Investor Meetings

First Quarter 2017

The PNC Financial Services Group

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking and Non-GAAP Financial 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 its corporate website.

The presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding our outlook for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position, and other matters regarding or affecting PNC and its future business and operations. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are qualified by the factors affecting forward-looking statements identified in the more detailed Cautionary Statement included in the Appendix. We provide greater detail regarding these as well as other factors in our 2015 Form 10-K and our 2016 Form 10-Qs, and in our subsequent SEC filings. Our forward-looking statements may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties, including those we may discuss in this presentation or in our SEC filings. 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 in this presentation speak only as of the date of this presentation. We do not assume any duty and do not undertake to update those statements. Actual results or future events could differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, as well as from historical performance.

In this presentation, we may sometimes include non-GAAP financial information. Non-GAAP financial information includes metrics such as fee income, tangible book value and core net interest income, as well as adjusted results and certain information used to review components of reported information. When we do so, we provide GAAP reconciliations for such information. Such reconciliations 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. We may also use annualized, pro forma, estimated or third party numbers for illustrative or comparative purposes only. These may not reflect actual results.

References to our corporate website are to www.pnc.com under “About Us–Investor Relations.” Our SEC filings are available both on our corporate website and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. We include web addresses here as inactive textual references only. Information on these websites is not part of this presentation.

Agenda

1. PNC business model overview

2. High quality and consistent 2016 financial performance

3. Levers to drive growth and positive operating leverage

4. 2017 Outlook – continuing to execute

Our Business Model

- Deliver long-term value
- Strong capital management
- Invest in and grow high return, diverse businesses which fit our desired risk profile
- Adhere to our risk appetite
- Stay core funded and disciplined in deposit pricing
- Maintain expense management to help fund growth and investments
- Execute on our strategic priorities

2016 Results (unless specified)	PNC	Peer Rank
Tangible book value per common share % change (12/31/07 – 12/31/16)	274%	#1
Return on average assets	1.10%	#5
Noninterest income to total revenue	45%	#3
Net charge-offs to average loans (4Q16 annualized)	0.20%	#1
Liquidity coverage ratio (12/31/16)	> 100%	NA
Efficiency Ratio	62%	#8

– Peer Rank – See list of Peer Group Banks in the Appendix.
– Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP) – See reconciliation in Appendix. Ranking reflects BAC, JPM, RF, WFC as of 9/30/16 data due to timing of disclosures.

Executing on Strategic Priorities while Applying Tactical Levers

- We are focused on our strategic priorities to drive higher fee income, control expenses and create long-term value

- PNC has levers to create positive operating leverage absent rate increases
  - Digitize customer acquisition, fulfillment and payments
  - Transform retail banking
  - Enhance delivery and get paid for value
  - Accelerate lending
  - Redesign the home lending process

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2016 Highlights – Delivered High Quality & Consistent Results

- Delivered high quality and consistent results
- Diverse revenue sources
  - Higher net interest income
  - Higher fee income
- Grew loans and deposits
- Stable expenses
  - CIP savings funded investments in our business
- Strong credit quality
  - Energy loans drove higher provision
- Strong capital return and liquidity positions

Net Income

$4.0 billion

Diluted EPS

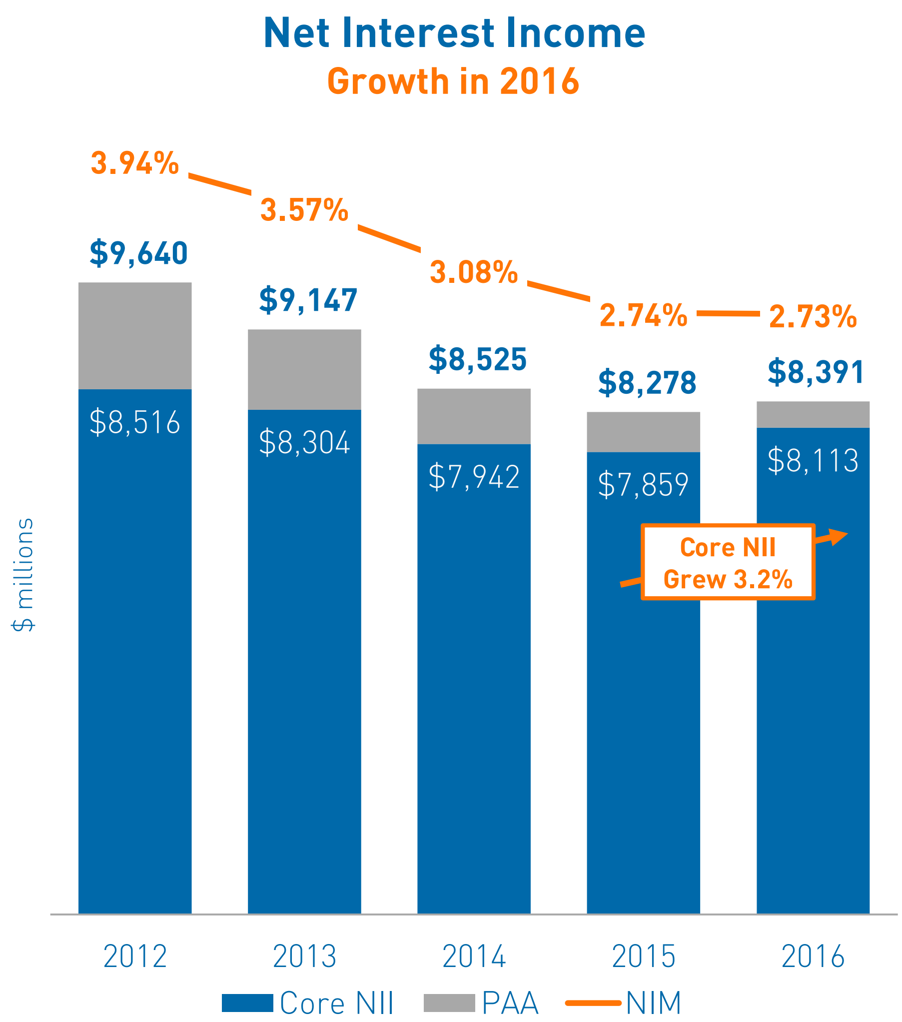
$7.30

Tangible Book Value

$67.26 per common share

– Fee income (Non-GAAP) - Refers to noninterest income in the following categories: asset management, consumer services, corporate services, residential mortgage, and service charges on deposits. See Reconciliation in Appendix
– Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP) – See Reconciliation in Appendix.

Income Statement: **Net Interest Income Growth**



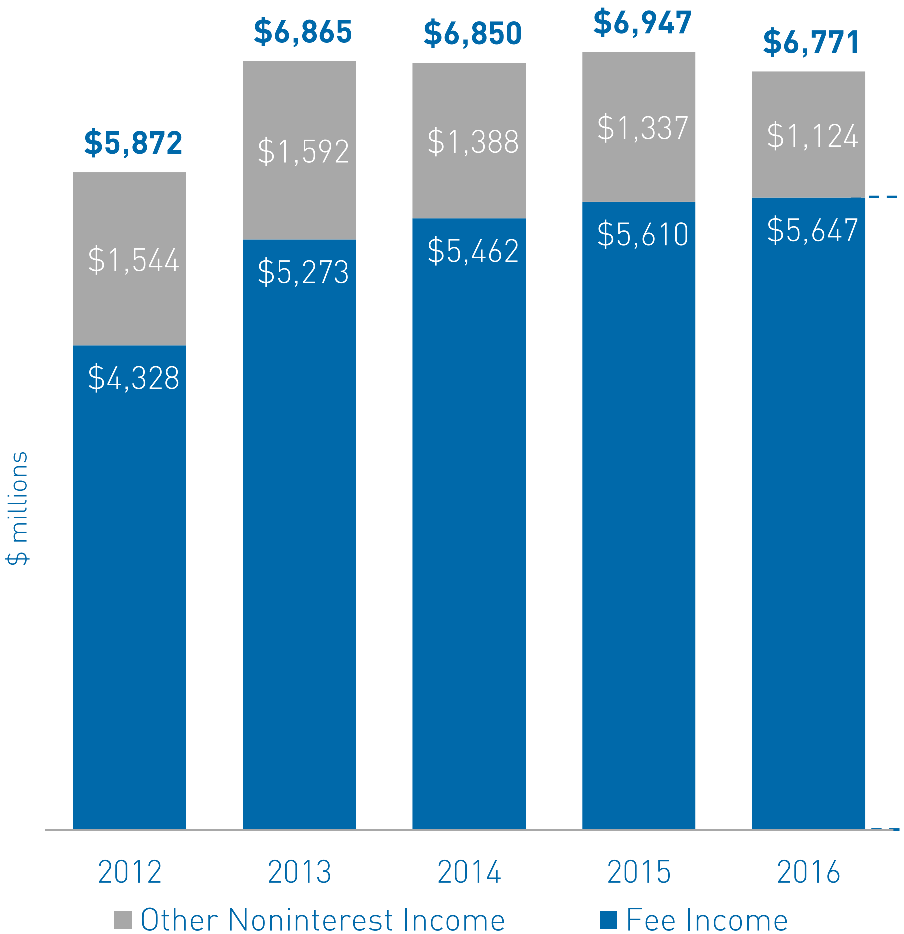
2016 Highlights

- Net interest income (NII) increased, driven by core NII
- Core net interest income
  - Core NII grew $254 million over 2015, primarily due to higher loan and securities balances and higher loan yields
  - 4Q16 core NII was the highest since 4Q13
- Purchase accounting accretion (PAA) declined $141 million
  - 2017 PAA expected to decline $75 million
- Net interest margin (NIM)
  - Stabilized in 2016
  - 4Q16 NIM increased to 2.69% compared to 2.68% in 3Q16

– Core NII (Non-GAAP) –See Reconciliation in Appendix.
– NIM – Calculated as taxable-equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets. The interest income earned on certain earning assets is completely or partially exempt from federal income tax. As such, these tax-exempt instruments typically yield lower returns than taxable investments. To provide more meaningful comparisons of net interest margins, we use net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis in calculating net interest margin by increasing the interest income earned on tax-exempt assets to make it fully equivalent to interest income earned on taxable investments. This adjustment is not permitted under GAAP. The taxable-equivalent adjustments to net interest income for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 were $50 million and $49 million, respectively.

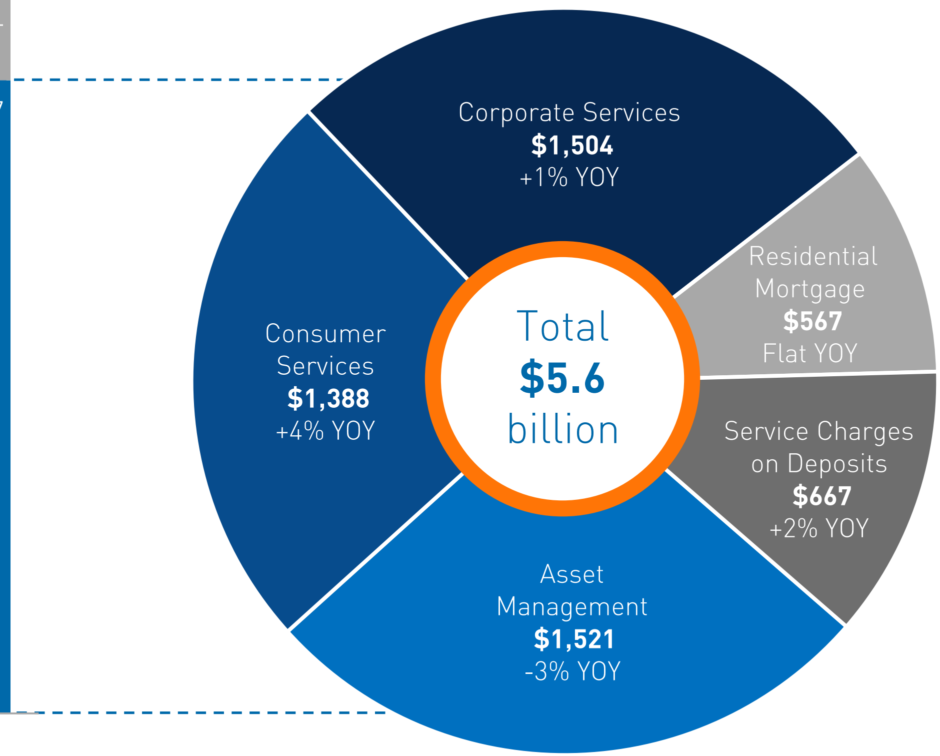
Noninterest Income Trends

Noninterest Income
Continued Fee Income Growth



Diversified Sources of Fee Income
FY 2016

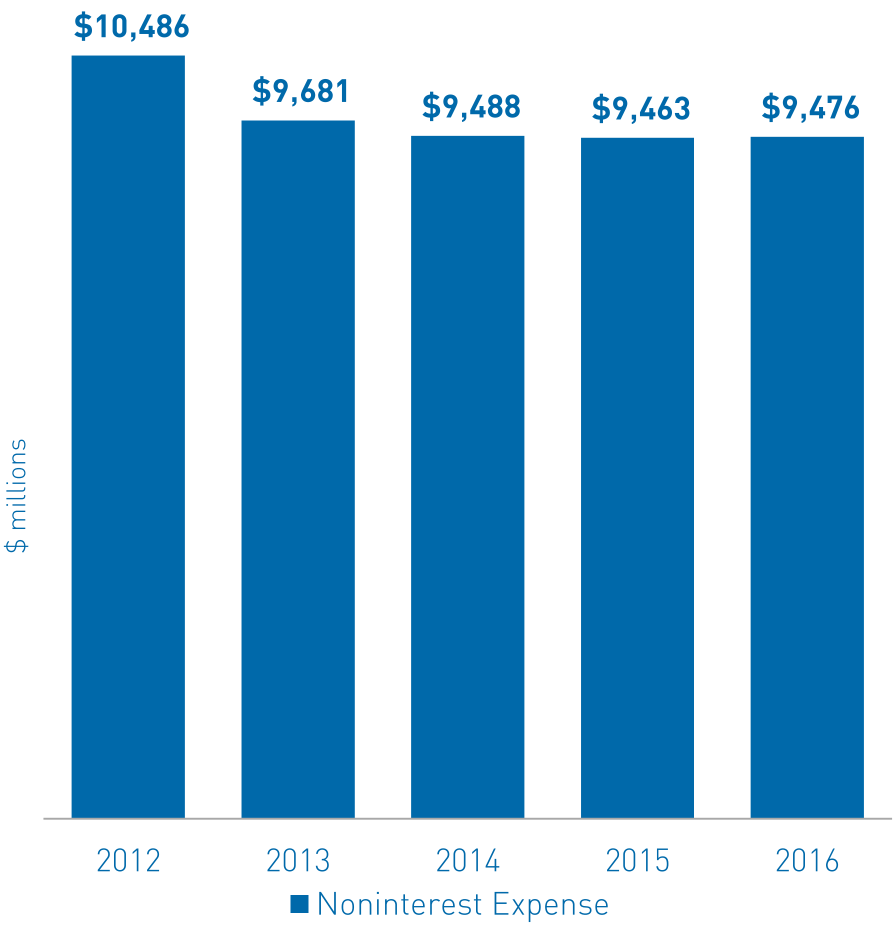
$ millions



– YOY – Refers to a comparison of full year 2016 with full year 2015

Continued Expense Management

Well-Managed Expenses During a Time of Reinvestment and Growth



2016 Highlights

- Maintained strong expense discipline while:
  - Investing in technology and business infrastructure
  - Transforming the retail banking experience
  - Growing fee income
- Completed $400 million 2016 Continuous Improvement Program (CIP)
- 2017 CIP target of $350 million
  - CIP savings partially fund the significant investments we are making in our business
- 2017 full year expense guidance: Up low single digits

Balance Sheet: Grew Loans, Deposits and Securities

Average balances (three months ended) $ billions	4Q16	Change vs. 3Q16	Change vs. 4Q15	Highlights
Commercial lending	**$138.5**	$1.7	$6.1	▪ Growth driven by corporate banking and real estate businesses
Consumer lending	**72.4**	0.3	(1.2)	▪ Growth in auto, residential mortgage, and credit card, partially offset by home equity and education runoff
Total loans	**$210.9**	$2.0	$4.9	▪ Overall loan growth
Investment securities	**$76.0**	$4.4	$8.2	▪ 6% increase over 3Q16
Deposits	**$257.1**	$4.5	$10.1	▪ Seasonally higher commercial deposits and growth in savings products
Common shareholders' equity	**$41.7**	($0.1)	$0.7	▪ 85% payout ratio for 2016 – 22.8 million shares repurchased for $2.0 billion and dividends of $1.1 billion

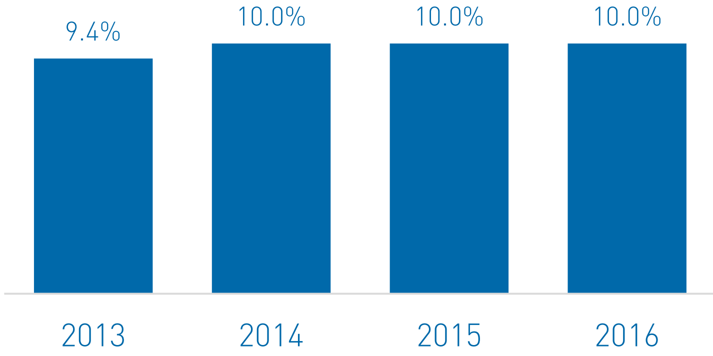
	12/31/16	9/30/16	12/31/15	
Pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**10.0%**	10.2%	10.0%	▪ Maintained strong capital position
Tangible book value per common share	**$67.26**	$67.93	$63.65	▪ Linked quarter impacted by lower accumulated other comprehensive income ▪ 6% increase over 4Q15
Return on average assets	**1.13%**	1.10%	1.12%	

– Payout ratio – Refers to amount used to fund common stock dividends and share repurchases as a percentage of net income attributable to diluted common shares
– Pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (Non-GAAP) – Estimated ratios calculated based on the standardized approach. See Appendix for additional information.
– Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP) – See Reconciliation in Appendix.

Achieving Our Capital Objectives

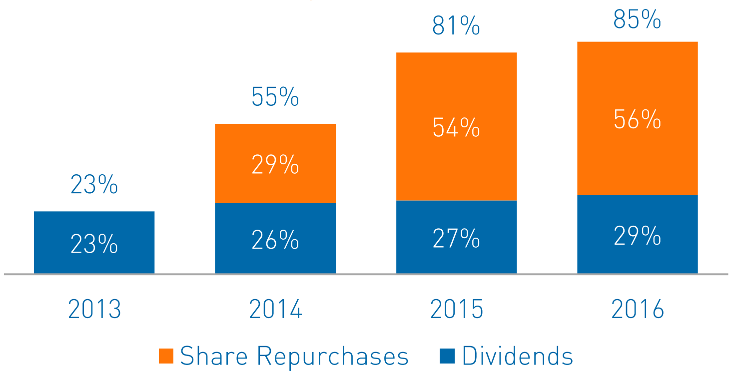
Strong Capital Position

Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Higher Capital Return

Payout Ratio



Highlights

- Capital priorities:
  - Build capital to support client growth and business investment
  - Maintain appropriate capital in light of economic uncertainty
  - Return excess capital to shareholders, subject to the CCAR process
- 85% payout ratio for 2016
  - Repurchased 22.8 million common shares for $2.0 billion and dividends of $1.1 billion
- Announced up to a $300 million increase in share repurchases for 2016 capital plan year ending on 6/30/2017

– Pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (Non-GAAP) – Estimated ratios calculated based on the standardized approach. See Appendix for additional information.
– Payout ratio – Refers to amount used to fund common stock dividends and share repurchases as a percentage of net income attributable to diluted common shares.
– Share repurchases – PNC's ability to purchase full amount is subject to factors such as market and general economic conditions, economic capital and regulatory capital conditions, alternative uses of capital, regulatory and contractual limitations and the potential impact on credit ratings

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Retail Distribution Network Transformation

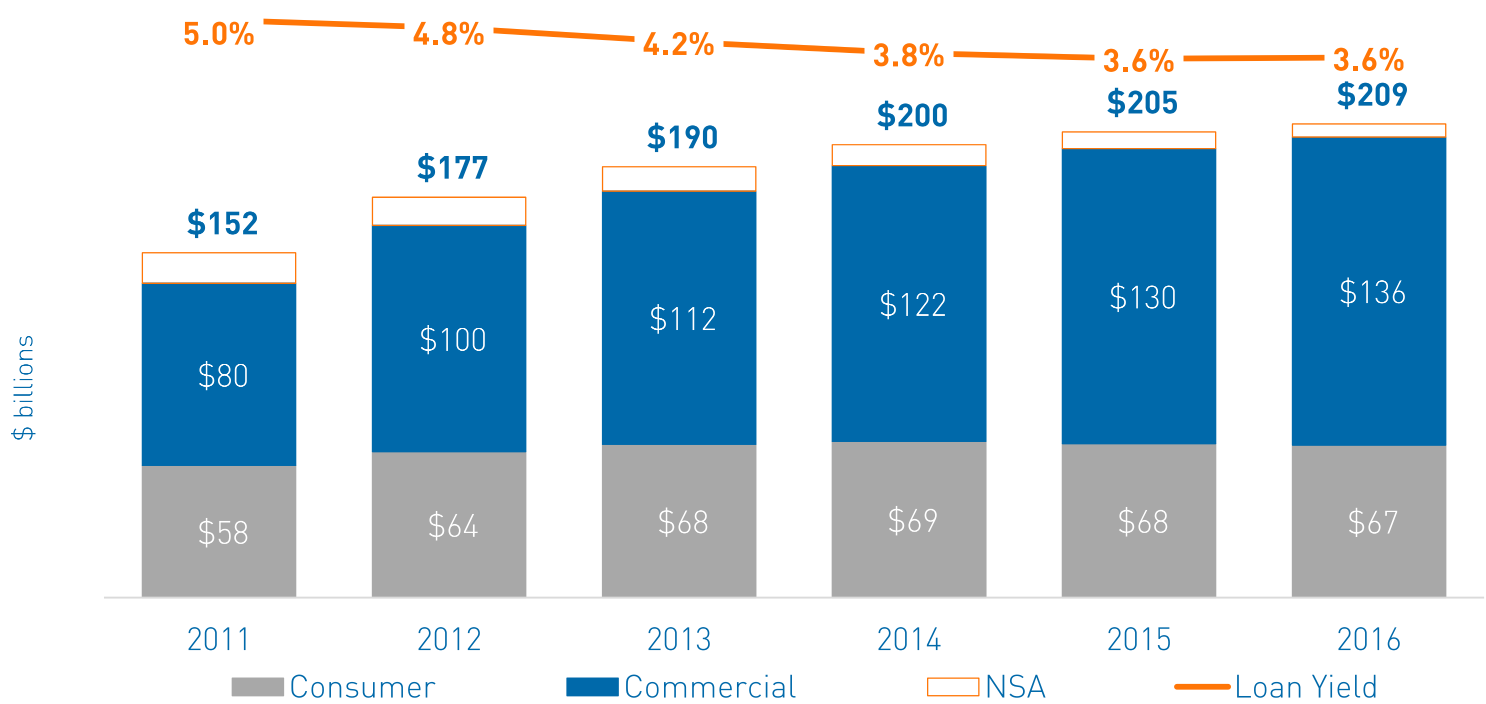
	Transaction Migration	Universal Branches	Branch Consolidations
Progress	▪ 51% of total retail deposit transactions via ATM and mobile channels in 4Q16, compared to 46% in 4Q15 ▪ Approximately 60% of consumer customers used non-teller channels for the majority of their transactions during 4Q16, compared to 55% in 4Q15	▪ Approximately 21% of network under the "Universal" model ▪ Sales and transaction migration outpace traditional branches	1Q13 – 4Q16: ▪ Closed > 400 branches ▪ Reduced branch headcount by approximately 20% ▪ Decreased channel and branch costs
Long-Term Potential	▪ Expand scope of transaction migration to business customers ▪ 70% target for alternative channel deposit transactions by 2020	▪ Expect to convert over half of the network to Universal branch format by 2020 ▪ Transform employees vs physical branches	▪ Additional consolidation possibilities (10-15% of existing network), while continuing to meet the needs of our customers

Opportunity to Accelerate Lending

- Commercial loan growth has been strong through our relationship-based lending approach
- Consumer loan growth has been challenged by runoff and execution
- There is opportunity to grow risk adjusted return through consumer and commercial loan growth

PNC Loan Mix and Loan Yield

Average loans outstanding and average yield



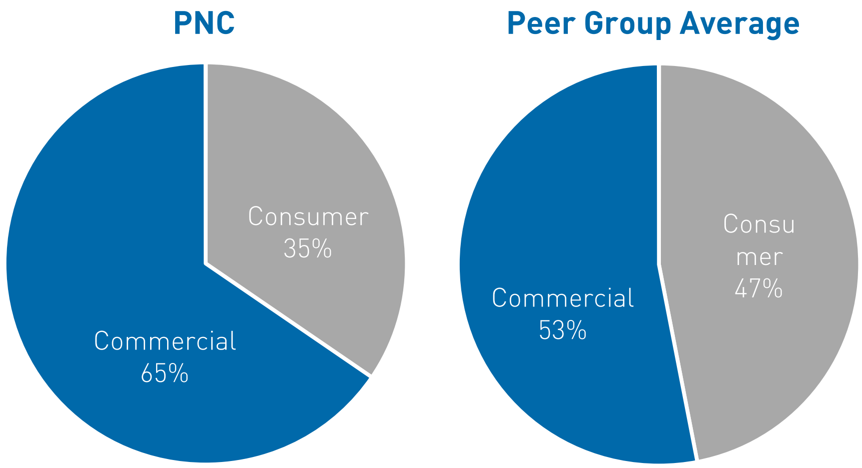
– NSA – Non-strategic assets portfolio includes a consumer portfolio of mainly residential mortgage and brokered home equity loans and lines of credit, and a small commercial lending portfolio

Accelerate Consumer Loan Growth through Improved Execution

- Change the trajectory of consumer lending through product capability, fulfillment and speed of delivery
- Enhance customer acquisition, distribution and product capabilities primarily in the following categories:
  - Credit card
  - Home equity
  - Direct auto

Loan Portfolio Mix

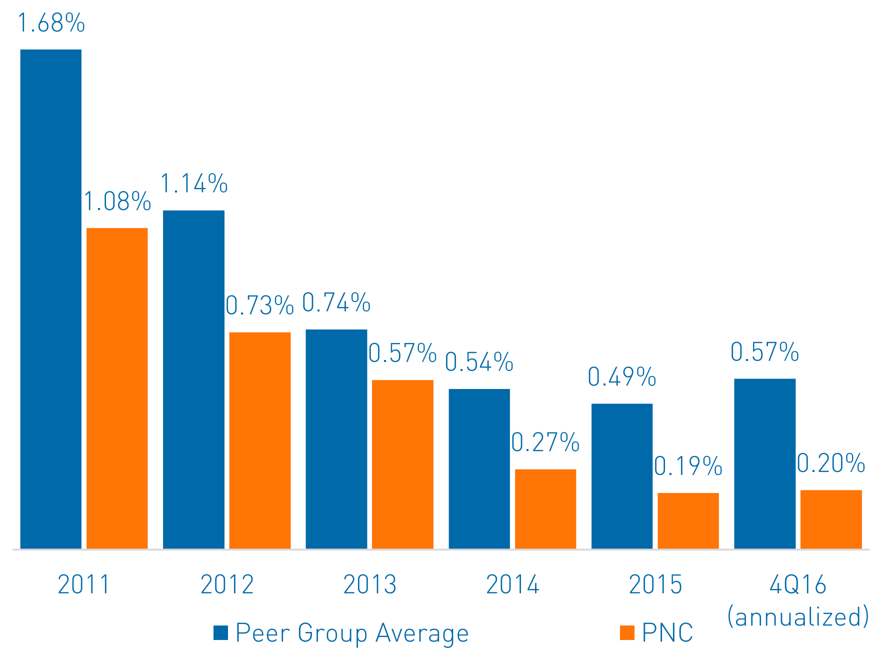
Mix as of 12/31/16
Average yield for year ended 12/31/16



Loan Yield: 3.6% | **Loan Yield: 4.4%**

Net Charge-Offs to Average Total Loans

PNC significantly better than peers



- Source – SNL and company filings
- Peer group – See list of Peer Group Banks in Appendix

Expansion of Middle Market and Corporate Finance

Announced new markets: Dallas, Kansas City and Minneapolis

Additional Opportunity in Top Markets

Underpenetrated in 15 of the top-25 largest U.S. metropolitan markets

Historically pursued middle market banking in markets with retail branch presence

Undersized in middle market relative to competitors

Growing middle market loans more slowly than competitors

Action Plan

- Expand metro market coverage organically over time
- Run Southeast game plan
- Deliver full suite of products and services
- Leverage Regional President model
- Combine internal talent and local hires

Home Lending Transformation

Integrating residential mortgage and home equity

Drivers of Efficiency & Growth

- Shift to lower cost channels
- Eliminate redundant functions
- Manage capacity and improve capabilities
- Optimize consumer loan and mortgage operation service centers
- Simplify vendor network and obtain volume discounts

Expected Results

Revenue enhancement and cost reduction

Enhance customer experience

Optimize geographic locations

Enhance management of related regulatory requirements & risk reduction

Improve fulfillment and booking rates

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Full Year 2017 Compared to Full Year 2016

Balance Sheet	Loans	Up mid-single digits
Income Statement	Revenue	Up mid-single digits
	Noninterest expense	Up low-single digits

Path to positive operating leverage absent interest rate hikes

– Refer to Cautionary Statement in the Appendix, including economic and other assumptions. Does not take into account impact of potential legal and regulatory contingencies.

PNC remains Well Positioned for Future Growth

- Continuing to focus on what is within our power to control
- Executing on our strategic priorities and levers
  - Expect positive operating leverage even absent interest rate hikes
- Maintaining expense management discipline
  - Expect low-single-digit expense growth
  - CIP savings continue to fund infrastructure investments
- Managing risk
- Sustaining consistency

Appendix: Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This presentation includes "snapshot" information about PNC used by way of illustration and is not intended as a full business or financial review. It should not be viewed in isolation but rather in the context of all of the information made available by PNC in its SEC filings.

We also make statements in this presentation, and we may from time to time make other statements, regarding our outlook for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position, and other matters regarding or affecting PNC and its future business and operations 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 subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. We do not assume any duty and do not undertake 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.

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 the following:
  - 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 and market interest rates.
  - Changes in law and policy accompanying the new presidential administration and uncertainty or speculation pending the enactment of such changes.
  - Changes in customers', suppliers' and other counterparties' performance and creditworthiness.
  - Slowing or reversal of the current U.S. economic expansion.
  - Continued residual effects of recessionary conditions and uneven spread of positive impacts of recovery on the economy and our counterparties, including adverse impacts on levels of unemployment, loan utilization rates, delinquencies, defaults and counterparty ability to meet credit and other obligations.
  - Commodity price volatility.
  - Changes in customer preferences and behavior, whether due to changing business and economic conditions, legislative and regulatory initiatives, or other factors.

Appendix: Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

- 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 current view that the U.S. economy and the labor market will grow moderately in 2017, boosted by stable oil/energy prices, improving consumer spending and housing activity, and expanded federal fiscal policy stimulus as a result of the 2016 elections. Short –term interest rates and bond yields are expected to continue rising in 2017, along with inflation. These forward-looking statements also do not, unless otherwise indicated, take into account the impact of potential legal and regulatory contingencies.
- PNC's ability to take certain capital actions, including paying dividends and any plans to increase common stock dividends, repurchase common stock under current or future programs, or issue or redeem preferred stock or other regulatory capital instruments, is subject to the review of such proposed actions by the Federal Reserve Board as part of PNC's comprehensive capital plan for the applicable period in connection with the Federal Reserve Board's Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) process and to the acceptance of such capital plan and non-objection to such capital actions by the Federal Reserve Board.
- PNC's regulatory capital ratios in the future will depend on, among other things, the company's financial performance, the scope and terms of final capital regulations then in effect (particularly those implementing the international regulatory capital framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee), the international body responsible for developing global regulatory standards for banking organizations for consideration and adoption by national jurisdictions), 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 approval of related 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 management. These developments could include:
  - Changes resulting from legislative and regulatory reforms, including changes affecting oversight of the financial services industry, consumer protection, tax, pension, bankruptcy and other industry aspects, and changes in accounting policies and principles.
  - Changes to regulations governing bank capital and liquidity standards, including due to the Dodd-Frank Act and initiatives of the Basel Committee.
  - Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings or other claims and regulatory and other governmental investigations or other inquiries.   These matters may result in monetary judgments or settlements or other remedies, including fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and in additional expenses and collateral costs, and may cause reputational harm to PNC.
  - Results of the regulatory examination and supervision process, including our failure to satisfy requirements of agreements with governmental agencies.
  - Impact on business and operating results of any costs associated with obtaining rights in intellectual property claimed by others and of adequacy of our intellectual property protection in general.

Appendix: **Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information**

- 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.
- Business and operating results also include impacts relating to our equity interest in BlackRock, Inc. and rely to a significant extent on information provided to us by BlackRock. Risks and uncertainties that could affect BlackRock are discussed in more detail by BlackRock in its SEC filings.
- We grow our business in part by acquiring from time to time other financial services companies, financial services assets and related deposits and other liabilities. Acquisition risks and uncertainties include those presented by the nature of the business acquired, 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, and the integration of the acquired businesses into PNC after closing.
- 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 natural and other disasters, pandemics, dislocations, terrorist activities, system failures, security breaches, cyberattacks or international hostilities through impacts on the economy and financial markets generally or on us or our counterparties specifically.

We provide greater detail regarding these as well as other factors in our 2015 Form 10-K and our 2016 Form 10-Qs, including in the Risk Factors and Risk Management sections and the Legal Proceedings and Commitments and Guarantees Notes of the Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements in those reports, 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 presentation 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.

Any annualized, pro forma, estimated, third party or consensus numbers in this presentation are used for illustrative or comparative purposes only and may not reflect actual results. Any consensus earnings estimates are calculated based on the earnings projections made by analysts who cover that company. The analysts' opinions, estimates or forecasts (and therefore the consensus earnings estimates) are theirs alone, are not those of PNC or its management, and may not reflect PNC's or other company's actual or anticipated results

Appendix: **Basel III Regulatory Capital Ratios**

As a result of the staggered effective dates of the final U.S. Basel III regulatory capital rules (Basel III rules), as well as the fact that PNC remains in the parallel run qualification phase for the advanced approaches, PNC's regulatory risk-based capital ratios in 2016 and 2015 were calculated using the standardized approach for determining risk-weighted assets, and the definitions of, and deductions from, regulatory capital under the Basel III rules (as such definitions and deductions are phased-in for 2016 and 2015, respectively). We refer to the capital ratios calculated using the phased-in Basel III provisions in effect for each year and, for the risk-based ratios, standardized approach risk-weighted assets, as Transitional Basel III ratios. Under the standardized approach for determining credit risk-weighted assets, exposures are generally assigned a pre-defined risk weight. Exposures to high volatility commercial real estate, past due exposures, equity exposures and securitization exposures are generally subject to higher risk weights than other types of exposures.

We provide information below regarding PNC's estimated December 31, 2016 and actual September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 Transitional Basel III common equity Tier 1 ratios and PNC's estimated pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 ratio. Under the Basel III rules adopted by the U.S. banking agencies, significant common stock investments in unconsolidated financial institutions, mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets must be deducted from capital (subject to a phase-in schedule and net of associated deferred tax liabilities) to the extent they individually exceed 10%, or in the aggregate exceed 15%, of the institution's adjusted common equity Tier 1 capital. Also, Basel III regulatory capital includes (subject to a phase-in schedule) accumulated other comprehensive income related to securities currently and previously held as available for sale, as well as pension and other postretirement plans.

Appendix: **Non-GAAP Basel III Regulatory Capital Ratios**

Transitional Basel III and Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios

	2016 Transitional Basel III	2015 Transitional Basel III	2014 Transitional Basel III	Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III (Non-GAAP) (estimated)			
$ in millions	**Dec. 31, 2016**	**Dec. 31, 2015**	**Dec. 31, 2014**	**Dec. 31, 2016**	**Dec. 31, 2015**	**Dec. 31, 2014**	**Dec. 31, 2013** [(a)]
Common stock, related surplus, and retained earnings, net of treasury stock	$41,987	$41,128	$40,103	$41,987	$41,128	$40,103	$38,031
Less regulatory capital adjustments:							
Goodwill and disallowed intangibles, net of deferred tax liabilities	(8,974)	(8,972)	(8,939)	(9,073)	(9,172)	(9,276)	(9,321)
Basel III total threshold deductions	(762)	(470)	(212)	(1,469)	(1,294)	(1,081)	(1,386)
Accumulated other comprehensive income [(b)]	(238)	(81)	40	(396)	(201)	201	196
All other adjustments	(214)	(112)	(63)	(221)	(182)	(121)	(64)
Basel III Common equity Tier 1 capital	$31,799	$31,493	$30,929	$30,828	$30,279	$29,826	$27,456
Basel I risk-weighted assets calculated in accordance with 2014 transition rules [(c)]	N/A	N/A	284,018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Basel III standardized approach risk-weighted assets [(d)]	$300,533	295,905	N/A	$308,517	$303,707	$298,786	$291,977
Basel III advanced approaches risk-weighted assets [(e)]	N/A	N/A	N/A	$277,896	$264,931	$285,870	$290,080
Basel III Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	10.6%	10.6%	10.9%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	9.4%
Risk-weight and associated rules utilized	Standardized (with 2016 transition adjustments)	Standardized (with 2015 transition adjustments)	Basel I (with 2014 transition adjustments)	Standardized			

(a) Amounts have not been updated to reflect the first quarter 2014 adoption of ASU 2014-01 related to investmenr in low income housing tax credits.

(b) Represents net adjustments related to accumulated other comprehensive income for securities currently and previously held as available for sale, as well as pension and other postretirement plans.

(c) Includes credit and market risk-weighted assets.

(d) Basel III standardized approach risk-weighted assets are based on the Basel III standardized approach rules and include credit and market risk-weighted assets.

(e) Basel III advanced approaches risk-weighted assets are based on the Basel III advanced approaches rules, and include credit, market and operational risk-weighted assets. During the parallel run qualification phase PNC has refined the data, models and internal processes used as part of the advanced approaches for determining risk-weighted assets. We anticipate additional refinements through the parallel run qualification phase.

PNC utilizes the pro forma fully phased-in Basel III capital ratios to assess its capital position (without the benefit of phase-ins), as these ratios represent the regulatory capital standards that will be ultimately applicable to PNC under the final Basel III rules. Our Basel III capital ratios and estimates may be impacted by additional regulatory guidance or analysis, and, in the case of those ratios calculated using the advanced approaches, may be subject to variability based on the ongoing evolution, validation and regulatory approval of PNC's models that are integral to the calculation of advanced approaches risk-weighted assets as PNC moves through the parallel run approval process

Basel I Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio [(a), (b)]

$ in millions	**Dec. 31, 2013**
Basel I Tier 1 common capital	$28,484
Basel I risk-weighted assets	$272,169
Basel I Tier 1 common capital ratio	10.5%

(a) Effective January 1, 2014, the Basel I Tier 1 common capital ratio no longer applies to PNC (except for stress testing purposes). Our 2013 Form 10-K included additional information regarding our Basel I capital ratios.

(b) Amounts have not been updated to reflect the first quarter 2014 adoption of ASU 2014-01 related to investments in low income housing tax credits.

Tangible Book Value per Common Share Ratio

$ in millions, except per share data	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2007 [1]	% Change 12/31/16 vs. 12/31/07	Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 30 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	% Change 12/31/16 vs. 12/31/15
Book value per common share	$85.94	$43.60	97%	$85.94	$86.57	$81.84	5%
Tangible book value per common share							
Common shareholders' equity	$41,723	$14,847		$41,723	$42,251	$41,258	
Goodwill and Other intangible assets	(9,376)	(8,850)		(9,376)	(9,408)	(9,482)	
Deferred tax liabilities on Goodwill and Other intangible assets	304	119		304	306	310	
Tangible common shareholders' equity	$32,651	$6,116		$32,651	$33,149	$32,086	
Period-end common shares outstanding (in millions)	485	341		485	488	504	
Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP)	$67.26	$17.96	274%	$67.26	$67.93	$63.65	6%

[1] Amounts for the 2007 period have not been updated to reflect the first quarter 2014 adoption of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-01 related to investments in low income housing tax credits.

Tangible book value per common share is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated based on tangible common shareholders' equity divided by period end common shares outstanding. We believe this non-GAAP measure serves as a useful tool to help evaluate the strength and discipline of a company's capital management strategies and as an additional, conservative measure of total company value.

Fee Income

$ in millions	For the Year Ended 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asset management	$1,169	$1,342	$1,513	$1,567	$1,521
Consumer services	1,136	1,253	1,254	1,335	1,388
Corporate services	1,166	1,210	1,415	1,491	1,504
Residential mortgage	284	871	618	566	567
Service charges on deposits	573	597	662	651	667
Total fee income	$4,328	$5,273	$5,462	$5,610	$5,647
Other, including net securities gains	1,544	1,592	1,388	1,337	1,124
Total noninterest income, as reported	$5,872	$6,865	$6,850	$6,947	$6,771

Core Net Interest Income

$ in millions	For the year ended FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Core net interest income (Non-GAAP)	$ 8,516	$ 8,304	$ 7,942	$ 7,859	$ 8,113
Total purchase accounting accretion	1,124	843	583	419	278
Total net interest income	$ 9,640	$ 9,147	$ 8,525	$ 8,278	$ 8,391

Appendix: **Peer Group of Banks**

The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	PNC
BB&T Corporation	BBT
Bank of America Corporation	BAC
Capital One Financial, Inc.	COF
Fifth Third Bancorp	FITB
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	JPM
KeyCorp	KEY
M&T Bank Corporation	MTB
Regions Financial Corporation	RF
SunTrust Banks, Inc.	STI
U.S. Bancorp	USB
Wells Fargo & Co.	WFC