Exhibit 99.3

REGIONS

2nd Quarter Earnings Conference Call

July 17, 2020

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Responding to our communities, customers and associates

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Communities



- Committing $12M to advance programs and initiatives that promote racial equity and economic empowerment for communities of color
- Donating $5M toward COVID-19 relief and recovery efforts
- Donating previously purchased advertising time to food banks across our footprint
- Providing grants for several Community Development Financial Institutions and nonprofit organizations focused on helping small businesses in underserved areas to regain stability

Customers



- Supporting consumers with payment assistance and processing requests for payment deferrals for businesses
- Helping business customers access the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program
- Temporarily halting new foreclosures and repossessions, while also waiving certain fees

Associates



- Limiting branch activities to drive through services or in-office appointments; vast majority have remained open during pandemic
- Providing additional compensation for certain branch and operationally essential associates as well as free COVID-19 testing and enhanced telehealth benefits for all associates

Second quarter 2020 overview

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($237M)	Net Loss Available to Common Shareholders
$1,544M	Adjusted Total Revenue(1)
$898M	Adjusted Non-Interest Expense(1)
$646M	Adjusted Pre-Tax Pre-Provision Income(1)
$700M	Provision Expense in Excess of Net Charge-Offs



1 Generated highest adj. pre-tax pre-provision income(1) in over a decade

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

Supporting our customers

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Customer Loan Modifications
(as of June 30, 2020)

	Approx # of deferrals	Balances w/ deferral ($ in millions)	Deferral as % of total	% making payment in last 61 days[1]
Mortgage (portfolio only)	5,500	$1,422	9%	34%
Home Equity	3,000	251	3%	36%
Indirect-Vehicles[2]	4,000	102	8%	41%
Indirect-Other Consumer	5,500	84	3%	NA[3]
Credit Card	5,000	27	2%	56%
Other Consumer	4,000	42	4%	37%
Total Consumer	27,000	1,928	6%	
Total Business[4]	14,000	3,763	6%	25%
Total	41,000	$5,691	6%	

SBA-PPP Results

- Began receiving PPP applications April 3rd
  - Through July 8th, funded **~45,000** loans totaling **~ $5B**
  - Average loan size **~$106K**
  - **98%** of funds to companies with **<100** employees
  - Supported over **600,000** jobs

(1) Represents period from 5/1/20 to 7/1/20 based on count. (2) Indirect vehicles deferral metrics include Dealer Financial Services and Direct auto only. (3) Limited information on payment in last 61 days for 3rd party portfolios serviced by others. (4) Business loan deferral metrics include Ascentium Capital. Percentage making payment in last 61 days represents Corp Banking Segment, excluding Ascentium.

Second quarter 2020 highlights

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Summary of second quarter results

($ amounts in millions, except per share data)	2Q20	QoQ Change	YoY Change
Net interest income	$ 972	4.7%	3.2%
Provision for credit losses	882	136.5%	858.7%
Non-interest income	573	18.1%	16.0%
Non-interest expense	924	10.5%	7.3%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(261)	(227.9)%	(154.0)%
Income tax expense (benefit)	(47)	(211.9)%	(150.5)%
Net income (loss)	(214)	(232.1)%	(154.9)%
Preferred dividends	23	—%	43.8%
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ (237)	(270.5)%	(163.4)%
Diluted EPS	$ (0.25)	(278.6)%	(167.6)%

Selected items impacting the quarter

(amounts in millions, except per share data)	2Q20
Pre-tax adjusted items[1]:	
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	$ (10)
Professional and related fees associated with the purchase of Ascentium Capital	(8)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(6)
Salaries and benefits related to severance charges	(2)
Securities gains (losses), net	1
Total pre-tax adjusted items[1]	(25)
Diluted EPS impact[2]	$ (0.02)
Pre-tax additional selected items[3]:	
Provision in excess of net charge-offs	$ (700)
Capital markets income - CVA/DVA	34
PPP loans net interest income	16
COVID-19 related expenses	(19)
MSR net hedge performance	2

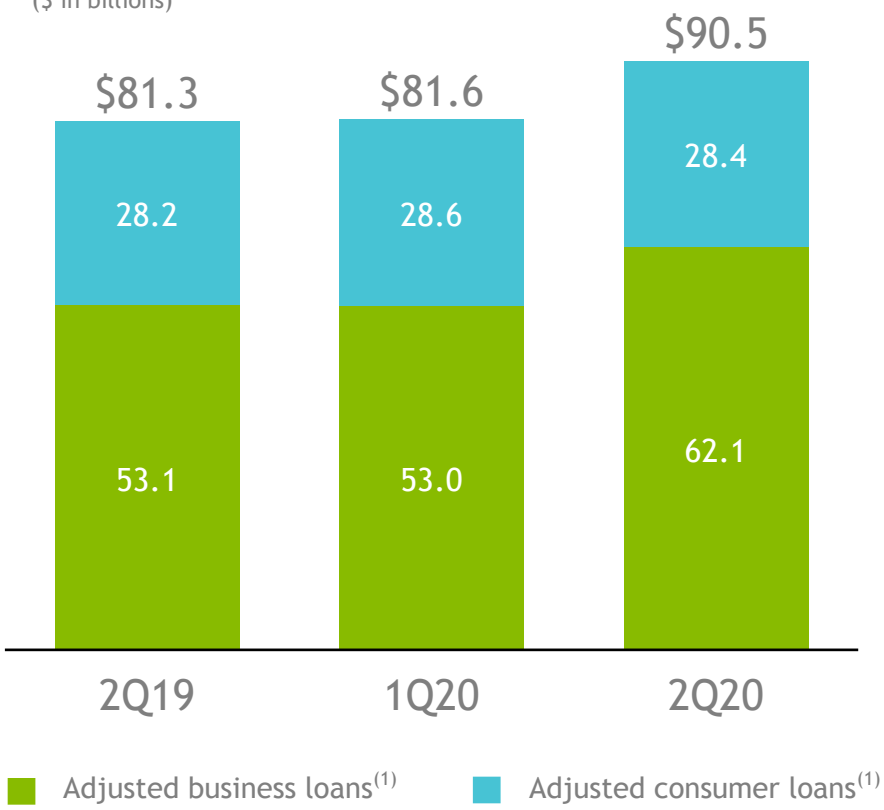
(1) Non-GAAP, see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Based on income taxes at an approximate 25% incremental rate. (3) Items represent an outsized or unusual impact to the quarter or quarterly trends, but are not considered non-GAAP adjustments.

Average loans

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Adjusted average loans and leases[1]

($ in billions)



QoQ highlights

- Adjusted average loans[1] increased 11%
- Drivers of growth include elevated commercial draw activity early in the quarter, acquisition of equipment finance company Ascentium Capital, and PPP loans
- Remain focused on client selectivity and full relationships with appropriate risk-adjusted returns
- Commercial line utilization levels normalized ending quarter at 44.6%
- Expect PPP loan forgiveness requests to begin in 3Q and continue into 4Q
- Mortgage balances benefited record production associated with historically low market interest rates

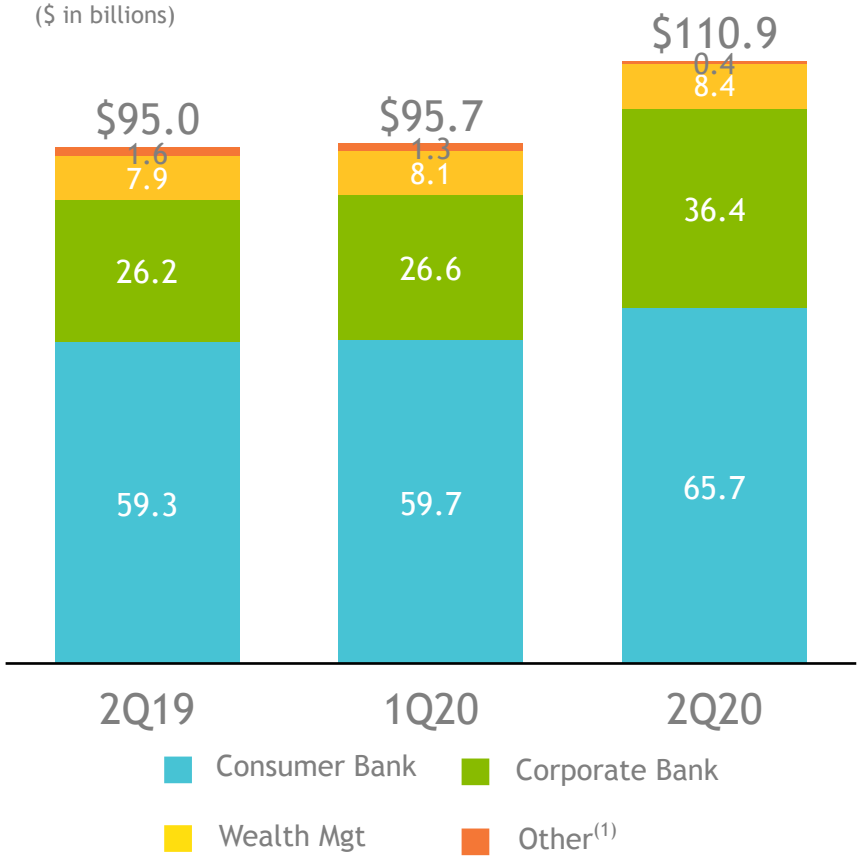
(1) Non-GAAP, see appendix for reconciliation.

Average deposits

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Average deposits by segment

($ in billions)



QoQ highlights

- Average deposits increased 16%; ending deposits increased 17%
- Commercial customers maintained excess cash from line draws, PPP loans, and other government stimulus in deposit accounts
- Declining rates driving corporate customers to bring excess deposits back on balance sheet
- Consumer deposit growth driven by government stimulus programs coupled with lower overall spend
- Deposits are expected to normalize in second half of they year, exact timing remains uncertain

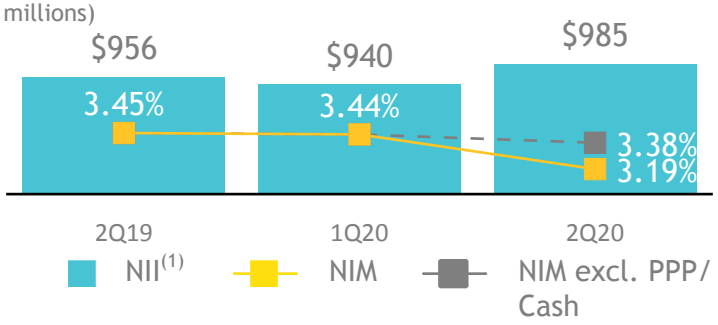
(1) Other deposits represent non-customer balances primarily consisting of wholesale funding (for example, Eurodollar deposits, selected deposits and brokered time deposits).

Net interest income and net interest margin

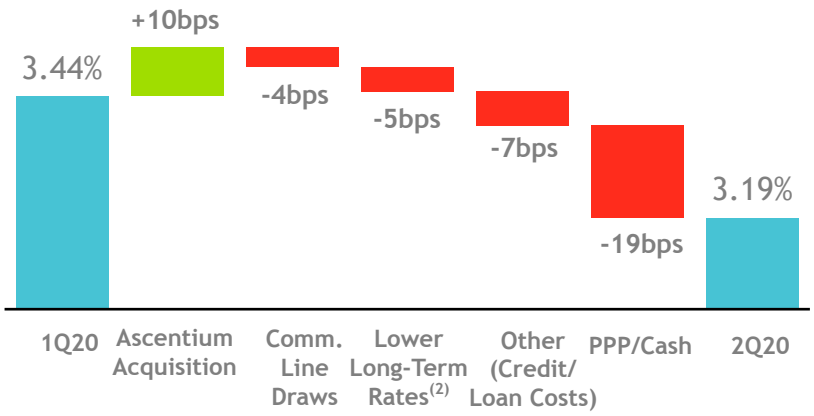
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NII[1] and NIM

($ in millions)



NIM Attribution



Liquidity Impacts in Near-term

- In 2Q, net interest income (NII) supported by elevated balance sheet from stimulus / liquidity in the system; net interest margin (NIM) reduced
  - Elevated line-draws add ~2% NII and -4 bps NIM
  - PPP and cash account for -19 bps NIM degradation
  - $7.4B early FHLB extinguishment and $650M bank debt tender in the quarter directly reduce cash

Drivers of Core Performance

- No impact from short-term rate declines[2]; protection from:
  - Hedging program; $60M NII accrual in 2Q[3]
  - Deposit pricing advantage; 27% beta, -21 bps
- Residual exposure to long-term rates at low levels[2]
  - Fixed rate loan/securities production at lower rates
  - Premium amortization; from $26M 1Q to $33M 2Q
- The Ascentium acquisition, credit costs, and loan cost accretion also impacted the quarter

3Q 2020 Expectations

- Core NII/NIM drivers[4] in 3Q are balance sheet deleveraging (normalization of line-draw), credit, and lower long-term rates; uncertain timing of PPP fee accel. to benefit NII/NIM
- NII expected -1.5% to -2.5% in 3Q; expect ~$95M from hedges
- Excluding PPP/cash, NIM expected in mid-to-high 3.30%s

(1) Net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis. (2) 1m LIBOR -1.05% QoQ; 10yr US Treasury -0.69% QoQ. (3) Hedges remain active; $1.9B unrealized, pre-tax gain, to be amortized into NII over the remaining life of hedges ~5 years. (4) Assumes Fed Funds Target remains 0%-0.25%, 1m LIBOR 0.15%-0.25%, and 10yr US Treasury is range-bound 0.50% - 0.90%.

Non-interest income

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($ in millions)	2Q20	Change vs 1Q20	Change vs 2Q19
Service charges	$131	(26.4)%	(27.6)%
Card and ATM fees	101	(3.8)%	(15.8)%
Wealth management income	79	(6.0)%	—%
Capital markets income (excluding CVA/DVA)	61	41.9%	32.6%
Capital markets - CVA/DVA	34	NM	NM
Mortgage income	82	20.6%	164.5%
Market Value adjustments (on employee benefit assets - other)	16	NM	NM
Other	69	4.5%	50.0%
Total non-interest income	$573	18.1%	16.0%
Adjusted non-interest income[(1)]	$572	18.4%	11.5%

QoQ highlights

- Capital markets experienced a record quarter driven by record debt & equity underwriting fees and record fees generated from the placement of permanent financing for real estate customers; in current environment, expect run rate of $40-50M per quarter, excl. CVA
- Mortgage increase driven by record production volume associated with lower rate environment; 2020 production on track to exceed 2019 levels by 50%
    - Remains a core business; strategic decision to add mortgage bankers paying off; expect mortgage to remain a strength for the remainder of 2020
- Service charges and card & ATM fees impacted by lower customer spend; while improved, if spend remains at June levels expect $10-15M per month negative impact from pre-March levels

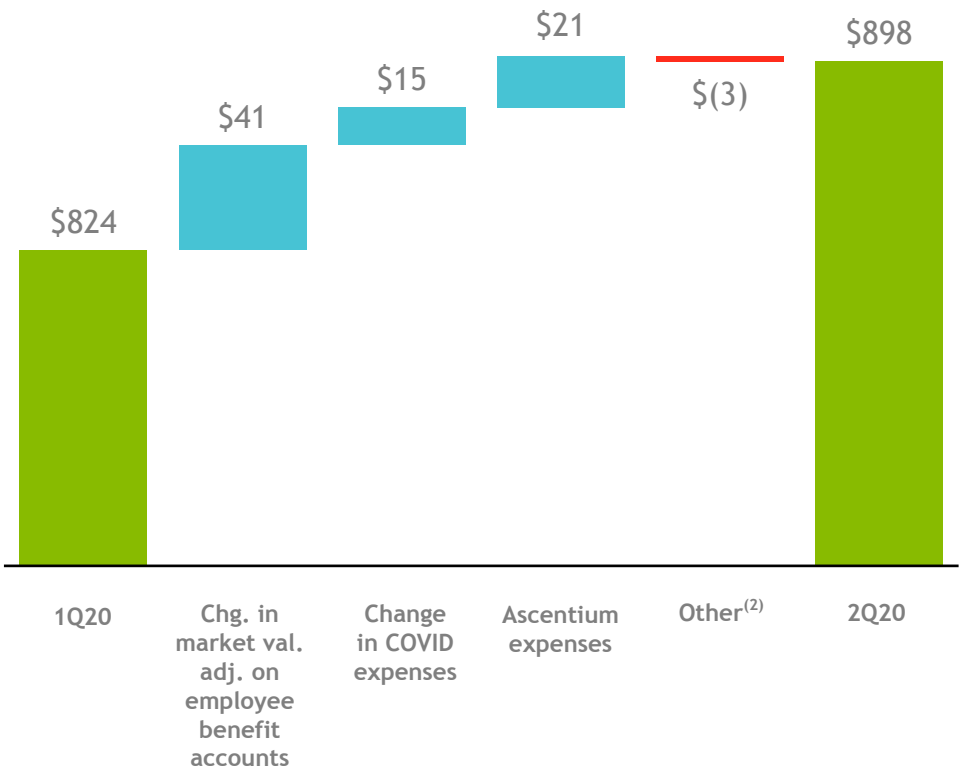
(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation.
NM - Not Meaningful
CVA/DVA - customer derivative credit and debit valuation adjustments

Non-interest expense

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Adjusted non-interest expense[1]

($ in millions)



QoQ highlights

- Salaries and benefits increased 13%, driven primarily by liability impact associated with positive market value adjustments on employee benefit accounts
  - Elevated production-based incentives, temporary COVID bonuses, the addition of 463 Ascentium associates and annual merit also contributed to the increase
- Benefits from the Continuous Improvement process include reduced square footage, increased digital adoption, branch consolidations, and reduced 3rd-party spend
- Evaluating digital and technology spend priorities to align with recent changes in customer behavior
- Committed to adjusting the expense base commensurate with the revenue environment
- 2Q20 adjusted efficiency ratio[1] improved 20 bps to 57.7% QoQ

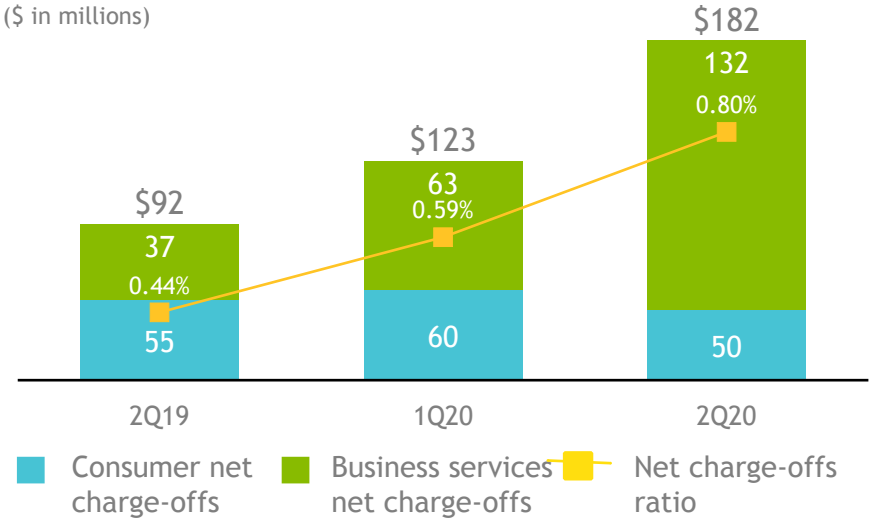
(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation. (2) Other includes increased incentive-based compensation associated with record mortgage and capital markets income, as well as merit increases offset by expense reductions associated with loan origination cost deferrals and lower payroll taxes.

Asset quality

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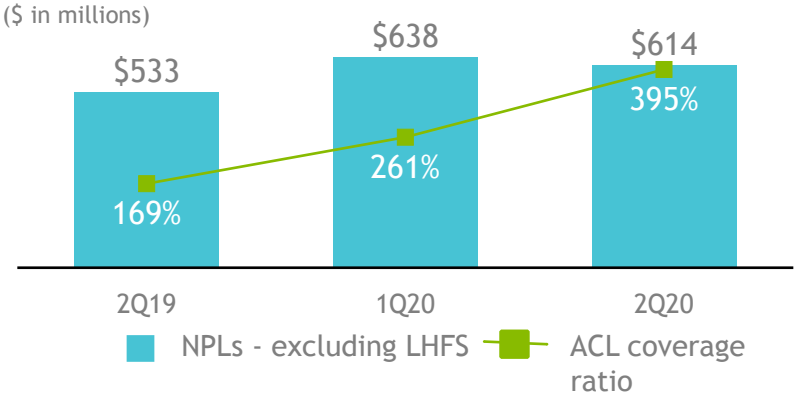
Net charge-offs and ratio

($ in millions)



NPLs and ACL coverage ratio

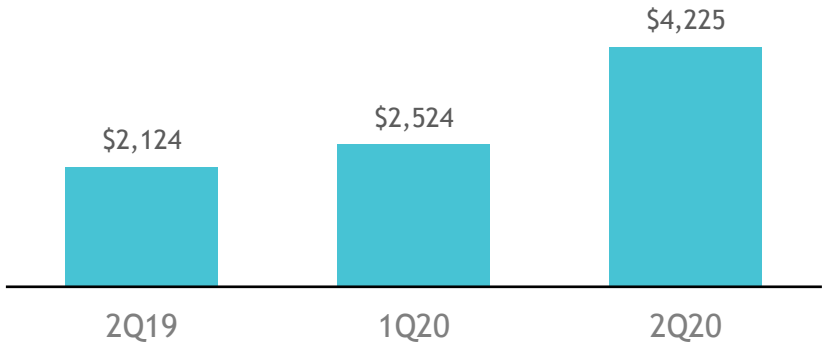
($ in millions)



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

Criticized business loans

($ in millions)



- No substantial reserve builds anticipated for remainder of 2020; near-term NCOs expected to remain in line with 2Q; 2Q NCOs increase reflects charges within energy & restaurant, as well as addition of Ascentium
- Provision $882M ($182M NCOs) resulting in ACL of 2.68% of total loans (2.82%[(1)] ex-PPP)
  - Provision includes $64M initial reserves for non-PCD loans in Ascentium acquisition
- Criticized business loans increased 67% reflecting downward risk-rating revisions for loan deferrals combined with downgrades within energy, restaurant, hotel and retail

Bottom up review informs and narrows COVID-19 high-risk industry sectors (as of June 30, 2020)

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C&I Portfolio	BAL$[1]	% of BAL$	% Utilization[2]	Leveraged % of BAL$	SNC % of BAL$	% Deferral	% Criticized
Energy – Oil & Gas Extraction, Oilfield Services	$1.37b	1.5%	66%	–%	80%	6%	48%
Freight transportation – Local General Freight, Freight Arrangement	$0.26b	0.3%	80%	6%	–%	23%	5%
Healthcare – Offices of Physicians and Other Health Practitioners	$1.13b	1.2%	72%	4%	4%	32%	4%
Other Consumer Services – Personal care services, Religious Organizations, Dry cleaning & Laundry Services	$0.46b	0.5%	75%	–%	–%	29%	8%
Restaurants – Full service, Special Food Services	$0.80b	0.9%	86%	21%	40%	29%	32%
Retail (non-essential) – Clothing	$0.25b	0.3%	67%	–%	75%	11%	44%
Travel and Leisure – Amusement, arts and recreation	$0.65b	0.7%	80%	37%	48%	17%	17%
Total	$4.92b	5.4%	73%	10%	40%	21%	25%

CRE related exposures including unsecured C&I	BAL$[1]	% of BAL$	% Utilization[2]	Leveraged % of BAL$	SNC % of BAL$	% Deferral	% Criticized
Hotels – Full service, limited service, extended stay	$0.98b	1.1%	81%	–%	69%	18%	27%
Retail (non-essential) – Primarily malls and outlet centers	$2.53b	2.8%	65%	–%	77%	9%	25%
Total	$3.51b	3.9%	69%	–%	75%	11%	25%

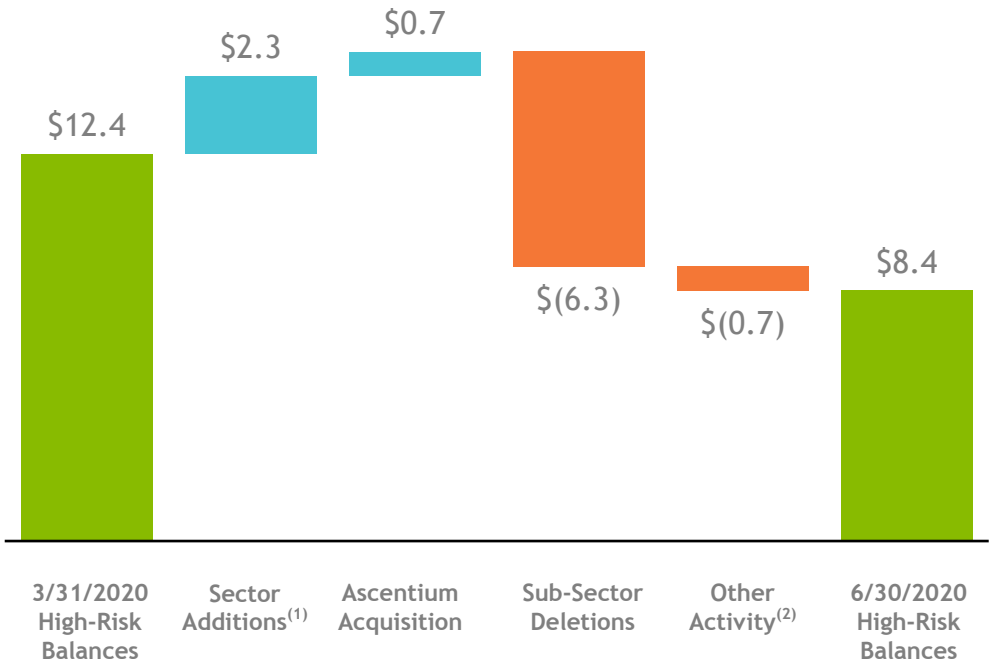
Ongoing Portfolio Surveillance

- Proactive, frequent customer dialogue
- Closely monitoring most vulnerable customers
- Monitoring ratings migration
- Central reporting on enterprise-wide relief initiatives
- Established pandemic related monitoring
  - Deferral requests
  - Revolver draws

(1) Amounts exclude PPP Loans, Operating Leases and Held For Sale exposure. (2) Borrowing Base Adjusted Commitments, excludes Operating Leases and Held For Sale.

COVID-19 high-risk industry sectors waterfall
($ in billions)

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QoQ highlights

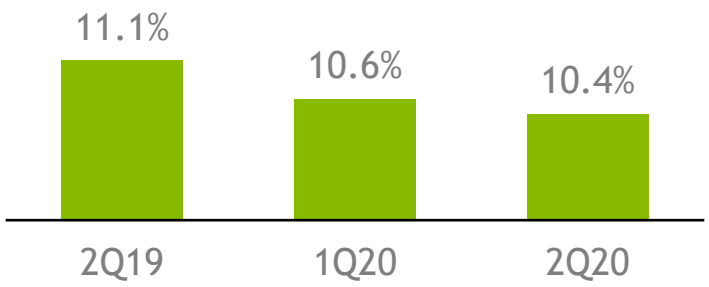
- Based on a deep dive of our portfolios, COVID high-risk industries were further refined to those exhibiting higher levels of stress due to COVID impact
- CRE Retail sector was updated to reflect all retail, not just malls(1)
- Several sub-sectors were removed including but not limited to:
  - Energy sub-sectors other than OFS and E&P
  - Freight Transportation sub-sectors other than Trucking
  - C&I Retail (non-essential) sub-sectors other than Clothing

(1) CRE Retail sector was updated to reflect all retail, not just malls. (2) Other activity includes payments, charge-offs, new loans, moves to held for sale and NAICs changes.

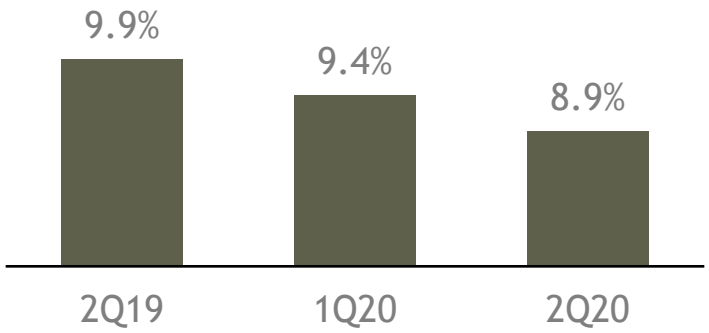
Capital and liquidity

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Tier 1 capital ratio[(1)]



Common equity Tier 1 ratio[(1)]



(1) Current quarter ratios are estimated. (2) Based on ending balances.

QoQ highlights

- Preliminary stress capital buffer for 4Q20-3Q21 estimated at 3.0%; final stress capital buffer to be determined by August 31
- CET1 ratio of 8.9%[(1)]; internal models informed by severely adverse stress testing continue to indicate 9% is appropriate capital level in normal conditions to ensure capital adequacy in periods of stress, such as the current environment
  - LQ decline in capital ratios driven primarily by 2Q net loss, purchase of Ascentium Capital, growth in RWA
  - Issued $350M preferred equity in 2Q that mitigated decline in Tier 1 capital
- Declared $149M in 2Q common dividends; no 2Q share repurchases - suspended repurchases through the end of 2020
- Subject to Board approval, management will recommend 3Q dividend be maintained at current level; will monitor economic environment and adj. future capital distributions as appropriate
- $1B of pre-tax securities gains and $1.9B of pre-tax hedge gains in OCI are not included in regulatory capital numbers but are available to absorb losses
- Historically high deposit balances contributed to 10 ppt decline in 2Q loan-to-deposit ratio ending quarter at 78%

Appendix

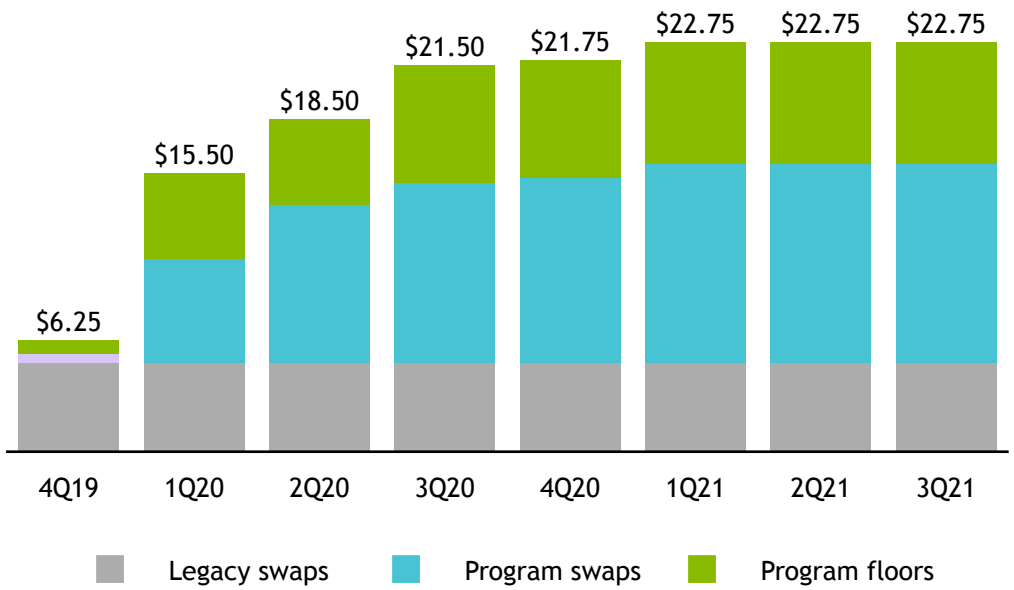
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Proactive hedging strategy

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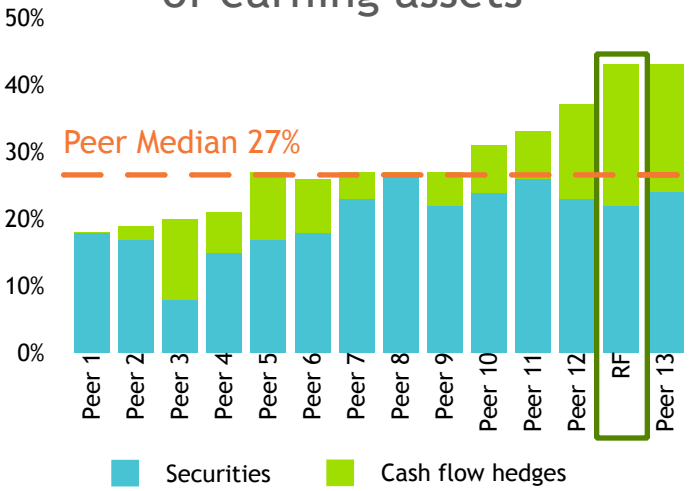
Notional cash flow derivatives at 6/30/20[1]

($ in billions)



Cash-Flow Hedge	Notional	Fixed Rate/Strike[2]	Inclusive of deferred G/L[3]
Program Swaps	$11.0B	2.15%	2.18%
Program Floors	$6.75B	2.08%	
Legacy Swaps	$5.00B	1.49%	1.74%

Securities and hedges[1] as % of earning assets[4]



- Comprehensive hedging strategy intended to protect NII and promote earnings stability
- Majority of hedges active in 1H20; with $3B of additional protection beginning 3Q20
- Program hedges mature ~5 years from start dates, protecting against lower rates for longer
- **Hedging stabilizes NII sensitivity profile to short-term rates in 2020 and beyond**
- Better protected than peer set both in size and duration of protection

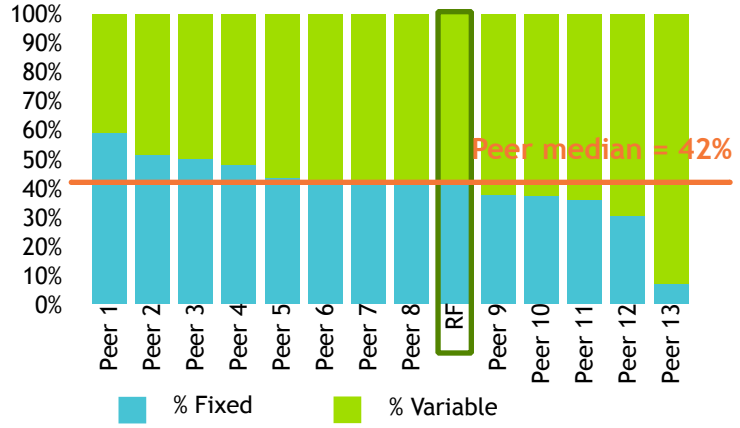
(1) Includes both active and forward starting swaps/floors entered into prior to 6/30/2020 that provide incremental NII protection. (2) Weighted average strike price for program floors excludes premiums paid. Swap and floor floating legs a blend of 1m/3m LIBOR, primarily 1m LIBOR. (3) Avg. receive fixed rate including amortization of deferred gains (losses) from terminated cash flow hedges. (4) 1Q20 data latest available when published; Source: SEC reporting; peers include CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, USB, ZION, and TFC.

Interest rate exposure of future business and long-term rates

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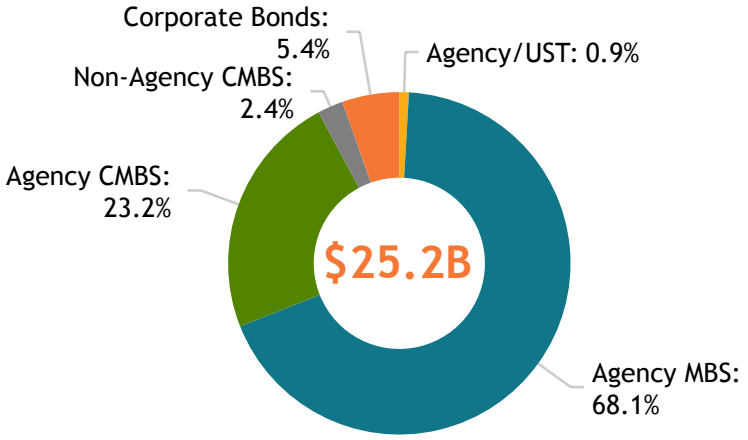
- The majority of Regions' residual NII exposure to interest rates comes from future business activities and cash-flow reinvestment; full-year 2020 estimate:
  - ~$10.5B fixed-rate loan production
  - ~$4B fixed-rate securities reinvestment
- Balance sheet mix is a reasonable proxy for long-end rate sensitivity
  - Exposure to fixed-rate assets in-line with peers (~41% fixed excluding hedges)

Fixed / float loan mix(1)



- Within the securities portfolio, reinvestment and premium amortization contribute to a portion of Regions' NII exposure to interest rates
- Portfolio constructed to protect against lower market rates
  - 31% of securities portfolio in bullet-like collateral (CMBS, corporate bonds, and USTs), up from 27% at year-end 2018
  - Purchase MBS with loan characteristics that offer prepayment protection: lower loan balances, seasoning, and state-specific geographic concentrations
    - Book premium lower by over 32% since last time long-term rates hit lows in 2016

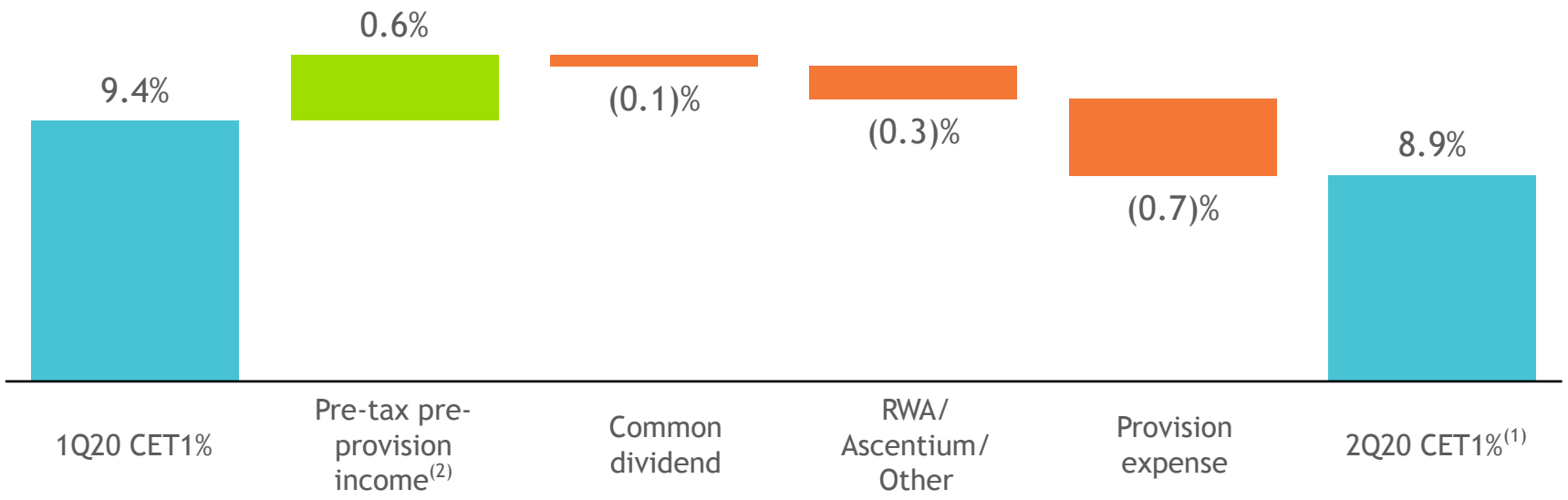
Securities portfolio composition(2)



(1) 3/31/2020 data latest available; Source: SEC reporting, Call Report data for loan repricing within 1 year; Peers include CFG, CMA, FHN, FITB, HBAN, HWC, KEY, MTB, PNC, SNV, USB, ZION, and TFC. (2) Includes AFS, the unrealized AFS gain, and HTM securities as of 6/30/2020.

CET1 Waterfall

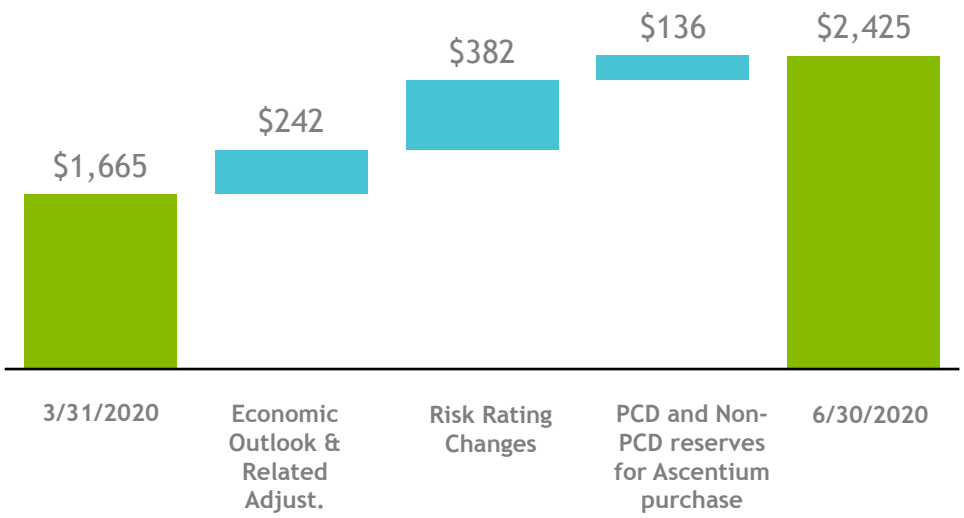
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Note: Provision expense includes the impact of CECL deferral
(1) Current quarter ratios are estimated. (2) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation.

Allowance for credit losses waterfall

($ in millions)



QoQ highlights

- Q2 allowance increased $760M from Q1 due primarily to:
  - Downgrades in Retail, Hotel, Energy and Restaurant sectors
  - Continued economic uncertainty due to COVID-19 pandemic
  - Ascentium acquisition
- Given difficulties in modeling the current macroeconomic environment, portfolio-specific reviews were completed to ensure appropriate alignment with potential risks in the portfolios
- Given the focus on unemployment, additional analytics were performed in order to provide a range of potential model adjustments

Base R&S Economic Outlook
(as of June 19, 2020)

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	Pre-R&S period 2Q2020	3Q2020	4Q2020	1Q2021	2Q2021	3Q2021	4Q2021	1Q2022	2Q2022
Real GDP, annualized % change	(37.9)%	25.6%	9.0%	5.6%	4.1 %	3.0 %	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Unemployment rate	13.2 %	9.9%	9.1%	8.6%	7.9 %	7.4 %	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%
HPI, year-over-year % change	5.7 %	5.0%	3.2%	1.3%	(0.5)%	(0.3)%	1.3%	2.8%	3.6%
S&P 500	2,959	3,232	3,253	3,270	3,283	3,313	3,347	3,375	3,398

- Economic forecasts represents Regions' internal outlook for the economy over the reasonable & supportable forecast period.
- Given significant government relief programs and stimulus, as well as certain limitations in our models in the current economic environment particularly the level of unemployment, management developed alternative analytics to support reductions to the modeled results.
- The June 30, 2020 allowance includes a reduction to the modeled Base forecast to adjust for oversensitivity within the models, specifically for unemployment. These adjustments must therefore be taken into consideration when comparing these scenarios with the final allowance.

Allowance Allocation

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	As of 6/30/20			As of 3/31/20		
(in millions)	Loan Balance	ACL	ACL/Loans	Loan Balance	ACL	ACL/Loans
C&I	$47,670	$1,109	2.33%	$45,388	$597	1.32%
CRE-OO Mortgage	5,491	249	4.53%	5,550	180	3.24%
CRE-OO Construction	314	20	6.25%	309	17	5.50%
Total Commercial	$53,475	$1,378	2.58%	$51,247	$794	1.55%
IRE Mortgage	5,221	132	2.53%	5,079	58	1.14%
IRE Construction	1,908	55	2.89%	1,784	23	1.29%
Total IRE	$7,129	$187	2.62%	$6,863	$81	1.18%
Residential First Mortgage	15,382	151	0.98%	14,535	96	0.66%
Home Equity Lines	4,953	146	2.95%	5,201	142	2.73%
Home Equity Loans	2,937	42	1.43%	3,000	33	1.10%
Indirect- Vehicles	1,331	34	2.58%	1,557	24	1.54%
Indirect- Other Consumer	3,022	278	9.19%	3,202	300	9.37%
Consumer Credit Card	1,213	143	11.74%	1,303	121	9.29%
Other Consumer	1,106	66	5.97%	1,190	74	6.22%
Total Consumer	$29,944	$860	2.87%	$29,988	$790	2.63%
Total	$90,548	$2,425	2.68%	$88,098	$1,665	1.89%
Government Guaranteed PPP Loans	4,498	—	—%	—	—	—
Total, Excluding PPP Loans[(1)]	$86,050	$2,425	2.82%	$88,098	$1,665	1.89%

(1) Non-GAAP; see appendix for reconciliation.
Note - All PPP loans are included in C&I. Excluding PPP loans from that category would increase the ACL ratio for C&I loans to 2.57%.

Commercial loans

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20			
($ in millions)	Total Commitments	Outstanding Balances	% Utilization
Administrative, Support, Waste & Repair	$2,808	$1,829	65%
Agriculture	767	517	67%
Educational Services	4,074	3,172	78%
Energy - Oil, Gas & Coal	4,303	2,195	51%
Financial Services	9,065	4,281	47%
Government & Public Sector	3,650	3,044	83%
Healthcare	7,186	4,797	67%
Information	2,736	1,832	67%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4,016	2,601	65%
Real Estate	15,338	8,431	55%
Religious, Leisure, Personal & Non-Profit Services	2,993	2,263	76%
Restaurant, Accommodation & Lodging	2,818	2,480	88%
Retail Trade	5,010	3,119	62%
Transportation & Warehousing	3,877	2,701	70%
Utilities	4,675	1,901	41%
Wholesale	6,350	3,348	53%
Manufacturing	9,333	5,176	55%
Other[1]	158	(212)	N/A
Total Commercial	$89,157	$53,475	60%

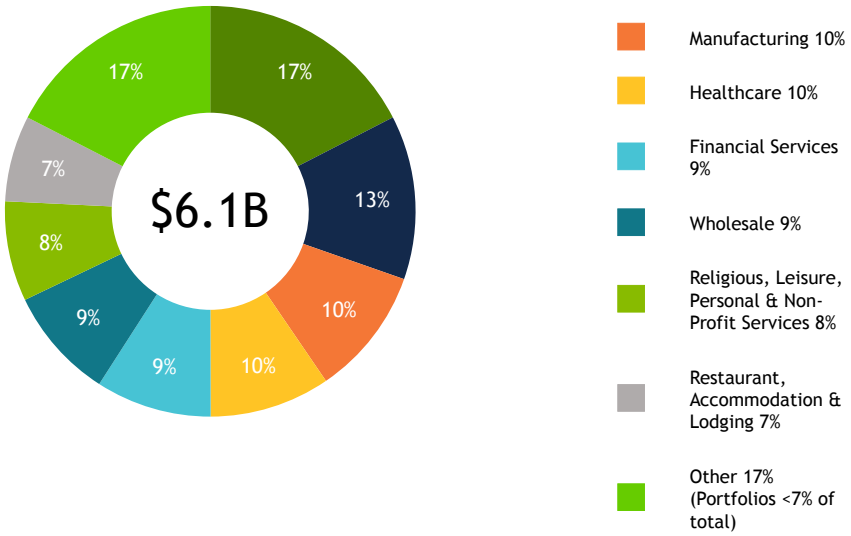
- Includes Commercial and Commercial Real Estate-Owner Occupied Loans
- Utilization % presented incorporates all loan structures in the portfolio; utilization on revolving line structures was ~45% at 6/30/2020
- The Real Estate section includes REITs
- Commitments to make commitments are not included

(1) Contains balances related to non-classifiable and invalid business industry codes offset by payments in process and fee accounts that are not available at the loan level.

Leveraged portfolio
(outstanding balances as of June 30, 2020)

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Leveraged Balances by Industry



Leverage Definition

- Regions Leveraged Lending Definition - $6.1B in balances
  - Commitments are $10M
  - Leverage exceeds 3x senior debt; 4x total debt
  - Includes investment & non-investment grade loans
- Moody's 2018 Regional Bank Survey Definition(1) - $3.0B in outstanding balances
  - Regions' leveraged lending exposure just below the peer average(1)

Important Factors

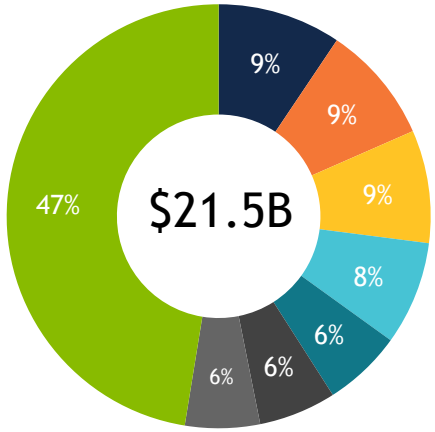
- Not a strategic growth objective; used to support client relationships
- Sponsor-owned clients as a percentage of total portfolio continue to decline
- Enhanced centralized underwriting, servicing, and credit adjudication
- Very limited participation in the highest risk segments of leveraged loans - Covenant Lite & Term Loan B
- Approximately 81% of leveraged loans outstanding are also SNCs

(1) As measured against TCE. Moody's Investor Services – "Regional banks' leveraged loan exposures are modest but growing"

SNC portfolio
(outstanding balances as of June 30, 2020)

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Shared National Credit Balances by Industry



- Financial Services 9%
- Retail 9%
- Energy 9%
- Manufacturing 8%
- Information 6%
- Wholesale 6%
- Healthcare 6%
- Other 47% (Portfolios <6% of total)

Portfolio Characteristics

- Diverse industry mix
- 31% of balances are investment grade
- 23% of balances are leveraged
- 24% of balances are sponsor-backed
- 8% of SNC balances are criticized

Energy lending

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20						
($ in millions)	# of Clients [1]	Total Commitments	Outstanding Balances	% Utilization	$ Criticized	% Criticized
Oilfield services and supply (OFS)[2]	162	$516	$360	70%	$187	52%
Exploration and production (E&P)[2]	108	1,557	1,007	65%	472	47%
Midstream	25	1,562	646	41%	132	20%
Downstream	15	368	97	26%	-	0%
Other[3]	9	287	72	25%	43	60%
PPP Loans	127	13	13	100%	-	0%
Total direct	446	$4,303	$2,195	51%	$834	38%

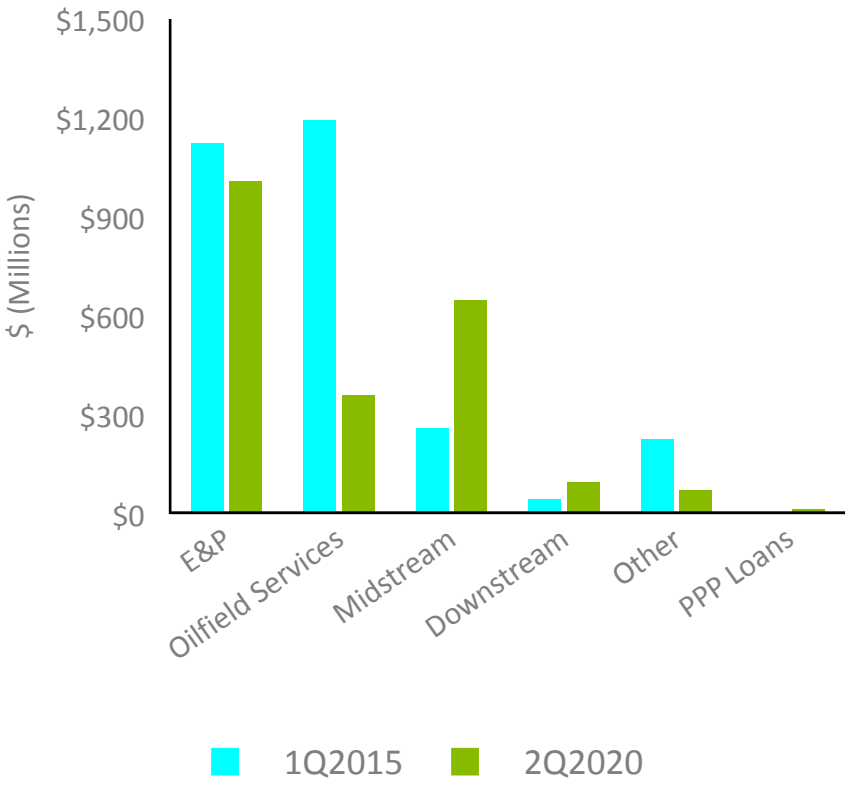
- Leader in the Energy lending business for over 50 years
- Throughout 2019 and 2020, growth in Energy commitments and outstandings have been essentially flat
- $85.8M in charge-offs for YTD 2020, $84.2M of which is associated with four clients
- 10.5% allocated reserve for COVID-19 high-risk energy loans[2] (ex-PPP); 8.1% allocated reserve for total direct (ex-PPP)
- No Leveraged loans within the direct energy related balances
- Utilization rate has remained between 40-60% since 1Q15
- Direct energy loans that are on non-accrual status are 6% of energy loans at 6/30/20
- No second lien exposure
- Midstream sector continues to benefit from protective contracts for gathering, transporting and storing hydrocarbons. EBITDA levels are projected to drop 2H20 as throughput volumes decline.
- Hedge positions are adequate for oil producers and strong for natural gas providers. Average oil hedge position of 59% and 35% of proved developed reserves (PDP) for 2020 and 2021, respectively with natural gas providers hedged at 73% and 84% of PDP for the same periods.

(1) Represents the number of clients with loan balances outstanding. (2) OFS and E&P are designated as COVID-19 high-risk portfolios. (3) Other category is primarily related to Bituminous Coal Mining.

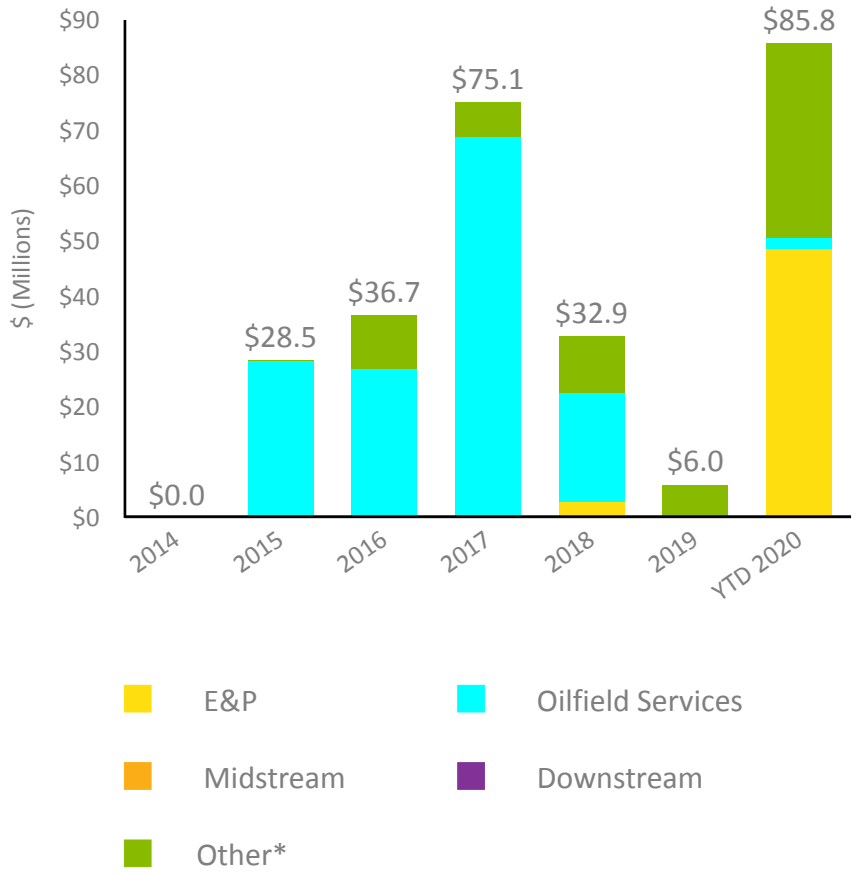
Energy lending (continued)

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Balances by Category



Gross Losses



*Other Losses include losses to MLP funds as well as losses related to coal.

Restaurant lending

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20						
($ in millions)	*# of Clients**	*Total Commitments*	*Outstanding Balances*	*% Utilization*	*$ Criticized*	*% of Outstanding Criticized*
Quick Service	18,491	$1,521	$1,280	84%	$168	13%
Casual Dining	31	560	487	87%	254	52%
Other	23	166	149	90%	20	13%
PPP Loans	2,548	396	396	100%	—	0%
Total Restaurants	21,093	$2,643	$2,312	87%	$442	19%

- Team of bankers in place with specialization in this industry
- Greater risk focus on quality of sponsor
- $798M balances of full-service and special food services reflect COVID-19 high-risk loans; 7.1% allocated reserve (ex-PPP); 6.7% allocated reserve to total restaurant balances (ex-PPP)
- Prior to the pandemic, Regions had strategically exited some higher risk restaurant relationships at par; through natural attrition and proactive risk management actions, we have reduced our exposure
- 18% of Restaurant Outstandings are leveraged
- Charge-offs were $21 million in 2019 and are $31.6 million YTD 2020
- Quarantines, social distancing, and reduced business travel will result in lost demand, much of which may not be recoverable
- Casual dining is the sector under the most stress
- Quick service restaurants focus on fast food service and limited menus. Same store sales have held up reasonably well given the digital platform, drive thru and delivery capabilities.

$131 million of balances and $138 million of commitments relating primarily to Traveler Accommodations have been excluded from the Restaurant totals and are reflected in the Hotel related exposure.
*Represents the number of clients with loan balances outstanding.

Hotel lending

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20						
($ in millions)	*# of Clients**	*Total Commitments*	*Outstanding Balances*	*% Utilization*	*$ Criticized*	*% of Outstanding Criticized*
CRE-Unsecured	12	$888	$714	80%	$0	0%
IRE – Mortgage	17	247	238	96%	236	99%
IRE – Construction	3	80	31	39%	31	100%
Consumer Services	3,666	138	131	95%	1	1%
PPP Loans	329	37	37	100%	—	0%
Total Hotel related	4,027	$1,390	$1,151	83%	$268	23%

- CRE – Unsecured outstanding balance is comprised of 12 REIT customers
- 59% of total hotel related loans are SNCs
- The REIT portfolio benefits from low leverage, strong liquidity, and diversity of property holdings. Companies have also taken proactive steps to reduce CAPEX, cut dividends, and reduce overhead to preserve cash.

*Represents the number of clients with loan balances outstanding
Consumer services represents amounts relating primarily to Traveler Accommodations that have been excluded from the Restaurant totals and are reflected in the Hotel related exposure

Commercial retail lending

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20						
($ in millions)	*# of Clients**	*Total Commitments*	*Outstanding Balances*	*% Utilization*	*$ Criticized*	*% Criticized*
REITs	30	$3,114	$1,789	57%	92	5%
IRE	150	785	740	94%	532	72%
C&I:	29,073	2,701	1,495	55%	29	2%
Leveraged	16	381	229	60%	—	—%
Not Leveraged	29,057	2,320	1,266	55%	29	2%
CRE-OO	919	749	702	94%	24	3%
ABL	25	1,226	588	48%	163	28%
PPP Loans	4,605	334	334	100%	0	0%
Total Retail [(1)]	**34,802**	**$8,909**	**$5,548**	**63%**	**$840**	**15%**

- Approximately $553 million of outstanding balances across the REIT and IRE portfolios relate to shopping malls and outlet centers, comprised of ~$338 million Class A and ~$215 million Class B/C.
- Portfolio exposure to REITs specializing in enclosed malls consists of a small number of credits.
    - 48% of balances are Investment Grade with low leverage
- IRE portfolio is widely distributed; largest tenants typically include 'basic needs' anchors. However, almost all IRE Retail downgraded to Criticized in May due to low rent collections and concerns over tenant viability longer term.
- ABL portfolio is collateralized primarily by inventory and accounts receivable
- C&I retail portfolio is also widely distributed; largest categories include:
    - Motor vehicle & parts dealers ~$325 million outstanding to ~2,200 clients
    - Building materials, garden equipment & supplies ~$240 million outstanding to ~1,100 clients
    - Non-store retailers ~$150 million outstanding to ~1,000 clients
- CRE-OO portfolio consists primarily of small strip malls and convenience stores and is largely term loans where a higher utilization rate is expected

Securities portfolio includes ~$518 million (net of defeased loans) of post-financial crisis issued AAA rated CMBS with exposure to retail within the diversified collateral pool; protected with 50% credit enhancement (defease adjusted), and losses expected to be de minimis in severely adverse scenario; portfolio also includes ~$97 million in retail related high quality, investment grade corporate bonds

(1) Does not include $5 million of retail related held for sale and operating leases. *Represents the number of clients with loan balances outstanding

Transportation lending

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

As of 6/30/20						
($ in millions)	*# of Clients**	*Total Commitments*	*Outstanding Balances*	*% Utilization*	*$ Criticized*	*% Criticized*
General Freight Trucking - Long Distance	5,458	$1,095	$773	71%	$32	4%
Support Activities for Water Transportation	66	336	211	63%	0	0%
Inland Water Transportation	40	481	343	71%	0	0%
Specialized Freight Trucking	897	290	208	72%	5	2%
Couriers & Messengers	254	201	24	12%	0	0%
Rail Transportation	8	142	142	100%	0	0%
Scheduled Air Transportation	21	142	125	88%	0	0%
Other	7,442	1,011	696	69%	37	5%
PPP Loans	1,818	179	179	100%	0	0%
Total Transportation	***16,004***	***$3,877***	***$2,701***	***70%***	***$74***	3%

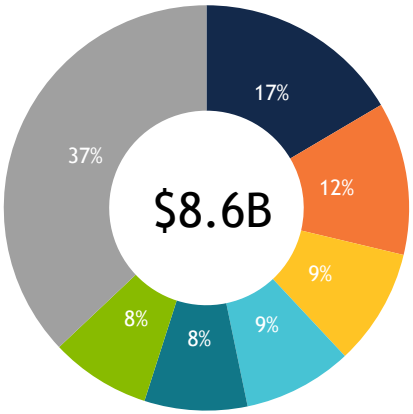
- Team of bankers in place with specialization in this industry
- 6% of balances are leveraged
- 15% of balances are SNCs
- 23% of balances are investment grade
- $0.5 billion were loans acquired from the Ascentium acquisition

*Represents the number of clients with loan balances outstanding

Loans to Small Business and Small Farms
(outstanding balances as of June 30, 2020)

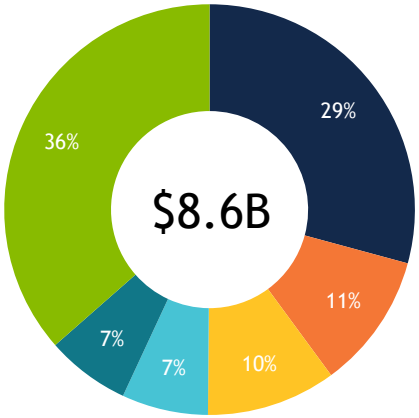
GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Balances by Industry



- Healthcare 17%
- Real Estate 12%
- Professional, Scientific & Technical Services 9%
- Retail Trade 9%
- Transportation & Warehousing 8%
- Manufacturing 8%
- Other 37% (Portfolios <8% of total)

Balances by State



- Florida 29%
- Alabama 11%
- Tennessee 10%
- Georgia 7%
- Texas 7%
- Other 36% (States <6% of total)

Portfolio Characteristics

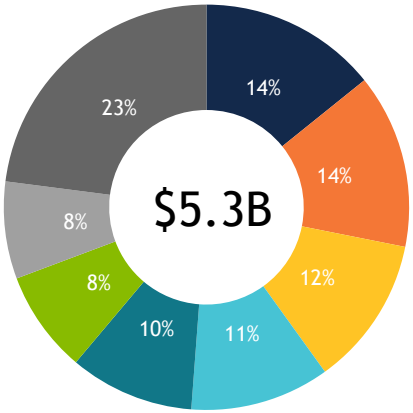
- Loans to Small Businesses are loans with original amounts of $1 million or less while Loans to Small Farms are loans with original amounts of $500 thousand or less
- Includes $2.8 billion of the $5.3 billion SBA loans (including PPP)

Loans to Small Business and Small Farms are defined consistent with the RC-C, Part II Call Report Instructions
Does not include $3 million of HFS
includes loans acquired in the Ascentium Capital transaction, which closed on April 1, 2020.

SBA loans
(outstanding balances as of June 30, 2020)

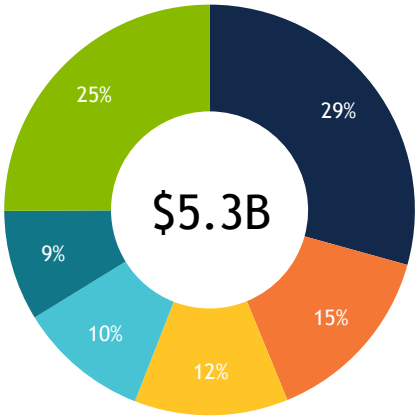
GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Balances by Industry



- Healthcare 14%
- Manufacturing 14%
- Real Estate 12%
- Professional, Scientific 11%
- Restaurant, Accommodation & Lodging 10%
- Retail Trade 8%
- Religious, Leisure 8%
- Other 23% (Portfolios <8% of total)

Balances by State



- Florida 29%
- Alabama 15%
- Tennessee 12%
- Georgia 10%
- Texas 9%
- Other 25% (States <9% of total)

Portfolio Characteristics

- 85% are PPP Loans, 10% are 7(a) Program Loans; 5% are 504 Program Loans
- $2.8 billion fall into the Loans to Small Business and Small Farms
- 95% are wholly or partially guaranteed by the US Government

The 7(a) Program loans can be used to buy a business or obtain working capital. The 504 Program loans provide commercial real estate financing for owner-occupied properties.
Loans to Small Business and Small Farms are defined consistent with the RC-C, Part II Call Report Instructions
Does not include $1 million of HFS

Consumer lending portfolio statistics

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Residential Mortgage

- Avg. origination FICO 751
- Current LTV 59%
- 96% owner occupied

Home Equity

- Avg. origination FICO 757
- Current LTV 45%
- Only $134M of resets through 2021
- 68% of portfolio is 1st lien
- Avg. loan size $38,518

Consumer Credit Card

- Avg. origination FICO 771
- Avg. new line $4,803
- 2Q20 Yield 11.65%
- 2Q20 QTD NCO 4.41%

Consumer Third-Party Lending

- Avg. origination FICO 755
- Avg. new line $34,329
- 42% home improvement loans
- 2Q20 Yield 8.36%
- 2Q20 QTD NCO 2.35%

Other Consumer Unsecured

- Avg. origination FICO 737
- Avg. new loan $9,897

LIBOR transition
Four pillars of execution

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

- Regions completed a comprehensive LIBOR Impact Assessment in 1H 2019
- Regions has established an Executive Steering Committee to guide program decisions and transition strategy.
- Regions has begun enterprise-wide efforts to transition to alternative rates consistent with industry timelines.

Core Products & Integration

How do we adjust existing platforms and prepare to offer a new rate(s)?

Cross functional team
- Corporate Banking Group
- Consumer Banking Group
- Private Wealth Mgt.
- Capital Markets
- Ops & Tech
- Finance
- Risk

Topics
- Loan origination process
- System updates
- Derivative systems
- Business deposits
- New swap arrangements

Financial Strategy & Forecasting

How do we forecast for the transition and measure its impact over time?

Cross functional team
- Strategic Planning
- Treasury
- Accounting
- Finance
- Capital Markets
- Corporate Banking Group
- Consumer Banking Group
- Ops & Tech
- Risk

Topics
- Financial forecasting
- Loan pricing
- Financial objectives
- Corporate hedging

Contracts

How will we treat existing contracts and incorporate industry fallback language?

Cross functional team
- Corporate Banking Group
- Consumer Banking Group
- Private Wealth Mgt.
- Capital Markets
- Risk Testing Organization
- Legal
- Ops & Tech

Topics
- Technology solutions to search and catalog LIBOR-based contracts
- Regions360 approach (clients w/ multiple products)
- Update fallback language

Communications

When and how do we communicate effectively to all stakeholders?

Cross functional team
- Corporate Banking Group
- Consumer Banking Group
- Private Wealth Mgt.
- Capital Markets
- Marketing
- Investor Relations
- Learning & Development
- Legal
- Corporate Communications

Topics
- Client education
- Associate training
- External communication
- Disclosures

Non-GAAP information



Management uses pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP) and adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP), as well as the adjusted efficiency ratio (non-GAAP) and the adjusted fee income ratio (non-GAAP) to monitor performance and believes these measures provide meaningful information to investors. Non-interest expense (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments to arrive at adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for the efficiency ratio. Non-interest income (GAAP) is presented excluding certain adjustments to arrive at adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP), which is the numerator for the fee income ratio. Adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP) and adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP) are used to determine adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP). Net interest income (GAAP) on a taxable-equivalent basis and non-interest income are added together to arrive at total revenue on a taxable-equivalent basis. Adjustments are made to arrive at adjusted total revenue on a taxable-equivalent basis (non-GAAP), which is the denominator for the fee income and efficiency ratios. Regions believes that the exclusion of these adjustments 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 the adjustments may recur; however, management does not consider the activities related to the adjustments to be indications of ongoing operations. Regions 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.

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) as a percentage of total loans is an important ratio, especially during periods of economic stress. Management believes this ratio provides investors with meaningful additional information about credit loss allowance levels when the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program loans, which are fully backed by the U.S. government, are excluded from total loans which is the denominator used in the ACL ratio. This adjusted ACL ratio represents a non-GAAP financial measure.

Tangible common stockholders' equity ratios have become a focus of some investors and management believes they may assist investors in analyzing the capital position of the Company absent the effects of intangible assets and preferred stock. Analysts and banking regulators have assessed Regions' capital adequacy using the tangible common stockholders' equity measure. Because tangible common stockholders' equity is not formally defined by GAAP or prescribed in any amount by federal banking regulations it is currently considered to be a non-GAAP financial measure and other entities may calculate it differently than Regions' disclosed calculations. Since analysts and banking regulators may assess Regions' capital adequacy using tangible common stockholders' equity, management believes that it is useful to provide investors the ability to assess Regions' capital adequacy on this same basis.

Non-GAAP financial measures have inherent limitations, are not required to be uniformly applied and are not audited. Although these non-GAAP financial measures are frequently used by stakeholders in the evaluation of a company, they have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analyses of results as reported under GAAP. In particular, a measure of earnings that excludes selected items does not represent the amount that effectively accrues directly to stockholders.

Management and the Board of Directors utilize non-GAAP measures as follows:

- Preparation of Regions' operating budgets
- Monthly financial performance reporting
- Monthly close-out reporting of consolidated results (management only)
- Presentation to investors of company performance

Non-GAAP and additional selected items impacting earnings

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

(amounts in millions, except per share data)	Quarter Ended 6/30/2020	3/31/2020	6/30/2019
Selected items impacting earnings:			
Pre-tax adjusted items[(1)]:			
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	$ (10)	$ (11)	$ (2)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(6)	—	—
Salaries and benefits related to severance charges	(2)	(1)	(2)
Professional fees related to the purchase of Ascentium Capital	(7)	—	—
Other Ascentium acquisition expenses	(1)	—	—
Securities gains (losses), net	1	—	(19)
Leveraged lease termination gains	—	2	—
Total pre-tax adjusted items[(1)]	$ (25)	$ (10)	$ (23)
Diluted EPS impact*	$ (0.02)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)
Pre-tax additional selected items**:			
CECL provision in excess of net charge-offs***	$ (700)	$ (250)	$ —
Capital markets income - CVA/DVA	34	(34)	(7)
MSR net hedge performance	2	14	(7)
PPP loans net interest income	16	—	—
COVID-19 related expenses	(19)	(4)	—
Total pre-tax additional selected items**	$ (667)	$ (274)	$ (14)

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

** Items represent an outsized or unusual impact to the quarter or quarterly trends, but are not considered non-GAAP adjustments.

***CECL was adopted 1/1/2020. Periods prior to January 1, 2020 reflect results under the incurred loss model.

Non-GAAP reconciliation: adjusted average loans

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

	Average Balances								
($ amounts in millions)	**2Q20**	1Q20	4Q19	3Q19	2Q19	2Q20 vs. 1Q20		2Q20 vs. 2Q19	
Total consumer loans	**$ 29,845**	$ 30,250	$ 30,418	$ 30,527	$ 30,807	$ (405)	(1.3)%	$ (962)	(3.1)%
Less: Indirect—vehicles	**1,441**	1,679	1,948	2,247	2,578	(238)	(14.2)%	(1,137)	(44.1)%
Adjusted total consumer loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 28,404**	$ 28,571	$ 28,470	$ 28,280	$ 28,229	$ (167)	(0.6)%	$ 175	0.6 %
Total loans	**$ 91,964**	$ 83,249	$ 82,392	$ 82,986	$ 83,905	$ 8,715	10.5 %	$ 8,059	9.6 %
Less: Indirect—vehicles	**1,441**	1,679	1,948	2,247	2,578	(238)	(14.2)%	(1,137)	(44.1)%
Adjusted total loans (non-GAAP)	**$ 90,523**	$ 81,570	$ 80,444	$ 80,739	$ 81,327	$ 8,953	11.0 %	$ 9,196	11.3 %

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



		Quarter Ended								
($ amounts in millions)		6/30/2020	3/31/2020	12/31/2019	9/30/2019	6/30/2019	2Q20 vs. 1Q20		2Q20 vs. 2Q19	
Non-interest expense (GAAP)	A	$ 924	$ 836	$ 897	$ 871	$ 861	$ 88	10.5 %	$ 63	7.3 %
Adjustments:										
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges		(10)	(11)	(12)	(5)	(2)	1	9.1 %	(8)	(400.0)%
Salary and employee benefits—severance charges		(2)	(1)	—	(1)	(2)	(1)	(100.0)%	—	— %
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		(6)	—	(16)	—	—	(6)	NM	(6)	NM
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses		(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)	NM	(7)	NM
Acquisition expenses		(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)	NM	(1)	NM
Adjusted non-interest expense (non-GAAP)	B	$ 898	$ 824	$ 869	$ 865	$ 857	$ 74	9.0 %	$ 41	4.8 %
Net interest income (GAAP)	C	$ 972	$ 928	$ 918	$ 937	$ 942	$ 44	4.7 %	$ 30	3.2 %
Taxable-equivalent adjustment		13	12	13	13	14	1	8.3 %	(1)	(7.1)%
Net interest income, taxable-equivalent basis	D	$ 985	$ 940	$ 931	$ 950	$ 956	$ 45	4.8 %	$ 29	3.0 %
Non-interest income (GAAP)	E	573	485	562	558	494	88	18.1	79	16.0
Adjustments:										
Securities (gains) losses, net		(1)	—	2	—	19	(1)	NM	(20)	(105.3)%
Leveraged lease termination gains		—	(2)	—	(1)	—	2	100.0 %	—	NM
Adjusted non-interest income (non-GAAP)	F	$ 572	$ 483	$ 564	$ 557	$ 513	$ 89	18.4 %	$ 59	11.5 %
Total revenue	C+E=G	$ 1,545	$ 1,413	$ 1,480	$ 1,495	$ 1,436	$132	9.3 %	$109	7.6 %
Adjusted total revenue (non-GAAP)	C+F=H	$ 1,544	$ 1,411	$ 1,482	$ 1,494	$ 1,455	$133	9.4 %	$ 89	6.1 %
Total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis	D+E=I	$ 1,558	$ 1,425	$ 1,493	$ 1,508	$ 1,450	$133	9.3 %	$108	7.4 %
Adjusted total revenue, taxable-equivalent basis (non-GAAP)	D+F=J	$ 1,557	$ 1,423	$ 1,495	$ 1,507	$ 1,469	$134	9.4 %	$ 88	6.0 %
Efficiency ratio (GAAP)	A/I	59.4%	58.6%	60.1%	57.7%	59.4%				
Adjusted efficiency ratio (non-GAAP)	B/J	57.7%	57.9%	58.1%	57.4%	58.3%				
Fee income ratio (GAAP)	E/I	36.8%	34.0%	37.6%	37.0%	34.1%				
Adjusted fee income ratio (non-GAAP)	F/J	36.8%	34.0%	37.7%	37.0%	35.0%				

NM - Not Meaningful

Non-GAAP reconciliation: Pre-tax pre-provision income (PPI)

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

	Quarter Ended								
($ amounts in millions)	**6/30/2020**	3/31/2020	12/31/2019	9/30/2019	6/30/2019	2Q20 vs. 1Q20		2Q20 vs. 2Q19	
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders (GAAP)	**$ (237)**	$ 139	$ 366	$ 385	$ 374	$ (376)	(270.5)%	$ (611)	(163.4)%
Preferred dividends (GAAP)	**23**	23	23	24	16	—	— %	7	43.8 %
Income tax expense (benefit) (GAAP)	**(47)**	42	98	107	93	(89)	(211.9)%	(140)	(150.5)%
Income (loss) before income taxes (GAAP)	**(261)**	204	487	516	483	(465)	(227.9)%	(744)	(154.0)%
Provision for credit losses (GAAP) [1]	**882**	373	96	108	92	509	136.5 %	790	NM
Pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)	**621**	577	583	624	575	44	7.6 %	46	8.0 %
Other adjustments:									
Securities (gains) losses, net	**(1)**	—	2	—	19	(1)	NM	(20)	(105.3)%
Leveraged lease termination gains	**—**	(2)	—	(1)	—	2	100.0 %	—	NM
Salaries and employee benefits—severance charges	**2**	1	—	1	2	1	100.0 %	—	— %
Branch consolidation, property and equipment charges	**10**	11	12	5	2	(1)	(9.1)%	8	400.0 %
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	**6**	—	16	—	—	6	NM	6	NM
Professional, legal and regulatory expenses	**7**	—	—	—	—	7	NM	7	NM
Acquisition expenses	**1**	—	—	—	—	1	NM	1	NM
Total other adjustments	**25**	10	30	5	23	15	150.0 %	2	8.7 %
Adjusted pre-tax pre-provision income (non-GAAP)	**$ 646**	$ 587	$ 613	$ 629	$ 598	$ 59	10.1 %	$ 48	8.0 %

(1) Upon adoption of CECL on January 1, 2020, the provision for credit losses is the sum of the provision for loan losses and the provision for unfunded credit commitments. Prior to the adoption, the provision for unfunded commitments was included in other non-interest expense.

NM - Not Meaningful

Forward-looking statements

GENERATING Consistent Sustainable Long-term Performance

Forward-Looking Statements

This release may include forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statement that does not describe historical or current facts is a forward-looking statement. 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 current 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, and because they also relate to the future they are likewise subject to inherent 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 (in particular the Southeastern United States), including the effects of possible declines in property values, increases in unemployment rates, financial market disruptions 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.
- The impact of pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, on our businesses and financial results and conditions.
- 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.

Forward-looking statements (continued)



- 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 of such tests and requirements.
- Our ability to comply with applicable capital and liquidity requirements (including, among other things, the Basel III capital standards), 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.
- 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 (specifically in the Southeastern United States), 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.

Forward-looking statements (continued)



- 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 achieve 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, derivative products, debt obligations, deposits, 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, 2019 and the "Risk Factors" of Regions' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 as filed with the SEC.

Further, statements about the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our businesses and financial results and conditions may constitute forward-looking statements and are subject to the risk that the actual effects may differ, possibly materially, from what is reflected in those forward-looking statements due to factors and future developments that are uncertain, unpredictable and in many cases beyond our control, including the scope and duration of the pandemic, actions taken by governmental authorities in response to the pandemic, and the direct and indirect impact of the pandemic on our customers, third parties and us.

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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