



## **Huntington Bancshares Incorporated**

Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

June 30, 2023

## Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ACL	Allowance for Credit Losses
AFS	Available For Sale
ALLL	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses
BHC	Bank Holding Company
BHC Act	Bank Holding Company Act of 1956
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CAP	Capital Adequacy Process
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CECL	Current Expected Credit Losses
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
EAD	Exposure At Default
Federal Reserve	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
FRB	Federal Reserve Board
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States
HTM	Held to Maturity
HVCRE	High Volatility Commercial Real Estate
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
MD&A	Management Discussion and Analysis
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MRM	Model Risk Management team
MRR	Market Risk Rule
OTC	Over-The-Counter
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PnL	Profit and Loss
PSE	Public Sector Entity
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
SCB	Stress Capital Buffer
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
SSFA	Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach
SVaR	Stressed Value-at-Risk
T-Bill	Treasury Bill
T-Bond	Treasury Bond
T-Note	Treasury Note
VaR	Value-at-Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

## Introduction

### Company Overview

Huntington Bancshares Incorporated ("Huntington" or "HBI") is a multi-state diversified regional bank holding company organized under Maryland law in 1966 and headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. Huntington has 20,198 average full-time equivalent employees. Through its bank subsidiary, The Huntington National Bank ("HNB"), HBI has over 150 years of serving the financial needs of our customers. Through its subsidiaries, including the Bank, Huntington provides full-service commercial and consumer deposit, lending, and other banking services. This includes, but not limited to, payments, mortgage banking, automobile, recreational vehicle and marine financing, investment banking, capital markets, advisory, equipment financing, distribution finance, investment management, trust, brokerage, insurance, and other financial products and services. The Bank, organized in 1866, is our only banking subsidiary. Huntington's banking offices are primarily located in Ohio, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin. As of June 30, 2023, the Bank had 1,001 full-service branches and private client group offices. Select financial services and other activities are also conducted in various other states.

When we refer to "we," "our," and "us" in this report, we mean Huntington Bancshares Incorporated and our consolidated subsidiaries. When we refer to the "Bank" in this report, we mean our only bank subsidiary, The Huntington National Bank, and its subsidiaries.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") is the primary regulator of HBI, a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("BHC Act"). As a bank holding company, HBI is subject to consolidated risk-based regulatory capital requirements which are computed in accordance with the applicable risk-based capital regulations of the Federal Reserve. These capital requirements are expressed as capital ratios that compare measures of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ("RWA"). Capital levels are subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators on capital components, risk weightings and other factors. In addition, we are subject to requirements with respect to leverage.

### Regulatory Capital and Capital Ratios

Huntington is subject to the Federal Reserve capital rules which implemented the Basel III requirements for U.S. Banking organizations, including the standardized approach for calculating risk-weighted assets in accordance with subpart D of the final rule. The rules establish an integrated regulatory capital framework and implement, in the United States, the Basel III regulatory capital reforms from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under these rules, minimum requirements are established for both the quantity and quality of capital held by banking organizations.

The following are the minimum Basel III regulatory capital levels which we must satisfy to avoid limitations on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments.

#### Basel III Regulatory Capital Levels

	HBI	HNB
Common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	7.80 %	7.00 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	9.30 %	8.50 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	11.30 %	10.50 %

The rule also includes a minimum leverage ratio of 4%.

For additional information on capital, refer to 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part 1, Item 1 Regulatory Matters subsections titled Regulatory Capital Requirements, Enhanced Prudential Standards, Capital Planning and Stress Testing, and SCB Requirements.

In the first quarter 2020, the Federal Reserve Board ("FRB") finalized the stress capital buffer framework to integrate the FRB's regulatory capital rule with CCAR. The stress capital buffer requirement replaces the static 2.5% of risk-weighted assets component of the Capital Conservation Buffer for Bank Holding Companies ("BHCs"). Under the U.S. Basel III capital rules, Huntington and the Bank must maintain the applicable capital buffer in accordance with the relevant regulatory guidance, specifically a Stress Capital Buffer or "SCB" for the BHC and a Capital Conservation Buffer or "CCB" for the Bank, to avoid becoming subject to restrictions on capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments to management.

As disclosed in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the U.S. federal banking regulatory agencies permitted BHCs and banks to phase-in, for regulatory capital purposes, the day-one impact of the new Current Expected Credit Losses ("CECL") accounting rule on retained earnings over a period of three years. As part of its response to the impact of COVID-19, the U.S. federal banking regulatory agencies issued a final rule that provides the option to temporarily delay certain effects of CECL on regulatory capital for two years, followed by a three-year transition period. The final rule allowed BHCs and banks to delay for two years 100% of the day-one impact of adopting CECL and 25% of the cumulative change in the reported allowance for credit losses since adopting CECL, excluding any allowance established at the acquisition of purchased credit deteriorated loans. The cumulative impact of the two-year delay will be phased-in over the three-year transition period. Huntington has elected to adopt the final rule, which is reflected in the regulatory capital data included in these disclosures, and the three-year transition period for the phase-in of the cumulative impact began in the first quarter of 2022. As of June 30, 2023, we have phased in 50% of the cumulative CECL deferral with the remaining impact to be recognized over the remainder of the three-year transition period.

### ***Scope of Application***

The Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures and HBI's regulatory capital ratio calculations are prepared on a fully consolidated basis. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP and include the accounts of HBI and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. HBI is subject to the standardized approach for calculating risk-weighted assets.

### **Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds for Regulatory Capital within HBI**

Dividends from the Bank to HBI are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends that the Bank can pay to HBI. Regulatory approval is required prior to the declaration of any dividends in an amount greater than its undivided profits or if the total of all dividends declared in a calendar year would exceed the total of its net income for the year combined with its retained net income for the two preceding years, less any required transfers to surplus or common stock. The Bank is currently able to pay dividends to HBI subject to these limitations.

## Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of June 30, 2023, HBI had capital levels above the minimum regulatory capital requirements, as well as above the well-capitalized standards established for prompt corrective action. For further detail on capital ratios, see Table 18 – Regulatory Capital Data in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q. Also, the aggregate amount of surplus capital in our insurance subsidiaries included in HBI consolidated total capital as of June 30, 2023 was \$3 million. No subsidiary had a capital shortfall relative to its minimum regulatory capital requirements as of this reporting date.

## Capital Structure

Common equity (i.e., common stock, capital surplus, and retained earnings) is the primary component of our capital structure. Common equity allows for the absorption of losses on an ongoing basis and is permanently available for this purpose. Further, common equity allows for the conservation of resources during stress, as it provides HBI with full discretion on the amount and timing of dividends and other distributions.

However, regulators and rating agencies include other non-common forms of capital (e.g., subordinated debt and preferred stock) in their calculations of capital adequacy. Accordingly, Huntington allows for the inclusion of these alternative forms of capital in its metrics for the Tier 1 risk based capital and total risk based capital ratios.

The terms and conditions of HBI's capital instruments are described in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q as follows:

- Common stock terms and conditions are described on the Balance Sheet in HBI's Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Preferred stock terms and conditions are described in Note 13 - Shareholders' Equity in the 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 9 - Shareholders' Equity in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.
- Trust preferred securities terms and conditions are described in Note 14 - Variable Interest Entities in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.
- Subordinated debt terms and conditions are described in Note 11 - Borrowings in the 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 7 - Borrowings in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

The components of HBI's capital structure are disclosed in the table below:

<b>Capital Components</b>	
<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2023
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital:	
Common stock plus related surplus	\$ 15,248
Retained Earnings <sup>(1)</sup>	4,271
Goodwill and other intangibles, net of related taxes	(5,620)
Deferred tax assets that arise from tax loss and credit carryforwards	(14)
Common equity Tier 1 capital	13,885
Additional Tier 1 capital:	
Shareholders' preferred equity and related surplus	2,494
Tier 1 capital	16,379
Tier 2 capital instruments plus related surplus	793
Total capital minority interest that is not included in Tier 1 capital	601
Qualifying allowance for loan and lease losses	1,767
Tier 2 capital	3,161
Total risk-based capital	\$ 19,540

(1) Retained earnings reflect Huntington's election of a five-year transition to delay for two years the impact of CECL on regulatory capital, followed by a three-year transition period which began in first quarter of 2022.

### **Capital Adequacy**

Huntington's Capital Adequacy Process ("CAP") is the framework employed by the company to measure capital adequacy relative to our risk appetite. Huntington's CAP incorporates a stringent forward-looking stress testing process that assesses and measures the risks to which the company is exposed to determine the adequacy of capital and liquidity under a range of assumed macroeconomic conditions, including stress scenarios of varying severity. Huntington's capital stress test projections are measured against capital goals and target thresholds and provide quantitatively-derived support for capital distribution and other capital planning decisions.

Consistent with regulatory requirements for BHCs with total assets equal to or greater than \$100 billion in assets, Huntington is required to develop and maintain a capital plan on an annual basis which is reviewed and approved by the company's board of directors or a designated subcommittee thereof. The capital plan is required to include the following elements: a description of Huntington's underlying process for assessing capital adequacy; an assessment of expected uses and sources of capital over a nine-quarter planning horizon under expected and stressed conditions; planned capital actions over a nine-quarter planning horizon, and the company's capital policy.

Risk-weighted assets represent an institution's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet exposures, weighted according to the risk associated with each exposure category. The risk-weighted asset calculation is used in determining the institution's capital requirement.

The following table shows risk-weighted assets by exposure types:

<b>Risk Weighted Assets</b>			June 30, 2023
<i>(dollar amounts in millions)</i>			
<b>On-balance sheet assets:</b>			
Exposure to sovereign entities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$		3,315
Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs			—
Exposure to depository institutions, foreign banks and credit unions			219
Exposures to public sector entities (PSE)			1,922
Corporate exposures			65,430
Other loans			21,581
Residential mortgage exposures			22,374
Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans			316
High volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE) loans			279
Past due exposures			578
Default fund contributions			—
Securitization exposures			—
Equity exposures			2,446
Trading & Other Assets			6,946
<b>Off-balance sheet:</b>			
Commitments			14,054
OTC Derivatives			982
Cleared transactions			73
Securitization Exposures			—
Letters of credit			667
Unsettled transactions			—
Other Off Balance Sheet Items			4
<b>Total standardized risk weighted assets for credit risk exposure</b>			141,186
<b>Market risk</b>			247
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>		\$	141,433
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio</b>			
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated			9.82%
Huntington National Bank			10.34
<b>Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio</b>			
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated			11.58
Huntington National Bank			11.20
<b>Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio</b>			
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated			13.82
Huntington National Bank			12.88
<b>Tier 1 Leverage Ratio</b>			
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated			9.01
Huntington National Bank			8.40

(1) HBI's sovereign exposure is predominantly to the U.S. government and its agencies.

### Capital Conservation Buffer

In addition to meeting the minimum capital requirements, under the U.S. Basel III capital rules, Huntington and the Bank must maintain the applicable capital buffer (SCB or CCB) requirements to avoid becoming subject to restrictions on capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments to management. In March 2020, the Federal Reserve issued a final rule that, among other things, revised the CCB requirements by essentially replacing the standard CCB of 2.5% with a bespoke SCB requirement for certain large BHCs, including HBI which integrates its annual capital planning and stress testing requirements with certain ongoing regulatory capital requirements. Under the final rule, beginning with the 2020 CCAR cycle, Huntington is provided an SCB by the Federal Reserve that is determined biennially based on the greater of (i) the difference between its starting and minimum projected CET1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio under the severely adverse scenario in the supervisory stress test, plus the sum of the dollar amount of HBI's planned common stock dividends for each of the fourth through seventh quarters of the planning horizon as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, or (ii) 2.5%.

As of June 30, 2023, Huntington is subject to a SCB of 3.3% effective for the period October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023. The Bank is subject to a minimum CCB of 2.5% which is calculated as a ratio of CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and effectively increases the required minimum risk-based capital ratios. The Tier 1 Leverage Ratio is not impacted by the SCB or the CCB, and a banking institution may be considered well-capitalized while remaining out of compliance with the SCB or the CCB.

The capital conservation buffer of a banking organization is calculated as the lowest of the following three ratios: the common equity Tier 1 capital ratio less its minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio; the Tier 1 capital ratio less its minimum Tier 1 capital ratio or the total capital ratio less its minimum total capital ratio. The capital conservation buffer calculations for Huntington Bancshares Incorporated and Huntington National Bank are shown in the tables below. As of June 30, 2023, the capital conservation buffers were 5.32% and 4.88%, respectively. As a result of the calculations for both organizations, there are no limitations on distributions and discretionary bonus payments under the capital conservation buffer framework. The disclosure requirements of the CCB are available in Huntington's FR Y-9C Schedule HC-R Part I and Call Report Schedule RC-R Part I.

#### Huntington Bancshares Incorporated

June 30, 2023

	Capital Ratio	Minimum Capital Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9.82 %	4.50 %	5.32 %	3.30 %
Tier 1 Capital	11.58 %	6.00 %	5.58 %	3.30 %
Total Capital	13.82 %	8.00 %	5.82 %	3.30 %

#### Huntington National Bank

June 30, 2023

	Capital Ratio	Minimum Capital Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	10.34 %	4.50 %	5.84 %	2.50 %
Tier 1 Capital	11.20 %	6.00 %	5.20 %	2.50 %
Total Capital	12.88 %	8.00 %	4.88 %	2.50 %



### Credit Risk: General Disclosures

The following credit risk policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- a. Policy for determining past due or delinquency status
- b. Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual status
- c. Policy for returning loans to accrual status
- d. Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans
- e. Description of the methodology that HBI uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses
- f. Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts.

Discussion of HBI's credit risk management process is presented in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q in the Credit Risk section of MD&A.

### Total Credit Risk Exposures

(in millions)	Credit Exposure			
	June 30, 2023			
	Loans	Unused Commitments <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Average Balance
C&I	\$ 49,834	\$ 33,348	\$ 83,182	\$ 81,812
Home equity	10,135	14,020	24,155	24,144
Residential mortgage	23,683	524	24,207	23,824
CRE	13,166	2,929	16,095	17,836
Automobile	12,819	—	12,819	13,003
RV and marine finance	5,640	—	5,640	5,522
Lease Financing	5,143	—	5,143	5,194
Other consumer	1,350	4,950	6,300	6,287
Total loans and commitments credit exposures	\$ 121,770	\$ 55,771	\$ 177,541	\$ 177,622

(1) Unused commitments include unused loan commitments and letters of credit.

(in millions)	Derivatives Credit Exposure	
	June 30, 2023	Average Balance
Interest rate	\$ 1,043	\$ 1,015
Foreign exchange	147	214
Commodities	179	195
Equities	66	71
Total derivatives credit exposures	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,495

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure is described in Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

## Geographic Distribution of Credit Exposures

Loans and Commitments Credit Exposure by State										
June 30, 2023										
(in millions)	C&I	CRE	Lease Financing	Automobile	Home equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Other consumer	Total	
Ohio	\$ 19,820	\$ 2,893	\$ 300	\$ 3,469	\$ 11,808	\$ 4,493	\$ 229	\$ 2,981	\$	45,993
Michigan	11,970	2,966	242	815	5,054	4,232	349	1,299		26,927
Illinois	4,489	978	226	678	1,416	4,550	168	192		12,697
Pennsylvania	4,863	463	215	810	1,143	965	120	222		8,801
Indiana	2,913	428	136	1,124	1,181	953	134	222		7,091
Minnesota	1,286	498	95	442	452	556	107	111		3,547
Kentucky	1,208	416	55	922	362	252	87	60		3,362
Colorado	1,072	490	69	105	259	813	102	24		2,934
Wisconsin	1,247	463	71	286	59	336	88	38		2,588
West Virginia	593	76	31	341	483	286	20	110		1,940
Other	33,721	6,424	3,703	3,827	1,938	6,771	4,236	1,041		61,661
Total	\$ 83,182	\$ 16,095	\$ 5,143	\$ 12,819	\$ 24,155	\$ 24,207	\$ 5,640	\$ 6,300	\$	177,541

Derivative Credit Exposure by Country					
June 30, 2023					
(in millions)	Interest Rate Derivatives	Foreign Exchange	Commodities	Equities	Total Exposure
United States	\$ 1,026	\$ 91	\$ 147	\$ 66	\$ 1,330
Non-United States	17	56	32	—	105
Total derivatives credit exposure	\$ 1,043	\$ 147	\$ 179	\$ 66	\$ 1,435

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure is presented in Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q. Non-United States debt securities exposure is not material.

**Distribution of Exposures by Industry Type, Categorized by Major Types of Credit Exposures**

(in millions)	Credit Exposure by Industry Category			
	June 30, 2023			
	Loans	Unused Commitments	Derivatives	Total
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 16,372	\$ 5,012	\$ 401	\$ 21,785
Retail Trade	10,843	5,601	—	16,444
Manufacturing	7,754	5,606	185	13,545
Finance and insurance	5,079	4,366	843	10,288
Wholesale trade	3,777	3,001	—	6,778
Health care and social assistance	4,321	1,819	—	6,140
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,102	1,944	—	4,046
Transportation and warehousing	3,196	774	—	3,970
Accommodation and food services	3,197	514	—	3,711
Utilities	1,809	1,865	—	3,674
Other services	1,910	1,402	—	3,312
Construction	1,707	1,404	—	3,111
Information	1,253	983	—	2,236
Admin./Support/Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Services	1,431	512	—	1,943
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,302	415	—	1,717
Educational services	473	294	—	767
Public administration	667	62	—	729
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	418	127	—	545
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	145	182	2	329
Management of companies and enterprises	126	38	—	164
Unclassified/Other	261	356	4	621
Total commercial credit exposure by industry category	68,143	36,277	1,435	105,855
Home Equity	10,135	14,020	—	24,155
Residential mortgage	23,683	524	—	24,207
Automobile	12,819	—	—	12,819
RV and marine finance	5,640	—	—	5,640
Other consumer loans	1,350	4,950	—	6,300
Total Loans, commitments, and derivatives credit exposures	\$ 121,770	\$ 55,771	\$ 1,435	\$ 178,976

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure by type is presented in Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

### **Nonaccrual or Past Due Loans by Major Industry or Counterparty Type and Charge-off Information**

Disclosures of amounts of nonaccrual loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP and amounts of nonaccrual loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP are presented in Note 4 – Loans and Leases in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Discussion of HBI's charge-offs during the period is presented in MD&A Table 13 – Net Charge-Off Analysis in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Disclosures on the amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual, and loans past due 90 days and still accruing are presented in Note 4 – Loans and Leases in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

### Nonaccrual Loans by Geographic Distribution

		Nonaccrual loans with no related allowance recorded							
		June 30, 2023							
(in millions)		C&I	CRE	Lease Financing	Automobile	Home Equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Total
<b>State:</b>									
Michigan	\$	11	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24
Illinois		—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Ohio		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Colorado		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pennsylvania		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Indiana		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other		16	7	—	—	—	—	—	23
Total	\$	49	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 81

		Nonaccrual loans with related allowance recorded							
		June 30, 2023							
(in millions)		C&I	CRE	Lease Financing	Automobile	Home Equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Total
<b>State:</b>									
Ohio	\$	83	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 27	\$ 30	\$ —	\$ 144
Michigan		56	21	—	—	8	11	—	96
Illinois		8	16	—	—	6	12	—	42
Pennsylvania		11	—	—	—	5	2	—	18
Indiana		8	—	—	—	2	5	—	15
Wisconsin		4	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
West Virginia		3	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
Minnesota		—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Kentucky		1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Colorado		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other		44	3	15	3	22	6	1	94
Total	\$	218	\$ 43	\$ 15	\$ 4	\$ 75	\$ 73	\$ 1	\$ 429

### Reconciliation of Changes in ACL

Reconciliation of changes in the Allowance for Credit Losses is presented in Note 5 – Allowance For Credit Losses in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

**Remaining Contractual Portfolio Maturity, Categorized by Credit Exposure**

<i>(in millions)</i>	Credit Exposure by Maturity			
	June 30, 2023			
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year To 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Loans and commitments				
C&I	\$ 27,837	\$ 48,043	\$ 7,302	\$ 83,182
CRE	3,645	10,421	2,029	16,095
Home equity	143	733	23,279	24,155
Residential mortgage	691	109	23,407	24,207
Automobile	163	8,120	4,536	12,819
RV and marine finance	2	113	5,525	5,640
Lease Financing	555	3,331	1,257	5,143
Other consumer	1,092	4,820	388	6,300
Total loans and commitments	34,128	75,690	67,723	177,541
Debt securities	516	2,331	36,964	39,811
Derivatives	388	846	201	1,435
Total credit exposure by maturity	\$ 35,032	\$ 78,867	\$ 104,888	\$ 218,787

For additional information on credit exposures, see the 2023 Second Quarter FR Y-9C, and Note 4 – Loans and Leases and Note 13 – Derivative Financial Instruments in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

**General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures**

We offer risk management products that enable customers to hedge various forms of financial risks including interest rate risk, foreign currency translation risk and commodity price risk. Huntington's product suite enables customers to better control business risk and deepens relationships.

Prior to executing an OTC transaction, the financial strength of a potential counterparty is established using a risk rating methodology approved by the Credit Policy and Strategy Committee. The methodology is the same as that used to make lending decisions for commercial customers and similar for financial institution counterparties. Credit ratings are developed and exposure limits are established no less than annually that reflects our assessment of the financial strength of the counterparty.

The Bank uses an internal model to determine the potential future exposure ("PFE") of OTC derivatives which is used to calculate the total credit exposure. As Huntington is subject to the Standardized Approach, RWA for OTC derivatives are determined using the methodology prescribed in the Final Rule for calculating PFE, and not our internal model.

To mitigate our exposure, collateral agreements are required for financial institution counterparties. These agreements consist of industry standard contracts (ISDA and Credit Support Annex agreements) that detail such terms as collateral requirements, acceptable collateral types, an unambiguous method for valuing collateral, as well as 'haircuts.' Daily collateral management activities are performed by a specialized Corporate Treasury team according to the legally enforceable contracts. The primary types of collateral taken in these contracts include cash, U.S. T-Bill, U.S. T-Note, U.S. T-Bond, and U.S. Government Agency Securities.

Collateral agreements are not dependent on the credit ratings of the Bank or its counterparties. Rather, existing collateral agreements require Huntington and counterparty institutions to maintain ‘well-capitalized’ status (by regulatory standards). Failure to maintain ‘well-capitalized’ status is considered an early termination event and will likely result in a termination of the relationship.

Consistent with GAAP, an allowance is established to reflect the potential for losses associated with customer’s unrealized losses on OTC contracts. A two-year cumulative probability of default metric is multiplied by unrealized customer losses to reflect a loss emergence period of two years.

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2023
OTC Derivatives	
Gross Positive Fair Value	\$ 635
Net Unsecured Credit Exposure <sup>(1)</sup>	1,228
Collateral Held:	
Cash	\$ 675
Securities	183
Credit Equivalent Amount	1,146
Notional Amount of Credit Derivatives <sup>(2)</sup>	
Purchased Protection	\$ 2,357
Sold Protection	1,609
Total Notional of Credit Derivatives	\$ 3,966

(1) Represents the amount of credit exposure, calculated using internal models, that is reduced due to the netting of offsetting positive and negative exposures where a valid master netting agreement exists, and collateral held.

(2) Includes Credit Participation Swaps.

The Bank periodically enters into credit participation swaps to transfer counterparty credit risk related to interest rate swaps to (or selling) and from (or purchasing) other financial institutions. Under the terms of these agreements, the “participating or purchasing bank” receives a fee from the “lead or selling bank” in exchange for the guarantee of reimbursements if the customer defaults on an interest rate swap. The interest rate swap is transacted such that any and all exchanges of interest payments (favorable and unfavorable) are made between the lead bank and the customer. In the event of an early termination of the swap and the customer is unable to make the required close out payment, the participating bank assumes that obligation and is required to make this payment.

### **Credit Risk Mitigation**

Discussion of HBI’s credit risk mitigation policies and processes is presented in the Credit Risk section of MD&A in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

**Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts:**

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2023
Exposure Type	
Loans and leases <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,602
Derivatives <sup>(2)</sup>	858
Repo-style transactions	145
Letters of Credit	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,659</b>

(1) Includes all financial collateral held against loans and leases, without consideration of whether the financial collateral is recognized for the purpose of reducing capital requirements.

(2) Includes Derivatives, Investing, and Trading Activities

**Exposures covered by guarantees and credit derivatives with associated risk weighted amount:**

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2023	
Exposure Type	Exposure Amount	Risk Weighted Asset Amount
AFS/HTM Securities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 36,767	\$ 3,094
Loans	2,008	346
Letters of Credit	44	9
Other <sup>(2)</sup>	19	4
Total	\$ 38,838	\$ 3,453

(1) Includes U.S. Government Agencies and Government Sponsored Entity Securities.

(2) Includes Credit Participation Swaps Sold.

***Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules***

Equity investments held at HBI include marketable equity securities, private equity investments, and other equity investments classified within other assets.

Non-marketable equity securities are recorded at historical cost, and marketable equity securities are carried at fair value with unrealized net gains or losses reported within income. Low Income Housing Tax Credit investments are included in other assets and the majority of these investments are accounted for using the proportional amortization method. Investments that do not meet the requirements of the proportional amortization method and other miscellaneous equity investments are generally accounted for using the equity method.



## Summary of Equity Investment Exposures

Huntington's equity exposures not subject to the Market Risk rule include the following investments:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Investments - see Note 14 - Variable Interest Entities in our 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on affordable housing tax credit investments.
- Other Miscellaneous Equity Investments - New Market Tax Credit Investments, Historic Tax Credit Investments, Small Business Investment Companies, Rural Business Investment Companies, certain equity method investments and other miscellaneous investments.
- Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock, which are considered equity exposures under the regulatory capital framework.

### Equity Securities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule:

(in millions)	June 30, 2023		
	Nonpublic	Publicly Traded	Total
Amortized cost	\$ 3,269	\$ 23	\$ 3,292
Unrealized gains/losses	69	(8)	61
Latent revaluation gains/losses <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—
Fair value	\$ 3,338	\$ 15	\$ 3,353

(1) The unrealized gains/(losses) not recognized either in the balance sheet or through earnings.

There was a net realized gain of less than \$4 million arising from sales and liquidations of equity investments for the quarter ended June 30, 2023.

### Capital Requirements for Equity Securities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule:

(in millions)	June 30, 2023	
	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets
0%	\$ 516	\$ —
20%	412	82
100%	2,364	2,364
Full look-through approach	—	—
Total	\$ 3,292	\$ 2,446

### Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities

Disclosure is presented in the Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A in the 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K and the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

### Assets Subject to the Market Risk Rule

The Market Risk Rule ("MRR"), establishes risk-based capital requirements for institutions with significant exposure to market risk, defined as the aggregate market value of trading assets and liabilities exceeding either \$1 billion, or 10% of total assets. As of June 30, 2023, Huntington's trading portfolio is greater than the \$1 billion threshold and is therefore subject to subpart F of the final rule.

## Covered Position Identification and Governance

Covered positions, or trading positions subject to the market risk capital framework, are defined separately from the accounting classification of trading assets and liabilities. Under this rule, the eligibility of positions for trading book classification considers a number of additional criteria including daily marking, active position management, hedging intent, and the ability to trade or hedge the position.

Huntington's covered positions are primarily customer-driven and are comprised of interest rate derivatives, foreign exchange risk management, commodity contracts, and the trading inventory of Huntington Securities, Inc.

Huntington has established a working group that provides oversight related to the identification and disclosure of covered positions, including the review of Huntington's compliance with policies that govern the management of covered positions. This working group is comprised of representatives from the relevant business areas, Corporate Risk Management, and Corporate Finance and are subject to oversight by the Capital Management Committee and the Disclosure Review Committee.

## Valuation

Trading positions are generally valued on a mark-to-market basis using various third-party pricing sources. For positions without observable market prices, modeled prices are relied upon. For additional information on the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities, see Note 19 - Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities of the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q. There have been no material changes to valuation policies, procedures and methodologies.

## Value-at-Risk

Value-at-Risk ("VaR") is a risk metric used to evaluate potential future losses on a portfolio for a specified time horizon at a given confidence level. Huntington applies a historical VaR approach which uses historical risk factor return distributions to estimate potential future losses. A 99% confidence interval and 10-day holding period are used as required by the MRR. Historical VaR is calculated daily using an historical observation period of one trailing calendar year for Huntington's total portfolio of covered positions and for all sub-portfolios (defined as trading desks).

Huntington uses the same model to calculate stressed VaR ("SVaR"), but uses a consecutive 12-month historical window set to a period reflecting significant market stress relevant to the current portfolio as required by the rule. Huntington reviews the selected stress period regularly to verify that changes in market conditions or portfolio composition have not resulted in a necessary adjustment to the stress period.

The following tables shows the high, low, mean, and period-end 99% confidence interval, 10-day holding period historical VaR and SVaR measures for the quarter ending June 30, 2023. As the loss days constituting VaR for each portfolio can occur on unique days, the sum of portfolio-level VaR measures will not equal the total portfolio.

### VaR and sVaR Based Metrics

<i>in millions</i>	Total Portfolio
High VaR	\$ 6
Low VaR	—
Mean VaR	1
Period-end VaR	1
High SVaR	\$ 17
Low SVaR	1
Mean SVaR	4
Period-end SVaR	4

### VaR by Risk Class

<i>in millions</i>	10 Day 99% VaR
<i>Quarter averages</i>	
Interest Rate Risk	\$ 1
Credit Spread Risk	1
Equity Price Risk	—
Residual Risk	—
Foreign Exchange Risk	—
Commodity Price Risk	—
Grand Total	2

### Specific Risk Measure

Specific risk is the risk of loss on a position that could result from factors other than broad market movements and includes event and default risk as well as idiosyncratic risk. Under the MRR, a specific risk add-on must be included for each portfolio of debt, equity and securitization positions with material aspects of specific risk not captured by VaR using the standardized approach. The standardized approach involves multiplying the product exposure by a specified risk weighting percentage up to a maximum of the covered position's maximum loss. These portfolio totals are aggregated to derive a market risk-based component which are included in the regulatory capital calculation.

### Capital Adequacy

Huntington assesses capital adequacy under this subpart on a regular basis, based on actual and estimated positions in both baseline and stressed scenarios. Multiple risk measures are aggregated to arrive at the total market risk-based component of the regulatory capital calculation. Further discussion of HBI's regulatory capital is presented in the Capital section of MD&A in the 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in the 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q. Per HBI policy, correlation trading is not allowed and as of June 30, 2023, Huntington's covered positions did not contain any on- or off-balance sheet securitization positions as defined by the MRR. As such, there are no incremental or comprehensive risk capital requirements.

## Back Testing

The purpose of the VaR backtest is to confirm that the historical simulated 1-day VaR provides a good representation of the profit and loss ("PnL") distribution, that the results do not exhibit any unexplained outcomes, and that the hedging and pricing relationships for the underlying trades are adequately captured. Backtesting is conducted on the full portfolio as required under the MRR. 1-day VaR at the 99% confidence interval is backtested against the clean PnL daily. Backtesting consists of comparing 1-day VaR to the clean PnL and recording instances where losses exceed VaR. The number of exceptions observed in the immediately preceding 250 business days determines the backtesting multiplier.

In the quarter ending June 30, 2023, Huntington observed 1 total portfolio-level VaR exception caused by high volatility in the municipal bond market.

## Stress Testing

The MRR requires that Huntington stress test the market risk of its covered positions at a frequency appropriate to each portfolio, and in no case less frequently than quarterly. The stress tests must take into account concentration risk (including but not limited to concentrations in single issuers, industries, sectors, or markets), illiquidity under stressed market conditions, and risks arising from HBI's trading activities that may not be adequately captured in its internal VaR models.

Huntington performs quarterly stress-testing of covered positions based on different stress scenarios, including historical, modified historical, and hypothetical approaches. These scenarios implicitly or explicitly address all risk types to which Huntington is exposed.

## Model Validation

Huntington's Model Risk Management policy requires models to be validated by qualified personnel independent of model development, implementation, and use. The Model Risk Management ("MRM") team provides independent and objective assurance, advisory and governance over Huntington's model risk management activities. MRM conducted validation of the VaR model prior to its first use and thereafter on an annual basis, or prior to implementation of material changes to inputs, methodology, or usage. The approach for the model validation is based on the Supervisory Guidance on Model Risk Management (OCC 2011-12) and Huntington's Model Risk Management Policy and includes evaluation of review of input data, conceptual soundness, assumptions and limitations, model outputs and usage, ongoing monitoring, and model governance activities.

*Appendix A*  
**Huntington Bancshares Incorporated**  
**Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures**  
**June 30, 2023**

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>1. Scope of Application</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which the Risk Based Capital Standards apply.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Introduction and Scope of Application
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).	Not applicable. HBI does not have differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes.
C	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or total capital within the group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Scope of Application
<b>Quantitative</b>		
D	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries included in the total capital of the consolidated group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Scope of Application
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: Scope of Application
<b>2. Capital Structure</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all regulatory capital instruments.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Note 11 - Borrowings (2) Note 13 - Shareholders' Equity
<b>Quantitative</b>		
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	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>3. Capital Adequacy</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	A summary discussion of the bank holding company's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
<b>Quantitative</b>		
B	Risk-weighted assets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Exposures to sovereign entities;</li> <li>(2) Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs;</li> <li>(3) Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions;</li> <li>(4) Exposures to PSEs;</li> <li>(5) Corporate exposures;</li> <li>(6) Residential mortgage exposures;</li> <li>(7) Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans;</li> <li>(8) HVCRE loans;</li> <li>(9) Past due loans;</li> <li>(10) Other assets;</li> <li>(11) Cleared transactions;</li> <li>(12) Default fund contributions;</li> <li>(13) Unsettled transactions;</li> <li>(14) Securitization exposures; and</li> <li>(15) Equity exposures</li> </ul>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
C	Standardized market risk-weighted assets as calculated under subpart F	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
D	Common equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) For the top consolidated group; and</li> <li>(2) For each depository institution subsidiary.</li> </ul>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
E	Total standardized risk-weighted assets.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
<b>4. Capital Conservation Buffer</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose the capital conservation buffer as described under §1.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer
<b>Quantitative</b>		
B	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose the eligible retained income of the bank holding company, as described under §1.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer
C	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose any limitations it has on distributions and discretionary bonus payments resulting from the capital conservation buffer framework described under §1.11, including the maximum payout amount for the quarter.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer
<b>5. Credit Risk: General Disclosures</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk disclosed in accordance with Table 6), including the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Policy for determining past due or delinquency status;</li> <li>(2) Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual;</li> </ul>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions  2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>5. Credit Risk: General Disclosures, continued</b>		
	(3) Policy for returning loans to accrual status;	(2) Risk Management and Capital section of MD&A
	(4) Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans (for financial accounting purposes);	
	(5) Description of the methodology that the bank holding company uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses, including statistical methods used where applicable:	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(6) Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts; and	(1) Note 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses
	(7) Discussion of the bank holding company's credit risk management policy.	(2) Credit risk section of MD&A
<b>Quantitative</b>		
B	Total credit risk exposures and average credit risk exposures, after accounting offsets in accordance with GAAP, without taking into account 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, banks could use categories similar to that used for financial statement purposes. Such categories might include, for instance:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
	(1) Loans, off-balance sheet commitments, and other non-derivative off-balance sheet exposures;	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(2) Debt securities; and	(1) Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities
	(3) OTC derivatives	(2) Note 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses
C	Geographic distribution of exposures, categorized in significant areas by major types of credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
		2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
		(1) Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities
		(2) Note 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses
D	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
		2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
		(1) Note 3 - Investment Securities and Other Securities
E	By major industry or counterparty type:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
	(1) Amount of nonaccrual loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP;	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(2) Amount of nonaccrual loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP;	(1) Note 4 - Loans and Leases
	(3) Amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual;	(2) Note 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses
	(4) Amount of loans past due 90 days and still accruing;	(3) Table 13 - Net Charge-off Analysis
	(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.	
F	Amount of nonaccrual 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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
G	Reconciliation of changes in ACL.	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
		(1) Note 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>5. Credit Risk: General Disclosures, continued</b>		
H	Remaining contractual maturity delineation (for example, one year or less) of the whole portfolio, categorized by credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
<b>6. General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to OTC derivatives, eligible margin loans, and repo-style transactions, including a discussion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The methodology used to assign credit limits for counterparty credit exposures;</li> <li>(2) Policies for securing collateral, valuing and managing collateral, and establishing credit reserves;</li> <li>(3) The primary types of collateral taken; and</li> <li>(4) The impact of the amount of collateral the bank would have to provide given a deterioration in the bank holding company's own creditworthiness.</li> </ul>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
<b>Quantitative</b>		
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: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
<b>7. Credit Risk Mitigation</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management;</li> <li>(2) A description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank;</li> <li>(3) The main types of guarantors/credit derivative counterparties and their creditworthiness; and</li> <li>(4) Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations with respect to credit risk mitigation.</li> </ul>	2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies (2) Risk Management and Capital section of MD&A
<b>Quantitative</b>		
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
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
<b>8. Securitizations</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to a securitization (including synthetic securitizations), including a discussion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> </ul>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization  2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies



Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>8. Securitizations, continued</b>		
	(2) The nature of the risks (e.g. liquidity risk) inherent in the securitized assets;	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(3) The roles played by the bank in the securitization process and an indication of the extent of the bank's involvement in each of them;	(1) Note 14 - Variable Interest Entities
	(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.	
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	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization 2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(2) Affiliated entities:	(1) Note 14 - Variable Interest 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.	
C	Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
	(1) Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings;	2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K
	(2) Recognition of gain-on-sale;	(1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies
	(3) Methods and key assumptions applied in valuing retained or purchased interests;	2023 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
	(4) Changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period for valuing retained interests and impact of the changes;	(1) Note 14 - Variable Interest Entities
	(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.	
D	An explanation of significant changes to any quantitative information since the last reporting period.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
<b>Quantitative</b>		
E	The total outstanding exposures securitized by the bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria provided in § .141 (categorized into traditional and synthetic securitizations), by exposure type, separately for securitizations of third-party exposures for which the bank acts only as sponsor.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
F	For exposures securitized by the bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria in §.141:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
	(1) Amount of securitized assets that are impaired/past due categorized by exposure type; and	
	(2) Losses recognized by the bank during the current period categorized by exposure type.	
G	The total amount of outstanding exposures intended to be securitized categorized by exposure type.	Not applicable

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>8. Securitizations, continued</b>		
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
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 §1.42(a)(1), and other exposures deducted from total capital should be disclosed separately by exposure type.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization
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.	Not applicable.
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.	Not applicable. HBI does not have any resecuritization exposures.
<b>9. Equities not Subject to the Market Risk Rules</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk for equities not subject to the market risk rules, 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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
<b>Quantitative</b>		
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
C	The types and nature of investments, including the amount that is: (1) Publicly traded. (2) Non-publicly traded.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
D	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
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.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>10. Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
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.	2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A
<b>Quantitative</b>		
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).	2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A
<b>11. Assets Subject to the Market Risk Rule</b>		
<b>Qualitative</b>		
A	For each material portfolio of covered positions, provide:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Assets Subject to the Market Risk Rule
	(1) The composition of material portfolios of covered positions;	
	(2) Valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies for covered positions including, for securitization positions, the methods and key assumptions used for valuing such positions, any significant changes since the last reporting period, and the impact of such change;	2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K (1) Note 19 - Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities
	(3) Characteristics of the internal models used for purposes of this subpart F. Include for incremental and comprehensive risk capital:	
	(a) Approach used to determine liquidity horizons;	
	(b) Methodologies used to achieve a capital assessment that is consistent with the required soundness standard; and	Not applicable based on Huntington's covered position portfolio.
	(c) Specific approaches used in the validation of these models;	
	(4) A description of the approaches used for validating and evaluating the accuracy of internal models and modeling processes for purposes of subpart F;	
	(5) For each market risk category, a description of the stress tests applied to the positions subject to the factor;	
	(6) Results of the comparison of the internal estimates for purposes of this subpart with actual outcomes during a sample period not used in model development;	
	(7) The soundness standard on which the internal capital adequacy assessment under this subpart is based, including a description of the methodologies used to achieve a capital adequacy assessment that is consistent with the soundness standard;	
	(8) A description of the processes for monitoring changes in the credit and market risk of securitization positions, including how those processes differ for resecuritization positions; and	Not applicable. HBI does not have any securitization or resecuritization exposures.
	(9) A description of the policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks of securitization and resecuritization positions.	
<b>Quantitative</b>		
B	For each material portfolio of covered positions, disclose:	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Assets Subject to the Market Risk Rule
	(1) The high, low, and mean VaR-based measures over the reporting period and the VaR-based measure at period-end;	
	(2) The high, low, and mean stressed VaR-based measures over the reporting period and the stressed VaR-based measure at	

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
<b>11. Assets Subject to the Market Risk Rule, continued</b>		
	(3) The high, low, and mean incremental risk capital requirements over the reporting period and the incremental risk capital requirement at period-end;	Not applicable.
	(4) The high, low, and mean comprehensive risk capital requirements over the reporting period and the comprehensive risk capital requirement at period-end, with the period-end requirement broken down into appropriate risk classifications;	Not applicable.
	(5) Separate measures for interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity price risk, foreign exchange risk, and commodity price risk used to calculate the VaR-based measure; and	
	(6) A comparison of VaR-based estimates with actual gains or losses experienced, with an analysis of important outliers.	
C	(1) The aggregate amount of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet securitization positions by exposure type; and	Not applicable. HBI does not have any securitization exposures.
	(2) The aggregate amount of correlation trading positions.	