically represent approximately half of these amounts each quarter. (3) The majority of these amounts relate to Treasury Management (TM) activities and typically represent approximately two-thirds of total TM revenue each quarter.

# Non-Interest Expense



## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

- NIE increased 3% on a reported basis and 4% on an adjusted<sup>(1)</sup> basis, driven primarily by salaries & benefits
- Salaries & benefits increased 2%, reflecting higher health insurance-related costs, revenue-based incentives, and growth initiative hires
- Visa Class B shares expense increased, reflecting the company's proportional share of Visa's recent escrow funding
- We now expect FY25 adjusted NIE (inclusive of investments) to be up ~2%; Anticipate generating full-year adjusted positive operating leverage closer to the lower end of our 150 – 250bps range

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) 2Q20 acquisition of Ascentium Capital and 4Q21 acquisitions of EnerBank, Sabal Capital Partners, and ClearSight Advisors.

# Asset Quality

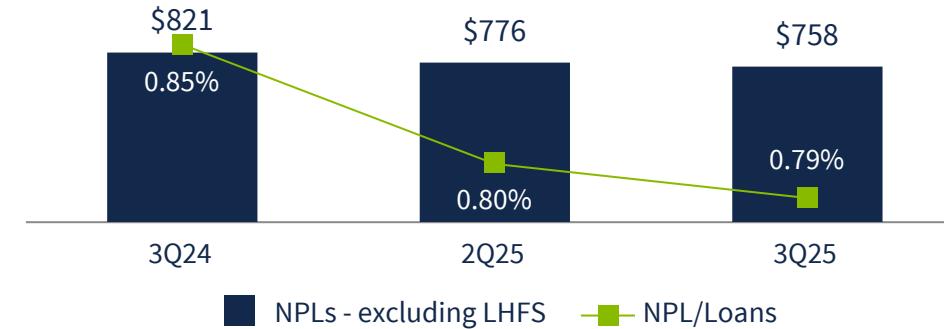
Credit performance improving; metrics tracking favorably



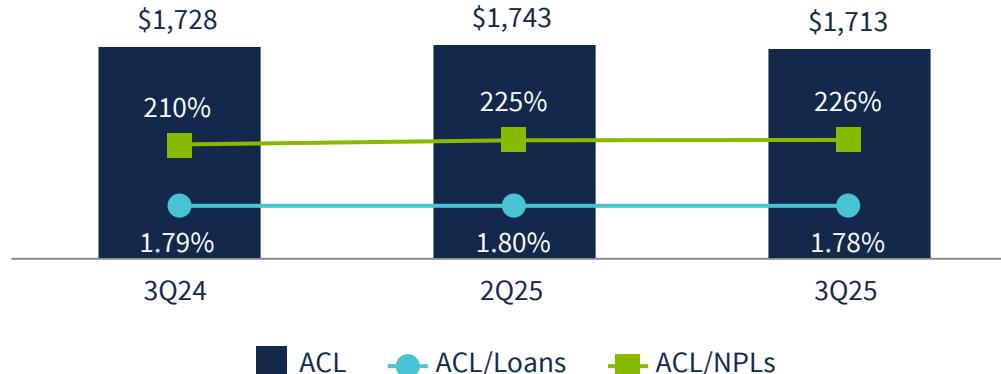
## Net Charge-Offs<sup>(1)</sup>



## Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)<sup>(1)</sup>



## Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)<sup>(1)</sup>



## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

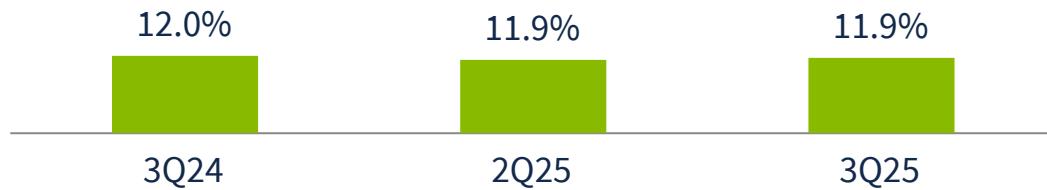
- 3Q annualized NCOs totaled 55bps, reflecting continued resolution progress within previously identified portfolios of interest already reserved for
- NPLs improved 1bp to 79bps; Business services criticized loans declined 20% as upgrades outpaced downgrades
- Provision of \$105M, \$30M below NCOs, reflecting improving credit metrics; ACL ratio declined 2bps to 1.78%, while coverage of NPLs increased to 226%
- FY25 NCOs expected to be ~50bps as portfolios of interest continue to be resolved; 4Q losses expected to remain elevated as we continue to resolve credits in POI, with continued improvement through 2026

# Capital and Liquidity

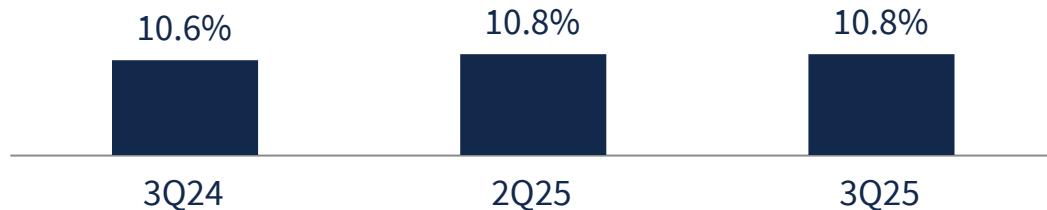
Managing capital flexibility to support growth and shareholder returns



## Tier 1 Capital Ratio<sup>(1)</sup>



## Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio<sup>(1)</sup>



## Total Liquidity Sources

	Position (\$B) as of	2Q25	3Q25
Cash at the Federal Reserve <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 7.8	\$ 9.0	
Unencumbered Investment Securities <sup>(3)</sup>	25.3	26.2	
Federal Home Loan Bank Availability	11.0	10.2	
Discount Window Availability	20.6	23.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 64.7</b>	<b>\$ 68.5</b>	

## QoQ Highlights & Outlook

- Declared 3Q common dividends of \$235M and executed \$251M in share repurchases
- Dividend payout target of 40-50% of earnings
- In near term, expect to manage adjusted CET1<sup>(1)(4)</sup> (inclusive of AOCI) around the mid-point of our 9.25 – 9.75% operating range
- Common book value per share of \$19.98 and tangible common book value per share<sup>(4)</sup> of \$13.49, a 7% and 10% increase respectively YoY
- Total Liquidity Sources well above required levels as informed by internal liquidity stress testing
- Including capacity at the discount window, liquidity to uninsured deposits ratio is ~181%<sup>(5)</sup>

(1) Current quarter ratios are estimated. (2) Fed master account closing balance only. Does not include other small in transit / processing items included in Call Report or SEC reports. (3) Unencumbered Investment Securities comprise securities that are eligible as collateral for secured transactions through market channels or are eligible to be pledged to the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Reserve Discount Window, or the Standing Repo Facility. (4) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (5) This ratio excludes intercompany and secured deposits.

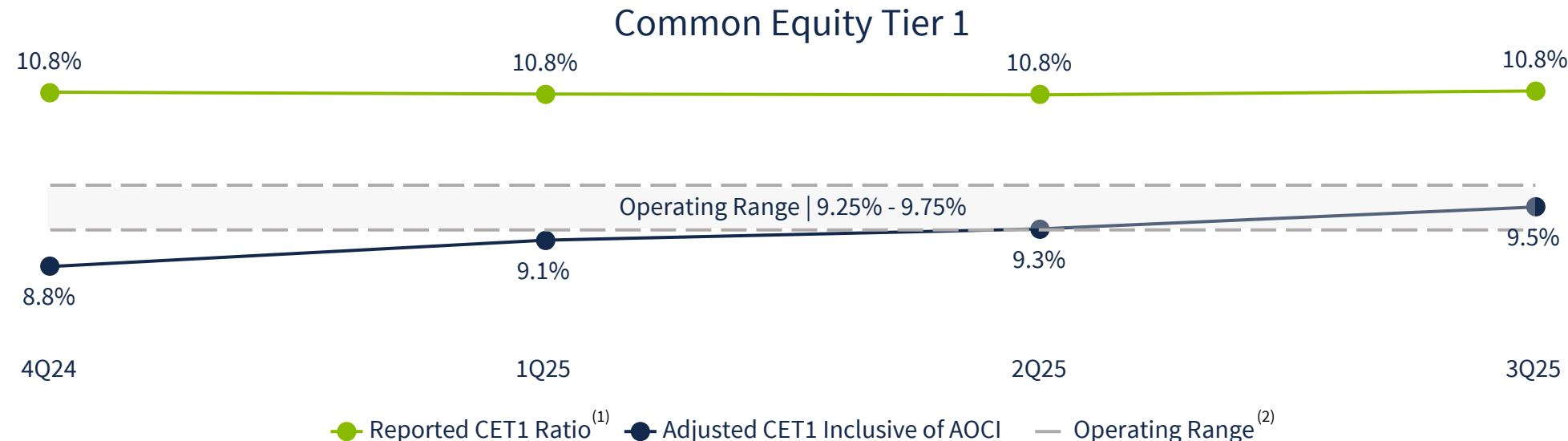
# CET1 Under Basel III Endgame (B3E)

## B3E Update

- B3E has yet to be finalized but expect AOCI to be included in Regulatory Capital
- CET1 inclusive of AOCI increased linked-quarter given lower interest rates as well as solid capital accretion and volatility management activities in the quarter
  - CET1 adjusted to include AOCI at 9/30 improved 20 bps to an estimated 9.5%<sup>(2)</sup>
  - *In the near term, expect to manage CET1 inclusive of AOCI around the mid-point of our 9.25% - 9.75% Operating Range; Creates meaningful flexibility*

## Volatility Management

- During the quarter, added \$670mm of Pay Fixed swaps vs AFS securities
  - In total, \$5.1B Pay Fixed Fair Value swaps vs AFS securities (mostly offset with Receive Fixed Cash Flow swaps vs loans to maintain desired sensitivity)
- 18% of Securities Portfolio classified as Held-To-Maturity
- Over time, we will consider additional actions to further manage AOCI volatility:
  - Held-to-Maturity
  - Derivative Hedging
  - Asset Selection



(1) Current quarter ratio is estimated. (2) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation.

# 2025 Expectations

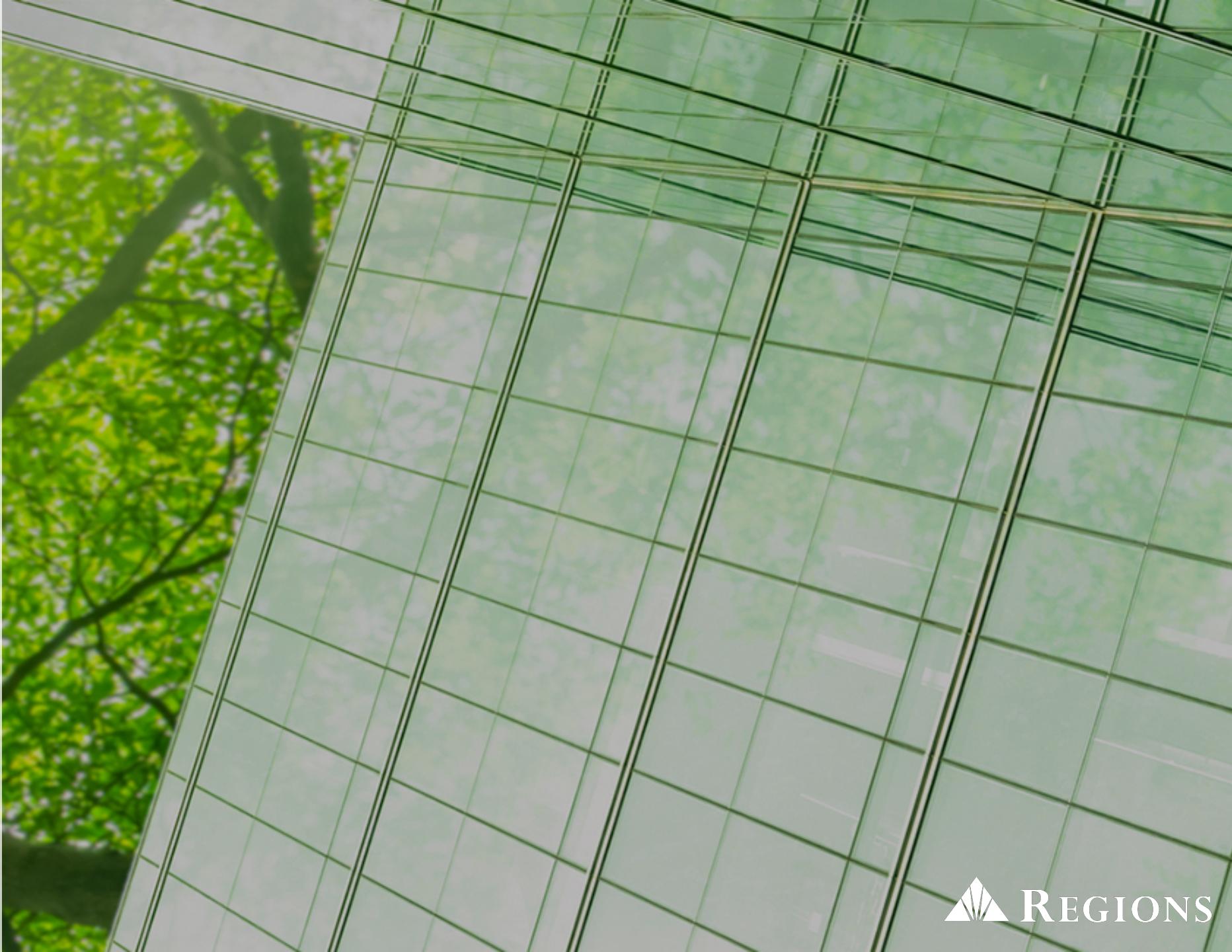
	Previous FY25 Expectations	Current FY25 Expectations
Net Interest Income (vs. 2024 of \$4,818)	up 3 – 5%	up 3 – 4% <sup>(3)</sup>
Adjusted Non-Interest Income (vs. adjusted 2024 of \$2,473) <sup>(1)</sup>	up 2.5 – 3.5% <sup>(2)</sup>	up 4 – 5% <sup>(2)</sup>
Adjusted Non-Interest Expense (vs. adjusted 2024 of \$4,227) <sup>(1)</sup>	up 1 – 2% <sup>(2)</sup> (Inclusive of investments)	up ~2% <sup>(2)</sup> (Inclusive of investments)
Adjusted Positive Operating Leverage <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	150 – 250 bps	150 – 250 bps (Expect to be toward lower end)
Average Loans (vs. 2024 of \$97,036)	stable to up modestly	relatively stable
Average Deposits (vs. 2024 of \$126,615)	up modestly	up low single digits
Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	40 – 50 bps (Expect to be toward upper end)	~50 bps
Effective Tax Rate	20 – 21%	~20%

## Expectations for 4Q25 & FY25<sup>(3)</sup>

- 4Q25 NII to increase 1 – 2% vs 3Q25
- 4Q25 NIM in the mid 3.60%
- Expect Capital Markets revenue to be in the \$95 – \$105M range in 4Q25
- 4Q25 NCOs to remain elevated as we continue to resolve credits in the portfolios of interest
- In the near term, expect to manage adjusted CET1<sup>(1)(2)</sup> (inclusive of AOCI), around the mid-point of our 9.25 – 9.75% operating range

(1) Non-GAAP, see appendix for reconciliation of historical amounts. (2) Due to the complexity and inherent difficulty in forecasting the occurrence and the financial impact of various items that have not yet occurred, are out of the Company's control or cannot be predicted without unreasonable effort, a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures has not been provided. The reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to their comparable GAAP financial measures following the end of 2025 is expected to be consistent with the historical reconciliation of such measures. (3) Current expectations assume recent market rate levels including an ~4.10% 10-year Treasury yield and between one and two additional 25 basis point Fed Funds cuts this year.

# Appendix



# Longstanding Strategic Priorities



## Soundness

### Relentless focus on:

- Client selectivity
- Credit Risk Management
- Interest Rate Risk Management
- Capital and Liquidity Management
- Operational & Compliance Risk Management



## Profitability

### Committed to:

- Diversified Revenue Streams
- Appropriate Risk Adjusted Returns
- Disciplined Expense Management



## Growth

### Strategically Investing in:

- Top quartile organic loan & deposit growth over the last 5 yrs vs. peers<sup>(1)</sup>
- Opportunities to leverage superior growth of the core footprint: 3.5% projected population growth; Top 3 among peer group<sup>(2)</sup>
- Non-bank M&A, expanding products and capabilities
- Talent, technology, products & services, driving organic growth

*Generating Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance*

(1) Source: S&P Cap IQ and SEC Reporting. Avg loan and deposit balance changes from FY19 to FY24. Peer balances have been adjusted for merger & acquisition activity: CFG, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB. Other peers include CMA, KEY, ZION. (2) Source: S&P Cap IQ.

# Capital Strength

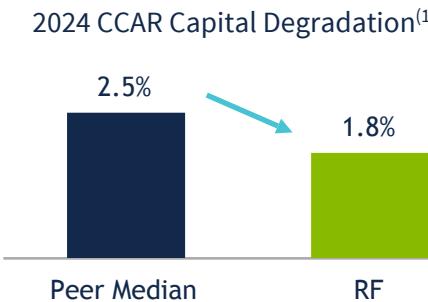


**Soundness:** Robust capital balances and strong organic capital generation position Regions well for full range of potential economic conditions

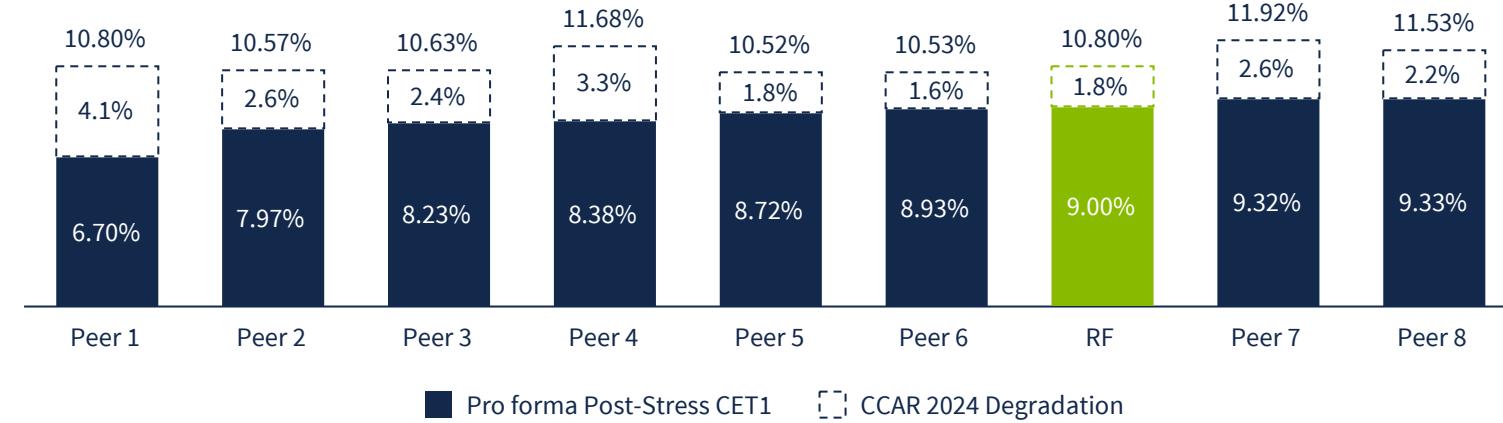


## Capital Resiliency

- Prudent risk management evident in Federal Reserve's stress testing results



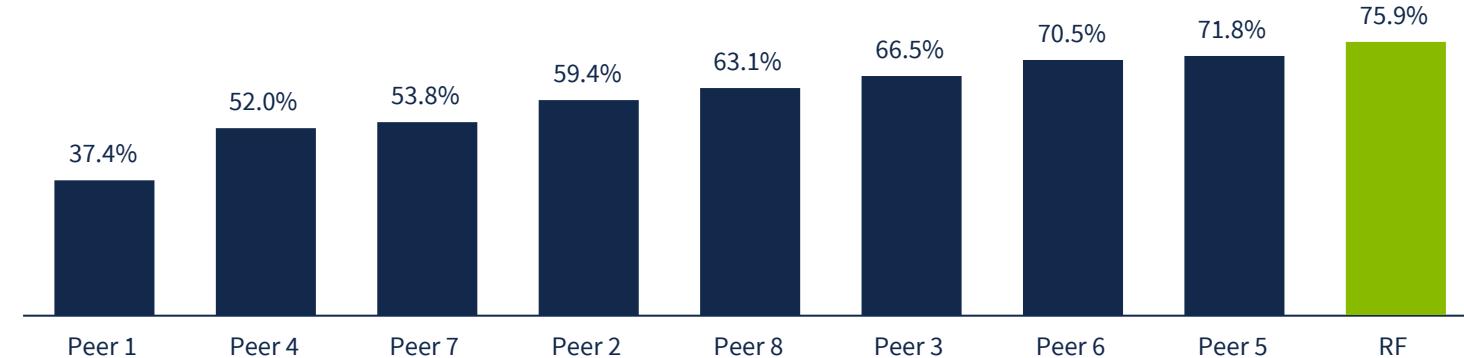
## Pro Forma Post-Stress Capital<sup>(2)</sup>



## Proactive Interest Rate Hedging

- Hedge program introduced in 2018 to protect NIM against falling interest rates was highly effective
- Actions taken in 2022 and beyond to protect NIM if rates decrease now fully active
- Stable organic capital generation is a strong first line of defense against losses

## Pre-Tax Pre-Provision Income Coverage of Stressed Losses<sup>(3)</sup>



(1) CET1 degradation results from the Federal Reserve's modeled results for the Severely Adverse Scenario in 2024 Stress Test. (2) Pro forma Post-Stress Capital calculated using 4Q24 reported CET1 and the Federal Reserve's modeled capital degradation in 2024 Stress Test. (3) PPI Coverage of Stressed Losses is calculated as the Federal Reserve's modeled 9-quarter PPI divided by 9-quarter Provision Expense in the 2024 Stress Test. Peers include CCAR participants: CFG, FITB, HBAN, KEY, MTB, PNC, TFC, USB. Source: 2024 Federal Reserve Stress Test Results - June 2024; FR Y-9C

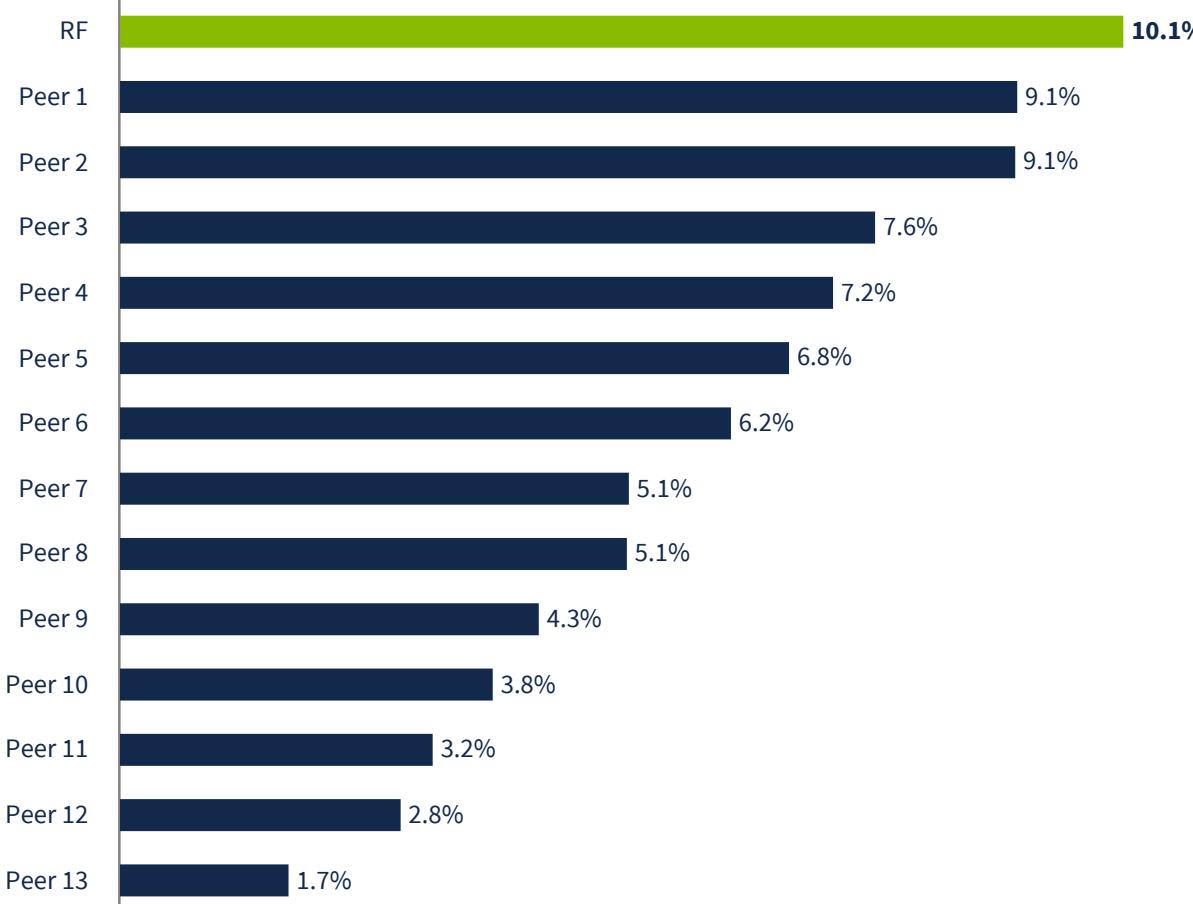
# Driving Shareholder Value



**Soundness:** Peer-leading dividend growth while actively managing share count



## 6 Yr Dividend Growth CAGR



	Period	Post-Financial Crisis Maximum		2Q25
		Shares Outstanding (MM)	Shares Outstanding (MM) <sup>(1)</sup>	Decline
RF	3Q12	1,423	900	(36.8)%
Peer 12	4Q11	198	132	(33.3)%
Peer 6	1Q17	211	147	(30.1)%
Peer 2	1Q12	957	674	(29.6)%
Peer 1	1Q14	539	397	(26.3)%
Peer 3	3Q14	560	437	(22.1)%
Peer 7	2Q11	1,929	1,559	(19.2)%
Peer 4	1Q19	163	140	(14.3)%
Peer 8	4Q22	178	160	(10.2)%
Peer 10	2Q22	572	514	(10.2)%
Peer 9	4Q20	1,362	1,305	(4.2)%
Peer 5	4Q18	88	86	(2.7)%
Peer 13	3Q21	1,487	1,481	(0.4)%
Peer 11	2Q25	1,107	1,107	—%

Source: S&P Capital IQ. Dividend growth CAGR calculated as of 4Q24 through 4Q18. Peers include CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB, ZION. (1) Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding.

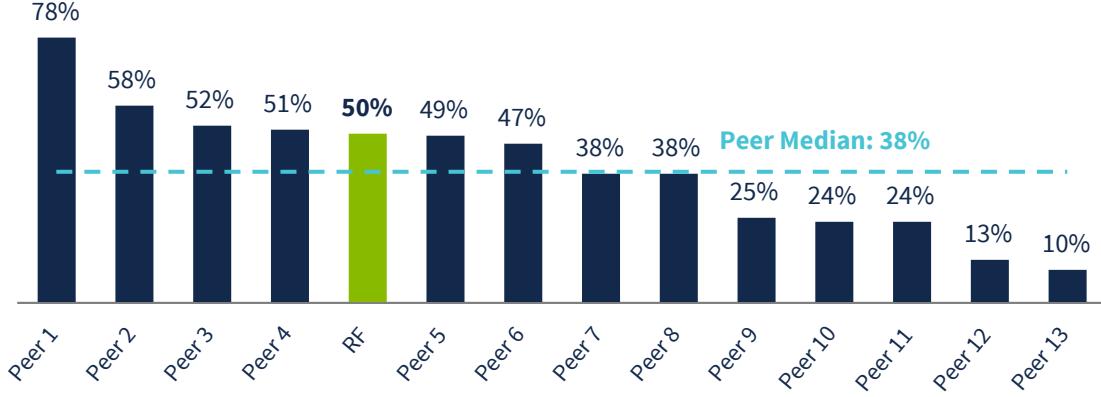
# Total Shareholder Return



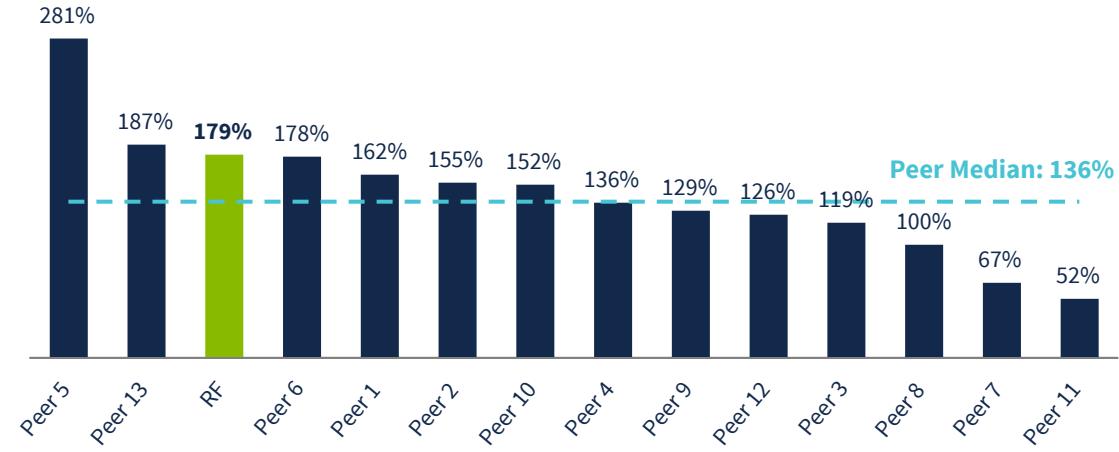
**Profitability:** Strong track record of Shareholder Returns



## 3 Year Total Shareholder Return



## 5 Year Total Shareholder Return



## 10 Year Total Shareholder Return



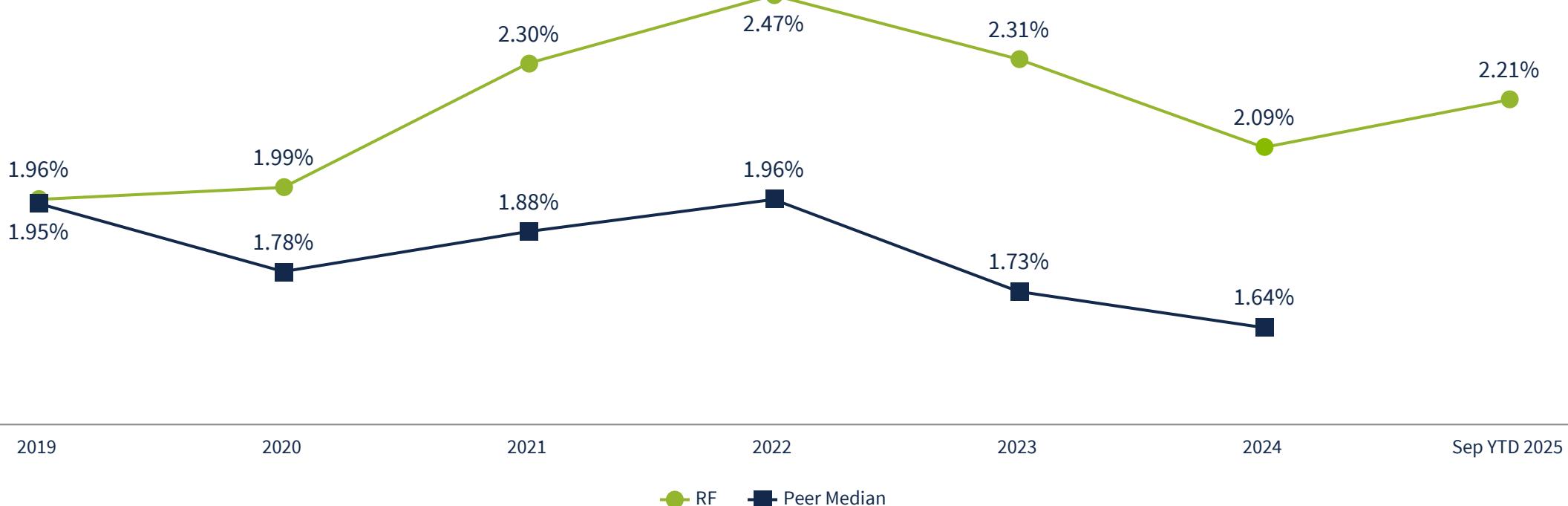
# Regions' Consistent Outperformance

Profitability: Sustained advantage in risk efficiency



Regions' earnings, including credit costs, have been top quartile vs peers since 2019

Adjusted PPI<sup>(1)</sup> Less Net Charge-offs to RWA<sup>(2)</sup>



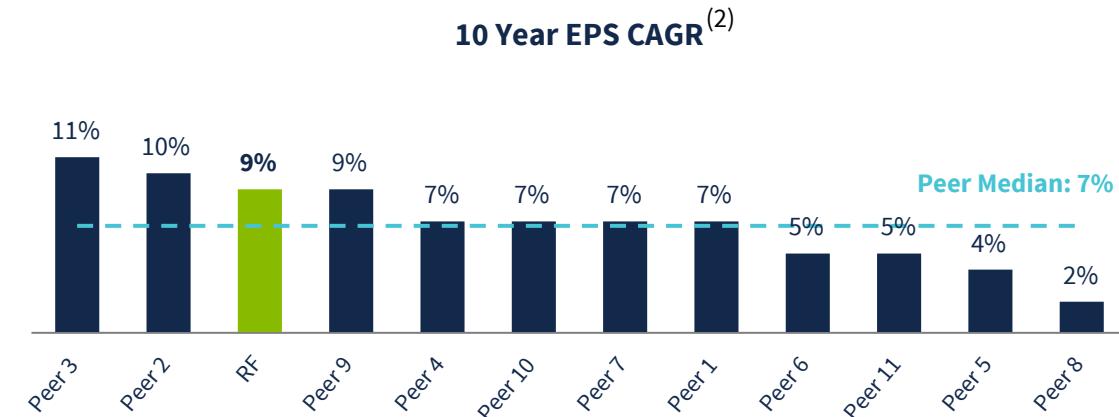
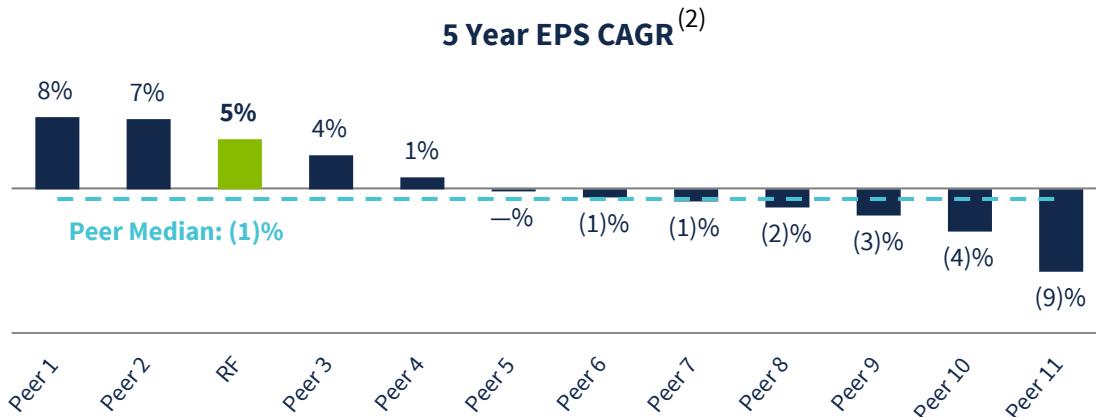
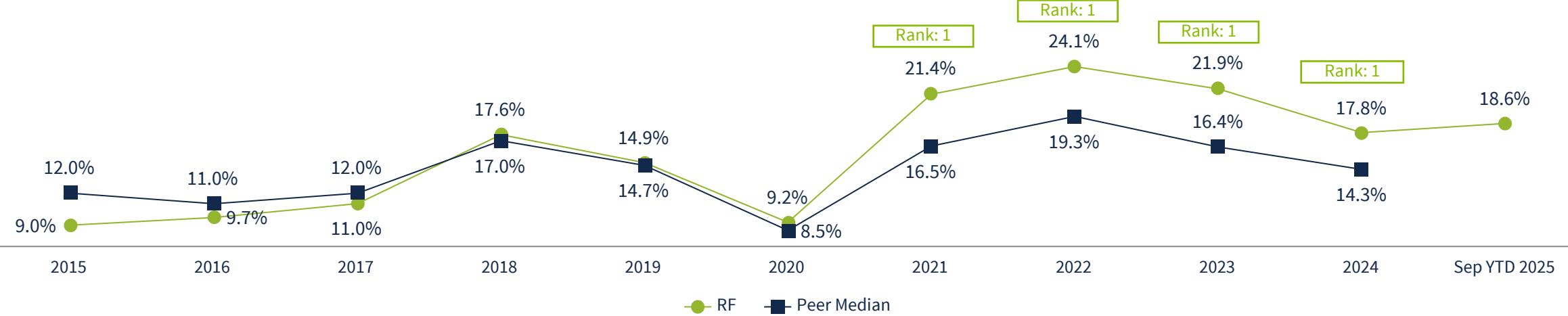
(1) Non-GAAP; see Appendix for reconciliation. (2) Source: S&P Capital IQ. Risk-weighted Assets (RWA) used in the analysis represents the simple average of the 4 quarterly disclosed amounts for each year (some peers are estimated in the current quarter). Peers include CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB, ZION.

# Leading with Consistently Strong Growth Metrics

 **Profitability:** Supports a higher P/E multiple



## Peer Leading ROATCE<sup>(1)</sup> For 4 Straight Years



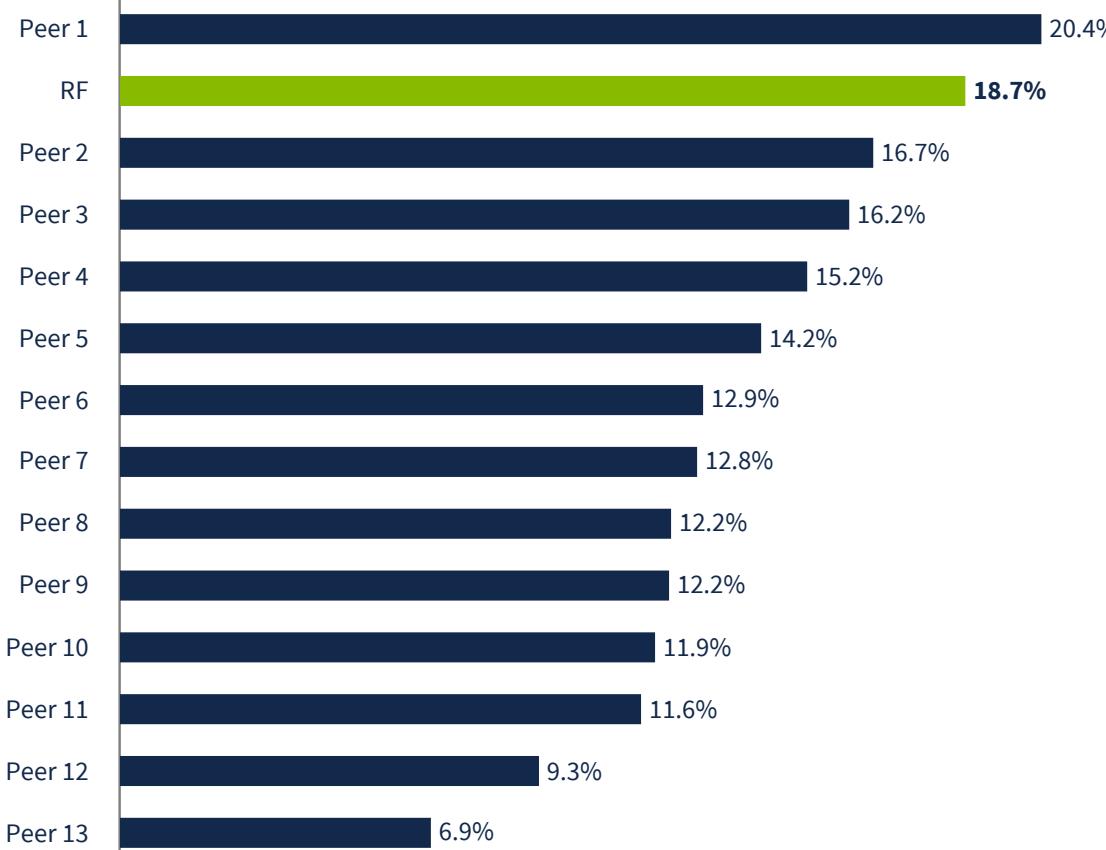
(1) Non-GAAP; see Appendix for RF reconciliation. Peers' source is S&P Cap IQ and includes CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB, ZION. (2) As of 12/31/2024.

# Tangible Book Value Growth plus Dividends

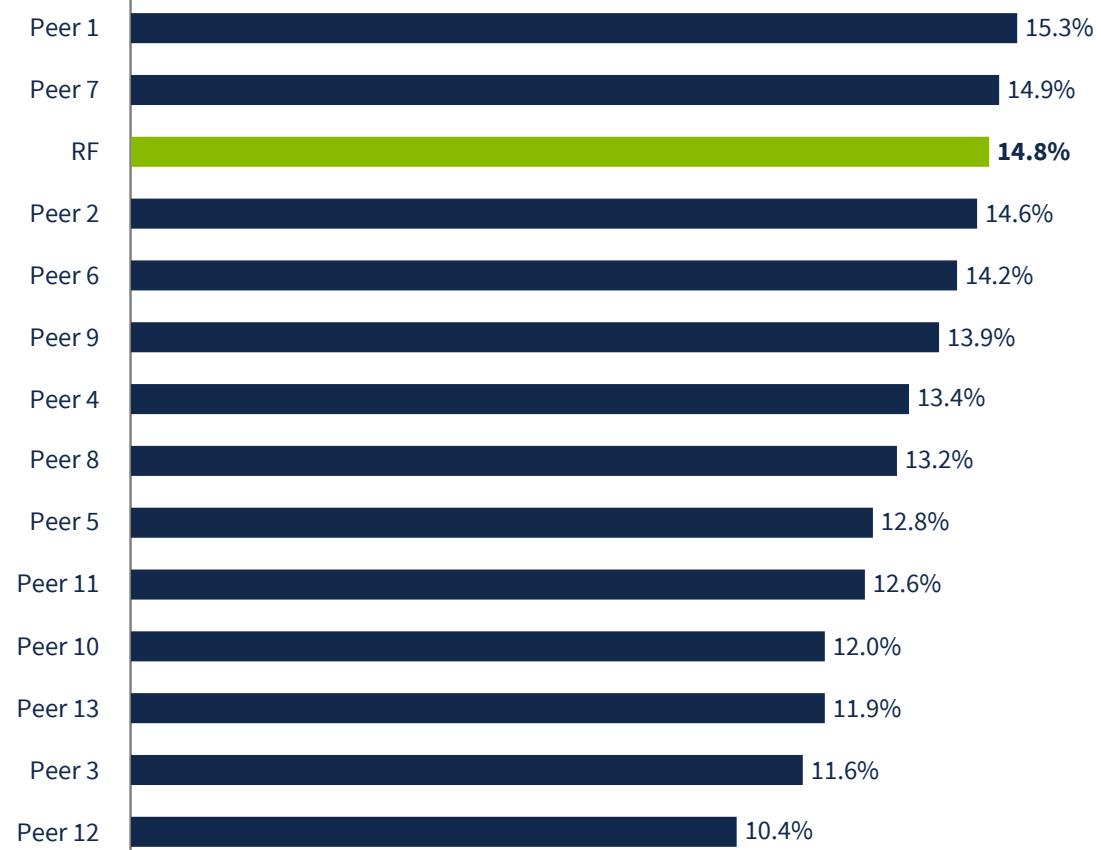
Profitability: 3 and 5 yr CAGR excluding AOCI



**3 Yr CAGR of TBV + Dividends**



**5 Yr CAGR of TBV + Dividends**

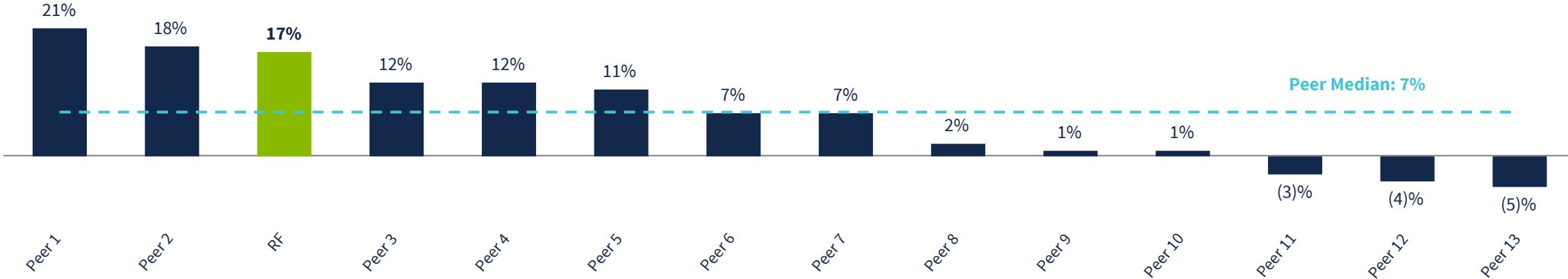


# Top Quartile Organic Loan and Deposit Growth

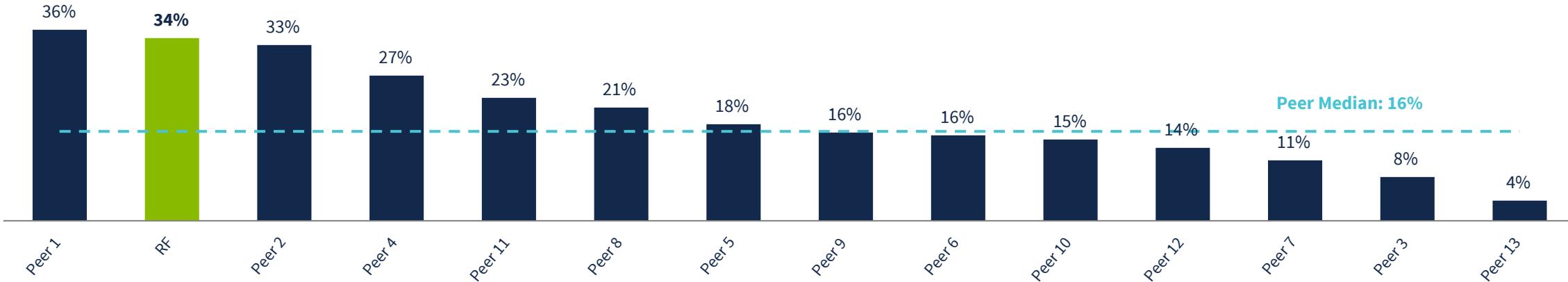
 **Growth:** Consistent, disciplined growth



**5 Yr Loan Growth excl. Bank M&A**



**5 Yr Deposit Growth excl. Bank M&A**



Source: S&P Cap IQ and SEC Reporting. Avg loan & deposit balance changes cover FY19 to FY24. Peer balances have been adjusted for bank merger & acquisition activity: CFG, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB. Other peers include CMA, KEY, ZION. Peer median excludes RF.

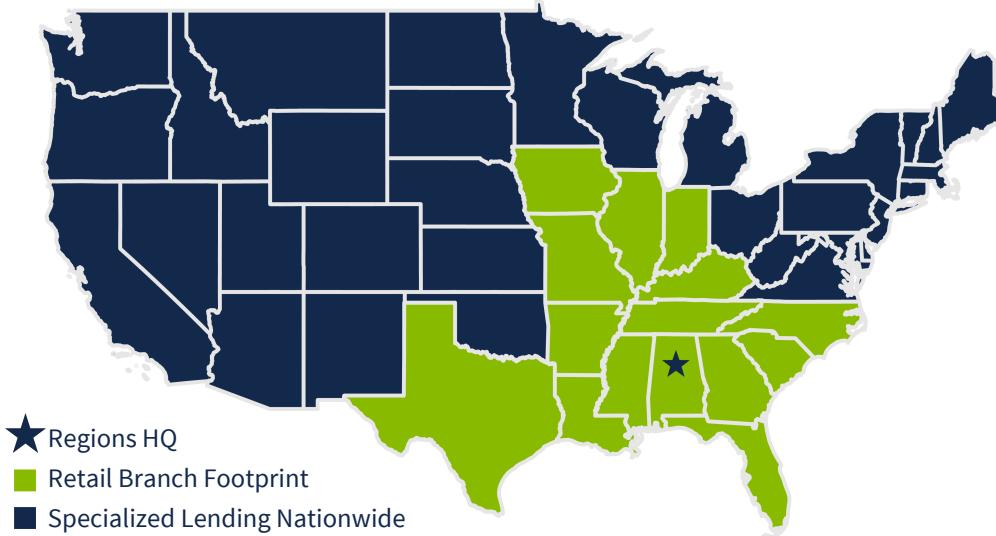
# Attractive Footprint and Strong Brand Presence

 **Growth:** Home field advantage in the southeast



## Winning in Core Markets

Building trust & serving clients for over 170 years



## Strong Profitability/Returns Supported by:

- Low Cost Core Deposits
- Loyal Customer Base

- Strong Brand
- Employer / Bank of Choice

## Strong Growth Profile

7 of 8

Unemployment rates in 7 of our top 8 deposit states remain at or below the national average<sup>(2)</sup>

3.5%

Regions' deposit weighted population growth by MSA for 2026-2031 is 3.5% vs. national average of 2.6%<sup>(1)</sup>

16 of 25

16 of Regions' top 25<sup>(1)</sup> MSAs are projected to grow faster than the U.S. national average

**18th**

Ranked 18th in the U.S. in total deposits<sup>(1)</sup>

**~70%**

Top 5 market share in ~70% of MSAs across 15-state footprint<sup>(1)</sup>

**~90%**

~90% of deposits reside in top 8 states by deposits

**~\$5,100**

Average consumer NIB account balance<sup>(3)</sup>

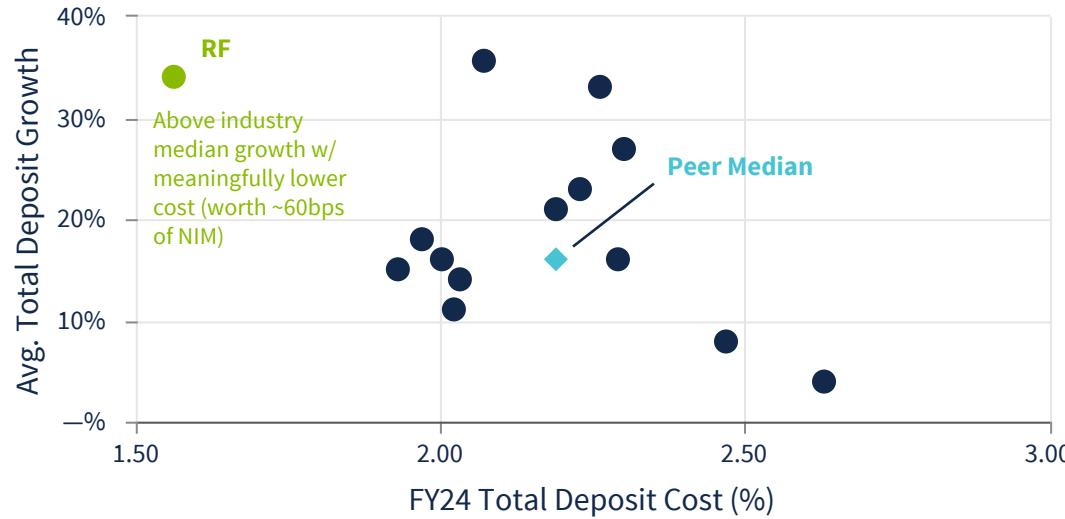
(1) Source: S&P Cap IQ. Top 25 market share as defined by deposit dollars - FDIC as of 6/30/2025; pro-forma for announced M&A transactions as of 10/07/2025. Top 5 share based on MSA and non-MSA counties. S&P's demographic data is provided by Claritas based primarily on U.S. Census data. (2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (3) Based on 3Q25 average balances.

# Deposit Advantage Key to Franchise Value

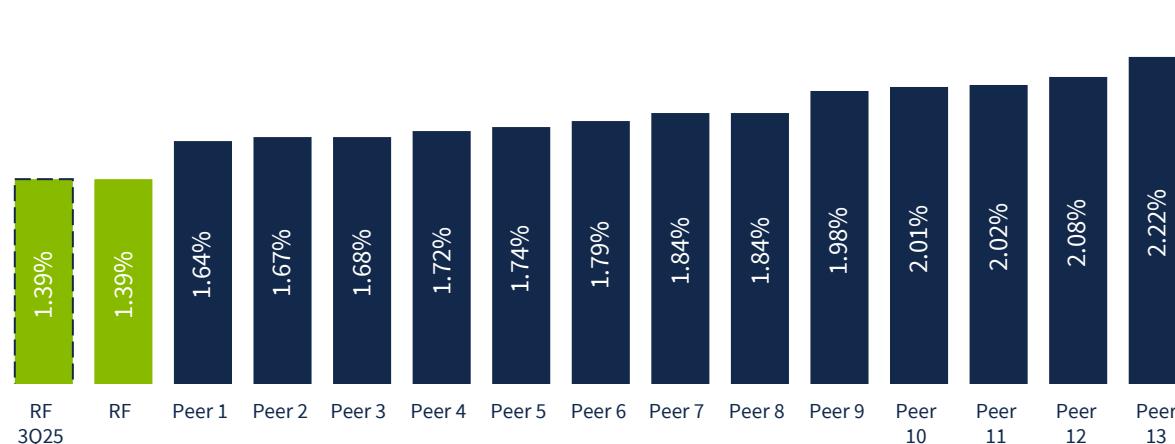
 **Growth:** Outperforming deposit growth & disciplined pricing



## 5 Year Deposit Growth vs Current Deposit Costs<sup>(1)</sup>



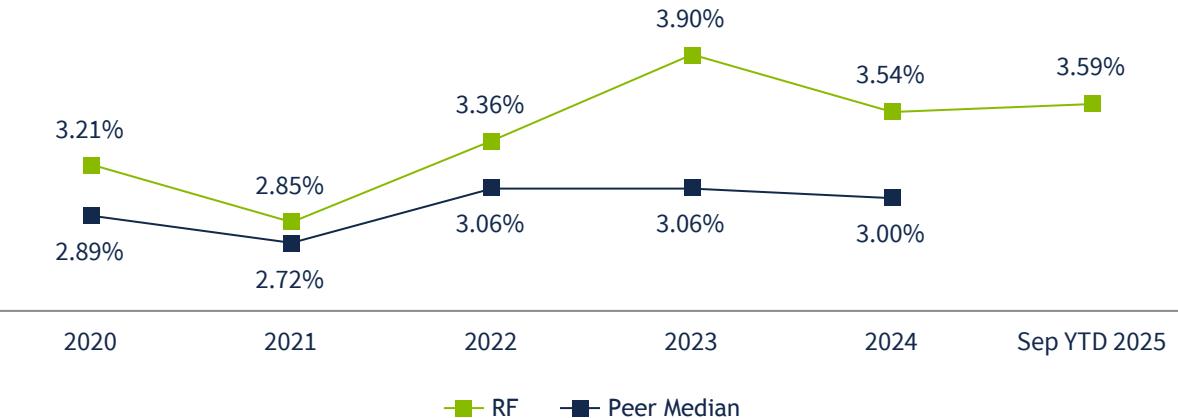
## 2Q25 Total Deposit Cost vs Peers<sup>(1)</sup>



## Low Cost Deposits Drive Franchise Value<sup>(1)</sup>

- #1** Lowest Total & IB Deposit costs among peers
- #2** 2nd highest 5-year organic deposit growth
- #1** Uniquely positioned with combination of strong deposit growth & low deposit cost

## Net Interest Margin vs. Peers<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Source: S&P Cap IQ and SEC Reporting. Avg deposit balance changes cover FY19 to FY24. Peer balances have been adjusted for bank merger & acquisition activity: CFG, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, MTB, PNC, SNV, TFC, USB. Other peers include CMA, KEY, ZION. Peer median excludes RF.

# Building on Our Success

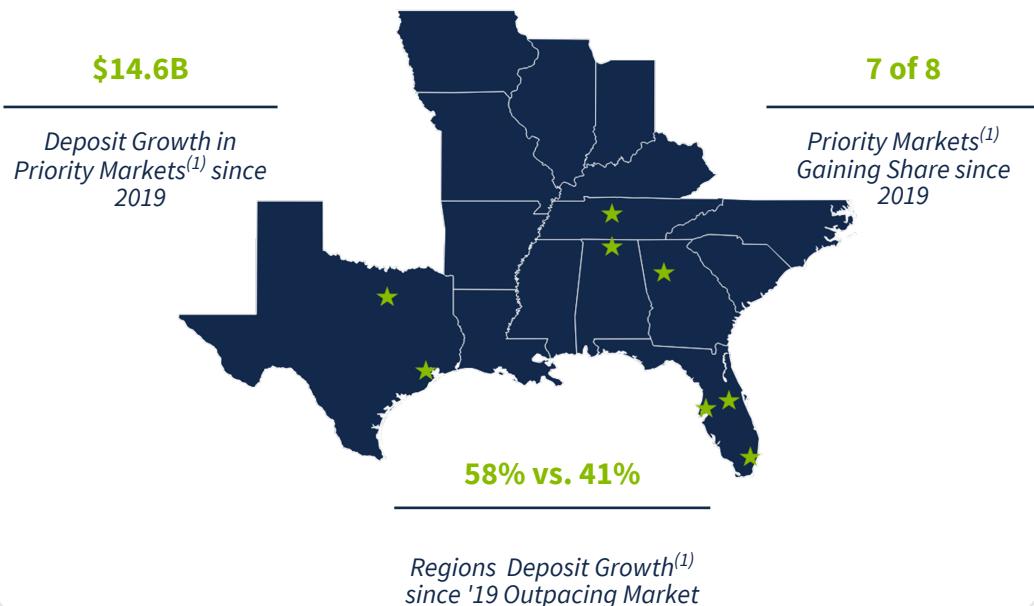
 **Growth:** Strategic investments in priority markets driving deposit expansion



## Continuing to Invest in Priority Markets<sup>(2)</sup>

*Building on success with incremental investments supporting growth while maintaining advantage in core businesses and markets.*

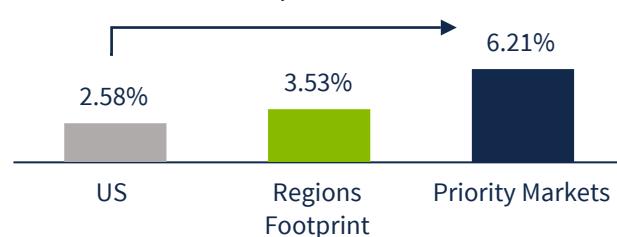
Proven Track Record of Success...



## Maximizing Growth Opportunities

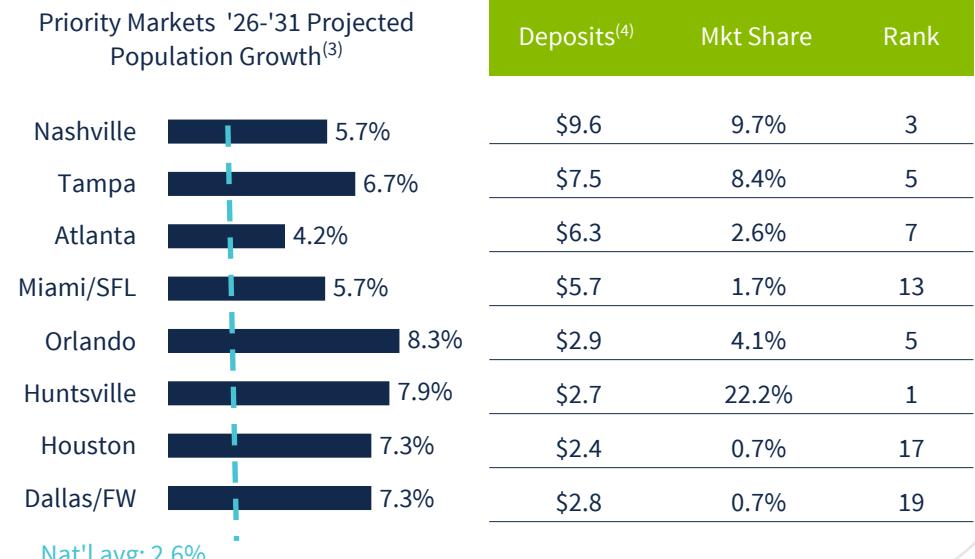
### Priority Market Growth Opportunities<sup>(1)</sup>

'26-'31 Population Growth<sup>(3)</sup>



**\$1.6T**  
Deposit Opportunity (RF \$40B)<sup>(2)</sup>

Priority Markets '26-'31 Projected Population Growth<sup>(3)</sup>



# Investing in People and Technology

 **Growth:** Expanding talent and capabilities in markets with greatest opportunity



## Investing in Banker Expansion



Over the next 3 years, will invest in **Talent across the Footprint in key areas of opportunity:** By hiring and converting skilled Bankers with local market expertise

### Commercial and Middle Market

#### Associates

**~90**

Increase in Middle Market, Small Business Relationship Managers, & TM Bankers

### Consumer and Wealth

**~300**

Reskilling Branch Sales Bankers to Focus on Small Business Opportunities

**~300**

Reallocating Branch Bankers to Optimized Markets with Greatest Growth Potential

**~50**

Incremental Mortgage Loan Originators

**~30**

Incremental Wealth Associates

### Revenue Enablement

**~100**

Incremental Revenue Enablement roles supporting existing Bankers, including bankers above.

Note - Hiring initiatives remain on track: ~64 incremental bankers and revenue enablement roles have been added through 9/30/2025; ~85% complete with reskilling and reallocating Branch Bankers

## Investments in Technology

### Personalization Powered by AI

- CashFlowIQ<sup>(1)</sup>
- CashFlow Advisor<sup>(2)</sup>
- SmallBusinessIQ<sup>(3)</sup>
- Mortgage Analytics Pro<sup>(4)</sup>

### Core Modernization

- Commercial Loan System
- Deposit System
- General Ledger
- New Native Mobile App
- Small Business Digital Origination Platform

### Small Business Opportunity

**~12M**

~5M in priority markets

Small Business Companies in Regions' Footprint (~400k RF customers today driving \$2.6B or 30% avg. deposit growth since '19; \$1.1B or 41% within priority growth markets)<sup>(5)(6)</sup>

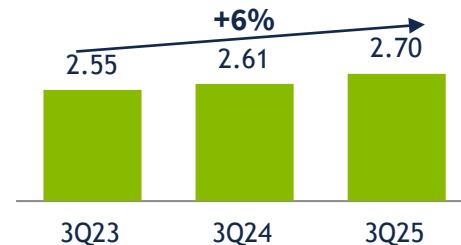
(1) Provides bill payment, accounts payable and receivable, and invoice generation – streamlining all the tools needed to run a business. (2) Provides real-time cash management analysis for clients. (3) Identifies personalized solutions for small business owners. (4) Insights for mortgage lending officers. (5) Small Business defined as companies with \$0M-\$5M in annual revenue. Growth represents average deposit FY19 through FY24. (6) Dunn & Bradstreet. Priority markets include: Tampa, Orlando, Miami/SFL, Houston, Dallas/FW, Nashville, Atlanta, and Huntsville.

# Growth in Digital



## Digital Usage

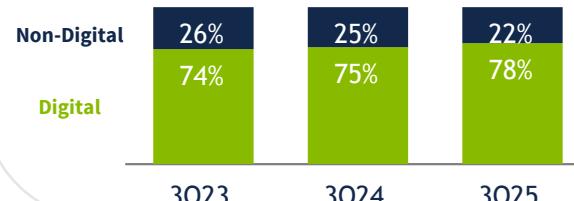
Mobile Banking Active Users (Millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



Mobile Banking Log-Ins (Millions)



Customer Transactions<sup>(2)(3)</sup>



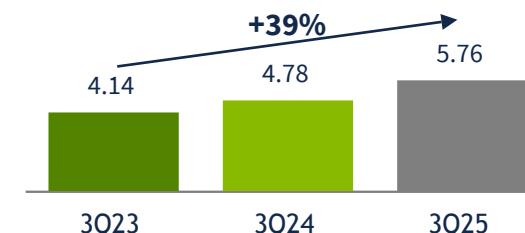
## Sales & Transactions

Consumer Checking Sales by Channel<sup>(4)</sup>

Digital  
Branch  
Contact  
Center

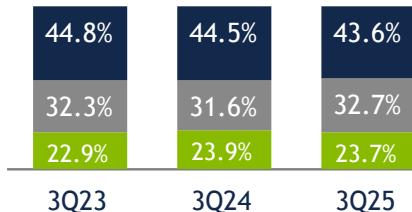


Zelle Transactions (Millions)



Deposit Transactions by Channel

Mobile  
ATM  
Branch



## Customer Satisfaction

### Mobile App



Average 4.9 out of 5 rating from iOS app store users

New Native Mobile App Launched. Early customer feedback is strong, and usage of key functionality like Zelle and chat at all time highs.

### Online Banking<sup>(5)</sup>

#1 in Customer Satisfaction for Regional Bank Online Experiences for five of the past six years



(1) Total number of unique customers who have successfully authenticated and logged into the mobile app at least once within the last 90 days. (2) Digital transactions represent online and mobile only; Non-digital transactions represent branches, contact centers and ATMs. (3) Transactions represent Consumer customer deposits, transfers, mobile deposits, fee refunds, withdrawals, payments, official checks, bill payments, and Western Union. Excludes ACH and Debit Card purchases/refunds. (4) Includes cross-channel sales capabilities through digital banker dashboard applications. Additional fraud controls in digital channels placed in 4Q23. Active efforts to drive quality digital sales are in-progress resulting in performance improvement 2025 vs 2024. (5) Regions Bank received the highest score among regional banks (\$65B to \$250B in deposits) in the J.D. Power 2020-2022, and 2024-2025 U.S. Online Banking Satisfaction Studies which measures customer satisfaction with financial institutions' online experience for banking account management. Visit [jdpower.com/awards](http://jdpower.com/awards) for more details.

# Investments in Our Businesses

Investments in talent, technology and strategic acquisitions continue to pay off



## Corporate

- Capital Markets income ex. CVA/DVA had a record quarter up 22% vs 2Q25 driven by **higher M&A fees, Debt & Capital Raising revenue, and Financial Risk Management activity**
- Executing on the two-year Strategic Initiative **driving growth across Commercial and Treasury Management**, targeting 60% of banker hires by YE25
- Total client liquidity has **increased for five consecutive quarters** and is up 1.8% vs 2Q25
- Ascentium Capital **YTD loan production is up 7.5%**; contributing to growth are transactions originated through cross-marketing relationships with the Commercial Bank & Branch network
- **SBA production increased 31% YoY** driven by stronger banker performance and disciplined focus on continuous improvement

## Consumer

- Reskilling ~600 bankers to **align talent depth with highest opportunity** across key customer segments, including small business, mass affluent and young adult
- Delivering on localized strategies leveraging key sponsorships and campus activations including conducting ~4k **financial education workshops** and ~500 **campus events** in 3Q25
- **Digital channel YTD checking growth of 16%** from digital funnel improvements
- **Mobile App** users increased **3% YoY**; New Mobile App launch complete. Early customer feedback is strong, and usage of key functionality like Zelle and chat at all time highs
- Maintained competitive headline deposit rates **driving balance growth** while preserving our **deposit cost advantage**

## Wealth

- **Record** 3Q25 NIR, **up 5.1% QoQ**
- Relationship growth of **8.1% YoY<sup>(1)</sup>**
- 3Q25 average Loan balances **up 1.2% YoY**
- Investing in our Associates through our **Next Level Advisor Development Program** and our **Associate Advisor Program**
- **Continued to bolstered in-house research to support strategic initiatives:** including completion of a multi-stage research journey to understand current industry trends and gaps
- Client satisfaction metrics continuing to grow, **Institutional Services showed an increase of 4.8%** in overall satisfaction score
- **Enhanced capabilities** of Internal Portfolio Team through release of **Internal Trade Request** tool (ITR), ITR will allow for more efficient tracking and utilization of portfolio management

# Hedging Strategy Update

Mostly "neutral" rate risk position protects margin & decreases capital volatility



## Asset Hedge Notional

	(Quarterly Avg)
Receive-Fixed, Cash Flow Swaps - Loans	
Pay-Fixed, Fair Value Swaps - AFS Securities	
Net Asset Swap Position <sup>(2)</sup>	
Cash Flow Collars - Loans <sup>(3)</sup>	

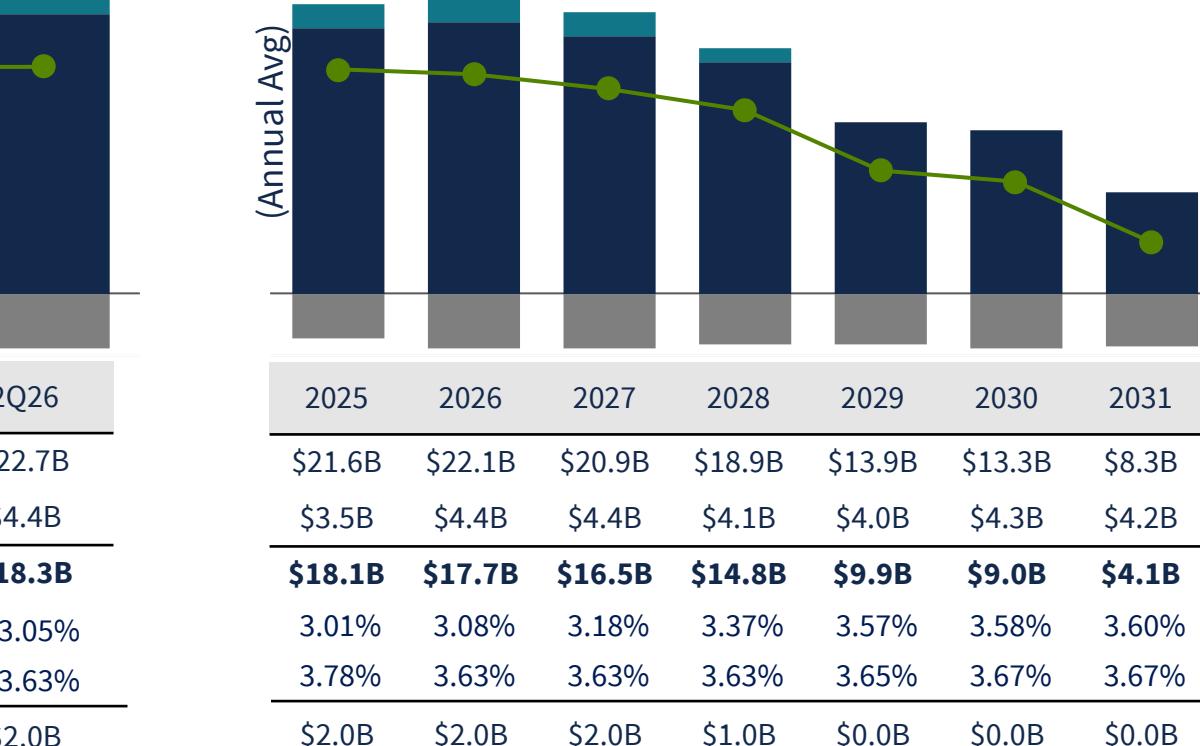
as of 9/30/2025

	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
Receive-Fixed, Cash Flow Swaps - Loans	\$21.7B	\$22.1B	\$22.7B	\$22.7B
Pay-Fixed, Fair Value Swaps - AFS Securities	\$3.8B	\$4.3B	\$4.4B	\$4.4B
<b>Net Asset Swap Position<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$17.9B</b>	<b>\$17.8B</b>	<b>\$18.3B</b>	<b>\$18.3B</b>
Cash Flow Swap Receive Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	3.06%	3.05%	3.05%	
AFS Fair Value Swap Pay Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	3.64%	3.64%	3.63%	
Cash Flow Collars - Loans <sup>(3)</sup>	\$2.0B	\$2.0B	\$2.0B	\$2.0B

## 3Q25 Asset Hedging Activity

**Cash Flow Hedging** - Focused on decreasing NIM volatility

- Added \$2.5B in forward-starting received-fixed swaps (3.7%)<sup>(4)</sup>
- Added \$0.7B in received-fixed swaps (3.3%)<sup>(4)</sup> to offset interest rate risk associated with fair value, AOCI hedges



**Fair Value Hedging** - Focused on decreasing AOCI volatility in the AFS portfolio

- Added \$0.7B in 2025 starting pay-fixed swaps (3.36%)<sup>(4)</sup> with avg maturity in 2032

(1) Floating rate leg of swaps vs overnight SOFR. (2) Net Asset Swap Position equals Receive-Fixed Cash Flow Swaps - Loans minus Pay-Fixed Fair Value Swaps - AFS Securities. (3) Collars use short interest rate caps to pay for long interest rate floors; weighted avg. floor of 1.86%, weighted avg. cap of 6.22%. (4) Cash flow swaps typically have a different day count convention than fair value swaps, resulting in a lower fixed rate.

# Securities Portfolio

Provides downside rate protection/liquidity

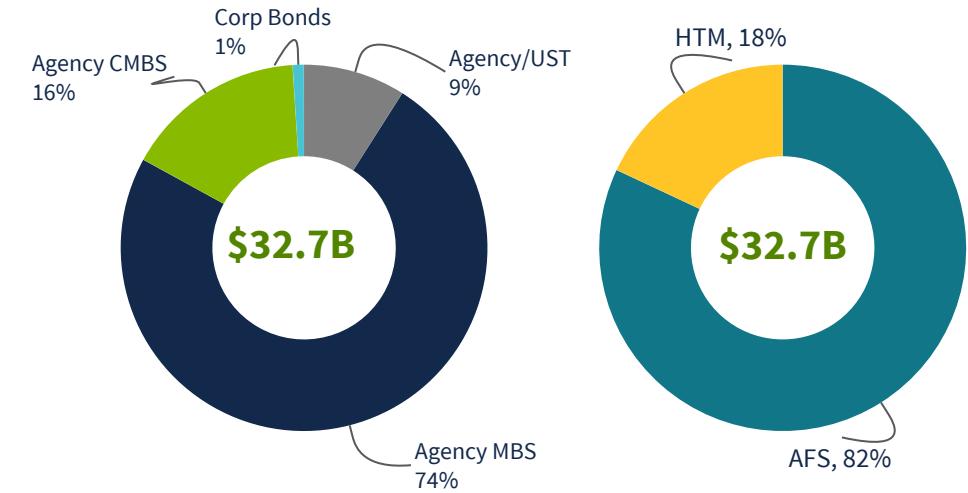


- Portfolio constructed to protect against changes in market rates
  - Duration of ~4.0 years (AFS ~3.6 years) as of 9/30/2025; provides offset to long-duration deposit book
  - ~24% of securities in the portfolio are bullet-like (CMBS, corporate bonds, agency bullets, and USTs)
  - MBS mix concentrated in less sensitive prepayment collateral types: lower loan balances, seasoning, and state-specific geographic concentrations
- 98% US Government or Agency guaranteed
  - ~\$440M high quality, investment grade corporate bond portfolio is short-dated (<2.0 year duration) and well diversified across sectors and issuers
  - The Agency CMBS portfolio is guaranteed by government agencies and is collateralized by mortgage loans on multifamily properties
- 82% classified as Available-for-Sale; 18% Held-to-Maturity

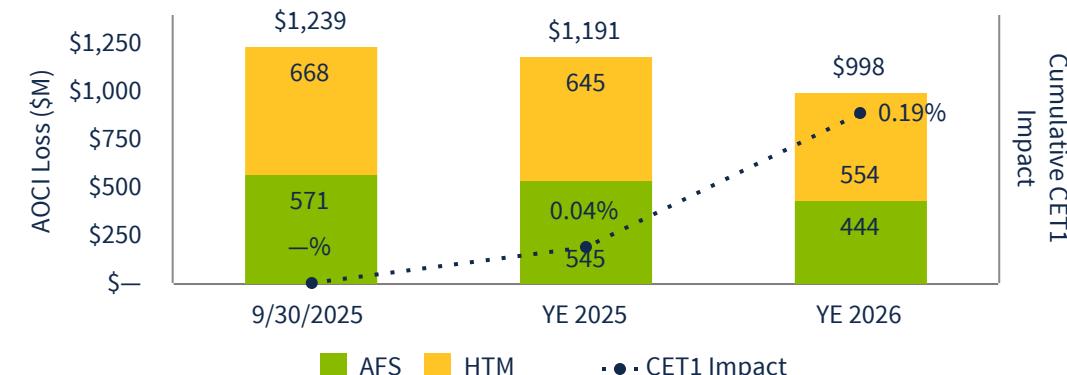
## 3Q25 Activity

- Sold ~\$520M of AFS securities, realizing \$25M in pre-tax losses
  - Proceeds were reinvested at higher current market yields;
  - +2.4% above sales (~2.6yr payback)
  - The portfolio mix, duration, and liquidity profile were largely unchanged
- Reinvestment of paydowns/maturities accretive to portfolio yield by ~1.6% (excludes repositioning)

## Securities Portfolio Composition<sup>(1)</sup>



## Securities AOCI Burn Down and Impact to CET1<sup>(2)</sup>



(1) Includes AFS securities, the \$763M unrealized AFS loss, and HTM securities as of 09/30/2025. (2) Estimated Tax-Adjusted AOCI, current portfolio, market forward interest rates, and Risk Weighted Assets as of 09/30/2025

# Securities Portfolio - Repositioning

Provides efficient use of capital/downside rate protection



## Multiple, distinct securities repositioning strategies occurred in 2024 and 2025

- Sold mostly shorter-duration agency CMBS
- Replaced with residential agency MBS with favorable prepayment protection/profiles and higher market yields
- Maintained duration on naturally shortening portfolio

## Repositioning Summary

Execution	\$ Sold	Losses Realized	Purchase Yield - Sales Yield	Payback Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Duration Extension <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Q1 2024</b>	\$1.3B	\$50M	1.9%	2.1yrs	0.15yrs
<b>Q2 2024</b>	\$980M	\$50M	2.4%	2.6yrs	0.07yrs
<b>Q3 2024</b>	\$1.3B	\$75M	2.6%	2.7yrs	0.18yrs
<b>Q4 2024</b>	\$696M	\$30M	2.2%	2.7yrs	0.04yrs
<b>Q1 2025</b>	\$478M	\$25M	2.9%	2.7yrs	0.05yrs
<b>Q3 2025</b>	\$516M	\$25M	2.4%	2.6yrs	0.04yrs
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.3B</b>	<b>\$255M</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.5yrs</b>	<b>0.53yrs</b>

## Rationale for Securities Repositioning

### Efficient Capital Use

- Superior returns vs alternatives (including share repurchases)
- Capital neutral w/ full AOCI look through

### Portfolio Management

- Provides flexibility for relative value decision making
- Replace short-duration bonds that provide little falling rate protection

### Favorable Market

- High absolute market rates and a steepening yield curve enhance attractiveness

## Annual NII Impact <sup>(1)</sup>



(1) NII estimate and payback assumptions use Market Forwards as of trade completion dates. (2) Point in time impact; portfolio duration is naturally shortening and repositioning provides offset.

# Continuous Improvement in Risk Management

Our commitment to strengthening credit risk disciplines and intentional portfolio shaping over the past decade-plus leaves us well positioned for sound, profitable growth



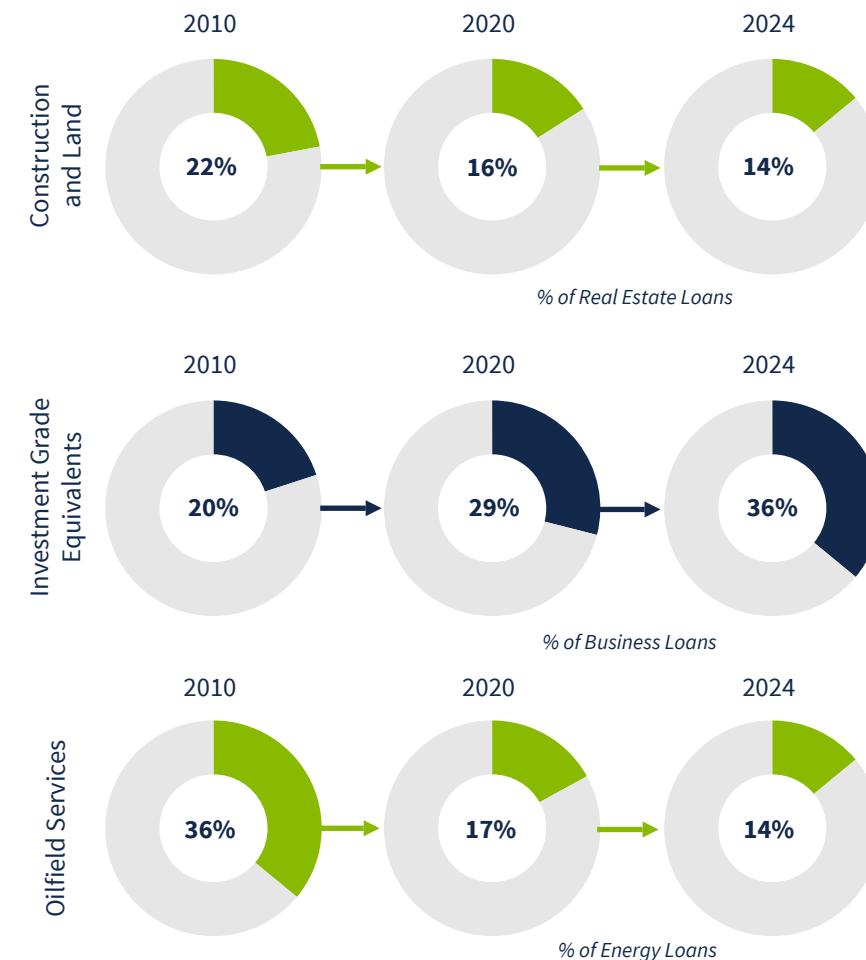
## Strong Origination Disciplines Aligned with Comprehensive Risk Framework

- Enhanced risk framework through expanded controls, policies and procedures
- Invested in data, analytics and market benchmarks to provide early-warning indicators and dynamic industry outlooks
- Centralized credit products underwriting, servicing, and exposure management within specialized lending units and enhanced approval structure for higher-risk portfolios
- Advanced risk rating methodologies and stress testing capabilities
- Modified incentive plans and pricing frameworks to better promote risk-reward alignment

## Active Portfolio Management and Non-Core Business Exits

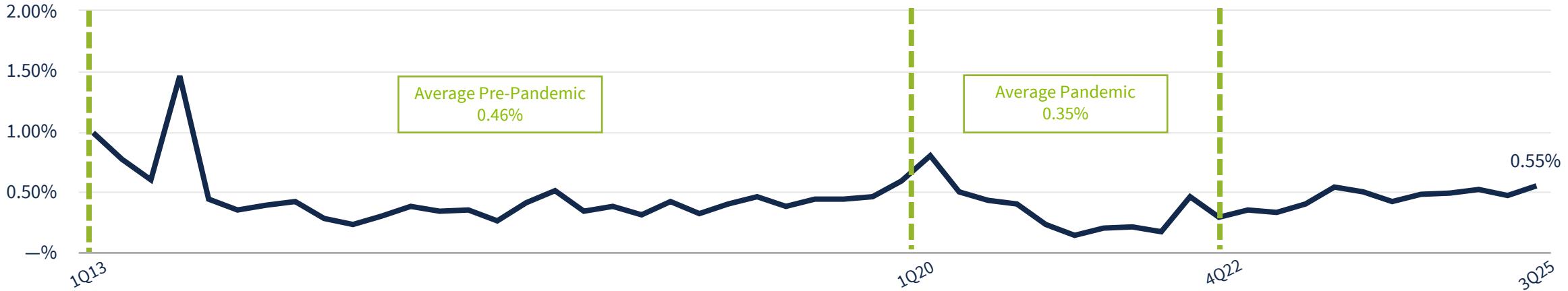
- Derisked Commercial Real Estate Portfolio diversifying into less cyclical sectors
- Focused growth in higher quality relationships and segments including investment grade utilities, REITs, asset securitizations, and subscription lines, as well as Consumer Home Improvement Financing
- Actively reduced percent of portfolio comprised of leveraged loans and other higher risk segments
- Exited, reduced, or realigned portfolios (Oil Field Services, SoFi, GreenSky, Indirect Auto lending)
- Exited non-core businesses including Regions Insurance and Morgan Keegan
- Enhanced interest rate risk management through proactive hedging strategies

## Case Studies in Regions' Portfolio De-Risking

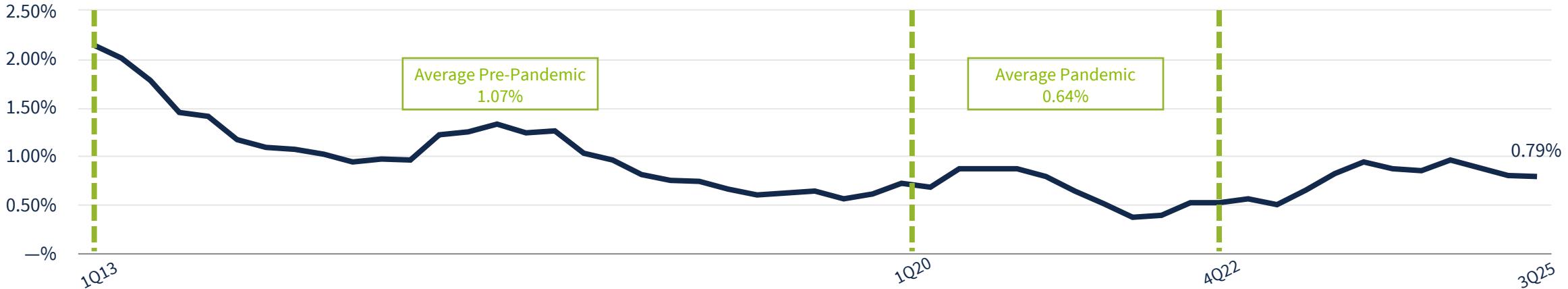


# Historical Credit Profile

## Total Net Charge-Offs



## Non-Performing Loans

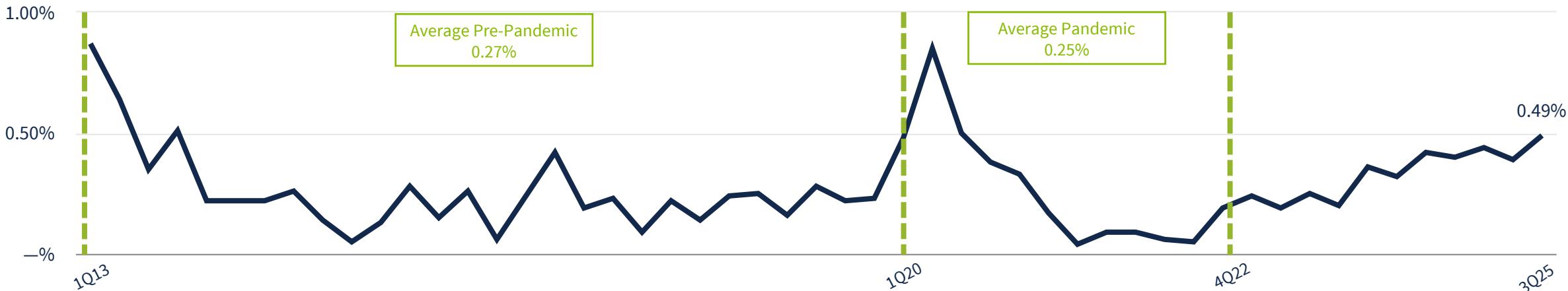


- The increase in net charge-offs was due primarily to the previously identified portfolios of interest

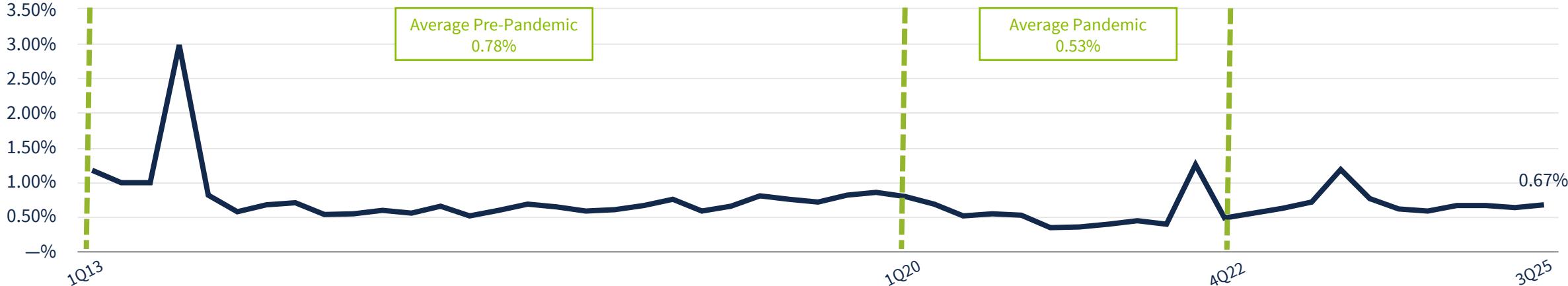
# Historical Credit Profile



## Commercial Net Charge-Offs<sup>(1)</sup>



## Consumer Net Charge-Offs<sup>(2)</sup>



(1) Includes C&I, CRE - OO and IRE. (2) The spike in Consumer net charge-offs in late 2013 was associated with the move of ~\$700M primarily accruing troubled debt restructured residential first mortgage loans to held for sale resulting in ~\$150M of charge-offs. The spikes in 3Q22 and 4Q23 were associated with the fair value marks taken on the sales of ~\$1.2B and ~\$300M consumer unsecured loan portfolios resulting in \$63M and \$35M of incremental charge-offs, respectively.

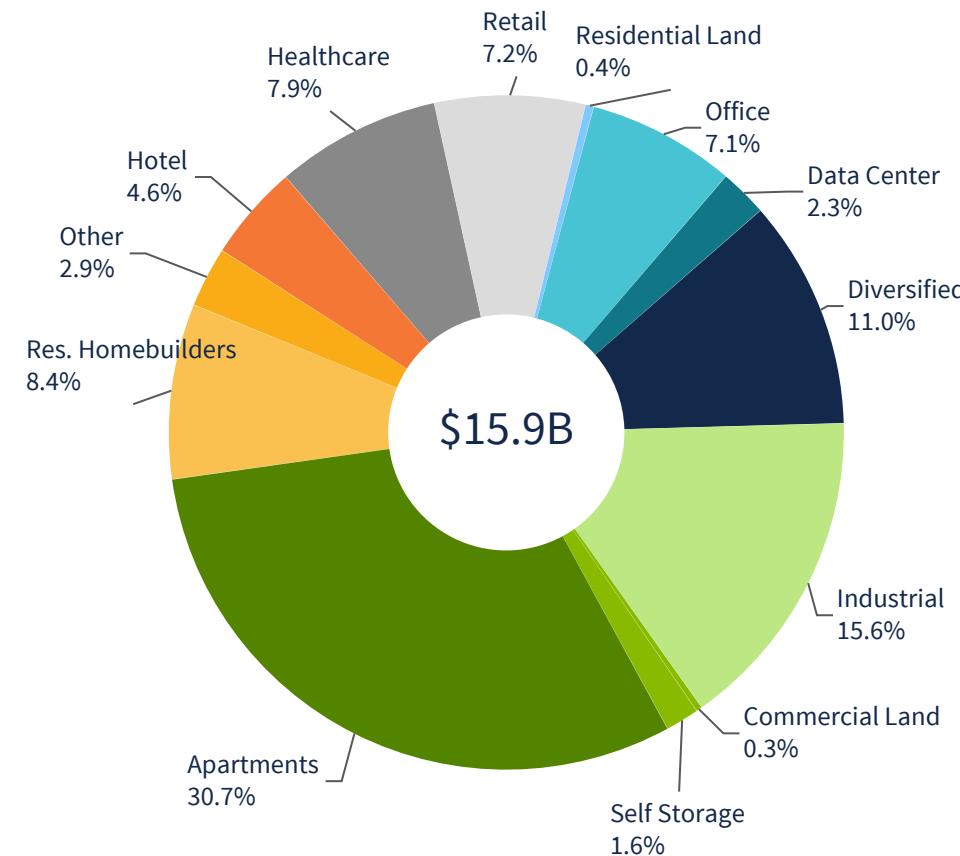
# Commercial Real Estate

(Outstanding balances as of September 30, 2025)



## Highly Diversified Portfolio

(IRE including Unsecured CRE)



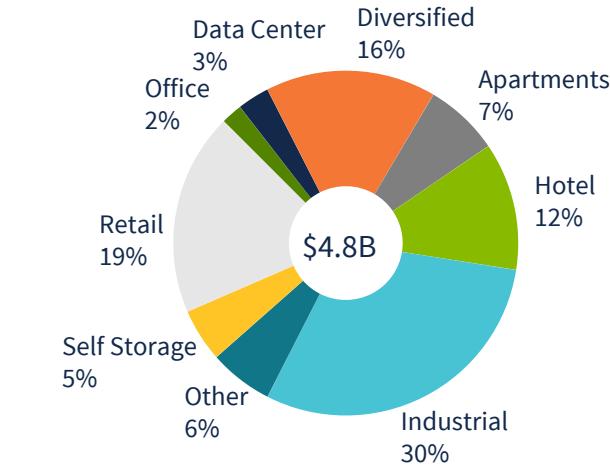
## Key Portfolio Metrics

- Unsecured loans for RE purposes generally have low leverage, with strong access to liquidity
  - 62% of REIT outstanding balances are investment grade, which provides loss insulation to the overall portfolio
  - Balance of remaining unsecured is primarily to institutional RE Funds backed by predominantly IG sponsors
- Total IRE (incl unsec. CRE) to Risk Based Capital<sup>(2)</sup>: 107% and Construction, Land, and Acq. & Dev. to Risk Based Capital: 18% are well below supervisory limits (300%/100%)

## Yearly Loan Maturities



## REITs within Total:



	\$ in billions	% of Total Loans
Unsecured CRE (incl. REITS)	\$ 6.8	7.1 %
IRE	\$ 9.1	9.4 %
<b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 15.9</b>	<b>16.5 %</b>

(1) Excludes \$5.1B of Owner-occupied CRE whose source of repayment are individual businesses, and whose credit performance resembles Commercial during periods of stress. (2) Based off 06/30/2025 Risk Based Capital estimate. Supervisory limits in the December 2006 joint regulatory issuance "Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practices".

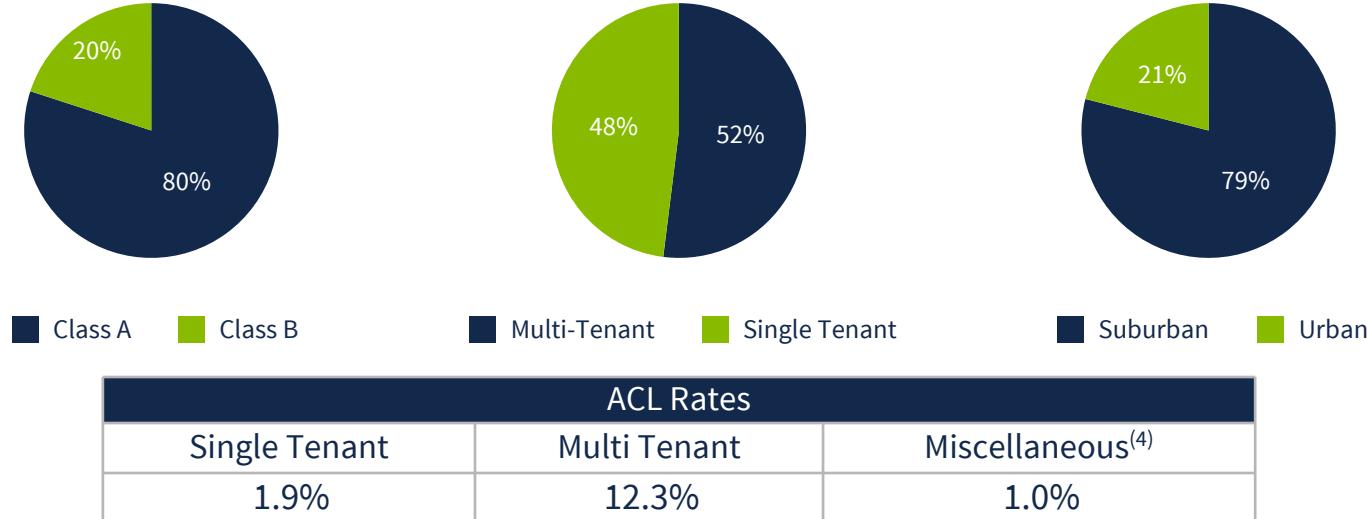
# CRE- Office Portfolio

(Outstanding balances as of September 30, 2025)



Key Portfolio Metrics <sup>(1)</sup>	
Balances	\$1,120
% of Total Loans	1.2%
NPL	\$113
NPL / Loans	10.1%
Charge-offs	\$51
Charge-offs / Loans	5.1%
ACL	\$60
ACL / Loans	5.4%

## Investor Real Estate Office Portfolio Overview



## Ongoing Portfolio Surveillance

- Business Offices secured = 91% / unsecured = 9%
- IRE WA LTV 67% (based on appraisal at origination or most recent received); Stressed IRE WA LTV 88% using GreenStreet<sup>(2)</sup>
- 62% of secured outstanding IRE balances are located in the South of which 79% is Class A
- Investment Grade tenants make up 77% of Single Tenant IRE balances
- \$611M or approximately 55% of total Office balances will mature in the next 12 months<sup>(3)</sup>
- Rents have reduced slightly or remain flat from pre-COVID levels while capital costs (i.e., tenant improvements) and rent concessions are high, contributing to a substantial decline in net effective rents. National occupancy rate is stabilizing at a record low level

(1) \$ in Millions. Amounts include IRE and CRE Unsecured loans but exclude Held For Sale loans. Metrics represent 09/30/2025 results except for charge-offs, which reflects results for the 9 months ended September 30, 2025, annualized, based on average balances. NPL & ACL percentages are based on Portfolio totals. (2) Stressed LTV based on GreenStreet's Commercial Property Price Index as of October 6, 2025; applied the "Recent Peak" discount to properties where the latest appraisal is >1 year (36% discount); applied the "Past 12 Months" discount to properties where an appraisal occurred within the last year (0% discount). (3) Includes matured balances. (4) Comprised of REITs and business banking borrowers.

# Transportation - Trucking

(Outstanding balances as of September 30, 2025)



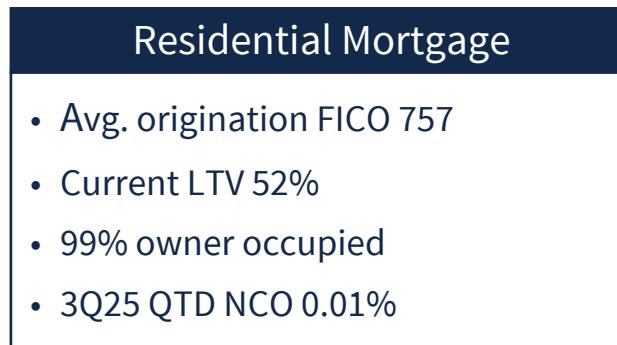
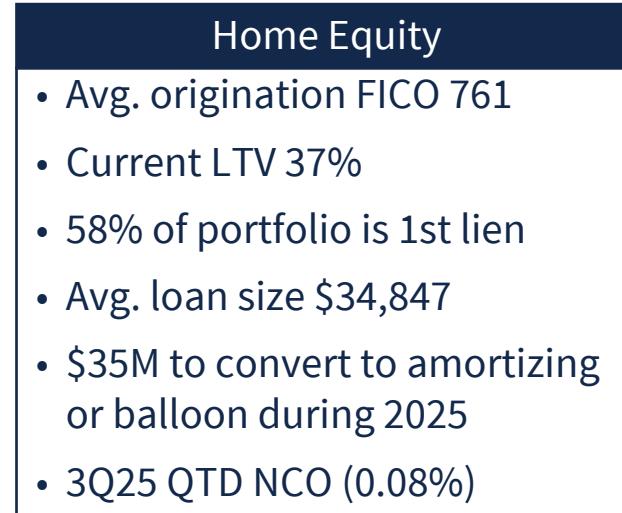
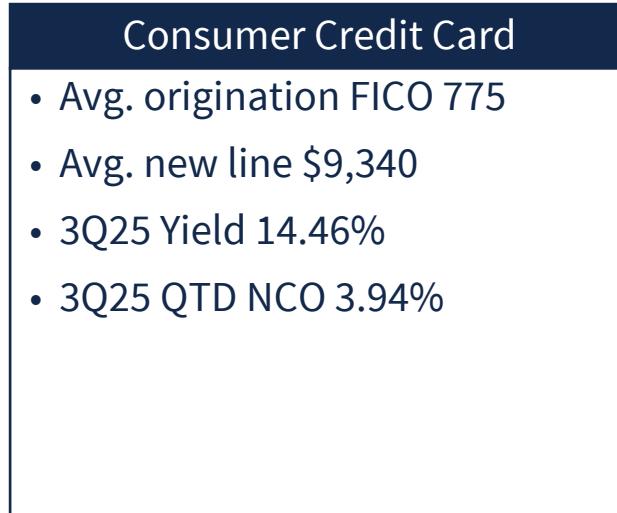
Key Portfolio Metrics <sup>(1)</sup>	
Balances	\$1,277
% of Total Loans	1.3%
NPL	\$117
NPL / Loans	9.1%
Charge-offs	\$52
Charge-offs / Loans	5.0%
ACL	\$116
ACL / Loans	9.1%

## Ongoing Portfolio Surveillance

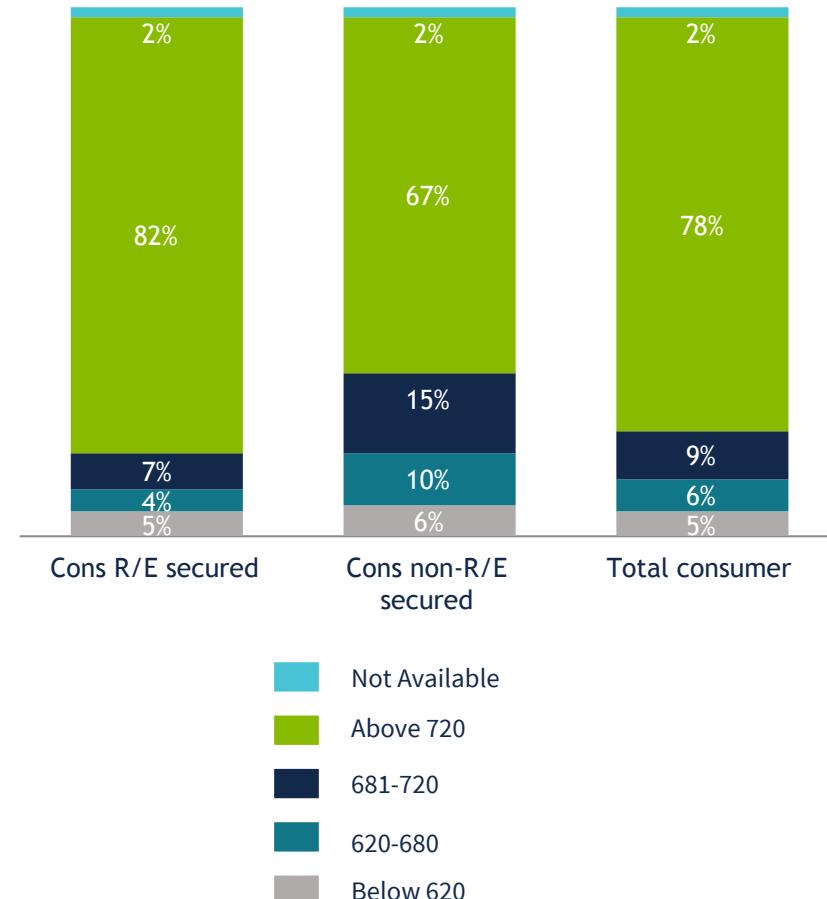
- While the Trucking industry has experienced marginal improvement in 2025, freight demand remains soft; tariffs and trade policies are likely to reduce demand further in certain sectors; the September 2025 Logistics Managers' Index was the lowest reading ever for transportation utilization
- Spot rates have stabilized but remain low; driver shortages are driving higher wage demands and insurance rates remain high
- Volatility is expected to continue impacting the industry in 2026 as policy-driven changes take place
- We have curtailed new originations in the sector and those that occur are asset-based and/or secured structures

(1) \$ in Millions. Metrics represent 09/30/2025 results except for charge-offs, which reflects results for the 9 months ended September 30, 2025, annualized, based on average balances. NPL & ACL percentages are based on Portfolio totals. Metrics are inclusive of the Ascentium portfolio.

# Consumer Lending Portfolio



## Consumer FICO Scores<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Refreshed FICO scores as of 09/30/2025. Consumer R/E secured balances comprise 78% of the Consumer portfolio while Consumer non-R/E balances comprise 22% of the Consumer portfolio. (2) Regions' Home Improvement Financing was formerly known as EnerBank.

# Allowance for Credit Losses



## QoQ Highlights

- 3Q allowance decreased \$30M compared to the prior quarter, resulting in a \$105M provision expense and a slight reduction in the ACL % from 1.80% to 1.78%
- The change in ACL resulted from:
  - Net increase in modeled ACL as result of the September baseline economic forecast compared to June and net increase in qualitative ACL primarily due to uncertainty in the economic environment as a result of the government shutdown
  - Portfolio net decrease driven primarily by improvement in overall credit quality
  - Decreases in Specific Reserve borrowers driven by charge-offs and payoffs

# Base R&S Economic Outlook

(As of September 2025)



Pre-R&S period	3Q2025	4Q2025	1Q2026	2Q2026	3Q2026	4Q2026	1Q2027	2Q2027	3Q2027
Real GDP, annualized % change	1.4 %	1.2 %	1.7 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	2.1 %	1.9 %	2.0 %	1.9 %
Unemployment rate	4.3 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.3 %	4.3 %	4.3 %
HPI, year-over-year % change	0.8 %	(0.6)%	(1.5)%	(1.4)%	(0.8)%	0.6 %	2.2 %	2.9 %	3.3 %
CPI, year-over-year % change	2.9 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	3.2 %	3.0 %	2.7 %	2.6 %	2.5 %	2.4 %

- A single, base economic forecast represents Regions' internal outlook for the economy as of 3Q25 over the reasonable & supportable forecast period
- Management considered alternative internal and external forecasts to establish appropriate qualitative adjustments
- Final qualitative adjustments included consideration of the allowance's sensitivity to economic uncertainties that reflected a 15-20% increase in the unemployment rate

# Allowance Allocation



Regions "Day 1" CECL ACL ratio on 1/1/2020 was 1.71%. The company has executed a number of de-risking strategies that have improved the overall loan portfolio. Taking the 3Q25 loan portfolio and applying the "Day 1" ACL rates would produce a proforma Day 1 ACL ratio of 1.63%.

(in millions)	As of 9/30/2025			Day 1 Ratios	
	Loan Balance	ACL	ACL/Loans	Actual	Proforma
C&I	\$46,459	\$626	1.35 %		
CRE-OO mortgage	4,835	106	2.18 %		
CRE-OO construction	285	8	2.81 %		
<b>Total commercial</b>	<b>\$51,579</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>1.43 %</b>	<b>1.33 %</b>	<b>1.32 %</b>
IRE mortgage	7,122	140	1.97 %		
IRE construction	1,948	25	1.28 %		
<b>Total IRE</b>	<b>\$9,070</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>1.82 %</b>	<b>1.06 %</b>	<b>1.06 %</b>
Residential first mortgage	19,881	113	0.57 %		
Home equity lines	3,209	94	2.92 %		
Home equity loans	2,340	29	1.25 %		
Consumer credit card	1,437	121	8.41 %		
Other consumer	868	62	7.15 %		
<b>Total consumer</b>	<b>\$27,735</b>	<b>\$419</b>	<b>1.51 %</b>	<b>1.73 %</b>	<b>1.43 %</b>
<b>Sold/Acquired Portfolios<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$7,741</b>	<b>\$389</b>	<b>5.02 %</b>	<b>5.92 %</b>	<b>5.02 %</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,125</b>	<b>\$1,713</b>	<b>1.78 %</b>	<b>1.71 %</b>	<b>1.63 %</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Sold portfolios since Day 1 CECL include SoFi, GreenSky and Auto. Acquired portfolios include Ascentium and EnerBank.

# Non-GAAP Information

Management uses pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP), adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP), the adjusted efficiency ratio (non-GAAP), the adjusted fee income ratio (non-GAAP), return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP), adjusted return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP), adjusted common equity Tier 1 ratio (non-GAAP), as well as adjusted net income available to common shareholders (non-GAAP) and adjusted diluted EPS (non-GAAP) to monitor performance and believes these measures provide meaningful information to investors. Non-interest expense (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments to arrive at adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for the adjusted efficiency ratio. Non-interest income (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments to arrive at adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for the adjusted fee income ratio. Adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP) and adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP) are used to determine adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP). Net interest income (GAAP) on a taxable-equivalent basis and non-interest income are added together to arrive at total revenue on a taxable-equivalent basis. Adjustments are made to arrive at adjusted total revenue on a taxable-equivalent basis (non-GAAP), which is the denominator for the adjusted fee income and adjusted efficiency ratios. Net income available to common shareholders (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments, net of tax, to arrive at adjusted net income available to common shareholders (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for adjusted diluted EPS (non-GAAP). Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP) is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders (GAAP) by the average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP). Net income available to common shareholders (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments, net of tax, to arrive at adjusted net income available to common shareholders (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for adjusted return on average tangible common shareholders' equity. Adjusted return on average tangible common shareholders' equity is calculated by dividing the adjusted net income available to common shareholders (non-GAAP) by the average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP). Adjusted common equity Tier 1 ratio (non-GAAP) is calculated by dividing the adjusted common equity tier 1 (non-GAAP), which is arrived at by excluding the AOCI loss on securities and AOCI loss on defined benefit pension plans and other post employment benefits from common equity Tier 1, by the company's total risk-weighted assets (GAAP).

Regions believes that the exclusion of these adjustments provides a meaningful basis for period-to-period comparisons, which management believes will assist investors in analyzing the operating results of the company and predicting future performance. These non-GAAP financial measures are also used by management to assess the performance of Regions' business. It is possible that the activities related to the adjustments may recur; however, management does not consider the activities related to the adjustments to be indications of ongoing operations. Regions believes that presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures will permit investors to assess the performance of the company on the same basis as that applied by management. Tangible common book value per share is calculated by dividing tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP) by tangible assets (non-GAAP). The numerator for tangible book value per share (non-GAAP), tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP), is calculated by excluding intangible assets and the deferred tax liability related to intangible assets from common shareholders' equity (GAAP). The denominator for tangible book value per share (non-GAAP), tangible assets (non-GAAP), is calculated by excluding intangible assets and the deferred tax liability related to intangible assets from total assets (non-GAAP).

Tangible common shareholders' equity ratios have become a focus of some investors and management believes they may assist investors in analyzing the capital position of the company absent the effects of intangible assets and preferred stock. Analysts and banking regulators have assessed Regions' capital adequacy using the tangible common shareholders' equity measure. Because tangible common shareholders' equity is not formally defined by GAAP or prescribed in any amount by federal banking regulations it is currently considered to be a non-GAAP financial measure and other entities may calculate it differently than Regions' disclosed calculations. Since analysts and banking regulators may assess Regions' capital adequacy using tangible common shareholders' equity to tangible assets, management believes that it is useful to provide investors the ability to assess Regions' capital adequacy on this same basis.

Non-GAAP financial measures have inherent limitations, are not required to be uniformly applied and are not audited. Although these non-GAAP financial measures are frequently used by stakeholders in the evaluation of a company, they have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analyses of results as reported under GAAP. In particular, a measure of earnings that excludes selected items does not represent the amount that effectively accrues directly to stockholders. Additionally, our non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies and there is no certainty that we will not incur expenses in the future that are similar to those excluded in the calculations of non-GAAP financial measures presented herein.

Management and the Board of Directors utilize non-GAAP measures as follows:

- Preparation of Regions' operating budgets
- Monthly financial performance reporting
- Monthly close-out reporting of consolidated results (management only)
- Presentation to investors of company performance
- Metrics for incentive compensation

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

## Pre-Tax Pre-Provision Income (PPI) Less Charge-Offs to Risk-Weighted Assets



(\$ amounts in millions)	Nine Months Ended			Year Ended			
	9/30/2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net income available to common shareholders (GAAP)	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,774	\$ 1,976	\$ 2,146	\$ 2,400	\$ 991	\$ 1,503
Preferred dividends (GAAP)	75	119	98	99	121	103	79
Income tax expense (GAAP)	413	461	533	631	694	220	403
Income before income taxes (GAAP)	2,035	2,354	2,607	2,876	3,215	1,314	1,985
Provision for (benefit from) credit losses (GAAP)	355	487	553	271	(524)	1,330	387
Pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)	2,390	2,841	3,160	3,147	2,691	2,644	2,372
Other adjustments:							
Gain on sale of affordable housing residential mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)
Securities (gains) losses, net	50	208	5	1	(3)	(4)	28
Gains on equity investment	—	—	—	—	(3)	(50)	—
Leveraged lease termination gains, net	—	—	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Bank-owned life insurance	—	—	—	—	(18)	(25)	—
Insurance proceeds	—	—	—	(50)	—	—	—
FDIC insurance special assessment	(3)	16	119	—	—	—	—
Salaries and employee benefits—severance charges	2	30	31	—	6	31	5
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	(5)	3	7	3	5	31	25
Contribution to the Regions Financial Corporation foundation	—	—	—	—	3	10	—
Early extinguishment of debt	—	—	(4)	—	20	22	16
Acquisition expenses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses	2	3	1	179	15	7	—
Other Miscellaneous expenses	—	(37)	—	—	—	—	—
Total other adjustments	46	223	157	132	23	21	65
<b>Adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)</b>	<b>A \$ 2,436</b>	<b>\$ 3,064</b>	<b>\$ 3,317</b>	<b>\$ 3,279</b>	<b>\$ 2,714</b>	<b>\$ 2,665</b>	<b>\$ 2,437</b>
<b>Net loan charge-offs (GAAP)</b>	<b>B \$ 371</b>	<b>\$ 458</b>	<b>\$ 397</b>	<b>\$ 263</b>	<b>\$ 204</b>	<b>\$ 512</b>	<b>\$ 358</b>
<b>Simple avg of 4 trailing quarters of RWAs<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>C \$ 125,003</b>	<b>\$ 124,984</b>	<b>\$ 126,605</b>	<b>\$ 122,121</b>	<b>\$ 108,900</b>	<b>\$ 108,438</b>	<b>\$ 105,996</b>
<b>Annualized PPI - Charge-offs / Average Risk-Weighted Assets</b>	<b>A-B / C</b>	<b>2.21 %</b>	<b>2.09 %</b>	<b>2.31 %</b>	<b>2.47 %</b>	<b>2.30 %</b>	<b>1.99 %</b>
							<b>1.96 %</b>

(1) Simple average of 4 trailing quarters of risk-weighted assets calculated from applicable periods' Call Report data. The average includes an estimate for 3Q25.

# Non-GAAP reconciliation

## Return on Average Tangible Common Shareholders' Equity



(\$ amounts in millions)	Nine Months Ended			Year Ended							
	9/30/2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>RETURN ON AVERAGE TANGIBLE COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>											
Net income available to common shareholders	A \$ <b>1,547</b>	\$ <b>1,774</b>	\$ <b>1,976</b>	\$ <b>2,146</b>	\$ <b>2,400</b>	\$ <b>991</b>	\$ <b>1,503</b>	\$ <b>1,695</b>	\$ <b>1,199</b>	\$ <b>1,099</b>	\$ <b>998</b>
Average shareholders' equity	<b>18,390</b>	<b>\$ 17,484</b>	<b>\$ 16,522</b>	<b>\$ 16,503</b>	<b>\$ 18,201</b>	<b>\$ 17,382</b>	<b>\$ 16,082</b>	<b>\$ 15,381</b>	<b>\$ 16,665</b>	<b>\$ 17,126</b>	<b>\$ 16,916</b>
Less:											
Average intangible assets	<b>5,891</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>5,099</b>
Average deferred tax liability related to intangibles	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(117)</b>	<b>(106)</b>	<b>(103)</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(97)</b>	<b>(148)</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>(170)</b>
Average preferred stock	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>848</b>
Average tangible common shareholders' equity	<b>B \$ 11,094</b>	<b>\$ 9,988</b>	<b>\$ 9,009</b>	<b>\$ 8,924</b>	<b>\$ 11,207</b>	<b>\$ 10,733</b>	<b>\$ 10,082</b>	<b>\$ 9,648</b>	<b>\$ 10,890</b>	<b>\$ 11,343</b>	<b>\$ 11,139</b>
Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity	<b>A/B <u>18.64 %</u></b>	<b><u>17.77 %</u></b>	<b><u>21.93 %</u></b>	<b><u>24.05 %</u></b>	<b><u>21.42 %</u></b>	<b><u>9.23 %</u></b>	<b><u>14.91 %</u></b>	<b><u>17.57 %</u></b>	<b><u>11.01 %</u></b>	<b><u>9.69 %</u></b>	<b><u>8.96 %</u></b>

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

## Tangible Common Ratios



(\$ amounts in millions, except per share data)	As of and for Quarter Ended				
	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024
<b>TANGIBLE COMMON RATIOS</b>					
Shareholders' equity (GAAP)	<b>A</b> \$ <b>19,049</b>	\$ 18,666	\$ 18,530	\$ 17,879	\$ 18,676
Less: Preferred stock (GAAP)	<b>1,369</b>	1,369	1,715	1,715	1,715
Common shareholders' equity (GAAP)	<b>B</b> <b>17,680</b>	17,297	16,815	16,164	16,961
Less:					
Intangible assets (GAAP)	<b>5,879</b>	5,886	5,894	5,902	5,911
Deferred tax liability related to intangibles (GAAP)	<b>(133)</b>	(130)	(126)	(126)	(122)
Tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)	<b>C</b> \$ <b>11,934</b>	\$ 11,541	\$ 11,047	\$ 10,388	\$ 11,172
Total assets (GAAP)	<b>D</b> \$ <b>159,940</b>	\$ 159,206	\$ 159,846	\$ 157,302	\$ 157,426
Less:					
Intangible assets (GAAP)	<b>5,879</b>	5,886	5,894	5,902	5,911
Deferred tax liability related to intangibles (GAAP)	<b>(133)</b>	(130)	(126)	(126)	(122)
Tangible assets (non-GAAP)	<b>E</b> \$ <b>154,194</b>	\$ 153,450	\$ 154,078	\$ 151,526	\$ 151,637
Shares outstanding—end of quarter	<b>F</b> <b>885</b>	894	899	909	911
Total equity to total assets (GAAP)	<b>A/D</b> <b>11.91 %</b>	11.72 %	11.59 %	11.37 %	11.86 %
Tangible common shareholders' equity to tangible assets (non-GAAP)	<b>C/E</b> <b>7.74 %</b>	7.52 %	7.17 %	6.86 %	7.37 %
Common book value per share (GAAP)	<b>B/F</b> \$ <b>19.98</b>	\$ 19.35	\$ 18.70	\$ 17.77	\$ 18.62
Tangible common book value per share (non-GAAP)	<b>C/F</b> \$ <b>13.49</b>	\$ 12.91	\$ 12.29	\$ 11.42	\$ 12.26

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Net Income Available to Common Shareholders, Adjusted Diluted EPS, and Return Ratios



(\$ amounts in millions)	Quarter Ended									
	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024	3Q25 vs. 2Q25	3Q25 vs. 3Q24			
Net income available to common shareholders (GAAP)	<b>A</b> \$ <b>548</b>	\$ 534	\$ 465	\$ 508	\$ 446	\$ 14	2.6 %	\$ 102	22.9 %	
Adjustments:										
Securities (gains) losses, net	<b>25</b>	—	25	30	78	25	NM	(53)	(67.9)%	
FDIC insurance special assessment	(3)	(1)	1	(2)	(4)	(2)	(200.0)%	1	25.0 %	
Salaries and employee benefits—severance charges	—	1	1	10	3	(1)	(100.0)%	(3)	(100.0)%	
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	(5)	—	—	1	—	(5)	NM	(5)	NM	
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses	—	—	2	—	1	—	NM	(1)	(100.0)%	
Preferred stock redemption expense	—	4	—	—	15	(4)	(100.0)%	(15)	(100.0)%	
Total adjustments	<b>17</b>	4	29	39	93	\$ 13	325.0 %	\$ (76)	(81.7)%	
Tax impact of adjusted items	(4)	—	(7)	(9)	(19)	(4)	NM	15	78.9 %	
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders (non-GAAP)	<b>B</b> \$ <b>561</b>	\$ <b>538</b>	\$ <b>487</b>	\$ <b>538</b>	\$ <b>520</b>	\$ 23	4.3 %	\$ <b>41</b>	7.9 %	
Weighted-average diluted shares	<b>C</b> <b>894</b>	900	910	915	918					
Diluted EPS (GAAP)	<b>A/C</b> \$ <b>0.61</b>	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.02	3.4 %	\$ 0.12	24.5 %	
Adjusted diluted EPS (non-GAAP)	<b>B/C</b> <b>0.63</b>	0.60	0.54	0.59	0.57	\$ 0.03	5.0 %	\$ 0.06	10.5 %	
Average shareholders' equity (GAAP)	<b>18,688</b>	18,350	18,127	18,042	18,047	338	1.8 %	641	3.6 %	
Less: Average preferred stock (GAAP)	<b>1,369</b>	1,513	1,715	1,715	1,741	(144)	(9.5)%	(372)	(21.4)%	
Average common shareholders' equity (GAAP)	<b>D</b> <b>17,319</b>	<b>16,837</b>	<b>16,412</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>16,306</b>	482	2.9 %	1,013	6.2 %	
Less:										
Average intangible assets (GAAP)	<b>5,883</b>	5,891	5,899	5,907	5,916	(8)	(0.1)%	(33)	(0.6)%	
Average deferred tax liability related to intangibles (GAAP)	(126)	(126)	(126)	(123)	(120)	—	— %	(6)	(5.0)%	
Average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)	<b>E</b> \$ <b>11,562</b>	\$ <b>11,072</b>	\$ <b>10,639</b>	\$ <b>10,543</b>	\$ <b>10,510</b>	490	4.4 %	<b>1,052</b>	10.0 %	
Return on average common shareholders' equity (GAAP)	<b>A/D</b> <b>12.56 %</b>	12.72 %	11.49 %	12.39 %	10.88 %					
Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)	<b>A/E</b> <b>18.81 %</b>	19.34 %	17.72 %	19.19 %	16.87 %					
Adjusted return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (non-GAAP)	<b>B/E</b> <b>19.24 %</b>	19.48 %	18.58 %	20.30 %	19.68 %					

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

## Pre-Tax Pre-Provision Income (PPI)



(\$ amounts in millions)	Quarter Ended						
	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024	3Q25 vs. 2Q25	3Q25 vs. 3Q24
Net income available to common shareholders (GAAP)	\$ 548	\$ 534	\$ 465	\$ 508	\$ 446	\$ 14	2.6 %
Preferred dividends and other (GAAP)	21	29	25	26	44	(8)	(27.6)%
Income tax expense (GAAP)	139	143	131	123	118	(4)	(2.8)%
Income before income taxes (GAAP)	708	706	621	657	608	2	0.3 %
Provision for credit losses (GAAP)	105	126	124	120	113	(21)	(16.7)%
Pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)	813	832	745	777	721	(19)	(2.3)%
Other adjustments:							
Securities (gains) losses, net	25	—	25	30	78	25	NM
FDIC insurance special assessment	(3)	(1)	1	(2)	(4)	(2)	(200.0)%
Salaries and employee benefits—severance charges	—	1	1	10	3	(1)	(100.0)%
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	(5)	—	—	1	—	(5)	NM
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses	—	—	2	—	1	—	NM
Total other adjustments	17	—	29	39	78	17	NM
Adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)	<u>\$ 830</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>	<u>\$ 816</u>	<u>\$ 799</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>(0.2)%</u>
						\$ 31	3.9 %

NM - Not Meaningful

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

NII, Non-Interest Income/Expense, and Efficiency Ratio



(\$ amounts in millions)	Quarter Ended									
	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024	3Q25 vs. 2Q25	3Q25 vs. 3Q24			
	A	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,069	\$ 30	2.8 %	\$ 34	3.2 %
Non-interest expense (GAAP)										
Adjustments:										
FDIC insurance special assessment		3	1	(1)	2	4	2	200.0 %	(1)	(25.0) %
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges		5	—	—	(1)	—	5	NM	5	NM
Salary and employee benefits—severance charges		—	(1)	(1)	(10)	(3)	1	100.0 %	3	100.0 %
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses		—	—	(2)	—	(1)	—	NM	1	100.0 %
Adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP)	B	<u>\$ 1,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>	<u>\$ 1,035</u>	<u>\$ 1,029</u>	<u>\$ 1,069</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>3.5 %</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>3.9 %</u>
Net interest income (GAAP)	C	<u>\$ 1,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,259</u>	<u>\$ 1,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,218</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>(0.2) %</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>3.2 %</u>
Taxable-equivalent adjustment		12	12	12	13	12	—	— %	—	— %
Net interest income, taxable-equivalent basis	D	<u>\$ 1,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,271</u>	<u>\$ 1,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,243</u>	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>(0.2) %</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>3.2 %</u>
Non-interest income (GAAP)	E	<u>\$ 659</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2.0 %</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>15.2 %</u>
Adjustments:										
Securities (gains) losses, net		25	—	25	30	78	25	NM	(53)	(67.9) %
Adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP)	F	<u>\$ 684</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>	<u>\$ 615</u>	<u>\$ 615</u>	<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>5.9 %</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>5.2 %</u>
Total revenue	C+E=G	<u>\$ 1,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,790</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>0.6 %</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>7.0 %</u>
Adjusted total revenue (non-GAAP)	C+F=H	<u>\$ 1,941</u>	<u>\$ 1,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 1,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,868</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>1.9 %</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>	<u>3.9 %</u>
Total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis	D+E=I	<u>\$ 1,928</u>	<u>\$ 1,917</u>	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 1,828</u>	<u>\$ 1,802</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>0.6 %</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>7.0 %</u>
Adjusted total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis (non-GAAP)	D+F=J	<u>\$ 1,953</u>	<u>\$ 1,917</u>	<u>\$ 1,821</u>	<u>\$ 1,858</u>	<u>\$ 1,880</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>1.9 %</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>	<u>3.9 %</u>
Efficiency ratio (GAAP)	A/I	57.2 %	56.0 %	57.9 %	56.8 %	59.3 %				
Adjusted efficiency ratio (non-GAAP)	B/J	56.9 %	56.0 %	56.8 %	55.4 %	56.9 %				
Fee income ratio (GAAP)	E/I	34.2 %	33.7 %	32.9 %	32.0 %	31.7 %				
Adjusted fee income ratio (non-GAAP)	F/J	35.0 %	33.7 %	33.8 %	33.1 %	34.6 %				

NM - Not Meaningful

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

## Non-Interest Expense



(\$ amounts in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
Non-interest expense (GAAP)	\$ 4,242	\$ 4,416	\$ 4,068	\$ 3,747	\$ 3,643	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,570	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,483	
Adjustments:										
FDIC insurance special assessment	(16)	(119)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution to Regions Financial Corporation foundation	—	—	(3)	(10)	—	(60)	(40)	—	—	—
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses	(3)	(1)	(179)	(15)	(7)	—	—	—	—	(3)
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	(3)	(7)	(3)	(5)	(31)	(25)	(11)	(22)	(58)	—
Expenses associated with residential mortgage loan sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	—
Early extinguishment of debt	4	—	(20)	(22)	(16)	—	—	—	(14)	—
Salary and employee benefits—severance charges	(30)	(31)	—	(6)	(31)	(5)	(61)	(10)	(21)	—
Acquisition expense	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous expenses	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP)	<u><u>\$ 4,227</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,262</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,886</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,698</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,443</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,434</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,419</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,387</u></u>	

# Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted CET1- inclusive of AOCI<sup>(4)</sup>



<i>(\$ amounts in millions)</i>	<b>Quarter Ended</b>				
	<b>9/30/2025</b>	<b>6/30/2025</b>	<b>3/31/2025</b>	<b>12/31/2024</b>	<b>9/30/2024</b>
<b>ADJUSTED CET1 RATIO</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>A</b> \$ <b>13,620</b>	\$ 13,533	\$ 13,355	\$ 13,434	\$ 13,185
Adjustments:					
AOCI gain (loss) on securities <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>(1,241)</b>	(1,485)	(1,645)	(2,024)	(1,369)
AOCI gain (loss) on defined benefit pension plans and other post employment benefits	<b>(396)</b>	(401)	(406)	(410)	(437)
Adjusted Common Equity Tier 1 (non-GAAP)	<b>B</b> \$ <b>11,983</b>	\$ 11,647	\$ 11,304	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,379
Total risk-weighted assets <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>C</b> \$ <b>126,060</b>	\$ 125,755	\$ 123,755	\$ 124,440	\$ 124,645
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio <sup>(1)(3)</sup>					
	<b>A/C</b>	<b>10.8 %</b>	10.8 %	10.8 %	10.8 %
Adjusted Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (non-GAAP) <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	<b>B/C</b>	<b>9.5 %</b>	9.3 %	9.1 %	8.8 %
					9.1 %

(1) Common equity Tier 1 as well as Total risk-weighted assets are estimated.

(2) Represents AOCI on AFS and HTM securities

(3) Amounts calculated based upon whole dollar values

(4) Consistent with the proposed Basel III Endgame rules, AOCI for CF hedges remains excluded.

# Forward-Looking Statements

## Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation and the accompanying earnings call may include forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, the company, through its senior management, may from time to time make forward-looking public statements concerning the matters described herein. The words "future," "anticipates," "assumes," "intends," "plans," "seeks," "believes," "predicts," "potential," "objectives," "estimates," "expects," "targets," "projects," "outlook," "forecast," "would," "will," "may," "might," "could," "should," "can," and similar terms and expressions often signify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to the risk that the actual effects may differ, possibly materially, from what is reflected in those forward-looking statements due to factors and future developments that are uncertain, unpredictable and in many cases beyond our control. Forward-looking statements are not based on historical information, but rather are related to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations as well as certain assumptions and estimates made by, and information available to, management at the time the statements are made. Those statements are based on general assumptions and are subject to various risks, and because they also relate to the future they are likewise subject to inherent uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from the views, beliefs and projections expressed in such statements. Therefore, we caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, those described below:

- Current and future economic and market conditions in the United States generally or in the communities we serve (in particular the Southeastern United States), including the effects of possible declines in property values, increases in interest rates and unemployment rates, inflation, financial market disruptions and potential reductions of economic growth, which may adversely affect our lending and other businesses and our financial results and conditions.
- Possible changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies of, and other activities undertaken by, governments, agencies, central banks and similar organizations, including tariffs, which could have a material adverse effect on our businesses and our financial results and conditions.
- Changes in market interest rates or capital markets could adversely affect our revenue and expense, the value of assets (such as our portfolio of investment securities) and obligations, as well as the availability and cost of capital and liquidity.
- Volatility and uncertainty about the direction of interest rates and the timing of any changes, which may lead to increased costs for businesses and consumers and potentially contribute to poor business and economic conditions generally.
- Possible changes in the creditworthiness of customers and the possible impairment of the collectability of loans and leases.
- Changes in the speed of loan prepayments, loan origination and sale volumes, charge-offs, credit loss provisions or actual credit losses where our allowance for credit losses may not be adequate to cover our eventual losses.
- Possible acceleration of prepayments on mortgage-backed securities due to declining interest rates, and the related acceleration of premium amortization on those securities.
- Possible changes in consumer and business spending and saving habits and the related effect on our ability to increase assets and to attract deposits, which could adversely affect our net income.
- Loss of customer checking and savings account deposits as customers pursue other, higher-yield investments, or the need to price interest-bearing deposits higher due to competitive forces. Either of these activities could increase our funding costs.
- Possible downgrades in our credit ratings or outlook could, among other negative impacts, increase the costs of funding from capital markets.
- The loss of value of our investment portfolio could negatively impact market perceptions of us.
- Our ability to manage fluctuations in the value of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet exposure so as to maintain sufficient capital and liquidity to support our businesses.
- The effects of social media on market perceptions of us and banks generally.
- The effects of problems encountered by other financial institutions that adversely affect us or the banking industry generally could require us to change certain business practices, reduce our revenue, impose additional costs on us, or otherwise negatively affect our businesses.
- Volatility in the financial services industry (including failures or rumors of failures of other depository institutions), along with actions taken by governmental agencies to address such turmoil, could affect the ability of depository institutions, including us, to attract and retain depositors and to borrow or raise capital.
- Our ability to effectively compete with other traditional and non-traditional financial services companies, including fintechs, some of which possess greater financial resources than we do or are subject to different regulatory standards than we are.

# Forward-Looking Statements

(continued)

- Our inability to develop and gain acceptance from current and prospective customers for new products and services and the enhancement of existing products and services to meet customers' needs and respond to emerging technological trends in a timely manner could have a negative impact on our revenue.
- Our inability to keep pace with technological changes, including those related to the offering of digital banking and financial services, could result in losing business to competitors.
- The development and use of AI presents risks and challenges that may impact our business.
- Our ability to execute on our strategic and operational plans, including our ability to fully realize the financial and nonfinancial benefits relating to our strategic initiatives.
- The risks and uncertainties related to our acquisition or divestiture of businesses and risks related to such acquisitions, including that the expected synergies, cost savings and other financial or other benefits may not be realized within expected timeframes, or might be less than projected; and difficulties in integrating acquired businesses.
- The success of our marketing efforts in attracting and retaining customers.
- Our ability to achieve our expense management initiatives.
- Changes in commodity market prices and conditions could adversely affect the cash flows of our borrowers operating in industries that are impacted by changes in commodity prices (including businesses indirectly impacted by commodities prices such as businesses that transport commodities or manufacture equipment used in the production of commodities), which could impair the ability of those borrowers to service any loans outstanding to them and/or reduce demand for loans in those industries.
- The effects of geopolitical instability, including wars, conflicts, civil unrest, and terrorist attacks and the potential impact, directly or indirectly, on our businesses.
- Fraud, theft or other misconduct conducted by external parties, including our customers and business partners, or by our employees.
- Any inaccurate or incomplete information provided to us by our customers or counterparties.
- Inability of our framework to manage risks associated with our businesses, such as credit risk and operational risk, including third-party vendors and other service providers, which inability could, among other things, result in a breach of operating or security systems as a result of a cyber-attack or similar act or failure to deliver our services effectively.
- Our ability to identify and address operational risks associated with the introduction of or changes to products, services, or delivery platforms.
- Dependence on key suppliers or vendors to obtain equipment and other supplies for our businesses on acceptable terms.
- The inability of our internal controls and procedures to prevent, detect or mitigate any material errors or fraudulent acts.
- Our ability to identify and address cyber-security risks such as data security breaches, malware, ransomware, "denial of service" attacks, "hacking" and identity theft, including account take-overs, a failure of which could disrupt our businesses and result in the disclosure of and/or misuse or misappropriation of confidential or proprietary information, disruption or damage to our systems, increased costs, losses, or adverse effects to our reputation.
- The effects of the failure of any component of our business infrastructure provided by a third party could disrupt our businesses, result in the disclosure of and/or misuse of confidential information or proprietary information, increase our costs, negatively affect our reputation, and cause losses.
- The effects of any developments, changes or actions relating to any litigation or regulatory proceedings brought against us or any of our subsidiaries.
- The costs, including possibly incurring fines, penalties, or other negative effects (including reputational harm) of any adverse judicial, administrative, or arbitral rulings or proceedings, regulatory enforcement actions or other legal actions to which we or any of our subsidiaries are a party, and which may adversely affect our results.
- Changes in laws and regulations affecting our businesses, including legislation and regulations relating to bank products and services, such as changes to debit card interchange fees, special FDIC assessments, any new long-term debt requirements, as well as changes in the enforcement and interpretation of such laws and regulations by applicable governmental and self-regulatory agencies, including as a result of the changes in U.S. presidential administration, control of the U.S. Congress, and changes in personnel at the bank regulatory agencies, which could require us to change certain business practices, increase compliance risk, reduce our revenue, impose additional costs on us, or otherwise negatively affect our businesses.
- Our capital actions, including dividend payments, common stock repurchases, or redemptions of preferred stock, must not cause us to fall below minimum capital ratio requirements, with applicable buffers taken into account, and must comply with other requirements and restrictions under law or imposed by our regulators, which may impact our ability to return capital to shareholders.

# Forward-Looking Statements

(continued)



- Our ability to comply with stress testing and capital planning requirements (as part of the CCAR process or otherwise) may continue to require a significant investment of our managerial resources due to the importance of such tests and requirements.
- Our ability to comply with applicable capital and liquidity requirements (including, among other things, the Basel III Rules), including our ability to generate capital internally or raise capital on favorable terms, and if we fail to meet requirements, our financial condition and market perceptions of us could be negatively impacted.
- Our ability to recruit and retain talented and experienced personnel to assist in the development, management and operation of our products and services may be affected by changes in laws and regulations in effect from time to time.
- Our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries, in particular Regions Bank, could affect our liquidity and ability to pay dividends to shareholders.
- Fluctuations in the price of our common stock and inability to complete stock repurchases in the time frame and/or on the terms anticipated.
- The effects of anti-takeover laws and exclusive forum provision in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
- The effect of new tax legislation and/or interpretation of existing tax law, which may impact our earnings, capital ratios and our ability to return capital to shareholders.
- Changes in accounting policies or procedures as may be required by the FASB or other regulatory agencies could materially affect our financial statements and how we report those results, and expectations and preliminary analyses relating to how such changes will affect our financial results could prove incorrect.
- Any impairment of our goodwill or other intangibles, any repricing of assets or any adjustment of valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets due to changes in tax law, adverse changes in the economic environment declining operations of the reporting unit or other factors.
- The effects of man-made and natural disasters, including fires, floods, droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes and environmental damage (especially in the Southeastern United States), which may negatively affect our operations and/or our loan portfolios and increase our cost of conducting business. The severity and frequency of future earthquakes, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, floods and other weather-related events are difficult to predict and may be exacerbated by global climate change.
- The impact of pandemics on our businesses, operations and financial results and conditions. The duration and severity of any pandemic as well as government actions or other restrictions in connection with such events could disrupt the global economy, adversely affect our capital and liquidity position, impair the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans and increase our allowance for credit losses, impair collateral values and result in lost revenue or additional expenses.
- The effects of any damage to our reputation resulting from developments related to any of the items identified above.
- Other risks identified from time to time in reports that we file with the SEC.

The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. For discussion of these and other factors that may cause actual results to differ from expectations, look under the captions "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" in Regions' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and in Regions' subsequent filings with the SEC.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all of them. We assume no obligation and do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements that are made from time to time, either as a result of future developments, new information or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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# REGIONS