Investor Information

May - June 2019

GENERATING
Consistent Sustainable
Long-term Performance

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GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

PROFILE AND STRATEGY

Our banking franchise

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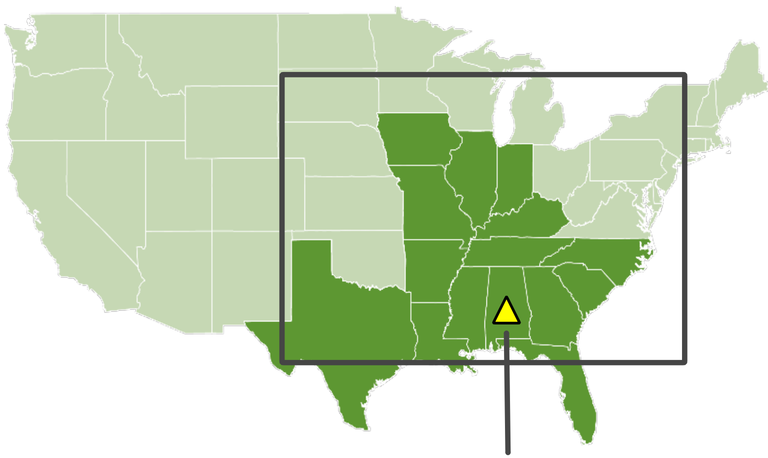
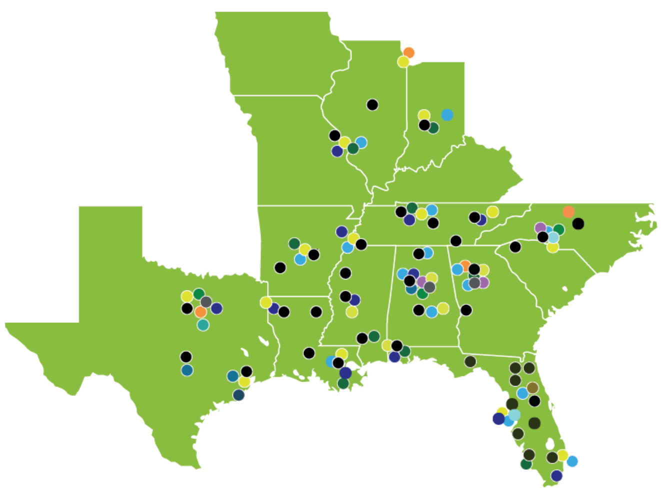


Birmingham, Alabama



Ranked 15th in the U.S. in total deposits(2)

Line of business coverage

- Corporate Banking
- Business Capital
- Capital Markets
- Equipment Finance
- Government/Institutional
- Specialized Industries
- Institutional Services
- Private Wealth
- Real Estate
- Commercial Banking

Branch locations by state (1)

Alabama – 197	Louisiana – 95
Arkansas – 72	Mississippi – 117
Florida – 305	Missouri – 62
Georgia – 117	North Carolina – 7
Illinois – 46	South Carolina – 23
Indiana – 50	Tennessee – 209
Iowa – 8	Texas – 81
Kentucky – 10	

(1) Full Service branches as of 3/31/2019. (2) Source: SNL Financial as of 6/30/2018; pro-forma for announced M&A transactions as of 4/30/2019.

Business segments

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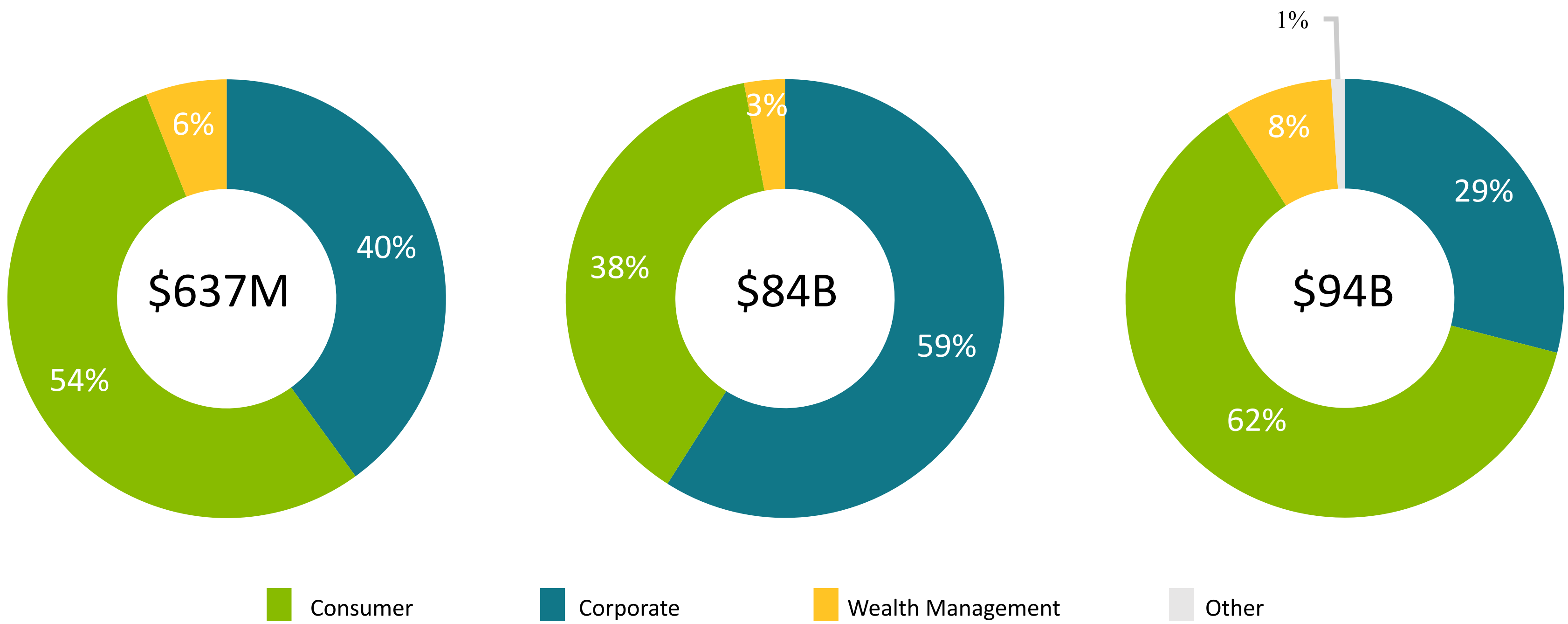
1Q19 Pre-tax pre-provision income(1) | Average loans(2) | Average deposits(2)



(1) Excludes the pre-tax pre-provision income (loss) from the Other Segment totaling $(47) million. (2) Reflects 1Q19 average balances.

Why Regions?

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1 **FOOTPRINT** advantage

2 Valuable **DEPOSIT FRANCHISE**

3 Focus on risk adjusted returns and **PROFITABILITY**

4 **ENHANCED** risk management and governance infrastructure

5 Simplify and Grow underpins **LONG-TERM PERFORMANCE**

Top market share plays a valuable role in the competitive landscape

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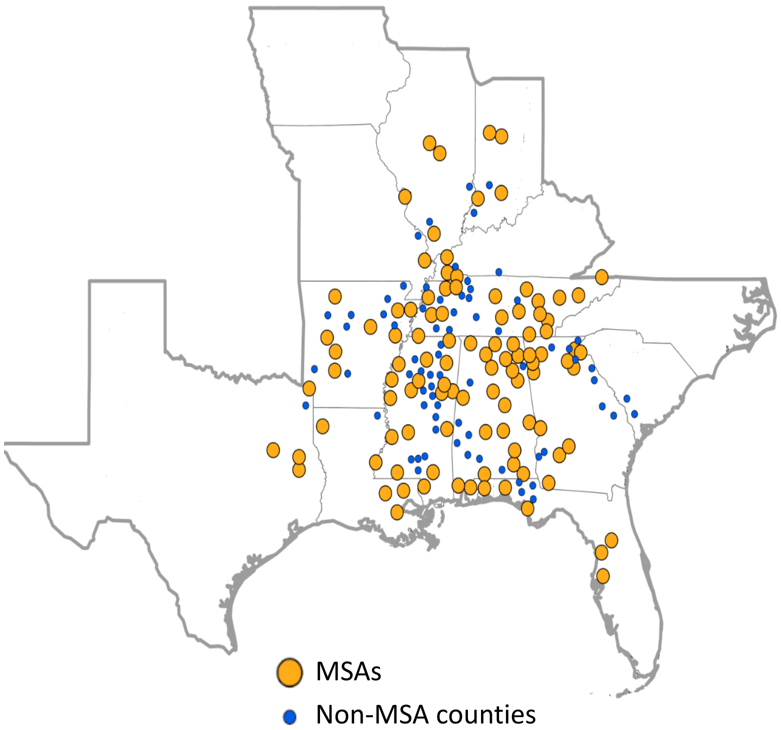
Markets with top 5 market share[1]



- Ranked 15th in the U.S. in total deposits[1]
- 86% of deposits in 7 states: Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas
- Top 5 or better market share in ~70% of MSAs across 15-state footprint[1]
- ~70% of deposits in markets without a significant money center bank presence[2]
- Investing in priority markets approaching a top 5 market share
  - St. Louis, Missouri
  - Atlanta, Georgia
  - Orlando, Florida
  - Houston, Texas

(1) Based on MSA and non-MSA counties using FDIC deposit data as of 6/30/2018; pro-forma for announced M&A transactions as of 4/30/2019.
(2) Significant money center bank presence (JPM, BAC, C, WFC) defined as combined market share using 6/30/2018 FDIC deposit data of 20% or more.

Presence in strong growth markets

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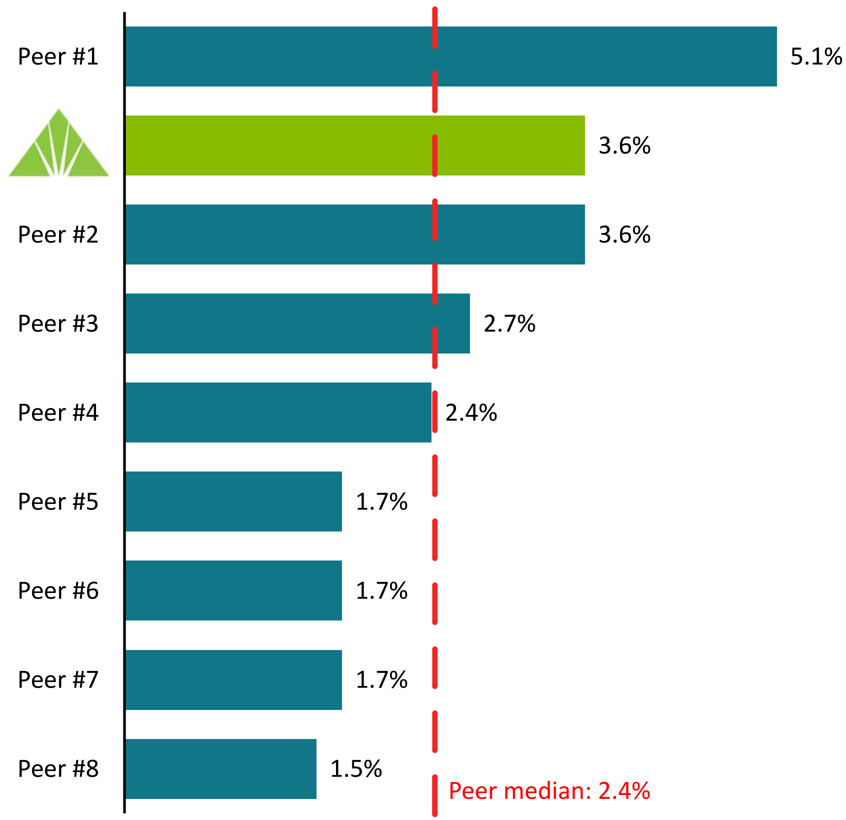
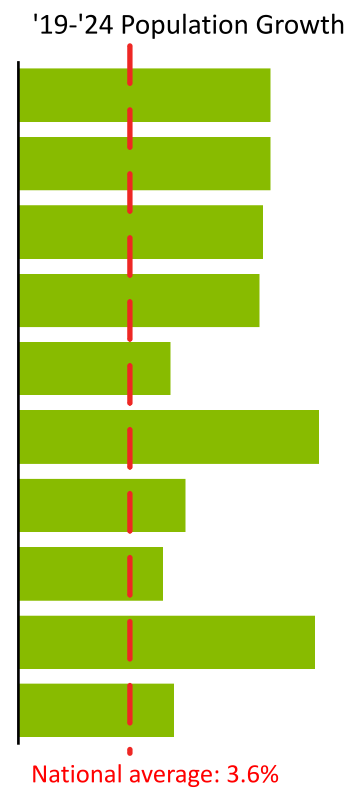
Population Growth vs. Peers[1] (2019-2024)



More than 60% of top[2] MSAs are projected to grow faster than the U.S. national average

Top MSAs	Deposits	Market Rank[2]
Nashville, Tennessee	$7.6	3
Tampa, Florida	$4.2	4
Miami, Florida	$4.1	14
Atlanta, Georgia	$3.9	7
Knoxville, Tennessee	$2.1	3
Orlando, Florida	$1.9	5
Huntsville, Alabama	$1.6	1
Indianapolis, Indiana	$1.4	12
Houston, Texas	$1.3	21
Chattanooga, Tennessee	$1.3	3



(1) Large Regional Peers: BBT/STI (combined), CFG, FITB, HBAN, KEY, MTB, PNC, USB. Deposits weighted by MSA and non-MSA counties - FDIC 6/30/2018.
(2) Source: SNL. Top 30 markets as defined by deposit dollars - FDIC 6/30/2018. Pro-forma for M&A through 4/30/2019.

Our footprint has significant economic advantages

Markets

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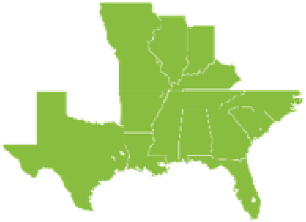
Jobs

42% of all new jobs created in the US since 2009 were in our footprint

Population

51% of all U.S. population growth in last 10 years occurred within our footprint

Footprint

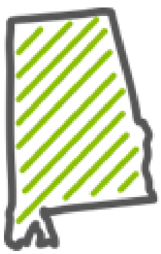


35% of the U.S. GDP generated in our footprint

Retirees

6 of the top 10 states where retirees are moving

Alabama

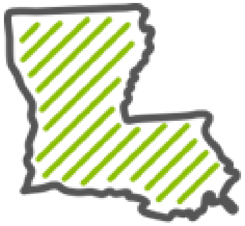


#1 state for manufacturing

Tennessee

#1 state for foreign job investments

Louisiana



#1 state for workforce training

Florida

GDP ranks among the world's largest economies

Georgia

#1 state for doing business

Note: See appendix for references.

Regions receives top honors

Regions Ranked Among Top Banks in J.D. Power banking Satisfaction Study

Five Years Strong: Regions Bank Again Named Gallup Great Workplace Award Winner

Regions Bank Named 2018 Javelin Trust in Banking Leader for Second Consecutive Year

Temkin Group Ranks Regions Bank Among Top Companies for Customer Experience

NET INTEREST INCOME AND ASSET SENSITIVITY

Asset liability management philosophy

Strategies to protect net interest margin through the economic cycle

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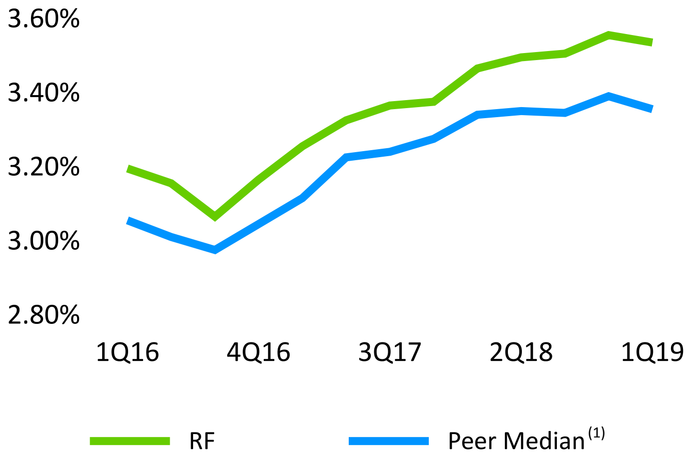
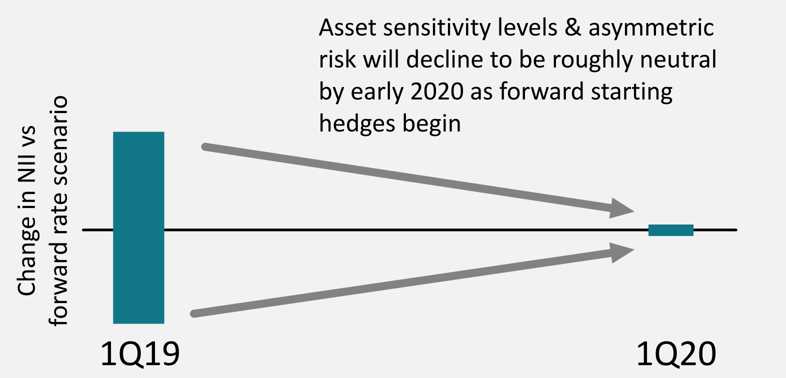
Net Interest Margin Has Outperformed



Forward Strategies Reduce Market Risk



Reducing asset sensitivity profile

- Neutralizing sensitivity levels as economic cycle matures

Focus on risk-adjusted returns

- Core deposit funding key to Regions' franchise value and sensitivity profile
- Hedging protects profitability advantage generated by deposit outperformance

(1) Peers include: BBT, CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, STI, USB, ZION

Balance sheet profile
(as of March 31, 2019)

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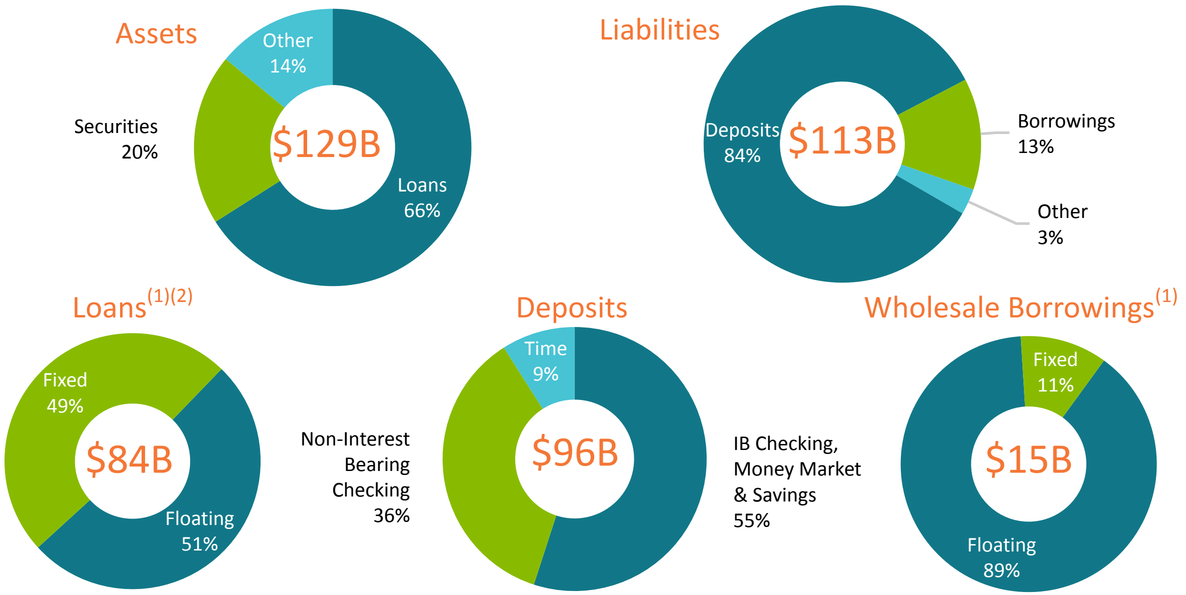
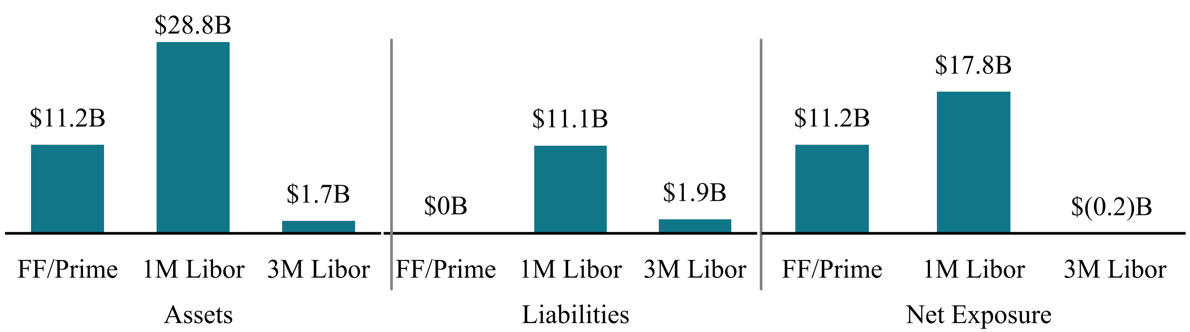
- Naturally asset sensitive balance sheet, supported by a large, stable deposit base
- A portion of asset sensitivity is driven by repricing over next 12 months of fixed rate assets from core business activities
  - ~$9B fixed rate loans repricing
  - ~$4B fixed rate securities reinvested
- Going forward, sensitivity levels are expected to neutralize
  - Business mix and deposit repricing
  - Balance sheet hedging initiatives
- Expect fixed loan mix to increase to low/ mid 60% range in falling rate environment once balance sheet hedging concludes and forward hedges begin
- Deposit betas were roughly 54% through the last cycle and 25% so far this cycle[4], both at the lower end of peers
  - Deposit beta through 2.50% Fed Funds in prior cycle was 32% for RF and 38% for the peer set

Portfolio compositions



Contractual floating rate exposure[1][2][3]



(1) Including spot starting balance sheet hedges - receive fixed loan swaps & receive fixed debt swaps; deferred start loans swaps not reflected in current exposure.
(2) ARM mortgage loans are included as floating rate loans. (3) Excluding deposits, which are primarily management priced. (4) Last rising rate cycle measured from 2Q04 – 2Q07; current rising rate cycle measured from 3Q15 – 1Q19.

Interest rate scenario assumptions
(as of March 31, 2019)

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Interest rate risk assumptions

	Baseline scenario	Standard shock scenarios
Market interest rates	Current implied forward rate	+100/-100bps parallel, instant shock applied to forward curve
Loan balance growth	Full-year adjusted average loans expected to grow in the low to mid-single digits[1]	Same as baseline
Deposit balance growth	Full-year average deposits expected to remain relatively stable[2]	~$2.5B ending remixing from NIB to Time in rising scenario (consistent with historical observations)
New business loan spreads	Stable at current levels	Same as baseline
Deposit repricing (Betas)	Full rising rate cycle[3] beta in the low 30% range	50% - 70% beta incremental to the baseline, market forward rate case

Hedging program assumptions

- Forward hedges begin mostly in 1H 2020
- Combination of interest rate swap and floor contracts

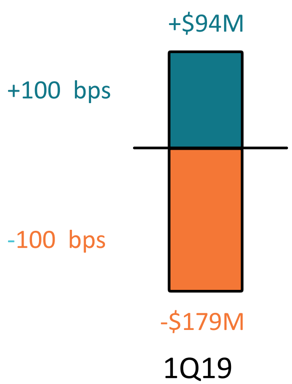
	Swaps	Notional Floors	Total
Legacy swaps	$5.00B	-	$5.00B
Forward starting executed prior to 1Q19 end	$4.75B	$4.75B	$9.50B
Forward starting executed after 1Q19 end	$0.75B	$1.00B	$1.75B
	$10.50B	$5.75B	$16.25B

- Anticipate approximately $3B - $4B additional forward hedges

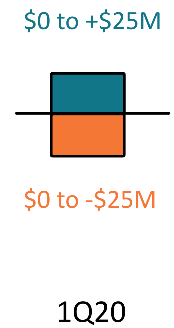
Sensitivity level outlook[4]

($ in millions)

NII impact of standard shock versus baseline scenario



Asset sensitivity levels & asymmetric risk will decline to roughly neutral by early 2020 as forward starting hedges begin



(1) Growth expectations are on an adjusted basis; see non-GAAP reconciliation in appendix. (2) Growth expectations exclude the impact of brokered and Wealth Institutional Services deposits. (3) Full-cycle deposit beta utilizes 3Q15 as a starting point. (4) Including spot starting and forward starting balance sheet hedges to the extent impacts fall within 12 month measurement horizon.

Positioned to support NIM profile through 2021

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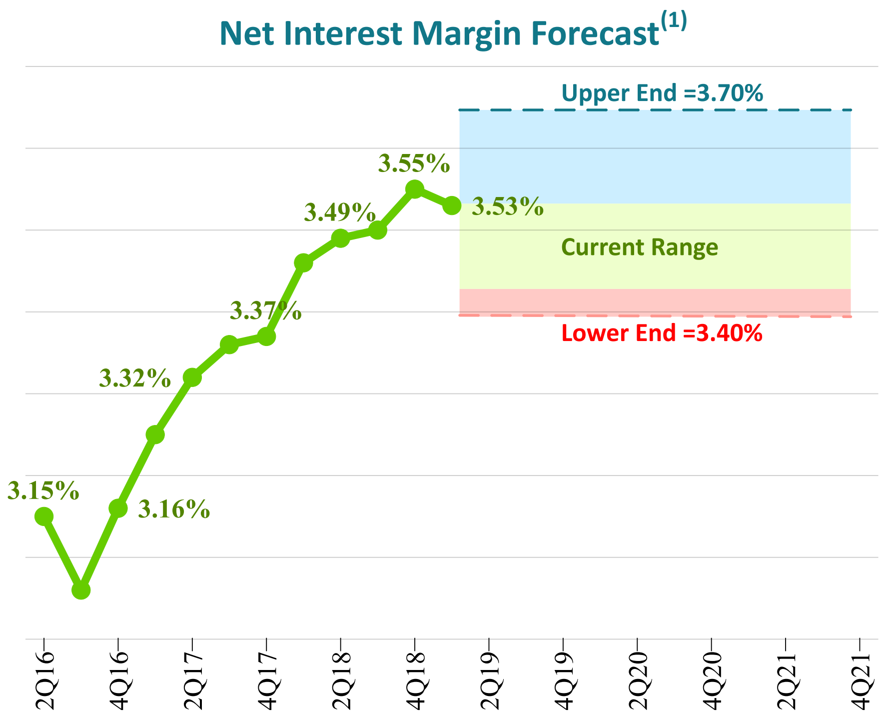

- Under current rates/flat curve, expect relatively stable to modestly lower full-year 2019 NIM compared to the prior year; near-term margin pressure mostly from deposit cost increases, partially offset over the course of 2019 through balance sheet optimization
- Forward starting hedges, core deposit growth, and continued balance sheet optimization to support NIM stability over longer-term

Assumptions - Upper Range

- Modest GDP growth and stable credit environment
- Increases in market interest rates through 2021
  - Fed Funds between 2.75% and 3.00%
  - 10-year Treasury yields between 2.75% and 3.00%

Assumptions - Current Range

- Modest GDP growth and stable credit environment
- Stable market interest rates and flat curve through 2021
  - Fed Funds ~2.50%
  - 10-year Treasury yields between 2.40% and 2.70%

Assumptions - Lower Range

- Typical recession similar in magnitude to post WWII recessions, excluding 2008
- Significant declines in market interest rates
  - Fed Funds revert to near zero policy range
  - Long-end rates decline to historic lows (i.e. 10-year Treasury yields below 1.50%)

(1) See appendix for scenario details supporting forecast assumptions.

Deposit advantage
Expected to continue

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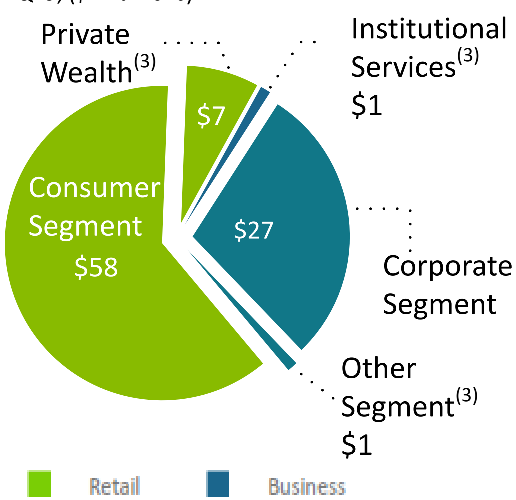
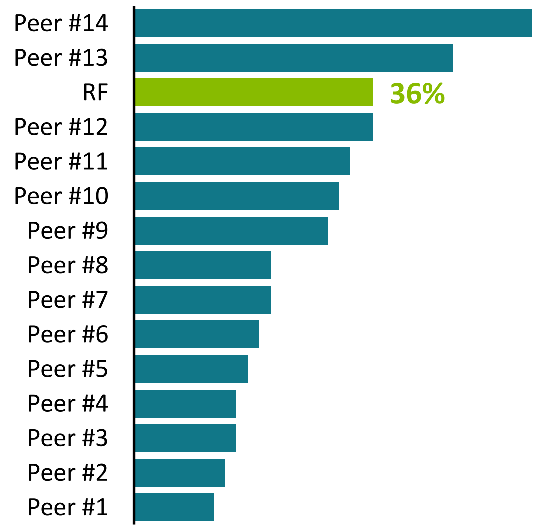
Average deposits by customer type (Retail vs. Business)

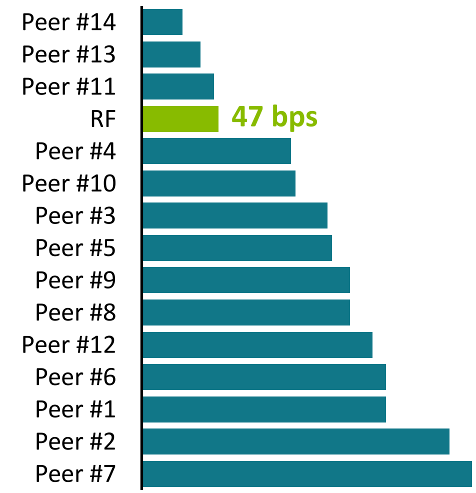
1Q19, ($ in billions)



NIB deposits to total deposits[1]



Deposit costs[1]



Deposit characteristics provide a funding advantage...

- 1Q19 average retail deposits represent 69% of total deposits
- Over 60% of consumer deposits held by customers who have banked at Regions for over 10 years
- Over 90% of consumer checking households include a high quality primary checking account[2]
- Favorable mix of low cost products - 36% non-interest bearing
- Continuous account and relationship growth through new client acquisition, rather than growth in existing account size
- Stronger market share in non-metropolitan markets

...evidenced by 25% cumulative deposit beta versus peer median of 30%; liability yield beta of 26% to date versus peer median of 32%

(1) Source: SNL Financial; peers include BBT, CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, STI, USB and ZION. (2) High quality and primary account estimates are based on multiple individual account behaviors and activities (e.g., balances and transaction levels). (3) Private Wealth Management and Institutional Services deposits are combined into the Wealth Management Segment. Total Other segment deposits consist primarily of brokered deposits. A break-out of these components is provided in the Company's quarterly Earnings Supplement.

FEE INCOME AND EFFICIENCIES

Growing total revenue

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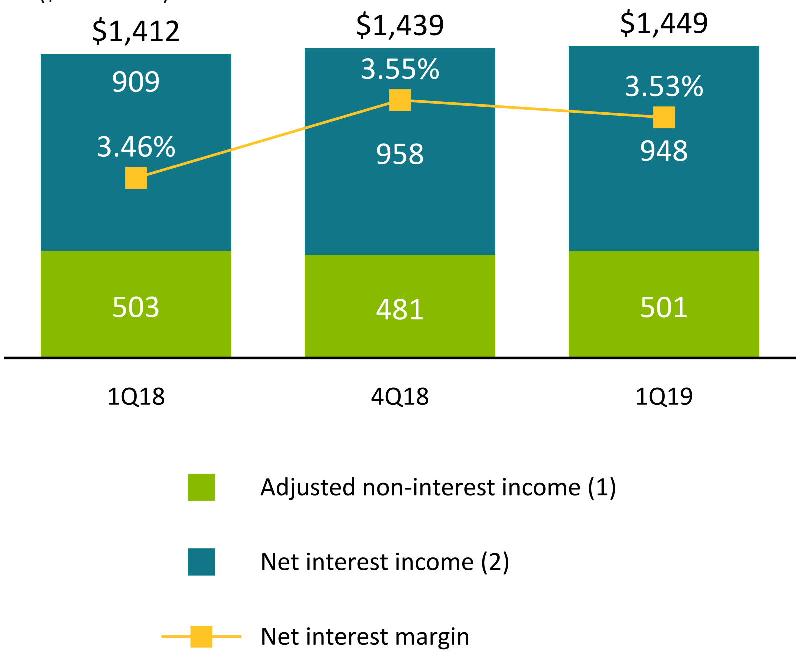
Adjusted total revenue[1]

($ in millions)



- Interest rates equal to current yield curve and moderate future balance sheet growth are expected to generate relatively stable to moderately lower full-year NIM; moderate NIM compression rest of 2019

Non-interest income

			Change vs	
		1Q19	4Q18	1Q18
Service charges	$	175	(5.4)%	2.3 %
Card and ATM fees		109	(1.8)%	4.8 %
Wealth management income		76	(1.3)%	1.3 %
Capital markets income		42	(16.0)%	(16.0)%
Mortgage income		27	(10.0)%	(28.9)%
Bank-owned life insurance		23	91.7 %	35.3 %
Market value adjustments (on employee benefit assets - defined benefit)		5	(171.4)%	NM
Market value adjustments (on employee benefit assets - other) [3]		(1)	(87.5)%	NM
Other		46	48.4 %	(13.2)%
Total non-interest income	$	502	4.4 %	(1.0)%
Adjusted non-interest income[1]	$	501	4.2 %	(0.4)%

Expect full-year 2019 adjusted total revenue growth in the 2-4% range

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Net interest income and other financing income. (3) These market value adjustments relate to assets held for employee benefits that are offset within salaries and employee benefits expense.

Diversified non-interest revenue

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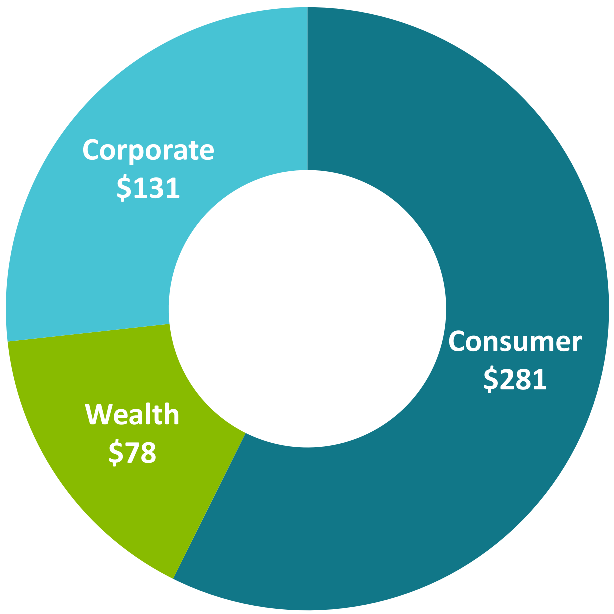
1Q19 fee revenue by segment(1)

($ in millions)



Consumer

- Consumer fee income categories are an important and stable component of fee revenue and are expected to contribute to overall growth
- Service charges are expected to increase consistent with growth in checking accounts and households
- Card and ATM fee growth is expected to continue consistent with growth in active cards and increased transactions

Wealth

- Continued growth in wealth management relationships, assets under management and improvement in equity markets are expected to contribute to income growth
  - 1Q19 wealth management relationships increased 6% QoQ
  - 1Q19 assets under management increased 6% QoQ
  - 1Q19 investment services fee income is up 12% QoQ

Corporate

- Capital markets income decreased in 1Q19, but is expected to increase in 2Q19
- Treasury management revenue is up 6% QoQ

(1) Excludes Other Segment fee revenue of $12 million in 1Q19.

Disciplined expense management

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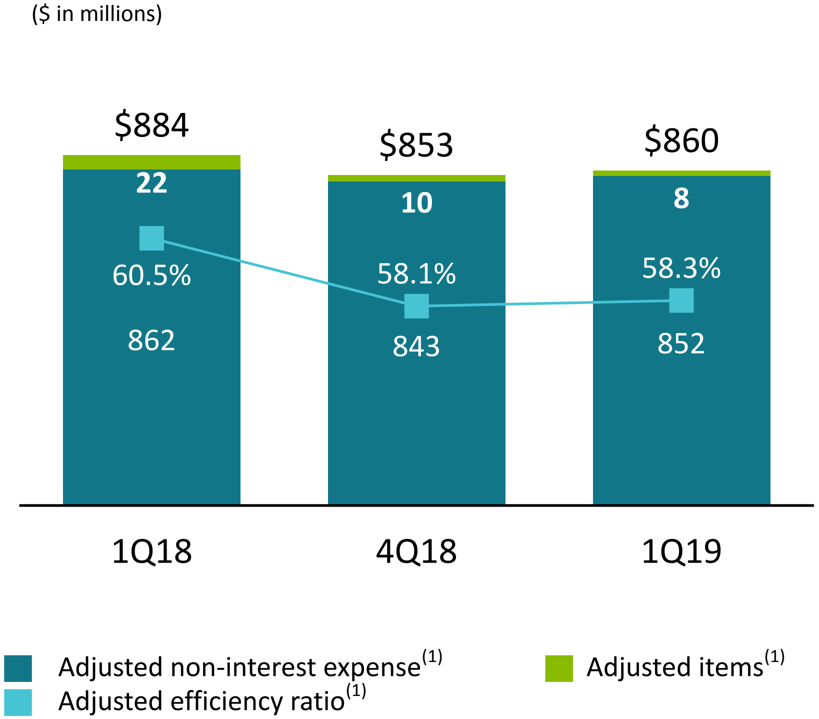
QoQ highlights

- Non-interest expense increased 1% on a reported and adjusted[(1)] basis QoQ; decreased 3% on a reported basis and 1% on an adjusted[(1)] basis YoY
- Salaries and benefits increased 2% due to seasonally higher payroll taxes
- Occupancy expense decreased 5% primarily due to 4Q18 Hurricane Michael storm-related charges
- Furniture and equipment expense decreased 7% primarily due to 1Q19 benefit in property taxes
- Professional fees decreased 26% primarily due to a reduction in consulting fees
- 1Q19 efficiency ratio 58.8%; adjusted efficiency ratio[(1)] 58.3%

Non-interest expense



Expect full-year 2019 adjusted non-interest expense to be relatively stable with 2018; expect full-year 2019 effective tax rate of 20%-22%

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation.

BALANCE SHEET

Focus on risk-adjusted returns

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Capital Optimization

Mortgage

- Sold ~$1.3B of primarily under-performing loans in recent years

Indirect

- $4.4B of strategic run-off
  - Third-party originated auto runoff of ~$2.0B starting in 2016
  - Dealer Financial Services auto portfolio runoff of ~$2.4B starting in early 2019

Corporate/Commercial

- ~$86B of loan exposures have been reviewed in depth by Capital Commitments Working Group since 2016
- Continuous improvements to risk ratings & capital allocation models

Regions Insurance Group

- Sold in July 2018 resulting in ~$300M of capital redeployed to shareholders

Regions has made challenging decisions in order to optimize the balance sheet: improving capital allocation by divesting low risk-adjusted return businesses, all while making revenue enhancing investments.

Investments

Mortgage Servicing Rights

- Over the last three years ~$16B in MSR bulk purchases
- Began flow-deal arrangement in 2016, resulting in $1.7B in MSR purchases

Corporate Banking

- First Sterling, acquired in 2016, a leading national syndicator of investment funds benefiting from Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Talent and Technology

- Corporate bankers, MLOs, Wealth Advisors
- System enhancements and new technology
- Data and analytics

Growing loans and deposits

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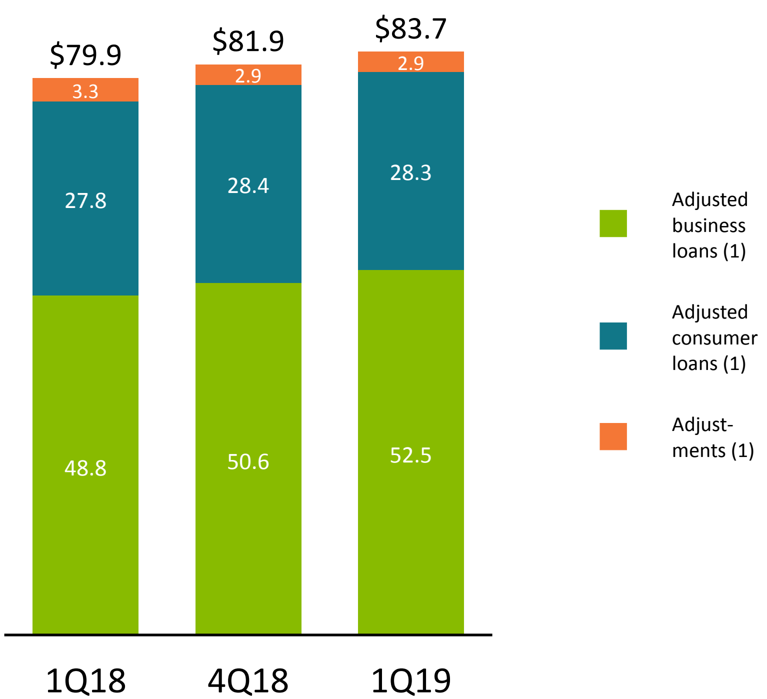
Average loans and leases

($ in billions)



Average deposits by segment

($ in billions)

Expect full-year 2019 adjusted average loan growth in the low to mid-single digits

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Wealth Management segment deposits include Private Wealth Management and Institutional Services deposits. A break-out of these components is provided in the Company's quarterly Earnings Supplement. (3) Other deposits consist primarily of brokered deposits.

1Q19 average loan composition

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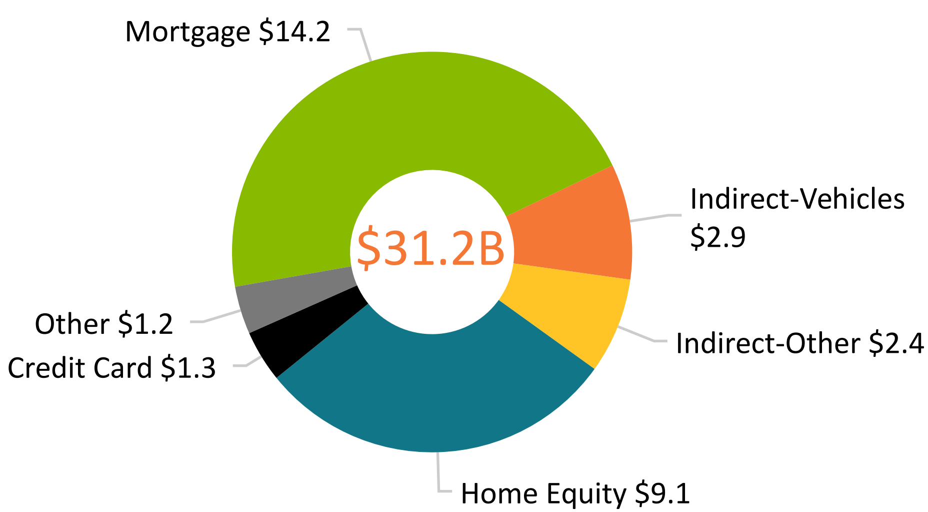
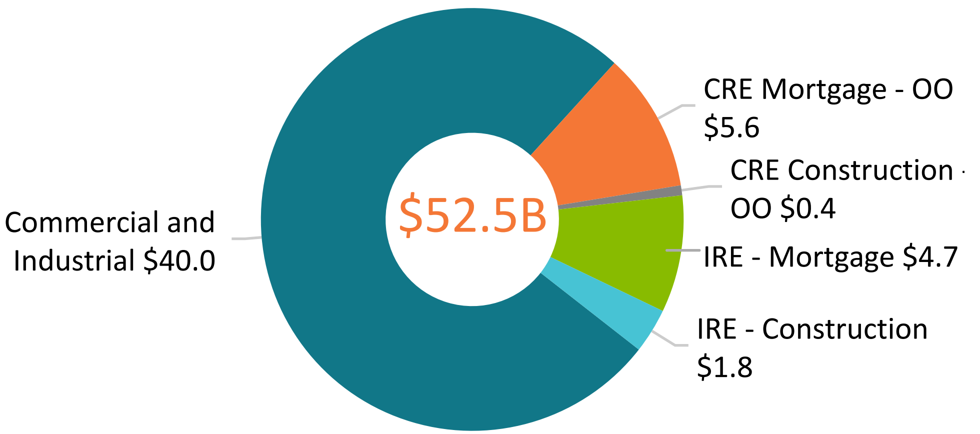
Average consumer loans

($ in billions)



Average business loans

($ in billions)



Securities portfolio
(as of March 31, 2019)

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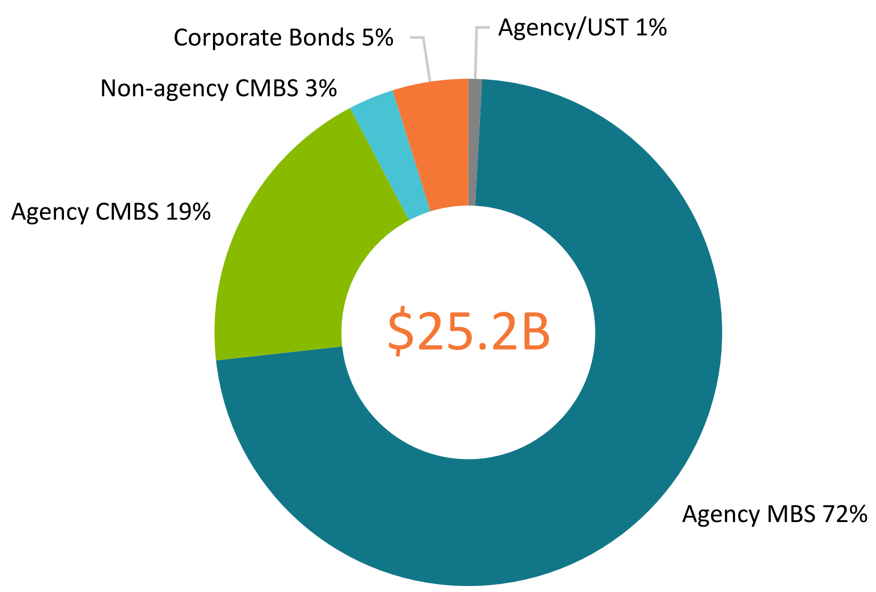
Securities portfolio composition(1)



- Portfolio is managed within the construct of the overall balance sheet and risk management process
- Expected to perform well in a variety of economic environments
- Supports regulatory and market/liquidity objectives
- Selective when purchasing MBS - choose loan characteristics that offer prepayment protection while preserving upside in rising rate scenario
  - MBS selection and declining book prices mitigate excessive premium amortization, which is expected to remain in the mid-to-upper $20M per quarter range
  - A decline of ~50 bps in primary mortgage rates would prompt increased premium amortization by ~$5-7M per quarter
- Supplement MBS with bullet like assets such as Agency & Non-Agency CMBS and Investment Grade Corporate Bonds
- ~4.0yr duration with relatively modest extension risk from current levels

(1) Includes both AFS and HTM securities.

CREDIT

Diversification through comprehensive concentration framework

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Concentration Risk Framework

Industry Concentrations

- Risk Appetite driven approach
- Multi-tiered hierarchy
  9 sectors, 24 industries, 96 sub-industries
- Dynamic limits tied to capital
- Emerging risk research drives origination strategy

Geographic Concentrations

- Market scorecards are product specific
  e.g., Consumer vs. Investor Real Estate
- Concentration limits at state and metro levels
- Market and product trends drive origination strategies

Product Concentrations

- Examples: Investor Real Estate, Technology, Defense, Utilities
  Sub-limits constrain highest risk segments
- Specialized bankers, underwriters and credit professionals

Single-Name Concentrations

- Risk-based limits define direct and total exposure
  Limited hold limit exceptions
- 1Q19 outstanding balances of top 20 relationships < 12% of TCE
- Large exposures have strong credit profile

Significant expansion of portfolio risk indicators

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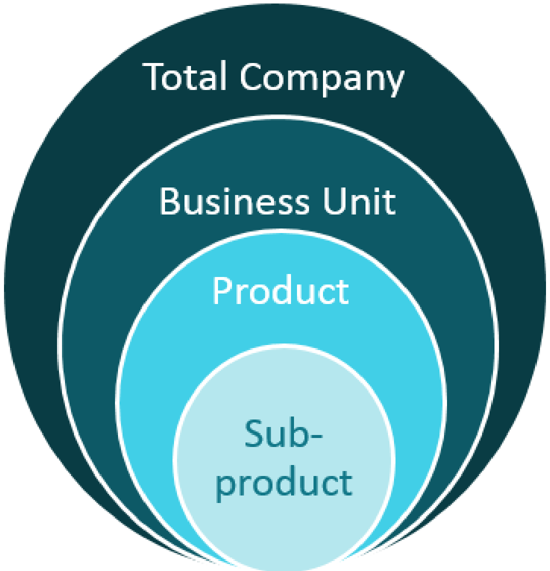
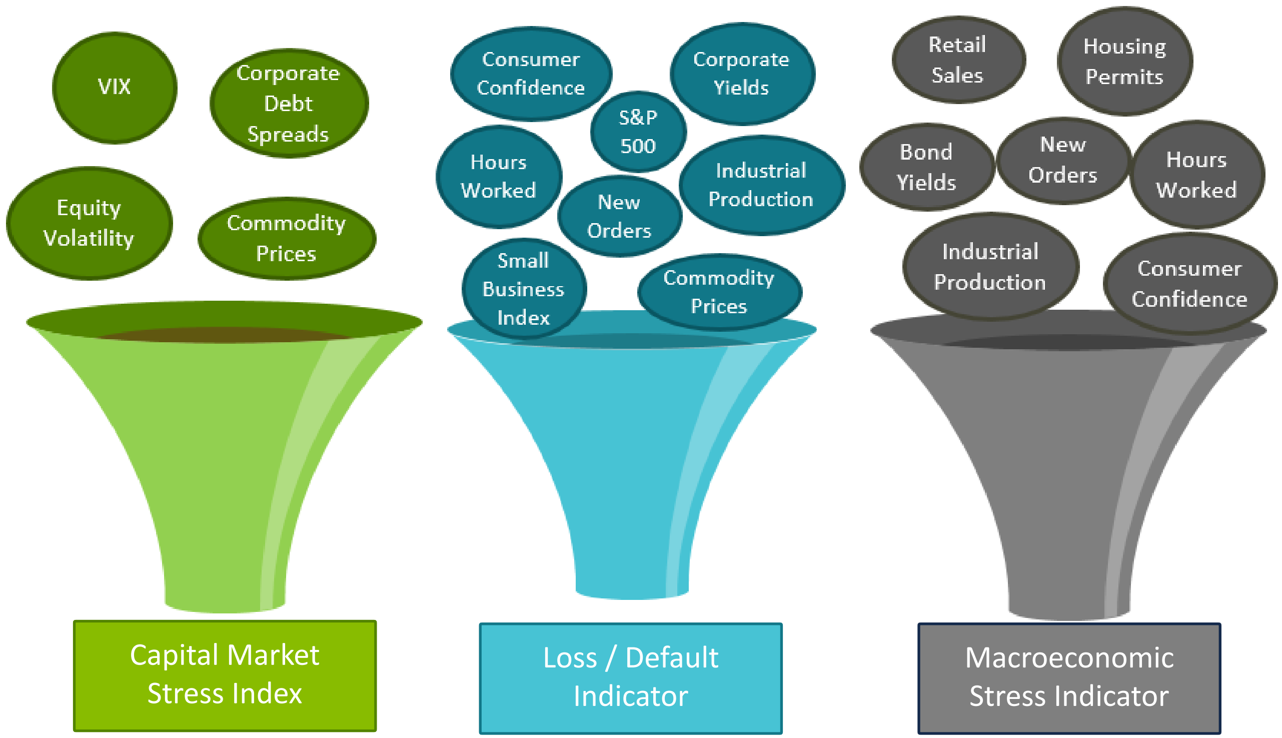
Portfolio Performance Metrics

Material increase in monitoring metrics; from 10 pre-crisis to over 100 today



Early Warning Indicators

Leading macroeconomic variables drive advanced early warning indicators



Asset quality performing in-line with expectations

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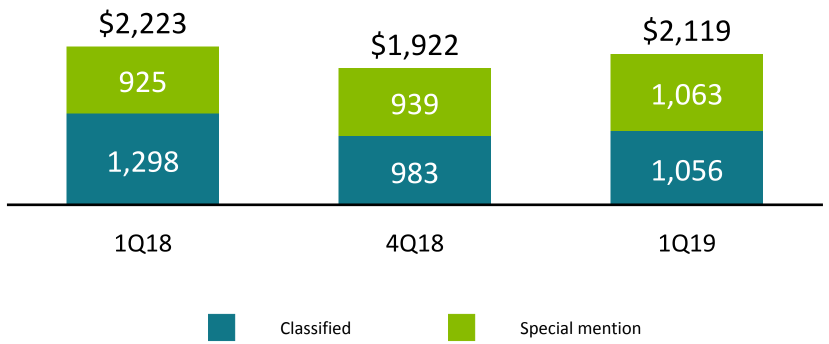
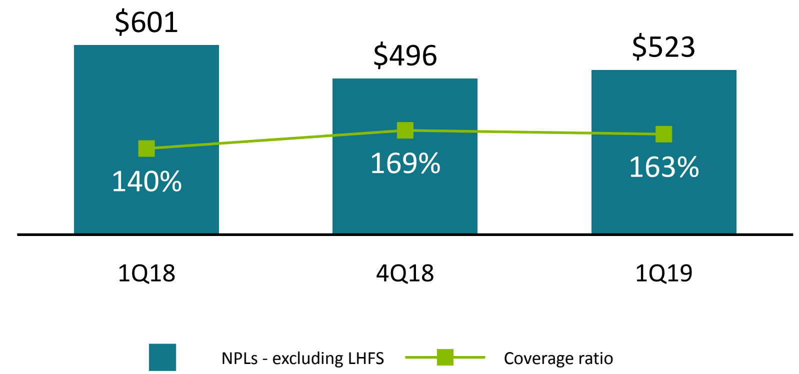
Criticized business loans

($ in millions)



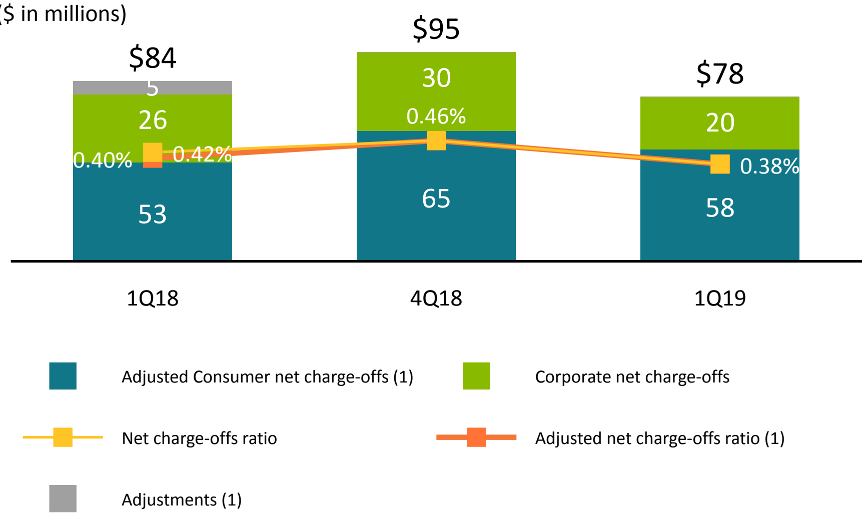
NPLs and coverage ratio

($ in millions)



Net charge-offs and ratio

($ in millions)



QoQ highlights

- Lower Corporate net charge-offs drove an 8 bps improvement in total net charge-offs to 0.38% of average loans
- Allowance for loan losses represented 1.01% of total loans and 163% of NPLs
- Total delinquencies[2] improved $102M; loans 30-89 days past due decreased $106M; 90+ days past due increased modestly
- Business services criticized and total TDR loans increased $197M and $27M, respectively; NPLs increased to 0.62% of total loans

Expect full-year 2019 net charge-offs of 40-50 bps

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Delinquencies exclude government guaranteed mortgages.

Select portfolios
(outstanding balances as of March 31, 2019)

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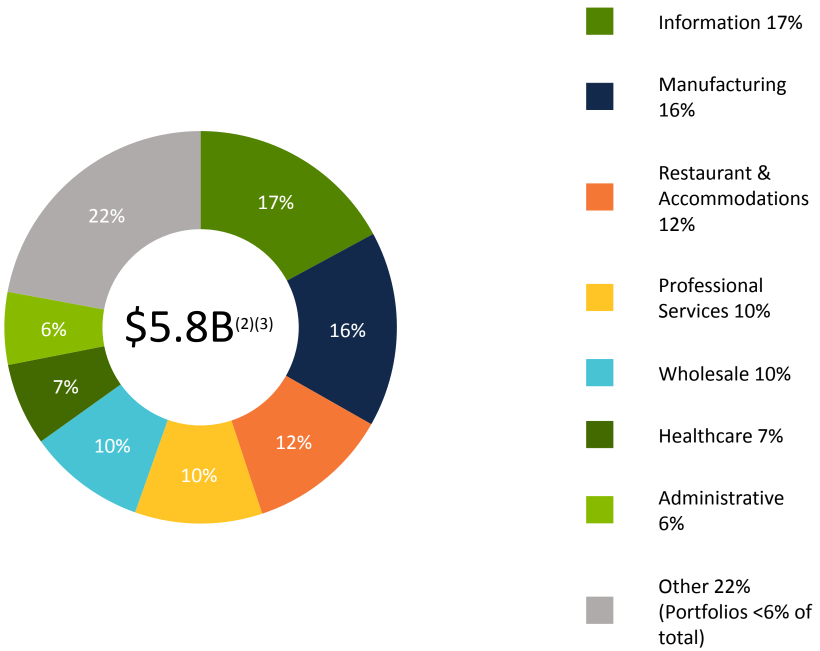
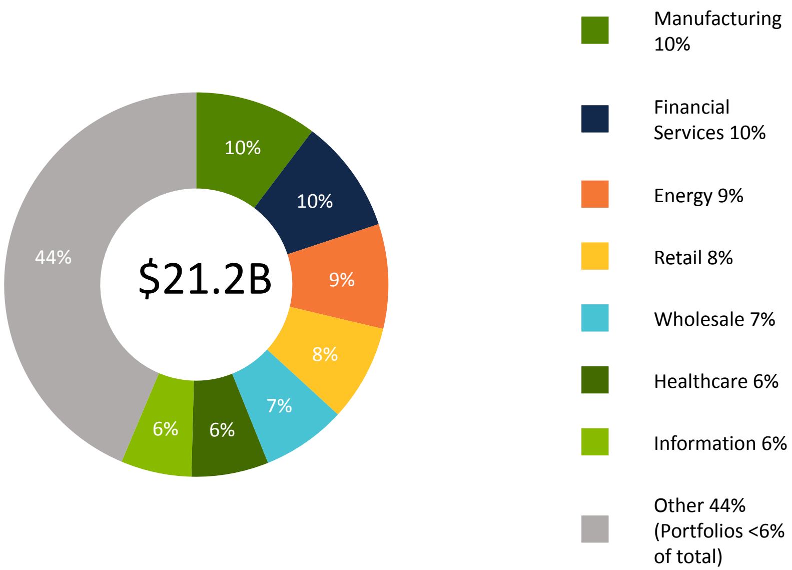
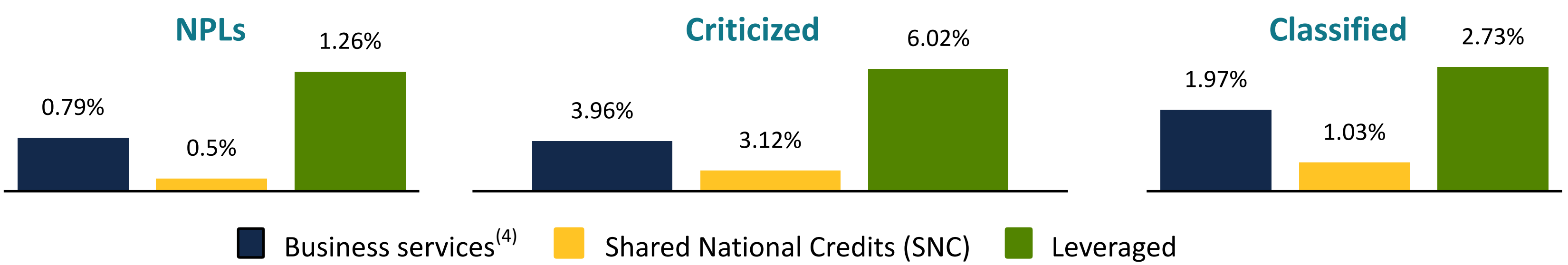
Leveraged[1] balances by industry



SNC balances by industry





(1) Regions defines leveraged lending as: commitment >$10M; leverage >3x senior debt or 4x total debt; purpose test secondary to leverage test; includes investment grade & non-investment grade loans. (2) Approximately 80% of leveraged loans outstanding are also SNCs. (3) Using Moody's 2018 Regional Bank Survey definition for leveraged lending, Regions' outstanding balance at 3/31/2019 would be approximately $3.1 billion. (4) Business services represents the combined total of commercial and investor real estate loans.

TECHNOLOGY & CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Focused technology strategy

Customer Experiences

- Mobile-first thinking
- Continued digitization of customer experiences
- Making banking easier

Innovation

- Continue deployment of AI
- Strategic investments and partnerships
- Talent acquisition
- Develop processes that enable continuous agility

Delivery Optimization

- Enhancing speed to market
- Utilizing Agile methodology
- Leveraging data and analytics

Core Capabilities and Infrastructure

- Investing in core as well as new technology investments
- Harnessing the power of the Cloud
- Delivering robust cyber defenses

Significant spending on new technology initiatives

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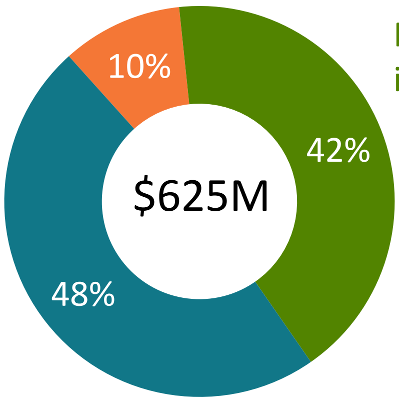
2019 technology investment
(11% of 2018 revenue)

Cybersecurity & risk management



New technology investments

System maintenance / infrastructure
- Data center
- Network
- User hardware

Strong technology in place

- Single branch platform
- New SEI wealth platform
- New nCino commercial platform
- Strong online and mobile platforms
- Hadoop data lake
- WorkDay – HR
- SalesForce CRM
- Robust cyber defenses

Investments continue

- AI and Robotics
- Voice
- Mobile
- Core systems
- Digital
- Data and analytics
- Cyber
- Personalization

Talented and innovative leadership team

- Broad range of industry experiences from banking, telecommunication, FinTech and start-up companies
- 1,671 dedicated technology professionals - 8% of workforce at year-end 2018

Delivering AI solutions to better serve customers and improve efficiency

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REGGIE
our Contact Center Virtual Banker

Handles select customer calls
Answers bankers' questions in real time
Analyzes calls for customer pain points

Enabling Technologies: Artificial Intelligence - Development Operations (DevOps) - Robotic Process Automation (RPA) - Cognitive Engine

ROSIE
Regions Optimal Solutions Intelligence Engine

ROSIE looks at more than 350GBs of data to deliver a personalized recommendation in ***less than a second***

Providing bankers personalized recommendations for customers

Enabling Technologies: Big Data - Artificial Intelligence - Omni-Channel - Application Programming Interface (API) - Cloud

1Q19 Performance Results

REGGIE

- Answered 500K customer calls
- Handles: online banking FAQs, profile updates (phone, email, address), and card maintenance (activate, reissue, close)
- 700K banker questions answered
- Delivers consistent answers
- Equal to ~50 full time contact center representatives

ROSIE

- 18M personalized recommendations
- 12M recommendations were presented to the customer
- ROSIE produces 7% more revenue versus control group, on a per customer basis

Rapid digital adoption continues

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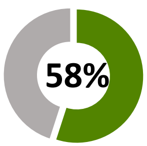
Usage

2.7M Active Digital Users

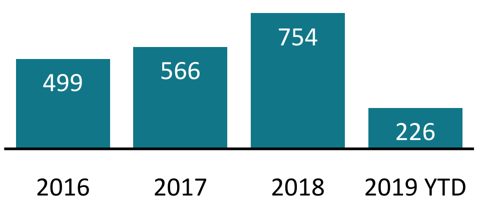
5% Growth YoY



of all customer transactions occur in Online or Mobile

Digital Logins

(in millions)



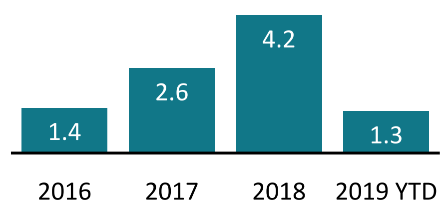
Growth

49% increase YoY in checking accounts opened through digital

16% increase YoY in Digital Credit Card Sales

Mobile Deposits

(in millions)



Enhancements

Digital Application

- Pre-filled/personalized
- Minutes to apply
- Increased adoption

63% of mortgage apps entered online

+112% YoY increase in consumer online apps

Application Status

- Secure document upload
- Status portal
- Real-time updates & alerts

+25% increase in associate productivity

e-Closing

- Electronic signatures
- 24/7 e-Closings

~50% of unsecured loans use this feature

GALLUP®

Top decile in Customer Satisfaction per Gallup's Retail Banking Database

JAVELIN

Top-rated bank in Customer Trust in 2017 and 2018 Javelin Trust in Banking Study

TEMKIN GROUP

Top decile performer in Temkin Customer Experience ratings

Note: Data points updated as of March 31, 2019. Enhancements highlight metrics associated with fully digital consumer loan experience.

Simplify and Grow: a continuous improvement journey

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CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Making Banking Easier
Revenue Growth
Efficiency Improvements

Key results

- Reduced staffing by ~1,700 (includes Regions Insurance) since 2017
- Reduced ~1.1M square feet of occupied space since 2017
- Renegotiated 3rd-party contracts saving in excess of $32M since 2017

2018 - 2019 YTD successes

- Completed 12 of 46 Simplify and Grow initiatives
- Completed organizational simplification including spans and layers improvements
- 2.0M calls handled by AI virtual banker in the contact center
- 14,451 loan applications submitted online in 1Q19 (112% increase YoY)
- 63% of mortgage applications submitted through Mortgage Portal in 1Q19
- Mortgage Portal has reduced final loan approval by approximately nine days
- 51% of Direct Loans closed through eSign (rolled out December of 2018)
- Average commercial loan production up 26% or $3.1M per Relationship Manager

Continuous improvement

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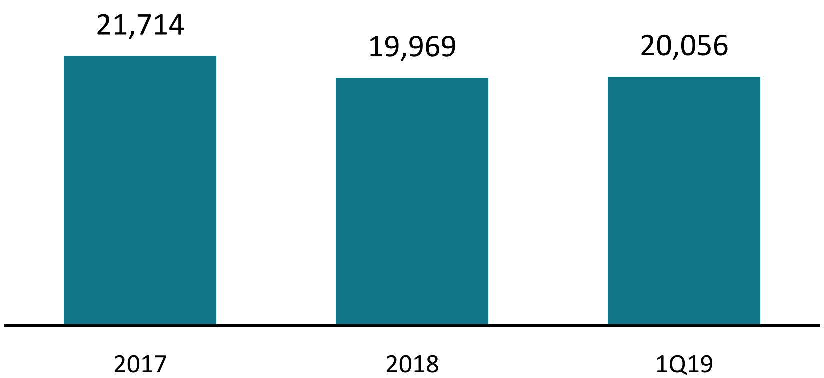
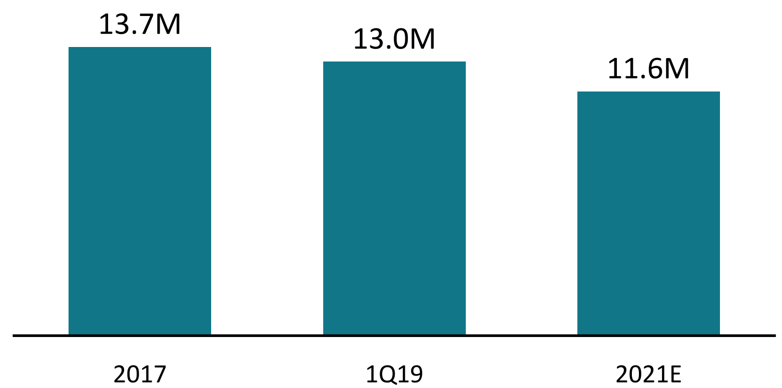
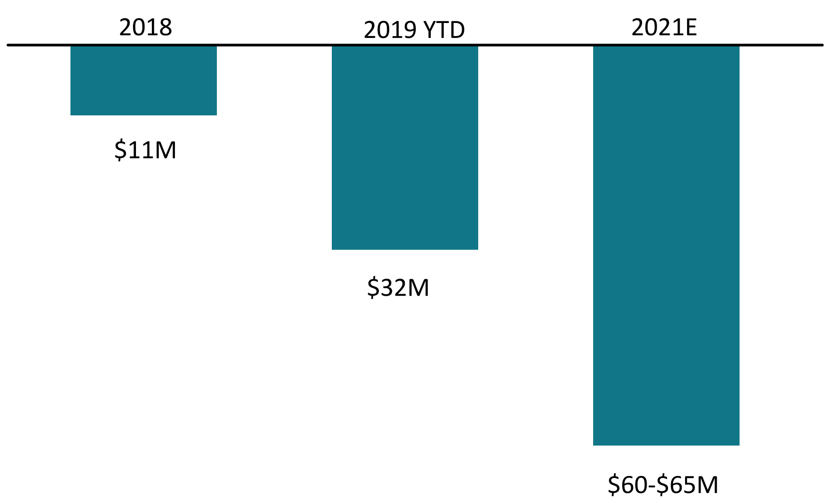
Full time equivalent employees[1]



Declining square footage



Cumulative 3rd party spend reduction



- Reduced management positions ~17% in 2018; additional staffing reductions expected 2019 - 2021
- Key drivers of future staffing reductions:
  - Technology deployment of AI, robotics and digitization
  - Migration to digital channels
  - Branch consolidations
- Consolidations of both back office and branch locations, agile distribution, hoteling and remote work will further reduce square footage
- Third-party spend helped by re-engineered procurement process, better demand management, and targeted 10% - 30% savings through strategic sourcing

(1) 2017 includes Regions Insurance staffing.

Optimizing the branch network

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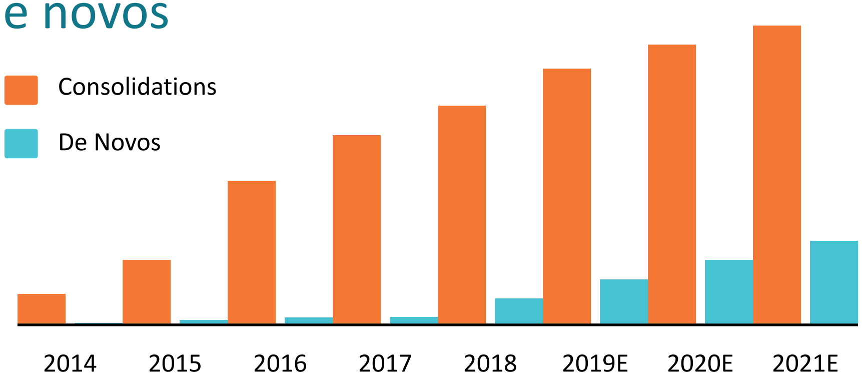
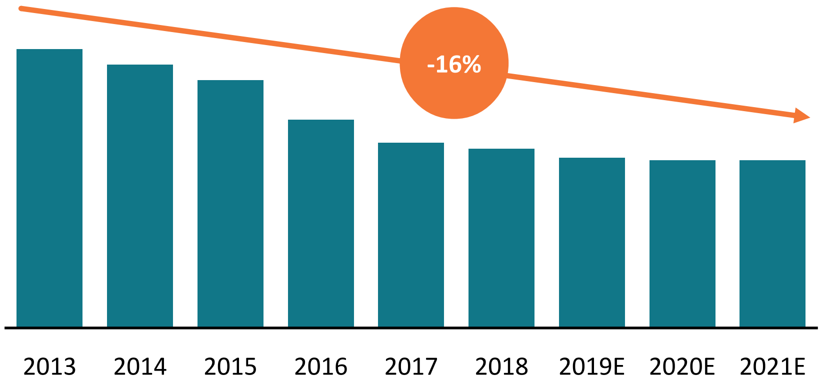
Cumulative branch consolidations & de novos



Branch count



Over the last five years

- Between 2014 and 2018, consolidated 284 branches while opening 33 branches

Forward strategies

- Further reduce branch count ~25 by 2021 with ~100 closures(1) and ~75 de novos(1)
- Continue to optimize core market distribution network with de novo infills and 2 for 1 consolidations
- Examples of analytics driven approach:
  - St. Louis, Missouri-repositioned branches resulting in trade area population growth of 190%
  - Houston, Texas-branch build out will result in 2.4M more population in trade area
  - Atlanta, Georgia-optimizing branches will result in 900K more people in trade area
  - Orlando & Tampa, Florida-optimization will reduce 30+ branches while growing trade area population

(1) Not all locations have been identified

CAPITAL, DEBT & LIQUIDITY

Prudently managing and optimizing capital

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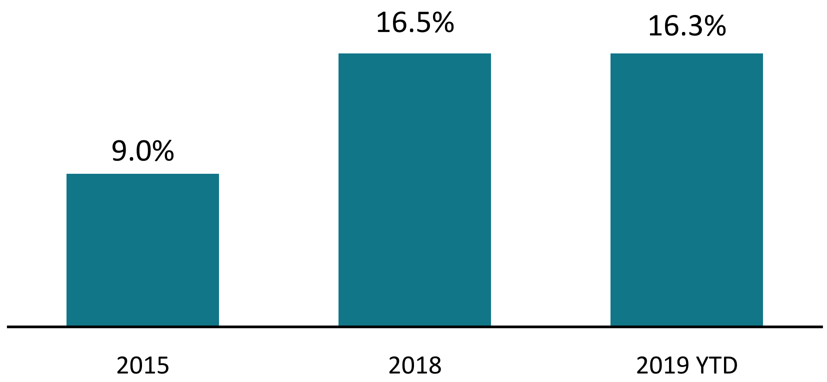
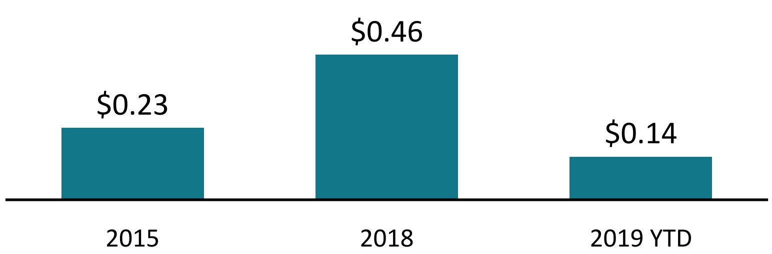
Adjusted ROATCE(1)



Dividend per common share



Capital priorities

- Organic growth
- Dividends
- Strategic investments
- Share repurchases

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for return on average tangible common equity (ROATCE) reconciliation.

Creating sustained value for shareholders

Total implied shareholder return 9-12%

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	Capital Generation	Implied Shareholder Return	
1. Growth & Strategic Investments	10% - 20%	3% - 4%	• Low-to-mid single digit organic loan growth • Focus on disciplined underwriting and appropriate risk-adjusted returns • Consider bolt-on strategic acquisitions
2. Common Dividends	35% - 45%	3% - 4%	• Focused on through-the-cycle sustainability • +26% CAGR over the last three years
3. Share Repurchases	35% - 55%	3% - 4%	• Provide flexibility necessary to effectively manage capital • Continue to contribute to EPS growth • Utilize capital in excess of target range
Total		9% - 12%	

Capital positioned for flexible management in any environment

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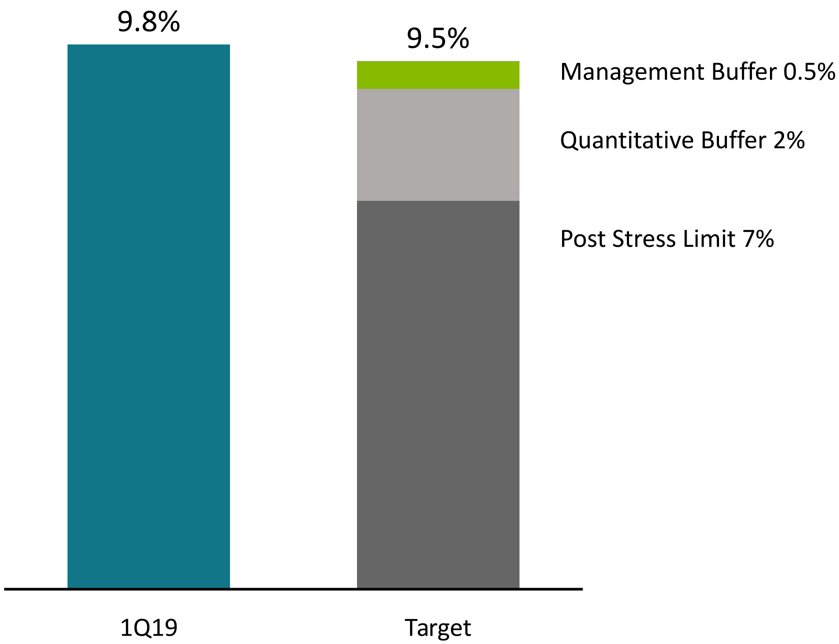
Strong capital position - CET1[1]



- Capital targets are calibrated using internal scenario planning to balance stakeholder expectations across full range of potential environments
- Target CET1 ratio includes a Management Buffer of 0.5%
  - Provides balance between compelling shareholder returns, and
  - Flexibility to deploy capital opportunistically in challenged economic environments

(1) Current quarter common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio is estimated.

Balance sheet optimization

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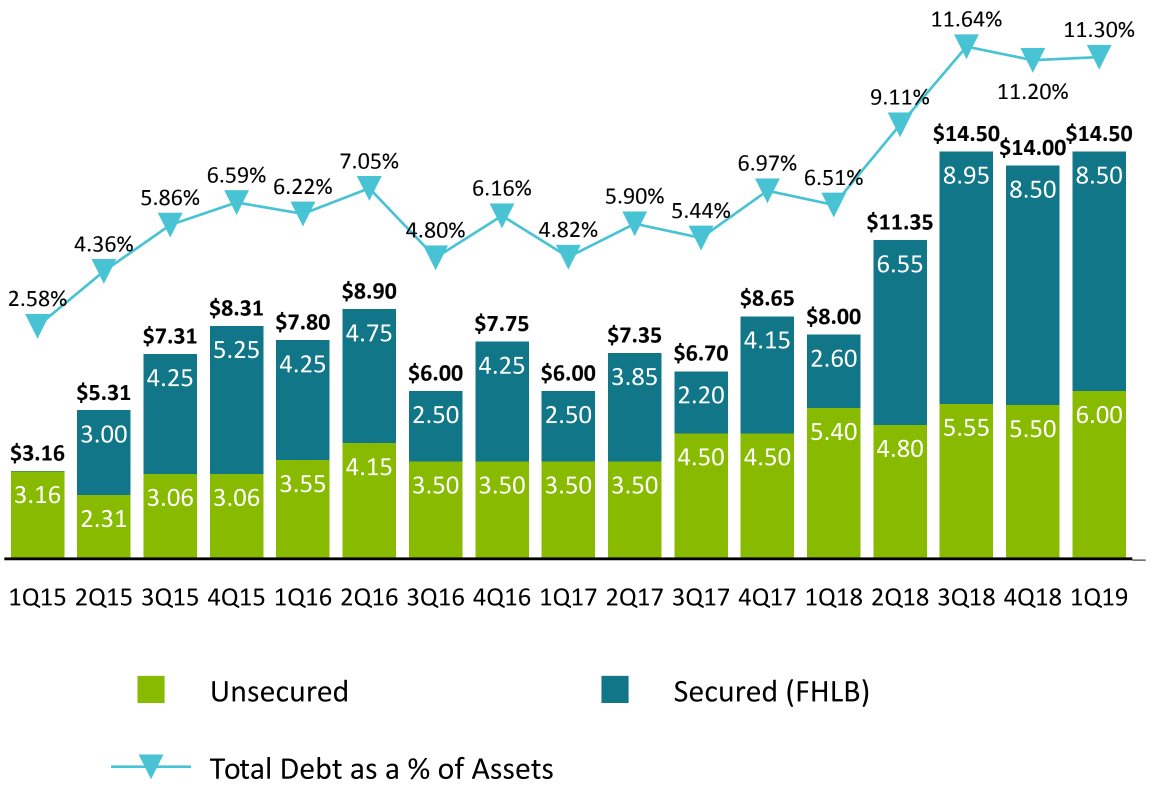
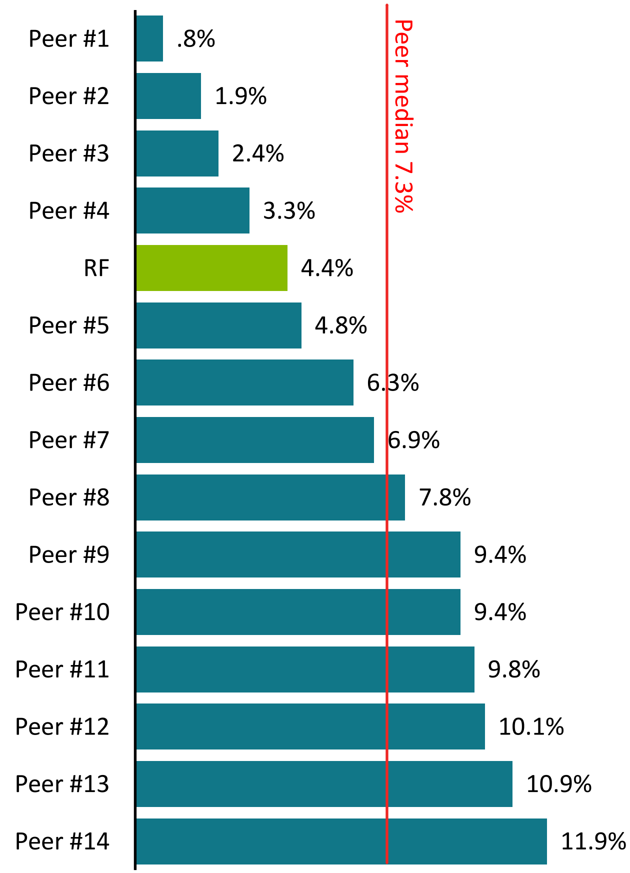
Historical debt profile[1]

($ in billions)



Unsecured debt as a % of assets[2]



(1) Balances exclude valuation adjustments on hedged long-term debt and capital lease obligations. (2) As of 4Q18. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence. Peers include BBT, CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, STI, USB and ZION. As of 1Q19, RF's unsecured debt as a percentage of assets was 4.7%.

Regions unsecured debt and credit ratings profile

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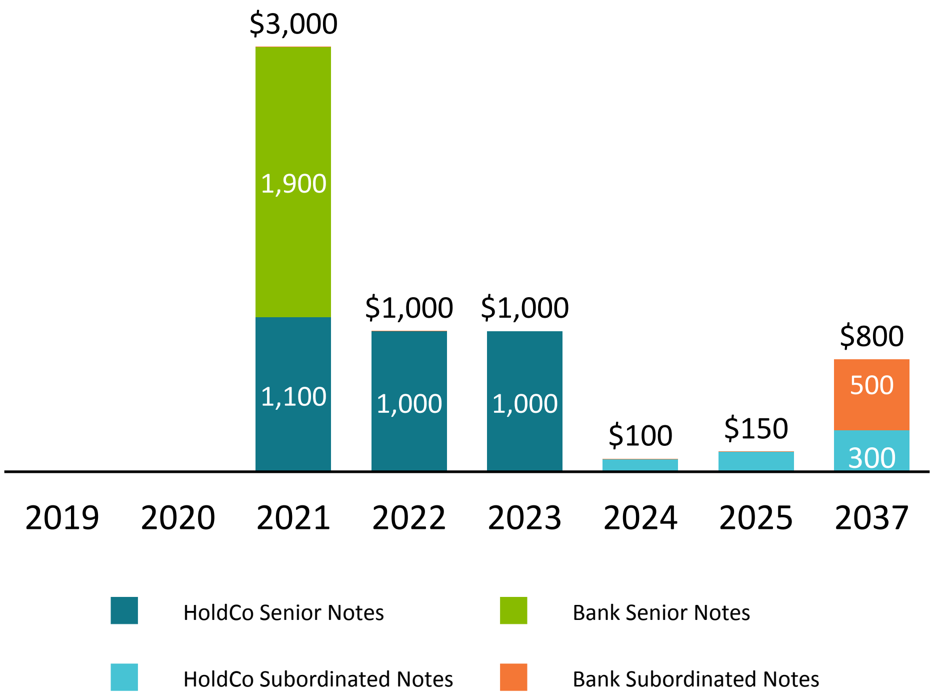
Debt maturity profile[1]

($ in millions)



Select credit ratings

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Regions Financial Corporation			
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa2	BBB+	BBB+
Subordinated Debt	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Regions Bank			
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa2	A-	BBB+
Subordinated Debt	Baa2	BBB+	BBB
Outlook	Positive	Stable	Stable

- Unsecured wholesale debt footprint represents just 4.7% of 3/31/2019 assets with Holding Company and Bank unsecured debt making up 2.8% and 1.9% of 3/31/2019 assets, respectively

(1) As of 3/31/2019.

Solid liquidity

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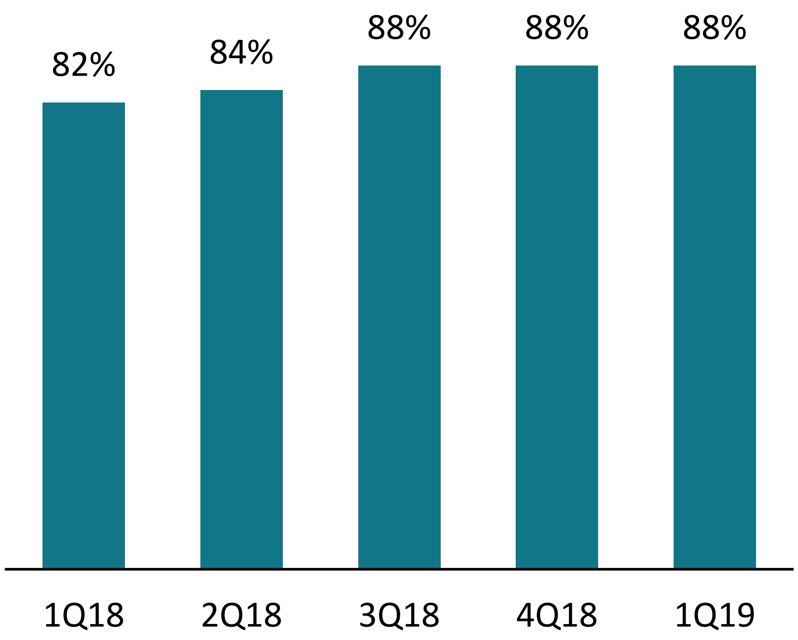
Loan-to-deposit ratio[1]



- Strong, core funded balance sheet
- Future debt maturities are manageable and allow for efficient re-financing
- Liquidity policy requires the holding company maintain at least 18 months coverage of maturities, debt service and other cash needs
  - Management targets 24 months coverage
- Bank wholesale funding requirements will be largely dictated by the relative performance of loan and deposit growth

(1) Based on ending balances

NEAR-TERM AND LONG-TERM EXPECTATIONS

Near-term and long-term expectations

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2019 Expectations

Category	FY 2019 Expectations
Adjusted average loan growth (from adjusted 2018 of $77,667 million)[1]	Low to mid-single digits
Adjusted total revenue growth (from adjusted 2018 of $5,745 million)[1]	2% - 4%
Adjusted non-interest expense (from adjusted 2018 of $3,434 million)[1]	Relatively stable
Net charge-offs / average loans	40 - 50 bps
Effective Tax Rate	20% - 22%

Three-Year Expectations (2019-2021)

Category	Expectations
2021 adjusted return on average tangible common equity[1]	18% - 20%
2021 adjusted efficiency ratio[1]	<55%
Annual net charge-offs / average loans	40 - 65 bps

Expect to generate positive operating leverage each year.

(1) Non-GAAP, see Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 27, 2019 for reconciliations. The reconciliation with respect to forward-looking non-GAAP measures is expected to be consistent with actual non-GAAP reconciliations included in the attached appendix or previous filings with the SEC.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance

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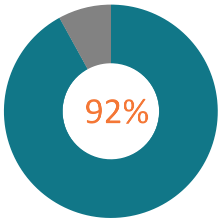
The Company understands that good governance is the foundation of sustainable business and good decision making is necessary for creating shareholder value over the long term.

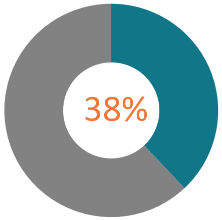
Board of Directors

Our Corporate Governance Principles affirm that the Board will seek members from diverse professional and demographic backgrounds, who combine a broad spectrum of experience and expertise with a reputation for integrity, to ensure that the Board maintains an appropriate mix of skills and characteristics to meet the needs of the Company.

Independence



Diversity
Based on gender, ethnic, or sexual orientation



Compensation principles

Create a balanced, performance-based compensation philosophy that is properly aligned with strategic and financial objectives and supports the Company's risk appetite and tolerance.

Engagement

- We take a long-term view of how we create value, and we take a similar approach to corporate governance shareholder engagement.
- We consider proper shareholder engagement to be a continuous relationship throughout the year through in-person meetings, phone calls, and email updates with both Directors and management.
- Engaging with our shareholders and soliciting their points of view is critical to providing long-term value to all of the Company's stakeholders.

Corporate governance enhancements

- Appointed an independent, non-executive Chair of the Board.
- Included a Board skills, diversity and composition matrix in this year's proxy statement.
- Adopted a diverse Director candidate search policy.
- 50% of the Board's committees are chaired by women.
- Strengthened the Board self-evaluation process.
- Brought more balance among our newer, mid-tenured and seasoned Directors.
- Enhanced Board oversight for environmental and social responsibility.
- Expanded oversight of the Compensation and Human Resources Committee to include associate conduct, corporate culture, human capital/talent management and diversity and inclusion.

Environmental & social highlights[1]

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ASSOCIATES

12 weeks

Expanded **parental leave plan** to provide 12 weeks of fully paid leave for birth mothers and 6 weeks of fully paid leave for birth and adoptive parents[2]

5%

Increased the **401(k) Plan matching contribution** from 4% to 5%, in addition to the annual 2% contribution that all eligible associates receive[2]

$15/hour

Raised the **entry-level wage** to $15 an hour, while also providing career paths and professional growth opportunities for our associates

Created a **Diversity and Inclusion Center of Expertise**, led by the Head of Diversity and Inclusion

Continued to invest in the **development of our associates** to prepare them for the rapidly changing work environment through re-skilling and up-skilling programs

CUSTOMERS AND COMMUNITIES

94,000

Financial education presentations delivered by the **Next Step®Elevate** team

$100 million[3]

Contributed to the **Regions Foundation** to make purpose-led, performance-driven community investments

56,000

Community service hours logged by our associates

$4.8 billion

Invested in **community development**

Formed the **Corporate Responsibility and Community Engagement** team to address local community development needs and promote inclusive economic growth through:

- Economic and Community Development
- Education and Workforce Readiness
- Financial Wellness

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

2023 Environmental Goals[4]

Reduce Emissions by:	Reduce Energy Use by:
30%	30%
20% achieved	12% achieved

18%

Reduced **internal copy paper use** by 18% over the past year through process improvements

145 megawatts

Provided capital in the form of sale-leasebacks to utility scale and commercial **photovoltaic solar projects** with overall generating capacity of 145 megawatts

Adopted an **Environmental Sustainability Policy Statement** and created an **Environmental Working Group** to support the implementation of the policy and engage associates on sustainability

(1) Represents activity between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018, unless otherwise noted. (2) Parental leave plan and 401(k) Plan changes went into effect January 1, 2019. (3) Regions contributed $40 million to the Regions Foundation in 2017 and $60 million in 2018. (4) 2015 baseline.

APPENDIX

Footprint economic advantages source references

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Fact	Source
Job Growth	Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics Survey." *Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject*, 18 Feb. 2019, data.bls.gov/timeseries/CES0000000001. Accessed 18 Feb. 2019.
Population Growth	Data Access and Dissemination Systems (DADS). "U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates." *Census.gov*, factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t#. Accessed 18 Feb. 2019.
6 of top 10 states where retirees are moving in footprint	Smartasset. "Where Are Retirees Moving - 2018 Edition." SmartAsset, 20 Sept. 2018, https://www.smartasset.com/retirement/where-are-retirees-moving-2018-edition. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.
Alabama - #1 state for manufacturing in footprint	Global Trade Staff. "Http://www.globaltrademag.com/site-selection/state-spotlight/best-states-for-manufacturingHttp://www.globaltrademag.com/site-selection/state-spotlight/best-states-for-manufacturing." *Global Trade Magazine*, 10 Aug. 2018, htl.li/LSQT30lo2Nd.
Tennessee - #1 state for foreign job investment in footprint	Global Trade Staff. "Http://www.globaltrademag.com/site-selection/state-spotlight/best-states-for-manufacturing." *Global Trade Magazine*, 10 Aug. 2018, htl.li/LSQT30lo2Nd. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.
Louisiana - #1 state for workforce training in footprint	Louisiana Economic Development. "LED Awards & Recognition | Louisiana Economic Development." LED | Louisiana Economic Development, https://www.opportunitylouisiana.com/about-led/awards. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.
Georgia - #1 state for doing business in footprint	Geraldine Gambale, Editor, Area Development Magazine, and Steve Kaelble, Staff Editor, Area Development. "2018 Top States for Doing Business: Georgia Ranks #1 Fifth Year in a Row." Area Development, 28 Sept. 2018, www.areadevelopment.com/Top-States-for-Doing-
Footprint includes top 10 states for doing business	Geraldine Gambale, Editor, Area Development Magazine, and Steve Kaelble, Staff Editor, Area Development. "2018 Top States for Doing Business: Georgia Ranks #1 Fifth Year in a Row." Area Development, 28 Sept. 2018, www.areadevelopment.com/Top-States-for-Doing-
Florida GDP ranks among the world's largest economies	Enterprise Florida. "Florida The Future is Here." Enterprise Florida, www.enterpriseflorida.com/thefutureishere/. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

Note: Source references to "Our footprint has significant economic advantages" slide included in the "Profile and Strategy" section of this presentation.

Forecast model assumptions
(as of April 30, 2019)

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Upper Range	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP, annual % change	2.9%	2.6%	1%- 2%	2%- 3%
10-year U.S. Treasury Yield, average of daily figures	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%
Fed Funds Target - Upper End, average of daily figures	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%

Stable Yield Curve	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP, annual % change	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%- 2.5%	1%- 2%
10-year U.S. Treasury Yield, average of daily figures	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
Fed Funds Target - Upper End, average of daily figures	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

Lower Range	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP, annual % change	2.9%	2.0%	(1)%- 1%	(1)%- 1%
10-year U.S. Treasury Yield, average of daily figures	2.9%	2.9%	1.6%	2.1%
Fed Funds Target - Upper End, average of daily figures	1.9%	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%

Note: Forecast model assumption scenario details supporting the net interest margin forecast range through 2021 presented in the "Net Interest Income and Asset Sensitivity" section of this presentation.

Non-GAAP information

This document contains non-GAAP financial measures, which exclude certain items management does not consider indicative of the Company's on-going financial performance. Management believes that the exclusion of these items provides a meaningful base for period-to-period comparisons, which management believes will assist investors in analyzing the operating results of the Company and predicting future performance. These non-GAAP financial measures are also used by management to assess the performance of Regions' business. It is possible that the activities related to these adjustments may recur; however, management does not consider these activities to be indications of ongoing operations. Management believes that presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures will permit investors to assess the performance of the Company on the same basis as that applied by management.

Other companies may use similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures that are calculated differently from the way we calculate such measures. Accordingly, our non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. We caution investors not to place undue reliance on such non-GAAP financial measures, but to consider them with the most directly comparable GAAP measures. Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our results reported under GAAP.

The following tables present reconciliations of Regions' non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

Non-GAAP items impacting earnings

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(amounts in millions, except per share data)	Quarter Ended 3/31/2019	12/31/2018	3/31/2018
Non-GAAP adjusted items impacting earnings from continuing operations:			
Pre-tax adjusted items:			
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	$ (6)	$ (3)	$ (3)
Salaries and benefits related to severance charges	(2)	(7)	(15)
Gain on sale of affordable housing residential mortgage loans	8	—	—
Securities gains (losses), net	(7)	—	—
Expenses associated with residential mortgage loan sale	—	—	(4)
Net provision benefit from residential mortgage loan sale	—	—	16
Leveraged lease termination gains	—	—	4
Diluted EPS impact*	$ —	$ (0.01)	$ —

Adjusted Items

- 1Q19 items include charges associated with the company's continued focus on increasing organizational efficiency and effectiveness, including refining its branch network; incurred $2 million of severance expense, and $6 million of expenses associated with branch consolidations, property and equipment charges
- Recorded an $8 million gain associated with the sale of $167 million of affordable housing residential mortgage loans
- Incurred a $7 million net loss attributable primarily to the sale of certain lower yielding investment securities

* Based on income taxes at an approximate 25% incremental rate beginning in 2018. Tax rates associated with leveraged lease terminations are incrementally higher based on their structure.

Adjusted net income and Return on average tangible common equity

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($ amounts in millions)		Quarter Ended 3/31/2019	Year Ended 12/31/2018	Year Ended 12/31/2015
ADJUSTED RETURN ON AVERAGE TANGIBLE COMMON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Net income from continuing operations available to common shareholders (GAAP)	A	$ 378	$ 1,504	$ 1,007
Total net adjustments to non-interest income[1]		(1)	(9)	(128)
Total net adjustments to non-interest expense[1]		8	136	153
Provision related to troubled debt restructured loans moved to held-for-sale		—	(16)	—
Income tax adjustment[2]		(2)	(26)	(27)
Adjusted net income from continuing operations available to common shareholders (non-GAAP)	B	$ 383	$ 1,589	$ 1,005
Average stockholders' equity (GAAP)		$ 15,192	$ 15,381	$ 16,916
Less: Average intangible assets (GAAP)		4,940	5,010	5,099
Average deferred tax liability related to intangibles (GAAP)		(94)	(97)	(170)
Average preferred stock (GAAP)		820	820	848
Average tangible common stockholders' equity (non-GAAP)	C	$ 9,526	$ 9,648	$ 11,139
Return on average tangible common stockholders' equity (non-GAAP)[3]	A/C	16.1%	15.6%	9.0%
Adjusted return on average tangible common stockholders' equity (non-GAAP)[3]	B/C	16.3%	16.5%	9.0%

(1) Refer to non-GAAP reconciliation in Regions' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 2019, as filed with the SEC. (2) Based on income taxes at an approximate 25% incremental rate beginning in 2018, and 38.5% for all prior periods. Tax rates associated with leveraged lease terminations are incrementally higher based on their structure. (3) On a continuing operations basis.

Non-GAAP reconciliation: NII, non-interest income/ expense, operating leverage and efficiency ratio

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($ amounts in millions)		Quarter Ended 3/31/2019	12/31/2018	3/31/2018	1Q19 vs. 4Q18		1Q19 vs. 1Q18	
Non-interest expense (GAAP)	**A**	**$ 860**	$ 853	$ 884	$ 7	0.8 %	$ (24)	(2.7)%
Adjustments:								
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges		**(6)**	(3)	(3)	(3)	100.0 %	(3)	100.0 %
Expenses associated with residential mortgage loan sale		**—**	—	(4)	—	NM	4	NM
Salary and employee benefits—severance charges		**(2)**	(7)	(15)	5	(71.4)%	13	(86.7)%
Adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP)	**B**	**$ 852**	$ 843	$ 862	$ 9	1.1 %	$ (10)	(1.2)%
Net interest income and other financing income (GAAP)	**C**	**$ 948**	$ 958	$ 909	$ (10)	(1.0)%	$ 39	4.3 %
Taxable-equivalent adjustment		**13**	13	13	—	— %	—	— %
Net interest income and other financing income, taxable-equivalent basis - continuing operations	**D**	**$ 961**	$ 971	$ 922	$ (10)	(1.0)%	$ 39	4.2 %
Non-interest income (GAAP)	**E**	**$ 502**	$ 481	$ 507	$ 21	4.4 %	$ (5)	(1.0)%
Adjustments:								
Securities (gains) losses, net		**7**	—	—	7	NM	7	NM
Leveraged lease termination gains		**—**	—	(4)	—	NM	4	NM
Gain on sale of affordable housing residential mortgage loans		**(8)**	—	—	(8)	NM	(8)	NM
Adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP)	**F**	**$ 501**	$ 481	$ 503	$ 20	4.2 %	$ (2)	(0.4)%
Total revenue	**C+E=G**	**$ 1,450**	$ 1,439	$ 1,416	$ 11	0.8 %	$ 34	2.4 %
Adjusted total revenue (non-GAAP)	**C+F=H**	**$ 1,449**	$ 1,439	$ 1,412	$ 10	0.7 %	$ 37	2.6 %
Total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis	**D+E=I**	**$ 1,463**	$ 1,452	$ 1,429	$ 11	0.8 %	$ 34	2.4 %
Adjusted total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis (non-GAAP)	**D+F=J**	**$ 1,462**	$ 1,452	$ 1,425	$ 10	0.7 %	$ 37	2.6 %
Operating leverage ratio (GAAP)	**I-A**							5.1 %
Adjusted operating leverage ratio (non-GAAP)	**J-B**							3.8 %
Efficiency ratio (GAAP)	**A/I**	**58.8%**	58.7%	61.9%				
Adjusted efficiency ratio (non-GAAP)	**B/J**	**58.3%**	58.1%	60.5%				
Fee income ratio (GAAP)	**E/I**	**34.3%**	33.1%	35.5%				
Adjusted fee income ratio (non-GAAP)	**F/J**	**34.3%**	33.1%	35.3%				

NM - Not Meaningful

Non-GAAP reconciliation: adjusted average loans

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($ amounts in millions)	Average Balances						
	1Q19	4Q18	1Q18	1Q19 vs. 4Q18		1Q19 vs. 1Q18	
Commercial and industrial	**$ 39,999**	$ 38,111	$ 36,464	$ 1,888	5.0 %	$ 3,535	9.7 %
Add: Purchasing card balances [1]	—	252	208	(252)	(100.0)%	(208)	(100.0)%
Adjusted commercial and industrial loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 39,999**	$ 38,363	$ 36,672	$ 1,636	4.3 %	$ 3,327	9.1 %
Total commercial loans	**$ 45,968**	$ 44,307	$ 42,899	$ 1,661	3.7 %	$ 3,069	7.2 %
Add: Purchasing card balances [1]	—	252	208	(252)	(100.0)%	(208)	(100.0)%
Adjusted total commercial loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 45,968**	$ 44,559	$ 43,107	$ 1,409	3.2 %	$ 2,861	6.6 %
Total business loans	**$ 52,518**	$ 50,397	$ 48,619	$ 2,121	4.2 %	$ 3,899	8.0 %
Add: Purchasing card balances [1]	—	252	208	(252)	(100.0)%	(208)	(100.0)%
Adjusted total business loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 52,518**	$ 50,649	$ 48,827	$ 1,869	3.7 %	$ 3,691	7.6 %
Total consumer loans	**$ 31,207**	$ 31,476	$ 31,272	$ (269)	(0.9)%	$ (65)	(0.2)%
Less: Balances of residential first mortgage loans sold [2]	—	—	164	—	NM	(164)	(100.0)%
Less: Indirect—vehicles	**2,924**	3,109	3,309	(185)	(6.0)%	(385)	(11.6)%
Adjusted total consumer loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 28,283**	$ 28,367	$ 27,799	$ (84)	(0.3)%	$ 484	1.7 %
Total loans	**$ 83,725**	$ 81,873	$ 79,891	$ 1,852	2.3 %	$ 3,834	4.8 %
Add: Purchasing card balances [1]	—	252	208	(252)	(100.0)%	(208)	(100.0)%
Less: Balances of residential first mortgage loans sold [2]	—	—	164	—	NM	(164)	(100.0)%
Less: Indirect—vehicles	**2,924**	3,109	3,309	(185)	(6.0)%	(385)	(11.6)%
Adjusted total loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 80,801**	$ 79,016	$ 76,626	$ 1,785	2.3 %	$ 4,175	5.4 %

(1) On December 31, 2018, purchasing cards were reclassified to commercial and industrial loans from other assets. (2) Adjustments to average residential mortgage loan balances associated with loans sold in the first quarter of 2018 assume a simple day-weighted average impact. NM - Not Meaningful.

Non-GAAP reconciliation: Adjusted net charge-off ratio

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($ amounts in millions)		Quarter Ended 3/31/2019	12/31/2018	3/31/2018
Residential first mortgage net charge-offs (GAAP)	A	$ —	$ 1	$ 7
Less: Net charge-offs associated with TDR sale		—	—	5
Adjusted residential first mortgage net charge-offs (non-GAAP)	B	$ —	$ 1	$ 2
Total consumer net charge-offs (GAAP)	C	$ 58	$ 65	$ 58
Less: Net charge-offs associated with TDR sale		—	—	5
Adjusted total consumer net charge-offs (non-GAAP)	D	$ 58	$ 65	$ 53
Total net charge-offs (GAAP)	E	$ 78	$ 95	$ 84
Less: Net charge-offs associated with TDR sale		—	—	5
Adjusted total net charge-offs (non-GAAP)	F	$ 78	$ 95	$ 79
Average residential first mortgage loans (GAAP)	G	$ 14,203	$ 14,230	$ 13,977
Add: Average balances of residential first mortgage loans sold		—	—	90
Average residential first mortgage loans adjusted for residential first mortgage loans sold (non-GAAP)	H	$ 14,203	$ 14,230	$ 14,067
Average total consumer loans (GAAP)	I	$ 31,207	$ 31,476	$ 31,272
Add: Average balances of residential first mortgage loans sold		—	—	90
Average total consumer loans adjusted for residential first mortgage loans sold (non-GAAP)	J	$ 31,207	$ 31,476	$ 31,362
Average total loans (GAAP)	K	$ 83,725	$ 81,873	$ 79,891
Add: Average balances of residential first mortgage loans sold		—	—	90
Average total loans adjusted for residential first mortgage loans sold (non-GAAP)	L	$ 83,725	$ 81,873	$ 79,981
Residential first mortgage net charge-off percentage (GAAP)*	A/G	0.02%	0.04%	0.21%
Adjusted residential first mortgage net charge-off percentage (non-GAAP)*	B/H	0.02%	0.04%	0.06%
Total consumer net charge-off percentage (GAAP)*	C/I	0.75%	0.80%	0.75%
Adjusted total consumer net charge-off percentage (non-GAAP)*	D/J	0.75%	0.80%	0.69%
Total net charge-off percentage (GAAP)*	E/K	0.38%	0.46%	0.42%
Adjusted total net charge-off percentage (non-GAAP)*	F/L	0.38%	0.46%	0.40%

* Annualized

Forward-looking statements

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Forward-Looking Statements

This release may include forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which reflect Regions' current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are not based on historical information, but rather are related to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations as well as certain assumptions and estimates made by, and information available to, management at the time the statements are made. Those statements are based on general assumptions and are subject to various risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from the views, beliefs and projections expressed in such statements. Therefore, we caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, those described below:

- Current and future economic and market conditions in the United States generally or in the communities we serve, including the effects of possible declines in property values, increases in unemployment rates and potential reductions of economic growth, which may adversely affect our lending and other businesses and our financial results and conditions.
- Possible changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies of, and other activities undertaken by, governments, agencies, central banks and similar organizations, which could have a material adverse effect on our earnings.
- Possible changes in market interest rates or capital markets could adversely affect our revenue and expense, the value of assets and obligations, and the availability and cost of capital and liquidity.
- Any impairment of our goodwill or other intangibles, any repricing of assets, or any adjustment of valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets due to changes in law, adverse changes in the economic environment, declining operations of the reporting unit or other factors.
- The effect of changes in tax laws, including the effect of any future interpretations of or amendments to Tax Reform, which may impact our earnings, capital ratios and our ability to return capital to stockholders.
- Possible changes in the creditworthiness of customers and the possible impairment of the collectability of loans and leases, including operating leases.
- Changes in the speed of loan prepayments, loan origination and sale volumes, charge-offs, loan loss provisions or actual loan losses where our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover our eventual losses.
- Possible acceleration of prepayments on mortgage-backed securities due to low interest rates, and the related acceleration of premium amortization on those securities.
- Loss of customer checking and savings account deposits as customers pursue other, higher-yield investments, which could increase our funding costs.
- Possible changes in consumer and business spending and saving habits and the related effect on our ability to increase assets and to attract deposits, which could adversely affect our net income.
- Our ability to effectively compete with other traditional and non-traditional financial services companies, some of whom possess greater financial resources than we do or are subject to different regulatory standards than we are.
- Our inability to develop and gain acceptance from current and prospective customers for new products and services and the enhancement of existing products and services to meet customers' needs and respond to emerging technological trends in a timely manner could have a negative impact on our revenue.
- Our inability to keep pace with technological changes could result in losing business to competitors.
- Changes in laws and regulations affecting our businesses, including legislation and regulations relating to bank products and services, as well as changes in the enforcement and interpretation of such laws and regulations by applicable governmental and self-regulatory agencies, which could require us to change certain business practices, increase compliance risk, reduce our revenue, impose additional costs on us, or otherwise negatively affect our businesses.
- Our ability to obtain a regulatory non-objection (as part of the CCAR process or otherwise) 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 redeem preferred stock or other regulatory capital instruments, may impact our ability to return capital to stockholders and market perceptions of us.
- Our ability to comply with stress testing and capital planning requirements (as part of the CCAR process or otherwise) may continue to require a significant investment of our managerial resources due to the importance and intensity of such tests and requirements.
- Our ability to comply with applicable capital and liquidity requirements (including, among other things, the Basel III capital standards and the LCR rule), including our ability to generate capital internally or raise capital on favorable terms, and if we fail to meet requirements, our financial condition could be negatively impacted.
- The effects of any developments, changes or actions relating to any litigation or regulatory proceedings brought against us or any of our subsidiaries.
- The costs, including possibly incurring fines, penalties, or other negative effects (including reputational harm) of any adverse judicial, administrative, or arbitral rulings or proceedings, regulatory enforcement actions, or other legal actions to which we or any of our subsidiaries are a party, and which may adversely affect our results.
- Our ability to manage fluctuations in the value of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet exposure so as to maintain sufficient capital and liquidity to support our business.
- Our ability to execute on our strategic and operational plans, including our ability to fully realize the financial and non-financial benefits relating to our strategic initiatives.
- The risks and uncertainties related to our acquisition or divestiture of businesses.
- The success of our marketing efforts in attracting and retaining customers.

Forward-looking statements continued

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- Our ability to recruit and retain talented and experienced personnel to assist in the development, management and operation of our products and services may be affected by changes in laws and regulations in effect from time to time.
- Fraud or misconduct by our customers, employees or business partners.
- Any inaccurate or incomplete information provided to us by our customers or counterparties.
- Inability of our framework to manage risks associated with our business such as credit risk and operational risk, including third-party vendors and other service providers, which could, among other things, result in a breach of operating or security systems as a result of a cyber attack or similar act or failure to deliver our services effectively.
- Dependence on key suppliers or vendors to obtain equipment and other supplies for our business on acceptable terms.
- The inability of our internal controls and procedures to prevent, detect or mitigate any material errors or fraudulent acts.
- The effects of geopolitical instability, including wars, conflicts and terrorist attacks and the potential impact, directly or indirectly, on our businesses.
- The effects of man-made and natural disasters, including fires, floods, droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes, and environmental damage, which may negatively affect our operations and/or our loan portfolios and increase our cost of conducting business.The severity and impact of future earthquakes, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, floods and other weather-related events are difficult to predict and may be exacerbated by global climate change.
- Changes in commodity market prices and conditions could adversely affect the cash flows of our borrowers operating in industries that are impacted by changes in commodity prices (including businesses indirectly impacted by commodities prices such as businesses that transport commodities or manufacture equipment used in the production of commodities), which could impair their ability to service any loans outstanding to them and/or reduce demand for loans in those industries.
- Our ability to identify and address cyber-security risks such as data security breaches, malware, “denial of service” attacks, “hacking” and identity theft, including account take-overs, a failure of which could disrupt our business and result in the disclosure of and/or misuse or misappropriation of confidential or proprietary information, disruption or damage to our systems, increased costs, losses, or adverse effects to our reputation.
- Our ability to realize our adjusted efficiency ratio target as part of our expense management initiatives.
- Possible cessation or market replacement of LIBOR and the related effect on our LIBOR-based financial products and contracts, including, but not limited to, hedging products, debt obligations, investments, and loans.
- Possible downgrades in our credit ratings or outlook could increase the costs of funding from capital markets.
- The effects of a possible downgrade in the U.S. government’s sovereign credit rating or outlook, which could result in risks to us and general economic conditions that we are not able to predict.
- The effects of problems encountered by other financial institutions that adversely affect us or the banking industry generally could require us to change certain business practices, reduce our revenue, impose additional costs on us, or otherwise negatively affect our businesses.
- The effects of the failure of any component of our business infrastructure provided by a third party could disrupt our businesses, result in the disclosure of and/or misuse of confidential information or proprietary information, increase our costs, negatively affect our reputation, and cause losses.
- Our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries could affect our liquidity and ability to pay dividends to shareholders.
- Changes in accounting policies or procedures as may be required by the FASB or other regulatory agencies could materially affect our financial statements and how we report those results, and expectations and preliminary analyses relating to how such changes will affect our financial results could prove incorrect.
- Other risks identified from time to time in reports that we file with the SEC.
- Fluctuations in the price of our common stock and inability to complete stock repurchases in the time frame and/or on the terms anticipated.
- The effects of any damage to our reputation resulting from developments related to any of the items identified above.

The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. For discussion of these and other factors that may cause actual results to differ from expectations, look under the captions “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” of Regions’ Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 as filed with the SEC.

The words "future," “anticipates,” "assumes," “intends,” “plans,” “seeks,” “believes,” "predicts," "potential," "objectives," “estimates,” “expects,” “targets,” “projects,” “outlook,” “forecast,” "would," “will,” “may,” “might,” “could,” “should,” “can,” and similar terms and expressions often signify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all of them. We assume no obligation and do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements that are made from time to time, either as a result of future developments, new information or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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