

Morgan Stanley U.S. Financials Conference

June 11, 2025



Cautionary Statement

Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This presentation is not intended as a full business or financial review and should be viewed in the context of all of the information made available by PNC in its SEC filings and on our corporate website.

We make statements in this presentation, and we may from time to time make other statements, regarding our outlook for financial performance, such as earnings, revenues, expenses, tax rates, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position, and other matters regarding or affecting us and our future business and operations, including our sustainability strategy, that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “believe,” “plan,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “see,” “look,” “intend,” “outlook,” “project,” “forecast,” “estimate,” “goal,” “will,” “should” and other similar words and expressions.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Future events or circumstances may change our outlook and may also affect the nature of the assumptions, risks and uncertainties to which our forward-looking statements are subject. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. We do not assume any duty and do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements. Actual results or future events could differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, as well as from historical performance. As a result, we caution against placing undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

We include non-GAAP financial information in this presentation. Reconciliations for such financial information may be found in our presentation, in these slides, including the Appendix, in other materials on our corporate website, and in our SEC filings. This information supplements our results as reported in accordance with GAAP and should not be viewed in isolation from, or as a substitute for, our GAAP results. We believe that this information and the related reconciliations may be useful to investors, analysts, regulators and others to help understand and evaluate our financial results, and with respect to adjusted metrics, because we believe they better reflect the ongoing financial results and trends of our businesses and increase comparability of period-to-period results. We may also use annualized, pro forma, estimated or third party numbers for illustrative or comparative purposes only. These may not reflect actual results.

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Our forward-looking statements are subject to the following principal risks and uncertainties.

- Our businesses, financial results and balance sheet values are affected by business and economic conditions, including:
 - Changes in interest rates and valuations in debt, equity and other financial markets,
 - Disruptions in the U.S. and global financial markets,
 - Actions by the Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Treasury and other government agencies, including those that impact money supply, market interest rates and inflation,
 - Changes in customer behavior due to changing business and economic conditions or legislative or regulatory initiatives,
 - Changes in customers', suppliers' and other counterparties' performance and creditworthiness,
 - Impacts of sanctions, tariffs and other trade policies of the U.S. and its global trading partners,
 - Impacts of changes in federal, state and local governmental policy, including on the regulatory landscape, capital markets, taxes, infrastructure spending and social programs,
 - Our ability to attract, recruit and retain skilled employees, and
 - Commodity price volatility.
- Our forward-looking financial statements are subject to the risk that economic and financial market conditions will be substantially different than those we are currently expecting. These statements are based on our views that:
 - The economic fundamentals remain solid in mid-2025. The labor market has eased but job growth continues, and job and income gains have supported consumer spending growth in the first half of 2025. However, downside risks have materially increased with recent substantial changes to U.S. tariffs and corresponding policy changes by U.S. trading partners.
 - PNC's baseline forecast remains for continued expansion, but slower economic growth in 2025 than in 2024. Tariffs and the uncertainty surrounding them will weigh on consumer spending and business investment. High interest rates remain a drag on the economy, consumer spending growth will slow to a pace more consistent with household income growth, and government's contribution to economic growth will be smaller.
 - The baseline forecast is for real GDP growth of around 1.5% in 2025 and 2026, respectively, with the unemployment rate increasing to around 4.5% over the next year. However, the recent turbulence in trade policy indicates that growth may be significantly weaker than in this forecast and the unemployment rate higher. The higher tariffs are, the longer they remain in place, and the more uncertainty around them, the weaker growth will be and the higher the unemployment rate. The longer trade disputes persist, the greater the likelihood of near-term recession.
 - The baseline forecast is for one federal funds rate cut of 25 basis points this year, at the last Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting of 2025, with additional rate cuts of 25 basis points at each of the first two FOMC meetings of 2026. This would put the federal funds rate in a range of 3.50% to 3.75% by the spring of next year. High inflation could mean less monetary easing than in the forecast, but if the economy enters recession the Federal Reserve could cut the federal funds rate more aggressively this year.

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- PNC's ability to take certain capital actions, including returning capital to shareholders, is subject to PNC meeting or exceeding minimum capital levels, including a stress capital buffer established by the Federal Reserve Board in connection with the Federal Reserve Board's Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) process.
- PNC's regulatory capital ratios in the future will depend on, among other things, PNC's financial performance, the scope and terms of final capital regulations then in effect and management actions affecting the composition of PNC's balance sheet. In addition, PNC's ability to determine, evaluate and forecast regulatory capital ratios, and to take actions (such as capital distributions) based on actual or forecasted capital ratios, will be dependent at least in part on the development, validation and regulatory review of related models and the reliability of and risks resulting from extensive use of such models.
- Legal and regulatory developments could have an impact on our ability to operate our businesses, financial condition, results of operations, competitive position, reputation, or pursuit of attractive acquisition opportunities. Reputational impacts could affect matters such as business generation and retention, liquidity, funding, and ability to attract and retain employees. These developments could include:
 - Changes to laws and regulations, including changes affecting oversight of the financial services industry, changes in the enforcement and interpretation of such laws and regulations, and changes in accounting and reporting standards.
 - Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings or other claims and regulatory and other governmental investigations or other inquiries resulting in monetary losses, costs, or alterations in our business practices, and potentially causing reputational harm to PNC.
 - Results of the regulatory examination and supervision process, including our failure to satisfy requirements of agreements with governmental agencies.
 - Costs associated with obtaining rights in intellectual property claimed by others and of adequacy of our intellectual property protection in general.

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- Business and operating results are affected by our ability to identify and effectively manage risks inherent in our businesses, including, where appropriate, through effective use of systems and controls, third-party insurance, derivatives, and capital management techniques, and to meet evolving regulatory capital and liquidity standards.
- Our reputation and business and operating results may be affected by our ability to appropriately meet or address environmental, social or governance targets, goals, commitments or concerns that may arise.
- We grow our business in part through acquisitions and new strategic initiatives. Risks and uncertainties include those presented by the nature of the business acquired and strategic initiative, including in some cases those associated with our entry into new businesses or new geographic or other markets and risks resulting from our inexperience in those new areas, as well as risks and uncertainties related to the acquisition transactions themselves, regulatory issues, the integration of the acquired businesses into PNC after closing or any failure to execute strategic or operational plans.
- Competition can have an impact on customer acquisition, growth and retention and on credit spreads and product pricing, which can affect market share, deposits and revenues. Our ability to anticipate and respond to technological changes can also impact our ability to respond to customer needs and meet competitive demands.
- Business and operating results can also be affected by widespread manmade, natural and other disasters (including severe weather events), health emergencies, dislocations, geopolitical instabilities or events, terrorist activities, system failures or disruptions, security breaches, cyberattacks, international hostilities, or other extraordinary events beyond PNC's control through impacts on the economy and financial markets generally or on us or our counterparties, customers or third-party vendors and service providers specifically.

We provide greater detail regarding these as well as other factors in our 2024 Form 10-K, including in the Risk Factors and Risk Management sections and the Legal Proceedings and Commitments Notes of the Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements, and in our subsequent SEC filings. Our forward-looking statements may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties, including those we may discuss elsewhere in this news release or in our SEC filings, accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on our corporate website at www.pnc.com/secfilings. We have included these web addresses as inactive textual references only. Information on these websites is not part of this document.

Appendix: Non-GAAP to GAAP Reconciliation

Consolidated CET1 Ratio, including AOCI & Other Fully Phased-In Expanded Risk-Based Approach (ERBA) Impacts, Basel III Endgame Impacts (non-GAAP)

March 31, 2025 (estimated): \$ billions	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	March 31, 2025 (estimated): \$ billions	Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)
Common stock, related surplus and retained earnings, net of treasury stock	\$55.9	RWA, standardized approach	\$424.5
Goodwill and disallowed intangibles, net of deferred tax liabilities	(10.9)	Estimated impacts to RWA from AOCI adjustments	3.1
All other adjustments	(0.1)	RWA, including AOCI	\$427.6
Common equity tier 1 capital (as reported)	\$44.9	Additional net impacts to RWA from Basel III endgame	11.2
Estimated AOCI adjustments, Basel III endgame	(4.6)	RWA, fully phased-in ERBA, Basel III endgame	\$438.8
Common equity tier 1 capital, including AOCI	\$40.3		
Estimated additional impact from threshold deductions, Basel III endgame	–		
Common equity tier 1 capital, Basel III endgame	\$40.3		
Common equity tier 1 ratio	10.6%		
Common equity tier 1 ratio, including AOCI (non-GAAP)	9.4%		
Common equity tier 1 ratio, fully phased-in ERBA, Basel III endgame (non-GAAP)	9.2%		

As permitted, PNC has elected to exclude AOCI related to both available for sale securities and pension and other post-retirement plans from CET1 capital. CET1 ratio, including AOCI, is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated based on common equity Tier 1 capital, inclusive of AOCI adjustments, divided by risk-weighted assets, inclusive of AOCI adjustments. AOCI adjustments include ASC 320 Investments – Debt Securities and ASC 815 Derivatives and Hedging, ASC 715 Compensation – Retirement Benefits, as well as changes related to deferred taxes. We believe this non-GAAP measure shows, among other things, the impact of adding back net unrealized gains and subtracting net unrealized losses on AFS / HTM securities and the subsequent impact to our CET1 ratio. CET1 ratio, Basel III Endgame, is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated based on common equity Tier 1 capital, inclusive of AOCI and additional Basel III Endgame adjustments, divided by risk-weighted assets, inclusive of AOCI and additional Basel III Endgame adjustments. Additional Basel III Endgame adjustments include MSR threshold deductions, as well as adjustments related to credit risk, operational risk, credit valuation adjustments, and market risk. We believe this non-GAAP measure shows, among other things, the full impact of the Basel III Endgame NPR and the subsequent impact to our CET1 ratio.