

ZIONS BANCORPORATION

A COLLECTION OF GREAT BANKS

Zions Bancorporation, National Association

Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Information	<u>1</u>
Background	<u>2</u>
Overview	<u>3</u>
Capital Structure	<u>3</u>
Capital Adequacy	<u>4</u>
Capital Conservation Buffer	<u>5</u>
Credit Risk: General Disclosures	<u>6</u>
Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	<u>11</u>
Credit Risk Mitigation	<u>12</u>
Securitization	<u>13</u>
Equities Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule	<u>13</u>
Appendix – Disclosure Matrix	<u>15</u>

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

These regulatory capital disclosures include “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions regarding future events or determinations, all of which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, industry trends, and results or regulatory outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Forward-looking statements include, among others:

- Statements with respect to the beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, targets, commitments, designs, guidelines, expectations, anticipations, and future financial condition, results of operations, and performance of Zions Bancorporation, National Association, and its subsidiaries (collectively “Zions Bancorporation, N.A.,” “the Bank,” “we,” “our,” “us”); and
- Statements preceded or followed by, or that include the words “may,” “might,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “forecasts,” “expect,” “intend,” “target,” “commit,” “design,” “plan,” “projects,” “will,” and the negative thereof and similar words and expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees and should not be relied upon as representing management’s views as of any subsequent date. Actual results and outcomes may differ materially from those presented. Although the following list is not comprehensive, key factors that may cause material differences include:

- The quality and composition of our loan and investment securities portfolios and the quality and composition of our deposits;
- Changes in general industry, political, and economic conditions, including increases in the national debt, elevated inflation, economic slowdowns or recessions, and other macroeconomic challenges; changes in interest and reference rates, which could negatively impact our revenues and expenses, the valuation of our assets and liabilities, the availability and cost of deposits and other capital, and our ability to manage liquidity; and deterioration in economic conditions may result in increased loan and lease losses;
- Political developments, including those that result in significant disruptions and changes in the size, scope, and effectiveness of the government and its agencies and services;
- The effects of newly enacted and proposed regulations affecting us and the banking industry, as well as changes and uncertainties in the interpretation, enforcement, and applicability of laws and fiscal, monetary, regulatory, trade, and tax policies;
- Actions taken by governments, agencies, central banks, and similar organizations, including those that result in decreases in revenue, increases in regulatory bank fees, insurance assessments, and capital standards; and other regulatory requirements;
- Evolving trade policies and disputes, such as proposed and implemented tariffs and resulting market volatility and uncertainty, including the effects on supply chains, expenses, and revenues for both us and our customers;
- Judicial, regulatory and administrative inquiries, investigations, examinations or proceedings and the outcomes thereof that create uncertainty for, or are adverse to, us or the banking industry;
- Changes in our credit ratings;
- Our ability to innovate and otherwise address competitive pressures and other factors that may affect aspects of our business, such as pricing, relevance of, and demand for, our products and services, and our ability to recruit and retain talent;
- The potential for both positive and disruptive impacts of emerging technologies, including stablecoins, tokenized deposits, and other digital currencies, blockchain, artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and related innovations and regulatory developments affecting both us and the banking industry;
- Our ability to complete projects and initiatives and execute our strategic plans, manage our risks, control compensation and other expenses, and achieve our business objectives;

[Table of Contents](#)

- Our ability to develop and maintain technology and information security systems, along with effective controls designed to guard against fraud, cybersecurity, and privacy risks and related incidents, particularly given the accelerating pace at which threat actors are developing and deploying increasingly sophisticated and targeted tactics against the financial services industry;
- Our ability to provide adequate oversight of our suppliers to help us prevent or mitigate effects upon us and our customers of inadequate performance, systems failures, or cyber and other incidents by, or affecting, third parties upon whom we rely for the delivery of various products and services;
- The effects of wars, geopolitical conflicts, and other local, national, or international disasters, crises, or conflicts that may occur in the future;
- Natural disasters, pandemics, wildfires, catastrophic events, and other emergencies and incidents, and their impact on our and our customers' operations, business, and communities, including the increasing difficulty in, and the expense of, obtaining property, auto, business, and other insurance products;
- Governmental and social responses to environmental, social, and governance issues, including those with respect to climate change and diversity;
- Securities and capital markets behavior, including volatility and changes in market liquidity and our ability to raise capital;
- The possibility that our recorded goodwill could become impaired, which may have an adverse impact on our earnings and shareholders' equity;
- The impact of bank closures or adverse developments at other banks on general investor sentiment regarding the stability and liquidity of banks; and
- Adverse news and other expressions of negative public opinion whether directed at us, other banks, the banking industry, or otherwise that may adversely affect our reputation and that of the banking industry generally; and
- Other assumptions, risks, or uncertainties described in our 2024 Form 10-K, including in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, and other SEC filings.

We caution against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as they reflect our views only as of the date they are issued. Except as required by law, we specifically disclaim any obligation to update any factors or publicly announce revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

BACKGROUND

The Federal Reserve Board ("FRB"), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") have established the Basel III capital rules, providing a comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations. These rules define the components of regulatory capital and incorporate factors such as risk weights, which influence capital adequacy ratios.

Key aspects of the Basel III capital rules include:

- Introduction of Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") as a capital measure;
- Definition of Tier 1 capital to include both CET1 and qualifying "Additional Tier 1 capital" instruments;
- Application of most deductions and adjustments to CET1, potentially requiring higher levels of CET1 to satisfy minimum capital requirements; and
- Expansion of the scope of capital deductions and adjustments relative to prior regulatory standards.

These measures are designed to strengthen the regulation, supervision, and risk management of banks, thereby enhancing their resilience and financial stability.

In addition, Basel III mandates enhanced transparency through "Pillar 3" disclosures, which require quarterly reporting of specific regulatory information, including capital structure, adequacy, and risk-weighted assets. These disclosures should be reviewed in conjunction with our most recent Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, and Call Report.

The Regulatory Capital Disclosures Matrix in the Appendix identifies the locations of all required Basel III disclosures within the aforementioned documents. These Basel III regulatory capital disclosures have not been audited by our external auditors.

OVERVIEW

We are a bank headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah. We provide a wide range of banking products and related services, primarily in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

We conduct our operations primarily through seven separately managed and geographically defined bank divisions, which we refer to as “affiliates,” or “affiliate banks,” each with its own local branding and management teams. These affiliate banks comprise our primary business segments as referenced throughout this document. We emphasize local authority, responsibility, pricing, and customization of certain products to maximize customer satisfaction, strengthen community relations, and improve profitability and shareholder returns. Our affiliate banks are supported by an enterprise operating segment, referred to as the “Other” segment, which provides governance and risk management, allocates capital, establishes strategic objectives, and includes centralized technology, back-office functions, and certain lines of business not operated through our affiliate banks.

Our Annual Report, filed with the OCC on forms designated under the Securities Act of 1933, contains management’s discussion of our overall corporate risk profile and related management strategies, including capital management. The basis of consolidation used for regulatory reporting aligns with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Under the Basel III capital rules, the minimum capital ratio requirements are:

- 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets;
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital (CET1 plus additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets;
- 8.0% Total capital (Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets; and
- 4.0% Tier 1 leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets).

At June 30, 2025, we exceeded all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III capital rules, including specific risk-based capital and leverage ratio requirements prescribed by the OCC.

The following schedule presents a reconciliation of total shareholders’ equity to Basel III CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, and total capital. As a non-advanced approach bank, we have opted out of the requirement to include most components of accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) in regulatory capital. Therefore, changes in AOCI do not impact our regulatory capital ratios.

RISK-BASED CAPITAL COMPONENTS AND ASSETS

<i>(In millions)</i>	<u>June 30, 2025</u>
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 6,596
Less: Preferred stock	66
Common shareholders' equity	6,530
Less: Goodwill	1,060
Less: Other intangible assets	36
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,164)
Other CET1 capital adjustments	(28)
CET1 capital	7,570
Preferred stock	66
Other Tier 1 adjustments	1
Tier 1 capital	7,637
Long-term debt and other instruments qualifying as Tier 2 capital	874
Qualifying allowance for credit losses	732
Other	—
Tier 2 capital	1,606
Total capital	\$ 9,243
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 69,026

We utilize stress testing as an important tool to inform our decisions on the appropriate level of capital to maintain, based on hypothetically stressed economic conditions, including the FRB's supervisory severely adverse scenario. The timing and amount of capital actions depend on various factors, including our financial performance, business needs, prevailing and anticipated economic conditions, and the results of our internal stress testing, as well as approval from the Board of Directors ("Board") and the OCC.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Board is responsible for approving key policies associated with capital management. The Board has delegated the management of our capital risk to the Capital Management Committee ("CMC"), chaired by the Chief Financial Officer and comprising members of management. The primary responsibility of the CMC is to recommend and administer the approved capital policies that govern our capital management. Other major responsibilities of the CMC include:

- Setting overall capital targets within the Board-approved Capital Policy, monitoring performance against policy limits, and recommending changes to capital, including dividends, common stock issuances and repurchases, subordinated debt, and strategic adjustments to maintain well-capitalized levels;
- Maintaining an adequate capital cushion to withstand adverse stress events while continuing to meet the borrowing needs of our customers and ensuring continued access to wholesale funding, consistent with fiduciary responsibilities to depositors and bondholders; and
- Reviewing our credit agency ratings.

Based on our internal stress testing and other assessments of capital adequacy, we believe our capital levels sufficiently exceed both internal and regulatory requirements for well-capitalized banks. For more information regarding our capital management, see the "Capital Management" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of our 2024 Form 10-K.

The following schedule presents our risk-weighted assets categorized by risk type.

BASEL III RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS BY RISK TYPE

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30, 2025
On-balance sheet assets	
Exposures to sovereign entities	\$ 2,893
Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions	112
Exposures to public sector entities	3,014
Corporate exposures	40,663
Residential mortgage exposures	8,756
Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans	93
High volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE) loans	31
Past due loans	278
Other assets	3,437
Equity exposures	339
Off-balance sheet exposures	
Financial standby letters of credit	529
Performance standby letters of credit	102
Commercial and similar letters of credit with an original maturity of one year or less	10
Unused commitments with an original maturity of one year or less	284
Unused commitments with an original maturity exceeding one year	8,003
All other off-balance sheet liabilities	482
Total risk-weighted assets before excess allowance	69,026
Less: Excess allowance for loan and lease losses	—
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 69,026

CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER

The Basel III capital rules require us to maintain certain minimum capital ratios, as well as a 2.5% “capital conservation buffer,” designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. This buffer is composed entirely of common equity Tier 1 (“CET1”).

The following schedule presents minimum capital ratio and capital conservation buffer requirements, our capital ratios at June 30, 2025, and the minimum requirements to be well capitalized:

MINIMUM CAPITAL RATIO AND CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER REQUIREMENTS

	June 30, 2025				
	Minimum capital requirement	Capital conservation buffer	Minimum capital ratio requirement with capital conservation buffer	Current capital ratio	Minimum requirement to be “well capitalized”
CET1 to risk-weighted assets	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	11.0%	6.5%
Tier 1 capital (CET1 plus additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	11.1%	8.0%
Total capital (Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	13.4%	10.0%
Tier 1 leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets)	4.0%	N/A	4.0%	8.5%	5.0%

Financial institutions with a CET1 to risk-weighted assets ratio above the minimum, but below the capital conservation buffer, face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases, and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall. The severity of these constraints depends on the shortfall amount and the institution’s “eligible retained income,” defined as the greater of (1) net income for the four preceding quarters, net of distributions and associated tax effects not reflected in net income, or (2) average net income over the preceding four quarters.

CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Risk management is a core component to our operations and a critical factor in achieving our strategic objectives. We employ various strategies to prudently manage the risks inherent in our business, including credit risk, market and interest rate risk, liquidity risk, strategic and business risk, operational risk, technology risk, cybersecurity risk, capital/financial reporting risk, legal/compliance risk (including regulatory risk), and reputational risk. Oversight of these risks is conducted through various management committees, with the Enterprise Risk Management Committee serving as the focal point. For a more comprehensive discussion of these risks, see “Risk Factors” in our 2024 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the possibility of loss from the failure of a borrower, guarantor, or another obligor to fully perform under the terms of a credit-related contract. Credit risk arises primarily from our lending activities and off-balance sheet credit instruments. For more information about our credit risk management, see “Credit Risk Management” in our 2024 Form 10-K.

The following schedules present major types of credit exposures at June 30, 2025. They include both our total credit risk exposure and our average credit risk exposure during the second quarter of 2025, along with a remaining contractual maturity distribution categorized by credit risk exposure types.

TOTAL CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

(In millions)	Amortized Cost		June 30, 2025			
			Remaining contractual maturity			Total
	June 30, 2025	2Q 2025 average ¹	One year or less	One year through five years	Over five years	
Investment securities with government/agency guarantees	\$ 18,265	\$ 18,429	\$ 49	\$ 475	\$ 17,741	\$ 18,265
Investment securities without government/agency guarantees	1,413	1,437	179	465	769	1,413
Derivative receivables ²	371	389	5	102	264	371
Securities financing transactions	1,079	1,005	1,079	—	—	1,079
Loans and leases, net ³	60,833	60,122	9,189	22,148	29,496	60,833
Unfunded lending commitments	29,564	29,591	9,171	11,277	9,116	29,564
Total	\$ 111,525	\$ 110,973	\$ 19,672	\$ 34,467	\$ 57,386	\$ 111,525

¹ Calculated as a simple average of the beginning and ending quarterly balances.

² Excludes \$151 million of derivative receivables cleared through the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) and LCH.Clearnet (“LCH”) with our Futures Commission Merchant.

³ Net of unamortized purchase premiums, discounts, and deferred loan fees and costs.

Credit Disclosures by Geography and Industry

The following schedules present our total credit exposures by geography and industry. Geographies are categorized based on how we manage our credit exposure. For commercial and consumer loans, geographies are determined by the location of the primary borrower. For commercial real estate loans, geographies are determined by the location of the primary collateral. Credit exposure includes loans and leases, net of unamortized purchase premiums, discounts, and deferred loan fees and costs, as well as includes contractual commitments to extend credit and letters of credit.

CREDIT EXPOSURE BY GEOGRAPHY

	June 30, 2025			
(Amounts in millions)	Loans and leases	Unfunded lending commitments	Total exposure	Percentage of total
Commercial				
Arizona	\$ 2,223	\$ 746	\$ 2,969	6.2 %
California	6,333	2,707	9,040	19.0
Colorado	1,766	613	2,379	5.0
Nevada	1,412	537	1,949	4.1
Texas	7,652	5,949	13,601	28.6
Utah/Idaho	6,570	3,245	9,815	20.6
Washington/Oregon	1,443	563	2,006	4.2
Other ¹	4,247	1,584	5,831	12.3
Total commercial	31,646	15,944	47,590	100.0 %
Commercial real estate				
Arizona	\$ 1,802	\$ 328	\$ 2,130	12.4 %
California	3,739	721	4,460	26.6
Colorado	689	287	976	5.1
Nevada	1,060	207	1,267	7.0
Texas	2,591	803	3,394	20.6
Utah/Idaho	2,271	613	2,884	16.4
Washington/Oregon	1,089	241	1,330	7.7
Other	370	147	517	4.2
Total commercial real estate	13,611	3,347	16,958	100.0 %
Consumer				
Arizona	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,268	\$ 2,695	10.5 %
California	3,531	1,924	5,455	21.1
Colorado	1,383	1,058	2,441	9.6
Nevada	1,337	928	2,265	8.7
Texas	3,674	1,382	5,056	19.5
Utah/Idaho	3,505	3,365	6,870	26.9
Washington/Oregon	283	123	406	1.5
Other	436	225	661	2.2
Total consumer	15,576	10,273	25,849	100.0 %
Total	\$ 60,833	\$ 29,564	\$ 90,397	

¹ No other geography exceeds 2.2%.

The following schedule presents the distribution of industry or collateral by major types of credit exposure. This includes loans and leases, net of unamortized purchase premiums, discounts, and deferred loan fees and costs, as well as contractual commitments to extend credit and letters of credit.

CREDIT EXPOSURE BY INDUSTRY OR COLLATERAL TYPE

	June 30, 2025			
(Amounts in millions)	Loans and leases	Unfunded lending commitments	Total exposure	Percentage of total
Commercial ¹				
Real estate, rental and leasing	\$ 3,257	\$ 1,744	\$ 5,001	10.5 %
Finance and insurance	2,655	2,162	4,817	10.1
Retail trade	2,842	880	3,722	7.8
Manufacturing	2,403	1,297	3,700	7.8
Wholesale trade	2,081	1,428	3,509	7.4
Healthcare and social assistance	2,423	658	3,081	6.5
Construction	1,451	1,554	3,005	6.3
Transportation and warehousing	1,645	1,014	2,659	5.6
Public administration	2,017	60	2,077	4.4
Utilities ²	1,544	529	2,073	4.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,062	992	2,054	4.3
Hospitality and food services	1,553	367	1,920	4.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,048	717	1,765	3.7
Other services (except Public administration)	1,135	608	1,743	3.7
Educational services	1,286	194	1,480	3.1
Other ³	3,244	1,740	4,984	10.4
Total commercial	31,646	15,944	47,590	100.0 %
Commercial real estate				
Commercial property				
Multifamily	\$ 4,062	\$ 1,246	\$ 5,308	31.3 %
Industrial	2,967	649	3,616	21.3
Office	1,759	174	1,933	11.4
Retail	1,544	163	1,707	10.1
Hospitality	656	13	669	4.0
Land	270	157	427	2.5
Other ⁴	1,573	106	1,679	9.9
Residential property				
Single family	398	314	712	4.2
Land	110	66	176	1.0
Condo/Townhome	17	18	35	0.2
Other ⁴	255	441	696	4.1
Total commercial real estate	13,611	3,347	16,958	100.0 %
Consumer				
Home equity credit line	\$ 3,784	\$ 7,494	\$ 11,278	43.6 %
1-4 family residential	10,431	—	10,431	40.3
Bankcard and other revolving plans	496	2,110	2,606	10.1
Construction and other consumer real estate	743	669	1,412	5.5
Other	122	—	122	0.5
Total consumer	15,576	10,273	25,849	100.0 %
Total	\$ 60,833	\$ 29,564	\$ 90,397	

¹ Industry classification is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

² Includes primarily utilities, power, and renewable energy.

³ No other industry group exceeds 3.2%.

⁴ Included in the total amount of the "Other" commercial and residential categories was approximately \$378 million of unsecured loans.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our investment securities portfolio includes agency-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities, municipal securities, Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loan-backed securities, agency securities, and other securities. When evaluating credit risk for SBA loan-backed securities, agency-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities, and agency securities, management primarily relies on the explicit guarantees provided by the U.S. federal government or its agencies.

We evaluate the credit risk of our investment securities portfolio using a variety of factors. For more information about these factors, see Note 5 in our 2024 Form 10-K. Geography is generally not a primary consideration in the management of our derivatives, securities financings, or investment securities portfolio, with the exception of municipal securities.

The following schedule presents the amortized cost and relative percentage of our total held-to-maturity (“HTM”) and available-for-sale (“AFS”) municipal securities, categorized by major regions of the United States.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES BY GEOGRAPHY

<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	June 30, 2025	
	Amortized cost	Percentage of total
West	\$ 490	35 %
South	488	35
Midwest	396	29
Northeast	14	1
Total HTM and AFS municipal securities	<u>\$ 1,388</u>	<u>100 %</u>

Allowance for Credit Losses, Past Due Loans, and Nonaccrual Loans

The allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) comprises both the allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments (“RULC”). The ALLL represents the estimated current expected credit losses related to the loan and lease portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The RULC represents the estimated reserve for current expected credit losses associated with off-balance sheet commitments. To determine the adequacy of the allowance, we segment our loan and lease portfolio based on loan type. The ACL for debt securities is estimated independently from the ACL on loans.

For more information regarding our policies and methodologies used to estimate the ACL, see the “Allowance for Credit Losses” and “Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates” sections of Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Note 6 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

The following schedule presents loans that are past due — both accruing and nonaccruing — as well as loans on nonaccrual, categorized by industry distribution and type of collateral.

PAST DUE AND NONACCRUAL LOANS BY INDUSTRY OR COLLATERAL TYPE

	June 30, 2025								
	Past due loans					Nonaccrual loans			
	Accruing loans		Nonaccruing loans		Amortized cost basis				
	30-89 days past due	90+ days past due	30-89 days past due	90+ days past due	with no allowance	with allowance	Total amortized cost basis	Related allowance	
(In millions)									
Commercial ¹									
Real estate, rental and leasing	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 32	38	\$ 3	
Finance and insurance	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Retail trade	1	—	—	4	2	3	5	—	
Manufacturing	9	—	—	1	—	5	5	1	
Wholesale trade	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Healthcare and social assistance	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	
Construction	1	—	4	7	11	12	23	7	
Transportation and warehousing	1	—	2	1	1	7	8	1	
Utilities ²	—	—	—	20	—	20	20	2	
Hospitality and food services	—	1	—	4	—	5	5	1	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3	—	—	3	—	7	7	1	
Other services (except Public administration)	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	
Educational services	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	
Other	4	2	—	2	—	35	35	2	
Total commercial	31	3	8	55	21	138	159	18	
Commercial real estate									
Commercial property									
Office	—	—	1	24	3	48	51	1	
Hospitality	—	—	—	8	—	9	9	2	
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Residential property									
Single family	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total commercial real estate	3	—	1	32	3	57	60	3	
Consumer									
Home equity credit line	8	—	5	9	1	29	30	8	
1-4 family residential	11	—	1	37	8	50	58	5	
Bankcard and other revolving plans	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Construction and other consumer real estate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total consumer	23	1	6	47	9	80	89	14	
Total	\$ 57	\$ 4	\$ 15	\$ 134	\$ 33	\$ 275	\$ 308	\$ 35	

¹ Industry classification is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

² Includes primarily utilities, power, and renewable energy.

In addition to industry classification and collateral type, we consider the geography of the borrower's business, or the property location for real estate-secured loans, along with other key risk characteristics, to estimate the likelihood of default and the severity of loss in the event of default. The following schedule presents geographic details of past due and nonaccrual loans.

PAST DUE AND NONACCRUAL LOANS BY GEOGRAPHY

(In millions)	June 30, 2025							
	Past due loans				Nonaccrual loans			
	Accruing loans		Nonaccruing loans		Amortized cost basis		Total amortized cost basis	Related allowance
	30-89 days past due	90+ days past due	30-89 days past due	90+ days past due	with no allowance	with allowance		
Commercial								
Arizona	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 1
California	4	2	—	38	10	76	86	4
Colorado	4	—	2	2	—	5	5	—
Nevada	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	1
Texas	7	—	2	4	8	21	29	7
Utah/Idaho	10	1	2	2	1	12	13	1
Washington/Oregon	—	—	—	3	—	16	16	4
Other	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—
Total commercial	31	3	8	55	21	138	159	18
Commercial real estate								
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	2	—	—	24	3	47	50	—
Colorado	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	1	8	—	9	9	3
Utah/Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington/Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total commercial real estate	3	—	1	32	3	57	60	3
Consumer								
Arizona	5	—	1	2	—	6	6	1
California	4	—	1	10	1	16	17	3
Colorado	3	—	1	4	1	7	8	2
Nevada	2	—	—	6	3	8	11	2
Texas	4	1	2	11	—	24	24	4
Utah/Idaho	4	—	1	9	1	16	17	2
Washington/Oregon	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—
Other	1	—	—	2	3	—	3	—
Total consumer	23	1	6	47	9	80	89	14
Total	\$ 57	\$ 4	\$ 15	\$ 134	\$ 33	\$ 275	\$ 308	\$ 35

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK-RELATED EXPOSURES

Exposure to credit risk arises from the potential nonperformance by counterparties, primarily in over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, as well as repurchase agreements, securities lending and borrowing, and similar products and activities. These counterparties are typically well-established and well-capitalized financial institutions. Counterparty exposure is influenced by underlying market factors, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which can be volatile and uncertain. We manage this credit risk through credit approvals, limits, pledges of collateral, and other monitoring procedures.

[Table of Contents](#)

Due to the Dodd-Frank Act, all eligible derivatives are cleared through a central clearinghouse. Although we have not experienced significant losses on derivative instruments due to counterparty nonperformance, we continue to evaluate and measure the related credit risk as necessary.

Collateral

We manage the credit risk of our derivative positions by diversifying our positions among various counterparties, entering into master netting arrangements where possible, and requiring collateral. For counterparties with an established Credit Support Annex (“CSA”), we monitor credit exposures daily to ensure collateral levels are appropriately sized to cover risk. For more information on our credit risk management of derivatives, see Note 7 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

Our derivative contracts require us to pledge collateral for derivatives in a net liability position at a given balance sheet date. Certain derivative contracts include credit risk-related contingent features, such as the requirement to maintain a minimum debt credit rating. If a credit risk-related feature were triggered, such as a downgrade of our credit rating, we may be required to pledge additional collateral. Historically, not all counterparties have demanded additional collateral when contractually permitted. For more information on the amount of collateral we may be required to pledge under certain circumstances, see Note 7 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

Eligible collateral types are specified within the CSA to the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) Master Agreement and are managed by our general credit policies. Our valuation haircut policy accounts for potential declines in collateral value between the time it is called and the point of liquidation or enforcement. Collateral held under CSAs for credit risk mitigation purposes is typically in the form of cash.

The following schedule presents the fair value of our contracts, collateral held for risk mitigation, and net credit exposure.

GROSS POSITIVE FAIR VALUE OF CONTRACTS, COLLATERAL HELD, AND NET CREDIT EXPOSURE

<i>(In millions)</i>	<u>June 30, 2025</u>
Derivatives:	
Gross positive fair value ¹	\$ 371
Netting benefit	—
Net derivatives credit exposure	<u>\$ 371</u>
Securities financing transactions:	
Gross positive fair value	\$ 1,079
Less: Collateral held for risk mitigation	1,148
Excess collateral	<u>69</u>
Net securities financing transactions exposure	<u>\$ —</u>

¹ The derivatives gross positive fair value excludes \$151 million in derivative receivables cleared through the CME and LCH with our Futures Commission Merchant.

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

Credit Risk Framework

Our credit risk management strategy includes well-defined, centralized credit policies, uniform underwriting criteria, and ongoing risk monitoring and review processes for all commercial and consumer credit exposures. We emphasize diversification across industry, collateral type, geography, and customer levels; conduct regular credit examinations; and perform management reviews of loans demonstrating signs of credit deterioration. Additionally, our loan risk-grading systems and overall credit risk management strategy undergo independent reviews to ensure controls are operating as designed.

For more information about the credit risk associated with guarantors and derivative counterparties, along with their creditworthiness, see Note 7 in our 2024 Form 10-K. Credit risk related to securities is discussed in Note 5 in our 2024 Form 10-K. For the location of other off-balance sheet credit risk disclosures, refer to the Appendix.

For more information on credit risk associated with our loan portfolio, commitments, and guarantors, see “Risk Management” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis in our 2024 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk Exposures

The following schedules provide details about our credit risk exposures covered by eligible financial collateral, guarantees, or credit derivatives. These schedules exclude any derivative receivables, as most derivative receivables are from loan customers whose credit risk is aggregated and managed with their loans. Since the collateral applies to both the swap and the loan, and is not considered eligible financial collateral, these derivatives are excluded from the exposures with credit mitigation from collateral.

CREDIT EXPOSURE COVERED BY ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL COLLATERAL

(In millions)	Collateral type(s)	June 30, 2025	
		Exposure covered by eligible collateral	Exposure after collateral
Securities financing transactions	U.S. Treasuries and Agencies	\$ 1,079	\$ —
Loans and leases, net ¹	Cash, U.S. Treasuries	133	—
Unfunded lending commitments	Cash, U.S. Treasuries	81	—
Total		<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

¹ Net of unamortized purchase premiums, discounts, and deferred loan fees and costs.

The following schedule presents our credit exposure covered by guarantees and/or credit derivatives, along with the associated risk-weighted asset amount.

CREDIT EXPOSURE COVERED BY GUARANTEES OR CREDIT DERIVATIVES

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	
	Exposure covered by guarantees/credit derivatives	Risk-weighted assets
Investment securities ¹	\$ 18,265	\$ 2,440
Securities financing transactions	1,079	—
Loans and leases, net ²	587	117
Unfunded lending commitments	54	5
Total	<u>\$ 19,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,562</u>

¹ Exposures are covered by the guarantee of the U.S. federal government or its agencies.

² Amount includes loans held for sale.

SECURITIZATION

Our securitization-related activities have generally involved investments in securitized products issued by third parties, as we do not currently originate or sponsor securitizations. We apply the Basel III framework to determine what qualifies as a securitization exposure. Currently, our exposure to securitizations is not significant. For more information regarding the securities we hold, see Note 5 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

EQUITY SECURITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THE MARKET RISK RULE

At June 30, 2025, our total equity exposure was approximately \$647 million, which is not subject to the Market Risk Rule. This equity exposure includes shares in the FRB, Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (“Farmer Mac”), held for specific business purposes. Additionally, our equity exposure includes investments in Small Business Investment Company (“SBIC”), private equity investment funds, separate account bank-owned life insurance (“BOLI”), and other investments. These equity exposures are included in “Other noninterest-bearing investments” and “Other assets” in the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2024 Form 10-K.

Accounting and Valuation of Equity Investments

Investments in companies where we have significant influence over operating and financing decisions, but do not own a majority of voting equity interests, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. This method requires us to recognize our proportionate share of the entity's net earnings. Conversely, investments in companies where we do not have significant influence over operating and financing decisions, and do not own a majority of voting equity interests, are accounted for either at fair value or at cost plus observable price changes in orderly transactions from an identical or similar investment of the same issuer, subject to impairment.

At June 30, 2025, we held approximately \$231 million in SBIC investments and \$43 million in non-SBIC investments, with the majority measured at fair value. During the second quarter of 2025, we recorded \$11 million in mark-to-market adjustments related to our SBIC investments and net realized gains related to sales, liquidations, or distributions of other equity securities.

The following schedule presents the carrying value and fair value of equity investment securities that are not subject to the Market Risk Rule. It includes any gains or losses, categorized by the type and nature of investment.

EQUITY SECURITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THE MARKET RISK RULE

(In millions)	June 30, 2025		
	Nonpublic	Public	Total
Carrying value	\$ 602	\$ 45	\$ 647
Latent revaluations gains (losses) ¹	—	16	16
Fair value	\$ 602	\$ 61	\$ 663
Unrealized gains (losses) included in risk-based capital	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

¹ Represents unrealized gains (losses) on our equity investment in Farmer Mac stock, which is publicly traded but not marked-to-market as it is accounted for under the equity method. The unrealized gains (losses) are not recognized in the balance sheet or through earnings.

The following schedule presents capital requirements of equity securities by risk-weighted groupings.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS OF EQUITY SECURITIES

(In millions)	June 30, 2025	
	Exposure	Risk-weighted assets
0%	\$ 53	\$ —
20%	287	57
100%	274	274
Full look-through approach	33	8
Total capital requirements for equity securities	\$ 647	\$ 339

APPENDIX – BASEL III REGULATORY CAPITAL DISCLOSURES MATRIX

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location	Disclosure Page(s)
§63 Disclosures by the bank holding company described in §61			
§63(b)	(1) Common equity Tier 1 capital, additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, Tier 1 and total capital ratios, including the regulatory capital elements and all the regulatory adjustments and deductions needed to calculate the numerator of such ratios; (2) Total risk-weighted assets, including the different regulatory adjustments and deductions needed to calculate total risk-weighted assets; (3) Regulatory capital ratios during any transition periods, including a description of all the regulatory capital elements and all regulatory adjustments and deductions needed to calculate the numerator and denominator of each capital ratio during any transition period; and (4) A reconciliation of regulatory capital elements as they relate to its balance sheet in any audited consolidated financial statements.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A - Capital Management Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Structure Capital Adequacy	pg. 38 pg. 51 pg. 3 pg. 4
1. Scope of Application – General Disclosures			
Qualitative: (a)	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which subpart D of this part applies.	2024 Form 10-K Item 1 – Business (Description) Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Overview	pg. 5 pg. 3
(b)	A brief description of the differences in the basis for consolidating entities for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a description of those entities: (1) That are fully consolidated; (2) That are deconsolidated and deducted from total capital; (3) For which the total capital requirement is deducted; and (4) That are neither consolidated nor deducted (for example, where the investment in the entity is assigned a risk weight in accordance with this subpart).	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Overview	pg. 3
(c)	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or total capital within the group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Overview	pg. 3
Quantitative: (d)	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries included in the total capital of the consolidated group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Overview	pg. 3
(e)	The aggregate amount by which actual total capital is less than the minimum total capital requirement in all subsidiaries, with total capital requirements and the name(s) of the subsidiaries with such deficiencies.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Structure	pg. 3
2. Capital Structure			
Qualitative: (a)	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all regulatory capital instruments.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) Note 13 – Long-Term Debt Note 14 – Shareholders' Equity	pg. 132 pg. 136
Quantitative: (b)	The amount of common equity Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Common stock and related surplus; (2) Retained earnings; (3) Common equity minority interest; (4) AOCI; and (5) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to common equity Tier 1 capital.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) Consolidated Balance Sheet MD&A - Capital Management MD&A - Non-GAAP Financial Measures Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Structure	pg. 43 pg. 38 pg. 40 pg. 51 pg. 3
(c)	The amount of Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Additional Tier 1 capital elements, including additional Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 1 minority interest not included in common equity Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to Tier 1 capital.	Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Structure	pg. 51 pg. 3

Table of Contents

(d)	The amount of total capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Tier 2 capital elements, including Tier 2 capital instruments and total capital minority interest not included in Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to total capital.	Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I pg. 51 Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Structure pg. 3
3. Capital Adequacy		
Qualitative: (a)	A summary discussion of the Bank’s approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A - Capital Management pg. 38 Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Adequacy pg. 4
Quantitative: (b)	Risk-weighted assets for: (1) Exposures to sovereign entities; (2) Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs; (3) Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions; (4) Exposures to PSEs; (5) Corporate exposures; (6) Residential mortgage exposures; (7) Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans; (8) HVCRE loans; (9) Past due loans; (10) Other assets; (11) Cleared transactions; (12) Default fund contributions; (13) Unsettled transactions; (14) Securitization exposures; and (15) Equity exposures.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Adequacy pg. 4
(c)	Standardized market risk-weighted assets as calculated under subpart F of this part.	The Company is not covered by subpart F (the market risk rule). N/A
(d)	Common equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios: (1) For the top consolidated group; and (2) For each depository institution subsidiary.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A - Capital Management pg. 38 Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I, lines 41-43 pg. 53
(e)	Total standardized risk-weighted assets.	Call Report Schedule RC-R – Regulatory Capital, Part I and Part II pg. 51 Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Adequacy pg. 4
4. Capital Conservation Buffer		
Quantitative: (a)	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose the capital conservation buffer as described under § __.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Conservation Buffer pg. 5
(b)	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose the eligible retained income* of the Bank, as described under § __.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Conservation Buffer pg. 5
(c)	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose any limitations it has on distributions and discretionary bonus payments resulting from the capital conservation buffer framework described under § __.11, including the maximum payout amount for the quarter.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Capital Conservation Buffer pg. 5
General Qualitative Disclosure Requirement		

Table of Contents

	For each separate risk area described in tables 5 through 10, the bank holding company must describe its risk management objectives and policies, including: (1) Strategies and processes; (2) The structure and organization of the relevant risk management function; (3) the scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems; and (4) policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A – Loan and Lease Portfolio pg. 19 MD&A – Risk Management pg. 22 MD&A – Interest Rate and Market Risk Management pg. 34 MD&A – Liquidity Risk Management pg. 37 MD&A – Capital Management pg. 38 Note 5 – Investments pg. 53 Note 6 – Loans and Allowance For Credit Losses pg. 57 Note 7 – Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities pg. 74 Note 10 – Commitments, Guarantees, & Contingent Liabilities pg. 80
5. Credit Risk – General Disclosures		
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk disclosed in accordance with Table 6) including: (1) Policy for determining past due or delinquency status; (2) Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual; (3) Policy for returning loans to accrual status; (4) Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans (for financial accounting purposes). (5) Description of the methodology that the entity uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses, including statistical methods used where applicable; (6) Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts; and (7) Discussion of the bank’s credit risk management policy	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A –Credit Risk Management pg. 22 Note 6 – Loans and Allowance For Credit Losses pg. 57 <u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Credit Risk: General Disclosures pg. 6
Quantitative: (b)	Total credit risk exposures and average credit risk exposures, after accounting offsets in accordance with GAAP, without considering the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques (for example, collateral and netting not permitted under GAAP), over the period categorized by major types of credit exposure. For example, the bank could use categories similar to that used for financial statement purposes. Such categories might include, for instance: (1) Loans, off-balance sheet commitments, and other non-derivative off-balance sheet exposures; (2) Debt securities; and (3) OTC derivatives.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Total Credit Risk Exposure pg. 6
(c)	Geographic distribution of exposures, categorized in significant areas by major types of credit exposure.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Credit Exposure by Geography pg. 7 Municipal Securities by Geography pg. 9
(d)	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Credit Exposure by Industry pg. 8
(e)	By major industry or counterparty type: (1) Amount of impaired loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP; (2) Amount of impaired loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP; (3) Amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual; (4) Amount of loans past due 90 days and still accruing; (5) The balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses at the end of each period, disaggregated on the basis of the bank’s impairment method. To disaggregate the information required on the basis of impairment methodology, an entity shall separately disclose the amounts based on the requirements in GAAP; and (6) Charge-offs during the period.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A – Credit Quality pg. 31 Note 6 – Loans and Allowance For Credit Losses pg. 57 <u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans by Industry pg. 10
(f)	Amount of impaired loans and, if available, the amount of past due loans categorized by significant geographic areas including, if practical, the amounts of allowances related to each geographical area, further categorized as required by GAAP.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans by Geography pg. 11
(g)	Reconciliation of changes in the ALLL.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) Note 6 – Loans and Allowance For Credit Losses pg. 57

Table of Contents

(h)	Remaining contractual maturity delineation (for example, one year or less) of the whole portfolio, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Total Credit Risk Exposure	pg. 6
6. Counterparty Credit Risk-Related – General Disclosure			
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to OTC derivatives, eligible margin loans, and repo-style transactions, including a discussion of: (1) The methodology used to assign credit limits for counterparty credit exposures; (2) Policies for securing collateral, valuing and managing collateral, and establishing credit reserves; (3) The primary types of collateral taken; and discussion of policies with wrong-way risk exposures (4) The impact of the amount of collateral the Bank would have to provide given a deterioration in the Bank's own creditworthiness.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) Note 4 – Offsetting Assets and Liabilities Note 7 – Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities	pg. 52 pg. 74
Quantitative: (b)	Gross positive fair value of contracts, collateral held (including type, for example, cash, government securities), and net unsecured credit exposure. A Bank also must disclose the notional value of credit derivative hedges purchased for counterparty credit risk protection and the distribution of current credit exposure by exposure type.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	pg. 11
(c)	Notional amount of purchased and sold credit derivatives, segregated between use for the Bank's own credit portfolio and in its intermediation activities, including the distribution of the credit derivative products used, categorized further by protection bought and sold within each product group.	The Company does not currently have any purchased or sold credit derivatives.	N/A
7. Credit Risk Mitigation – General Disclosure			
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation, including: (1) Policies and processes for, and indication of the extent to which the bank holding company uses, on-and-off balance sheet netting; (2) Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management; (3) A description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank; (4) The main types of guarantors/credit derivative counterparties and their creditworthiness; and (5) Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations with respect to credit risk mitigation.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) Note 4 – Offsetting Assets and Liabilities Note 7 – Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Credit Risk Mitigation	pg. 52 pg. 74 pg. 12
Quantitative: (b)	For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral, and after the application of haircuts.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Credit Risk Mitigation - Credit Exposures	pg. 13
(c)	For each separately disclosed portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives and the risk-weighted asset amount associated with that exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Credit Risk Mitigation - Credit Exposures	pg. 13
8. Securitization			
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to a securitization (including synthetic securitizations), including a discussion of: (1) The Bank's objectives for securitizing assets, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying exposures away from the Bank to other entities and including the type of risks assumed and retained with resecuritization activity; ¹ (2) The nature of the risks (e.g., liquidity risk) inherent in the securitized assets; (3) The roles played by the Bank in the securitization process ² and an indication of the extent of the Bank's involvement in each of them; (4) The processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures including how those processes differ for resecuritization exposures; (5) The Bank's policy for mitigating the credit risk retained through securitization and resecuritization exposures; and (6) The risk-based capital approaches that the Bank follows for its securitization exposures including the type of securitization exposure to which each approach applies.	N/A	N/A
(b)	A list of: (1) The type of securitization SPEs that the Bank, as sponsor, uses to securitize third-party exposures. The Bank must indicate whether it has exposure to these SPEs, either on- or off- balance sheet; and (2) Affiliated entities: (i) That the Bank manages or advises; and (ii) That invest either in the securitization exposures that the Bank has securitized or in securitization SPEs that the Bank sponsors. ³	N/A	N/A

Table of Contents

(c)	Summary of the Bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including: (1) Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings; (2) Recognition of gain-on-sale; (3) Methods and key assumptions applied in valuing retained or purchased interests; (4) Changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period for valuing retained interests and impact of the changes; (5) Treatment of synthetic securitizations; (6) How exposures intended to be securitized are valued and whether they are recorded under subpart D of this part; and (7) Policies for recognizing liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the Bank to provide financial support for securitized assets.	N/A	N/A
(d)	An explanation of significant changes to any quantitative information since the last reporting period.	N/A	N/A
Quantitative: (e)	The total outstanding exposures securitized by the Bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria provided in § __.41 (categorized into traditional and synthetic securitizations), by exposure type, separately for securitizations of third-party exposures for which the bank acts only as sponsor. ⁴	N/A	N/A
(f)	For exposures securitized by the Bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria in § __.41: (1) Amount of securitized assets that are impaired/past due categorized by exposure type; ⁵ and (2) Losses recognized by the Bank during the current period categorized by exposure type. ⁶	N/A	N/A
(g)	The total amount of outstanding exposures intended to be securitized categorized by exposure type.	N/A	N/A
(h)	Aggregate amount of: (1) On-balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased categorized by exposure type; and (2) Off-balance sheet securitization exposures categorized by exposure type.	N/A	N/A
(i)	(1) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital requirements for these exposures, categorized between securitization and resecuritization exposures, further categorized into a meaningful number of risk weight bands and by risk-based capital approach (e.g., SSFA); and (2) Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, CEIOs deducted from total capital (as described in § __.42(a)(1), and other exposures deducted from total capital should be disclosed separately by exposure type.	N/A	N/A
(j)	Summary of current year's securitization activity, including the amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type), and recognized gain or loss on sale by exposure type.	N/A	N/A
(k)	Aggregate amount of resecuritization exposures retained or purchased categorized according to: (1) Exposures to which credit risk mitigation is applied and those not applied; and (2) Exposures to guarantors categorized according to guarantor creditworthiness categories or guarantor name.	N/A	N/A
9. Equities Not Subject to Subpart F			
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk for equities not subject to subpart F of this part, including: (1) Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and (2) Discussion of important policies covering the valuation of and accounting for equity holdings not subject to subpart F of this part. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	Form 10-Q (2Q 2025) MD&A – Interest Rate and Market Risk Management pg. 34 Note 3 – Fair Value pg. 49 <u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13	
Quantitative: (b)	Value disclosed on the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for securities that are publicly traded, a comparison to publicly-quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13	
(c)	The types and nature of investments, including the amount that is: (1) Publicly traded; and (2) Non publicly traded.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13	
(d)	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13	

Table of Contents

(e)	(1) Total unrealized gains (losses) (2) Total latent revaluation gains (losses). (3) Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13
(f)	Capital requirements categorized by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the Bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition regarding regulatory capital requirements.	<u>Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures</u> Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rule pg. 13
10. Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities		
Qualitative: (a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement, including the nature of interest rate risk for non-trading activities and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of measurement of interest rate risk for non-trading activities.	<u>Form 10-Q (2Q 2025)</u> MD&A – Interest Rate and Market Risk Management pg. 34
Quantitative: (b)	The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring interest rate risk for non-trading activities, categorized by currency (as appropriate).	<u>Form 10-Q (2Q 2025)</u> MD&A – Interest Rate and Market Risk Management pg. 34